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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

A Journal Debated to the Interests of the Military and Naval Forces of the Dominion of Canada.

VOL. II.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1868.

No. 4.

For "THE REVIEW."
IN MEMORY OF THE HISTORIAN F. X. GARNEAU.

From the French of Benjamin Sulte by Mary A. M'Ever.

A tomb of monumental granite raise,
O, Canada proud of thy liberty!
To him the chronicler of vanished days,
That unborn ages may the record see.
Muse of our land! open again, with tears
The book of gold where shines each hero's name;
To thee the offering of his hopeful years
Was made, and what hast thou to give but fame.

A weary while he strove with courage mild
To bend his soul to strangers who despised;
Yet held he sacred rights altho' exiled
From those whose party strife he little prized.
Till Death, less cruel, but more just than they,
Marked his high place 'mid the immortal throng
And honors, worth those there's a long delay,
Now to his mourning countrymen belong.

A monument above that silent mound
To show a people where his ashes lie;
To poet and to artist holy ground,
When musing on the days long since gone by.
And now, for that his words revealed so well
Those early sires, unknown to many a son,—
Who for the love of our old banners fell,
Glory and he are wedded—both are one!
Ottawa, January 16th, 1868.

THE FENIANS MOCK FUNERAL

March in procession,
Solemnly, slowly;
Make intercession:
Litanies holy,
Mixed with mal rant,
Howling and screaming,
Solemnly chant,
Fenians blaspheming!

Meet is blood-spilling
Treason to further,
Constable-killing
Never odd murder.
Rest to the slayers;
Light ever bearing:
These are your prayers,
Rascals blaspheming!

Hanged, drawn, and quartered
Guy Fawkes, give glory.
Hymn all your martyred
Saints of like story.
Laud, in your psalms.
Hands with blood streaming,
Free from all qualms,
Blockheads blaspheming!

—Punch.

HEROIC DAYS OF CANADA.

In glancing over the pages of that rare and valuable work by JOSEPH BOUCHETTE, Esq., late Surveyor General of Canada, (and father of R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Esq., the present Commissioner of Customs,) entitled—"The British Dominions in North America," published in London (England) in 1832, we came across, in the chapter on the Militia of Lower Canada, the following characteristic account of a daring exploit taken from the *United Service Journal* of London. It is perhaps not forgotten that the Canadians, during the very heat of the provincial wars in 1775, before they could have had time to familiarize themselves with their new allegiance, stood nevertheless firm in the cause of loyalty; and it was through the intrepidity of a party of Canadian Boatmen, chosen and commanded by the late Commodore BOUCHETTE, (father of the Surveyor General) himself a French Canadian, that the then Governor of the country,—the late Lord Dorchester,—was enabled, after escaping the most critical perils, to reach the capital of the Province (Quebec), where his arrival was well known to have alone prevented the capitulation of the Capital, and the consequent surrender of the country. The adventure independently of its historical worth, is not void of interest, and it is therefore inserted at length:—

"In reverting to the history of the American revolutionary contest, no event will be found more strikingly illustrative of the extraordinary chances of war, than the perilous though fortunate adventure of the late General Sir Guy Carleton (then governor and commander-in-chief of the army in Canada), whose descent by water from Montreal to Quebec was effected with safety in the very teeth of danger, Montreal being already in the occupation of the American forces, under General Montgomery, and the shores of the St. Lawrence, for upwards of fifty miles below that city, possessed by the enemy, who had constructed armed rafts and floating batteries at the junction of the Sorel with the River St. Lawrence, to cut off the communication with the capital. Upon the successful issue of so hazardous an attempt is well known to have depended the preservation of Canada; and the taking of General Carleton, which appeared nearly certain, would have rendered its fate inevitable."

But the happy arrival of the governor at Quebec at so critical a juncture, and the well advised and active steps he immediately adopted, rescued, as it were, the country from the grasp of an enemy, and secured to Great Britain a footing on that beautiful portion of the continent of America, which circumstances threatened for ever to deny her. For this signal service Sir Guy Carleton was promoted to the peerage, with the title of Lord Dorchester.

"Foiled in several attempts to open their way to Quebec, General Carleton's armament were pursued, attacked, and driven from their anchors up the river by the provincials; so that as General Montgomery approached Montreal, immediately on the surrender of St. John's, the governor's situation, whether in the town or aboard the vessels, became equally critical.' In this alarming dilemma, a clandestine escape from the surrounding enemy appeared the only alternative left; and an experienced officer, distinguished for his intrepidity and courage, was immediately sent for to concert measures for the general's precipitate departure. Captain Bouchette, the officer selected for this service, then in command of an armed vessel in the harbour of Montreal, zealously assumed the responsible duty assigned him, suggesting at the same time the absolute necessity of the general's disguise in the costume of a Canadian peasant, to increase the chances of escape, should they, as appeared probable, fall in with the enemy, whose gun-boats (chiefly captures) were cruising in various parts of the river.

"It was a dark and damp night in November. A light skiff with muffled paddles, manned by a few chosen men, provisioned with three biscuits each, lay alongside Capt. Bouchette's vessel; and under cover of the night the disguised governor embarked, accompanied by the Honorable Charles De La Naudiere, his aide-de-camp, and an orderly sergeant whose name was Bouthellier. The skiff silently pushed off, the captain frequently communicating his orders in a preconcerted manner by a touch on the shoulder or the head of the man nearest him, who communicated the signal to the next, and so on. Their perplexity increased as they approached the Berthier Islands, from the knowledge that the enemy had taken up strong positions at this point, especially on the islands south-west of Lake St. Peter, which commanded the channel on that side, and compelled their adoption of the other to the northward, though the alternative seemed almost equally fraught with peril, as the American troops were encamped on its banks.

"The most imminent danger they experienced was passing through the narrows of

Berthier, the shores of which were lined by American bivouacs, whose blazing fires, reflecting far on the surface of the waters, obliged them often to stoop, cease paddling, and allow themselves to drift down with the current, exhibiting the appearance of drifting timber, frequently seen on the St. Lawrence. So near did they approach, that the sentinel's exulting shout, "All's well!" occasionally broke upon the awful stillness of the night, indicating their perilous situation, increased by the constant barking of dogs, that seemed to threaten them with discovery. It obviously required the greatest prudence and good fortune to escape the vigilance of an enemy thus stationed. The descent, however, was happily effected by impelling the skiff smoothly along the waters with their hands for a distance of nearly nine miles.

"After ascertaining that the enemy had not yet occupied Three Rivers, they repaired thither from Point du Lac, nine miles from the town; and remaining there for a short space of time to recruit from their fatigues, Lord Dorchester and the whole party narrowly escaped being made prisoners by a detachment of the American army, who were now entering the town. Overcome by exhaustion, the general, leaning over the table in an inner room at Mr. De Tonnanneur's, fell asleep. The clang of arms was presently heard in the outer passage, and soon afterwards American soldiers filled the apartment adjoining that in which was the general himself. The governor's disguise proved his preservation; and Captain Bouchette, with peculiar self-possession and affected listlessness, walked into the governor's apartment, tapped him gently on the shoulder, and beckoned him away with the greatest apparent familiarity, to elude suspicion, at the same time apprizing him cautiously of the threatened danger. Captain B. led the way through the midst of the heedless guards, followed closely by the general; and, hastening to the beach, they moved off precipitately in the skiff, and reached unmolested the foot of the Richelieu Rapids, where an armed brig (the *Fell*) was fortunately found lying at anchor, which, on the arrival of the governor on board, set sail for Quebec with a favoring breeze.

"Arrived at the capital, the governor desired to land in Captain Bouchette's boat, and was accompanied by him to the Chateau St. Louis, where the important service he had just rendered his country was generously and magnanimously acknowledged in the presence of the assembled counsellors and notables.

"The successful defeat of the invasion of Canada, with the slender forces at the disposal of the commander-in-chief, and at so early a period after its conquest, when the country had comparatively but a few years been transferred from the subjection of one sovereign to the allegiance of another, is an event that has immortalized the services of the late Lord Dorchester—one of the most popular governors Lower Canada ever had, and one whose successive administrations of the government of that province are still recollected with pride and pleasure by the people."

Two thousand Spencer breech-loaders have arrived at Rome from America for the Pontifical army. The Zouaves will be armed with an English breech-loader, which Papal commissioners have gone to England to select.

Four thousand Egyptians have joined the Abyssinian expedition.

REPORT OF THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

The following extracts from the report of the U. S. Indian Commission, will be found worthy of perusal:

While our missionary societies and benevolent associations have annually collected thousands of dollars from the charitable, to be sent to Asia and Africa for purposes of civilization, scarcely a dollar is expended or a thought bestowed on the civilization of Indians at our very doors. Is it because the Indians are not worth the effort at civilization? Or is it because our people, who have grown rich in the occupation of their former lands (too often taken by force or procured by fraud), will not contribute? It would be harsh to insinuate that covetous eyes have possibly been set on their remaining possessions, and extermination harbored as a means of accomplishing it. As we know that our legislators and nine tenths of our people are actuated by no such spirit, would it not be well to so regulate our future conduct in the matter as to exclude the possibility of so unfavorable an inference?

Naturally the Indian has many noble qualities. He is the very embodiment of courage; indeed, at times, he seems insensible to fear. If he is cruel and revengeful, it is because he is outlawed, and his companion is the wild beast. Let civilized man be his companion, and the association warms into life virtues of the rarest worth. Civilization has driven him back from the home he loved; it has often tortured and killed him; but it could never make him a slave. As we have had so little respect for those we did enslave, to be consistent this element of Indian character should challenge some consideration.

But suppose, when civilized, our pride had still rejected his association, we could at least have removed the causes of war by giving him a home to himself, where he might with his own race have cultivated the arts of peace.

Through sameness of language is produced, sameness of sentiment, and thought, customs, and habits are moulded to assimilate in the same way; and thus in process of time the differences producing trouble would have been gradually obliterated. By civilizing one tribe others would have followed. Indians of different tribes associate with each other on terms of equality. They have not the Bible, but their religion, which we call superstition, teaches them that the Great Spirit made us all.

In the difference of language to day lies two-thirds of our trouble. Instead of adopting the plan indicated when the contact came, the Indian had to be removed. He always objected and went with a saddened heart. His hunting grounds are as dear to him as is the home of his childhood to the civilized man. He, too, loves the streams and mountains of his youth. To be forced to leave them breaks those tender cords of the heart which vibrate to the softer sensibilities of human nature, and dries up the fountains of benevolence and kindly feeling, without which there is no civilization.

But one thing remains to be done with honor to the nation, and that is to select a district or districts of country, as indicated by Congress, on which all the tribes east of the Rocky Mountains may be gathered. For each district let a territorial government be established, with powers adapted to the ends designed. The governor should be a man of unquestionable integrity and purity of character. He should be paid such a

salary as to place him above temptation. Such police or military force should be authorized as would enable him to command respect and keep the peace. Agriculture and manufactures should be introduced among them as rapidly as possible. Schools should be established, which the children should be required to attend. Their barbarous dialects should be blotted out, and the English language substituted. Congress may from time to time establish courts and other institutions of government suited to the condition of the people. At first it may be a strong military government. Let it be so, if thought proper, and let offenders be tried by military law until evil customs would answer a better purpose. Let farmers and mechanics, millers, and engineers, be employed and sent among them for purposes of instruction. Then let us invite our benevolent societies and missionary associations to this field of philanthropy nearer home. The object of greatest solicitude should be to break down the prejudice of tribe among the Indians—to blot out the boundary lines which divide them into distinct nations—and fuse them into one homogeneous mass. Uniformity of language will do this. Nothing else will. As the work advances, each head of a family should be encouraged to select and improve a homestead. Let the women be taught to weave, to sew and to knit. Let polygamy be punished. Encourage the building of dwellings, and the gathering of those comforts which endear the home.

The annuities should consist exclusively of domestic animals, agricultural and mechanical implements, clothing and such substance only as is absolutely necessary to support them in the early stages of the enterprise. Money annuities here and elsewhere should be forever abolished. These, more than anything else, have corrupted the Indian service, and brought into disgrace officials connected with it. In the course of a few years the clothing and provision annuities also may be dispensed with. Mechanics and artisans will spring up among them, and the whole organization, under the management of a few honest men, will become self-sustaining. The older Indians, at first, will be unwilling to confine themselves to these districts. They are inured to the chase, and they will not leave it. The work may be of slow progress, but it must be done. If our ancestors had done it, it would not have to be done now; but they did not, and we must meet it. Aside from extermination, this is the only alternative now left us. We must take the savage as we find him, or rather as we have made him. We have spent two hundred years in creating the present state of things. If we can civilize in twenty-five years, it will be a vast improvement on the operations of the past. If we attempt to force the older Indians from the chase, it will involve us in war. The younger ones will follow them into hostility, and another generation of savages will succeed. When the buffalo is gone the Indians will cease to hunt. A few years of peace and the game will have disappeared. In the meantime, by the plan suggested, we will have formed a nucleus of civilization among the young that will restrain the old, and furnish them a home and sustenance when the game is gone. The appeal of these old Indians is irresistible. They say, "We know nothing of agriculture. We have lived on game from infancy. We love the chase. These are the plains, over which the vast herd of buffalo roam. In the spring they pass from north to south, and in the fall return, traversing thousands of miles. Where they go you

have no settlements, and if you had there is room enough for us both. Why limit us to certain boundaries, beyond which we shall not follow the game? If you want the lands for settlement, come and settle them. We will not disturb you. You may farm, and we will hunt. You love the one; we love the other. If you want game we will share it with you. If we want bread, and you have it to spare, give it to us. But do not spurn us from your doors. Be kind to us, and we will be kind to you. If we want ammunition, give it or sell it to us. We will not use it to hurt you, but pledge you all we have—our word—that, at the risk of our own, we will defend your lives."

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

The London *Times*, while disclaiming any disrespect to Mr. Thornton, renews its objection to his appointment as Minister to the United States. The best man that could be found would not be too good for the post. The *Times* suggests Lord Kimberly, who, in many distinguished posts, and lastly as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, "has acquitted himself with much credit." He would know how to represent the case of Ireland in the most effective manner to the American government, and his faculties of speech and a certain power of holding his own would make him invaluable in controversy with such a minister as Mr. Seward. The *Times* refers to others who could not but feel honored by such a mission, at such a critical time, as the Duke of Argyle, Lord Cranborne, Lord Carnarvon and Lord Dufferin.

The Liverpool *Post* makes the following remarks on the above:—"We are not aware that any complaint has been raised in Washington against sending them a plain commoner, but the *Times* seems to be of opinion that the Yankees, like the British, 'dearly love a lord.' The character of the Americans has been strangely miscalculated if they are not above such snobbery as the London *Times* imputes to them."

The London *Times* notices the refusal of the Washington Government to submit to arbitration the differences with Great Britain, thus leaving it open to itself at any time to make demands upon England with which it may be impossible she could comply. The writer says:—"A considerable number of the citizens of the United States are Irishmen, and a considerable number of these Irishmen are Fenians. We have to thank the President and his cabinet for defeating an invasion of the Canadian territory by those desperate men; but since that time electioneering agents, it would seem, have compelled a different policy. The arms which were seized have been returned to them, and declarations of sympathy with this lawless conspiracy have been made in high places, which, though intended exclusively for home consumption, cannot but produce a disagreeable impression at a time when the tranquility of this country is so seriously disturbed."

Col. Michael Bailey died in Buffalo on the 17th inst., from the effect of wounds received at Fort Erie, while directing the Fenian invasion. He also led in the storming of Fort Wagner, South Carolina.

FOREIGN MILITARY ITEMS.

The New York *Tribune* says that Train's arrest was nothing but an advertising dodge, that eccentric individual having induced one of the passengers to lay an information against him.

The French Infantry are being trained to a new sharpshooter's drill. They form a loose square; each man sets up his knapsack before he secures it with his tent pegs, places the two sticks used for the *tente d'abri* on each side of the knapsack, and spreads his blankets over it as a curtain, behind which he crouches and fires. At six hundred yards the men are thoroughly concealed, and this protection, though not very effectual, might make the men themselves feel more secure.

A few days ago Gen. James Longstreet called at the residence of Gen. Hancock and sent in his card. Gen. Hancock was then engaged with some friends, ladies and gentlemen. He immediately left them to receive his old army friend, more recently his foe, but now again his friend, and, after a warm greeting, insisted upon conducting General Longstreet into the parlor and introducing him to the company there assembled. The style of the introduction was so peculiar that we reproduce it for the special benefit of the malignant Radicals, as a full justification of their suspicions of General Hancock's loyalty:

"Ladies and gentlemen," said Gen. Hancock, "allow me to introduce you to a gallant gentleman, to whom I am indebted for an ungraceful limp, and whom I had the misfortune to wing in the same combat."

We must add that although the company was composed exclusively of ladies and gentlemen whose sentiments and sympathies were on the Union side in the late war, the incident excited a profound and most pleasurable sensation, and the two distinguished soldiers were regarded with increased admiration and respect.

The British *Columbian* calls attention to the little known, but beautifully fertile valleys which lie between the present western boundary of Canada and the British Pacific colonies, and says, truly, that one of the chief duties which now devolve upon the British people of this continent, is to impress upon the Imperial Government the great national importance and necessity of at once opening up the immense central country, establishing means of communication, and directing the surplus population of the old Kingdom, into the fertile prairies and blooming valleys of Central British America. Unless this is done—unless the young nation plants one foot upon the Atlantic, and the other upon the golden strand of the Pacific, the constitution of the new Dominion is not worth the paper it is written upon. So urges the British *Columbian*; and from it we also learn with pleasure that our fellow subjects of the Pacific colonies are eager to become connected with the new Dominion and are hoping for speedy and effective action in the matter. The desire for annexation, which we are constantly hearing about, through the medium of the American press and American telegrams, does not really exist among the British population, but is confined to the American settlers, who, naturally enough,

would like to see the colony annexed to their own country. Just now, business is almost at a standstill in Vancouver's Island and British Columbia. and Mr. Seward's agents are, of course, doing their best to cause discontent among the people. Hitherto, however, they have met with little success, and it only remains for the Imperial and Canadian authorities to do their part, and the ambitious designs of the American Secretary will receive a death blow.

THE QUEEN'S ATTENTION TO HER SOLDIERS.—

While the party of the 93d Regt. were stationed at Abergeldie Castle recently. Her Majesty frequently spoke to the men as she met them in her walks by the river side, and thus became more endeared to them as their Sovereign. On a Sunday afternoon, the Queen observed a corporal and a drummer together and having noticed that the jacket of the latter was different from that of his companion, Her Majesty asked the reason. The lad answered that the bandsmen and drummers were so distinguished, and of course felt highly flattered on the Queen's remarking that he was a "pretty boy."

Sir H. STOKES has been appointed Controller-in-Chief of the army, a new office, which makes that successful officer chief over all departments of supply. Major-General Lindsay, of the Guards, has been appointed "Inspector-General of her Majesty's Reserve Forces," that is, in fact, Commander-in-Chief of the 300,000 men who compose the Volunteer and Militia of the United Kingdom. It is understood that he will at once mobilize this force, and organize an efficient commissariat and transport corps.

T. H. Sweeney, of Fenian notoriety, was committed for disorderly conduct a month or two since, and suspended from rank and pay in the American army. He has, within the last few weeks, been restored to his rank by the President. This has no doubt been done in consequence of his Fenian proclivities. Meanwhile how will the officers of the American regular army, many of whom are gentlemen and men of honor, relish being compelled to associate with this fellow who has been convicted of beastiality and dishonesty.

A SAD STORY—UPS AND DOWNS OF LIFE.—

We find the following in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, of the 28th ultimo:—"One of those melancholy stories which tell of the ups and downs of modern life was related a few days ago at the Marlbone Police Court. The daughter-in-law of Sir John Macgregor, K.C. B., applied for relief from the funds of the poor-box. Her husband, Capt. Macgregor, died some years ago, after a long illness produced by injuries when on active service, leaving his wife and children penniless. Sir John thereupon came forward to help them, and sent the eldest boy to school. Two years ago Sir John himself died, after fifty years' service in the Army. The young widow was once more destitute, and she and her children had to live upon the earnings of the eldest boy, now twelve years old. A friend found her out by accident, got the Duke of Cambridge to interest the Secretary of War on her behalf, and a grant of £50 was bestowed upon her. This at once went to supply them with clothing, and now there is nothing left. On her applying at the Police Court the sitting magistrate ordered inquiries to be made, found the story to be true, and granted her £5 from the poor-box."

THE NEW FRENCH ARMY BILL.

The French Government succeeded a few days ago in carrying this bill after a most spirited opposition. The measure is somewhat different from the one brought forward last year, and is supposed to be an improvement upon it. It fixes the whole term of service at nine years—five in the active army and four in the reserve—and all the young men in France between 20 and 25 who have not been in the former are to form the national guard. The amount of the effective is left to be fixed by the Chamber, which was not the case in the first scheme. This bill, like the first, only allows the men to marry after the five years of active service and two in the reserve, but the committee, to which it was in the usual course referred, desired to permit marriage at the close of the first year in the reserve. The Government wanted to split the difference and make it eight months, but the committee held good, and the Chamber will have to decide. Another modification of the first plan is, that substitutions are now proposed to be allowed both in the army and national guard; but the bill may be briefly described, and accurately too, as one to increase the term of service from seven years to nine. The probability is that the Chamber will adopt the bill as it stands, and then the Emperor will have the command of 1,200,000 well-trained and well-armed soldiers. While preparations are thus in progress to get the men, the material is not neglected. Nearly the whole army is now armed with the Chassepot—that wonder working weapon. All the garrisons of the east and north east are strengthened, and the strong places of Strasburg, Lille, and Dunkirk are immediately to be armed. In the course of a few weeks some 3000 guns of large calibre and long range will be in position in those fortresses, and in this way peace may be maintained by preparing for war.

THE DEFENDERS OF THE POPE.

Writing on the 13th ult., the Roman correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—We are still told that the French will again garrison Rome. At present they are concentrating on Civita Vecchia, where they have formed three camps under General de Failly, and are being joined by the Bataille division which occupied Viterbo, but has now evacuated that town. The members of the French Embassy acknowledged that for the moment all hope of assembling the Conference is lost. On the other hand, the Roman officials allege that the Emperor Napoleon proposes to free himself from the embarrassment of the intervention by maintaining the occupation of the Pontifical States in conjunction with the other Catholic Powers, and Spain is said to have already accepted the plan and offered a contingent. Meanwhile, authorities are pushing on the fortifications of the Eternal City, the principal works being raised on the Aventine, on Monte Mario, and Monte Testaccio, and at Porta San Pancrasio. Most of the other gates are strengthened by barricades, and the army is proportionately increased. The corps of Zouaves has been raised from two battalions to four, each numbering 1200 men, making the total force 4800. It is contemplated to enrol a corps of English and Am-

ericans, in addition to the so-called Scotch company. The Roman Legion is to have a strength of 2500, the Foreign Carabineers 2400, and the Dragoons 900. The command of the Glasgow Irishmen, at present only 50 in number, has been given to Captain Gordon. The provinces are organising a sort of landwehr, composed, chiefly of quondam brigands and Bourbonists. The Zouave recruits rendezvous at Civita Vecchia. This corps has excited such terror in the provinces that their appearance in a signal for families to abandon their homes and take refuge across the frontier.

COMPLIMENTARY NOTICES.

With the last number received the *Volunteer Review* commenced a new volume its second. This journal should be in the hands of every volunteer.—*Fergus Record*.

The "Volunteer Review" comes out in a new dress. It is entering the second year of publication, and supplies a want which has long been felt by the force.—*Carleton Place Herald*.

The "Volunteer Review," began its second volume with this number. The "Review" has won for itself a good reputation and has, we are happy to learn, met with deserved success. This is a good time to subscribe.—*Pictou New Nation*.

Many doubted at its inception the success of the "Volunteer Review," but under the management of Mr. George Moss, formerly of Stratford, it enters its second volume in a most healthy and thriving condition—an evidence that Mr. Moss's labors have been appreciated by the volunteers of the country.—*Stratford Beacon*.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—This excellent military and naval paper has just commenced a new volume, and we would heartily recommend it to our Volunteer force. The editor and publisher, Mr. George Moss, certainly deserves great praise for the able manner in which he has conducted it since its commencement. Just try it.—*Caledonia Sochem*.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—This valuable and interesting paper published at Ottawa by Mr. George Moss, formerly of Stratford, has just entered on its second year, and we are glad to learn by a circular forwarded to us that it has been a success in every particular. The *Review* is well written, well selected, and is a faithful exponent of the wants of the volunteers. We wish Mr. Moss continued success.—*Stratford Herald*.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—We hail the receipt of this valuable journal—devoted to the interests of the Volunteer Force of Canada—at the commencement of the second volume, clothed in a new dress. The improvement apparent in the issue of the "Review" gives satisfactory evidence of its flourishing condition. The "Review" should be in the hands of every member of the Volunteer Force, and we express the hope that the volunteer soldiery of the County of Welland will extend to it a liberal support. Captains of Company's in Welland and elsewhere should exert themselves to the end of a wide circulation for this excellent journal.—*Welland Telegraph*.

The "Volunteer Review," published at Ottawa by Mr. George Moss, is now entering upon its second volume, considerably improved in appearance and the character of its contents. It seems to us that every volunteer in the Dominion should be a subscriber to this excellent publication. We are glad to know that many in our local companies are patronizing this paper. We wish it success.—*Listowel Banner*.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—We beg to call attention to the advertisement of the "Volunteer Review," which appears in this issue. Great inducements are held out for the formation of Clubs, and large cash prizes offered. Now is the time to subscribe, as the second volume has just commenced. The "Review" contains a vast amount of military intelligence, and is a very interesting and popular journal; it ought to be in the hands of every volunteer and marksman in the Dominion.—*Halton Herald*.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—This ably conducted Canadian military newspaper enters upon its 2nd volume in a new dress—a fact which proves the success which has attended its publication. Its future usefulness will be increased in many respects, and, as it is all that is necessary in its sphere, we hope it will receive the warm and undivided support of the volunteers of Canada.—*Colbourne Express*.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—We are pleased to learn that this publication is entering upon its second volume with most flattering prospects. The object it has in view, viz: to put before the authorities and the public the requirement of the Militia Force of the country, entitles it to the special support of the officers and men of the Force, and we hope its claim will be cheerfully and liberally acknowledged *Cobourg Star*.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—This paper has just completed its first Volume, and the success which has attended it speaks well for the military spirit of our country. The new Volume opens with improvement, and *The Review* to day is creditable not only to its publisher, but to the Service. We recommend the paper to all our Volunteers, and will be happy to exhibit specimens and take subscriptions at this office for it. *The Review* fills the place in the New Dominion that the *United Service Gazette* fills in England, and there can be no question about the requirement of such a print in Canada.—*Perth Standard*.

The "Volunteer Review" published in Ottawa, has entered upon its second year and seems to have established itself firmly, as the special organ of the Volunteers of Canada. We know of no more interesting journal than this, and certainly none exceeds it in usefulness, in these uncertain times. To advocate the interests of the Militia and Volunteer force of Canada, to inspire them with a spirit of patriotism, and raise by every possible means the standard of military education among the force, is the task of the "Volunteer Review" and it has well discharged it since it commenced, and promises still better for the future. There are some very clever writers connected with the Review, whose contributions on general literary subjects, make this Journal about the best we have.—*Niagara Mail*.

The "Volunteer Review," an ably conducted and interesting paper, devoted to the military and naval affairs, and the interests of our Volunteer Force, is just entering on its second volume. We are glad to learn that it is well supported: it certainly deserves success. Every intelligent volunteer and especially every officer should have it.—*Glenallen Maple Leaf*.

It affords us much pleasure to observe that the "Volunteer Review," published at Ottawa by Mr George Moss, enters upon the second volume under very favourable circumstances. The "Review" is a publication which should be in the hands of every volunteer in the country. It has already rendered good service, and we sincerely trust that it will receive a large increase of support.—*Ingersoll Chronicle*.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—Mr. Moss the publisher of this periodical has issued a circular from which we learn that his enterprise is proving successful. This is gratifying intelligence. We were of those who doubted that so costly a publication could be made self sustaining in this country. It speaks well for the Volunteer Force, from whom, we suppose, the "Review" has its principal support, that it is being so well sustained; and we apprehend Mr. Moss' good business management has something to do in bringing about the same result. Large cash prizes are being offered for clubs. The terms for the "Review" are only \$2 per annum. No Volunteer should be without the publication.—*Cornwall Freeholder*.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—We are glad to see by the last number of this journal that it has entered on its second year of publication, under the most favourable prospects. During the last twelve months we have watched its progress with interest, having witnessed the failure of so many similar enterprises, and congratulate the proprietor on the successful manner in which he appears to have overcome the difficulties that he must have encountered. *The Review* has certainly supplied a want which must sooner or later have been felt by the Force, and deserves the good fortune which has so far attended it. The present volume makes its appearance in a new dress, and the contents, as well as the typographical work, are highly creditable to Mr. Moss, by whom it is published.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—This excellent paper has just entered on its second year, and appears to have secured a good circulation in both the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. It is ably edited, and is got up in such a form that it will make a nice compact volume to bind, which will furnish a ready means for reference, to all matters appertaining to the Volunteer and Militia affairs of the country. At least every Officer in either the Volunteer or Militia Forces should be a subscriber to this publication, if his wishes to become acquainted with what is doing by his brethren in arms in all parts of the country. The subscription price is only \$2.00 per annum, which no Officer should grudge, and all intending subscribers can enclose this amount to George Moss. Volunteer Review Office Ottawa and they can be furnished with a paper from the commencement of the present volume.—*Brantford Courier*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW:

DEAR SIR—I have just been visited by an old friend, who is now residing in Chicago. I believe him to be quite reliable. He is a true British subject, and consequently has a great feeling of hatred towards the Fenians. On his arrival here he expressed himself astonished at the easy state the people and the press were in with regard to the Fenian movement in the United States, for, although they appear quiet on the borders of that country, in the West they are as active in preparing for a descent upon Canada as ever. Thousands of them drill, he avers, nightly in Chicago, and in very large companies on the prairies every Sunday. They are mostly the refuse of the late war in the States, and will be joined by thousands of a similar character from St. Louis and cities further south, so soon as any definite move is decided upon. They appear to have plenty of arms; declare they have sufficient artillery, which they are moving to our frontier, and contemplate a warlike movement against Canada on the 1st of March next, with at least 50,000 men. They expect their friends in the interior of Canada, to assist them by using Greek fire in various places, so as to keep the volunteer force engaged as much as possible in different parts of the country. All Volunteer armories are to be robbed on a preconcerted night, that is, those which are isolated and near the frontiers. They are headed in Chicago by one Phelim O'Neale, a wild and enthusiastic Irish poet or bard, who says he knows every nook around Quebec and Montreal, and can take either of these places, and hold Quebec with 30,000 men! This contemplated movement has to be delayed a few weeks, as the seizure in Paris has slightly disarranged their plans, but they are nevertheless active in the preparations for early spring work on Canada soil. I send you these observations of one from the midst of a hot bed of Fenians, without either believing or disbelieving it altogether, but from what they have attempted to do in the heart of the metropolis of the world, we would not be surprised at any mad demonstration they might make against Canada. However, I hope, our authorities are perfectly posted on all that is going on amongst the villainous confraternity, and that timely precautionary measures will be taken to frustrate the operations or designs of the marauders, should they attempt an invasion of our soil. I remain, sir,

Yours truly,
A VOLUNTEER.

KINGARDINE, O., Jan'y 16.

[Our correspondent is, perhaps, just a little too sensational. No doubt the Fenians are drilling, as his informant states, continually and with a view to an early invasion of Canada; but that Mr. Phelim O'Neale, that wild "Irish bard," can carry out his

strategy in reference to Quebec and Montreal, our correspondent will agree with us, is just as doubtful as it is certain that if he over-attempts the like, he and his compatriots will meet with the very unpleasant fate of their Manchester brethren.—Ed. V. R.]

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Another victim of Ridgeway, private Larrett Smith, formerly of No. 4, Queen's Own, but of late connected with the 13th Battalion, Hamilton, was buried on the 11th instant. His body was escorted to the grave by his old comrades and a party of the 13th, all the way from Hamilton. It is sad to think of the numbers that the Laprairie Camp and Fenian raid have hurried to an untimely death, and of those who are still destined to swell the list. The party of the 13th were well provided for by their commanding officer, at a dinner, where of course everything was conducted in a manner becoming the errand on which they had arrived.

On Friday last the annual ball of the Toronto Field Battery, Captain Patterson commanding, came off in the St. Lawrence Hall, which had been elegantly decorated with flags and banners for the occasion. Colonel Dennison, Commandant, Major Alger, and several other officers, were present and enjoyed the festivities, which, thanks to the ladies, were spiritedly kept up till morning.

The distribution of prizes won at the annual rifle match of the 10th Royals, in October last, took place in the drill shed last evening after the usual weekly drill of the regiment. Much dissatisfaction has been expressed at the long delay, but I believe the committee had several embarrassing disputes to settle as regards one or two of the highest scores. There was full muster of the regiment and a fair attendance of spectators. Their fine band played well, and was evidently appreciated by the 13th and their friends.

Before the presentation Colonel Brunel impressed upon his command the necessity of application to become proficient in both drill and rifle practice, as (though he did not wish to be considered an alarmist) he had good reason to believe that another movement on the part of their enemies was very probable before the spring had passed, concluding with an expression of confidence in the ability, pluck and readiness of the regiment, he commenced distributing the prizes, assisted by Majors Escall and Stolley. The list of prize winners and prizes was given in the last Review.

The Grand Trunk Brigade, assisted by their magnificent band, intend holding a concert on Friday next. The non-commissioned officers of the 13th Hussars are also organizing for a grand ball, to come off shortly.

As in Ottawa, the military authorities here commenced placing double sentries at the Garrison on Friday, in consequence of the discovery of a length of wire inserted into the door of the magazine. They are determined to allow no one an opportunity of repeating here such performances as have been recently enacted by some of the Fenian maniacs at home. The sentries are posted with loaded rifles.

FROM BELLEVILLE.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Captain Hambly, No. 1 Company, 49th Battalion, and the officers of his command, entertained their men at a supper in Ontario Hall, on Tuesday evening last, on the occasion of the happy result of the recent rifle match between themselves and the men of No. 7 Company Grand Trunk Brigade. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion, covers were laid for about 120, everything was in the most 'recherche' style, and reflected great credit upon the caterer, Mr. Crown, of the Club House. Among the guests I noticed Colonel Sutherland, Captain Mills and Captain Hulme, with Quartermaster Crozier, of the 15th, and Colonel Brown and Major Bowell, of the 49th, with Captains Nunn and Murphy, of the Grand Trunk. Colonel Campbell of the 15th, was unavoidably absent. Captain Hambly occupied the chair, and Mr. Caruthers, Ensign of No. 1 Company, the vice chair. The prize, a silver plated candelabra, with three branches, stood in the centre of the head table. After full justice had been done to the edibles, and the usual toasts proposed and duly honored, came the toast of the evening. Captain Hambly congratulated his men upon their success at the recent match, and could scarcely find words to express his admiration of them, and his own happiness upon the occasion. He had much pleasure in handing the prizes over to the company as their property, never to be contested for again. He concluded a neat speech by requesting Colonel Brown to present a few prizes which he had prepared for the 9 men making the highest scores. Colonel Brown called the successful men to the front and presented the prizes, the highest being \$20 and the lowest \$4. He took this opportunity to express his admiration of their conduct while on duty with him on the frontier, and trusted that if ever they should be called upon again, that they would be found ready and willing to stand in the gap. Speeches and songs then became the order of the evening, and as the small hours approached, the latter reigned supreme. The company separated at an early hour. Captain Hambly deserves well at the hands of his men, as he never allows an opportunity to pass which might be made to conduce to the efficiency and well being of his Company.

MILITAIRE.

FROM AMHERST ISLAND.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On Thursday the 16th inst., Lieut. Colonel Fowler entertained at dinner at his father's residence, on Amherst Island, Lieut. Colonel Shaw, Brigade Major; Major Phillips, Dist. Qr. Master; the officers of the 48th Battalion, and a few private friends. The toast—"The Queen and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and may they never be disunited"—was drank with enthusiasm. The company passed a very pleasant evening, and not separate until a very late hour.

Discussions naturally arose as to the best means of maintaining the full numerical strength and general efficiency of the battalion. The opinion seemed to be unanimous that battalion drill, at some central or convenient town possessing sufficient accommodation for billeting the men, for a fortnight in Summer—say in June, when farmers are least busy, or perhaps rather in September; similar to the British system and to that of other countries with militia regiments, would be much more advantageous and beneficial than the same amount of isolated company drill at home. It was held that it would keep the officers up in the battalion drill and make the men acquainted with it; would tend to greater emulation and *esprit du corps* among both officers and men, would greatly diminish if not prevent altogether those hasty resignations, sometimes of the best men, in moments of pique or irritation and repented of afterwards, which few captains have not experienced; and would be looked upon and enjoyed as a holiday, while the circumstances would be much more favorable to the inevitable distinction, even among Volunteers, between officers and men, in very many cases social equals at other times, and to a willing submission to due discipline which there would be much enlarged opportunities of learning. In addition to the above I venture to suggest that the men should receive their pay punctually at the expiration of the time and that the small extra cost of billets and travelling expenses should be borne by the Government more than cheerfully; that the men should receive every possible relaxation, amusement and indulgence consistent with discipline; and especially that there should be a rifle-match with prizes worth winning, to be contributed, and liberally contributed I have little doubt, by the neighbouring population. In my humble opinion we might then hope to have full, strong companies and efficient battalions. I trust to see a stringent Militia Law, but, in the mean time, I would ask whether it would be possible for either Government or people to do too much for our Volunteers, who, in conjunction with the Regular Force in the provinces, are at this moment our only bulwark against piratical incursions and depredations. None but those who have either witnessed or experienced it know the loss of time, trouble, expence, labor and, I will

add, mortification at times, to which Volunteer officers and especially captains are subjected; but all is submitted to gratuitously and without a murmur for the sake of their country and their countrymen.

And now, that I have the opportunity, one word upon the exemption from allegiance to their own country which has been lately claimed for aliens assuming naturalization in the United States. Supposing the principle to be granted, one inevitable conclusion arises. Those men, should they engage in any other than legitimate and recognized warfare, may indeed have ceased to be traitors, as they will most certainly have ceased to be patriots, having abjured their own country, but they will be *ex necessitate rei* become pirates, and must abide the consequences. Mr. Seward, in a recent despatch, claimed non-liability for the enormities which those men were allowed to commit on the ground that they were not Americans. Now, it is claimed to shield them as *Americans* from the rightful retribution for those enormities. It would be difficult to characterize that without an offensive word. Whether the outrages which these men have shown themselves capable of committing have reached an atrocity beyond which it will be impossible to stretch them, the world has yet to see. The New York Fenians may well profess to be ashamed of and to disown the going around with revolvers deliberately to shoot in cold blood policemen in the discharge of their duty, and the blowing up with gunpowder, killing, torturing, maiming and disfiguring some forty or fifty men, women and children. But all such professions are in vain. These crimes were avowedly committed by Fenians for Fenians and have been adopted and gloried in as "acts of war" by the American Fenian who has lately achieved a certain amount of evil notoriety by his paper in Tinsley's Magazine.

CIVIS.

FROM LEAMINGTON.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On Tuesday evening last the Leamington Light Infantry Company of Volunteers was inspected by Brigade Major Moffatt, who, in his address after the inspection, paid the officers and men the highest possible compliments, and we think most deservedly so; for in our opinion the Leamington company is excelled by no other in the Province either physically or in numbers or proficiency in drill. The notice of inspection was so short that but forty-eight men could be got together including Captain Fox, Lieut. Stockwell, Ensign J. R. Wilkinson, three sergeants and one bugler. These men have now served five years and the Major hoped that they would continue to serve; for should the Volunteers be called into actual service, such a fine company as this would be a credit to the country.

RIFLE MATCHES.

RIFLE MATCH.

The members of No. 4 Company, Onaida, held their annual shooting match on New Year's day. On account of the unavoidable absence of Captain Stewart, Lieut. Mulvey and Ensign Glenn chose ten men a side, and shot for an oyster supper, prepared at Ryan's Hotel, Ballsville. The day was not so good as might be desired, as it snowed incessantly during the whole time of firing. After firing ten rounds per man at the under-mentioned ranges, and after a keen contest and some very good hits, as will be seen below, Lieutenant Mulvey's squad scored an aggregate of 209 points, and Ensign Glenn's 221, giving his squad a majority of 12 points, and was consequently declared the winner of the supper. The following is the score:

	Yds. 200.	300.	T'l.
Lieut. Mulvey.....	15	16	31
Priv. Woods.....	13	13	26
Priv. Ryan.....	17	17	34
Sergt. Kett.....	15	13	28
Priv. Fowler.....	11	9	20
Priv. A. Taggart.....	8	13	21
Priv. D. Taggart.....	4	9	13
Priv. R. Karr.....	7	9	16
Priv. G. Boggs.....	9	4	13
Priv. P. Crichton.....		7	7

Total.....209

	Yds. 200.	300.	T'l.
Ensign Glenn.....	13	15	28
Priv. J. Wright.....	14	14	28
Priv. G. Colwell.....	15	10	25
Priv. Jos. Bridget.....	14	12	26
Priv. J. Armstrong.....	7	15	22
Priv. J. Bridget.....	13	14	27
Priv. H. McKay.....	13	14	27
Priv. J. Hamilton.....	16	13	29
Priv. A. Kelly.....	4	3	7
Priv. J. Parker.....		2	2

Total.....221

Twenty men of Captain Ryan's Company, Hullsville, are to shoot against twenty men of Captain Stewart's Company, Ballsville, on Saturday the 18th instant, at Hagarville, when a good time is expected.—Grand River Sacker.

SHOOTING FOR THE COUNTY CUP.

Below we give the score in the shooting match for the County Cup. Lieut. Ross, who has won it for two years in succession, has been supplanted by Sergeant Ward.

Return of the Match for the County Cup, at Barrie, 30th December, 1867.

	Yds. 200.	300.	600.	T'l.
Captain Bligh.....	18	8	0	26
Lieut. C. Ross.....	18	7	8	33
Lieut. Fraser.....	15	14	2	31
Lieut. Sutherland.....	15	10	0	25
Sergeant Ward.....	14	15	6	35
Corpl. Gilkison.....	16	16	0	32
Corpl. Gilroy.....	13	14	0	27
Corpl. Roark.....	10	10	2	22
Corpl. Neiley.....	9	14	0	23
Priv. Rathwell.....	13	11	0	24
Priv. T. Morrison.....	15	13	2	30
Sergeant R. Banting.....	16	12	3	31
Priv. R. Neiley.....	14	14	2	30
Priv. W. Campbell.....	12	14	0	26
Sergeant McDonald.....	17	11	6	34
Gunner H. Winsly.....	18	15	0	33
Mr. J. Boon.....	17	9	6	32

—Barrie Examiner.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

William Milbourne, a private of the 13th Hussars stationed in Montreal, fell down a pair of stairs leading from his quarters to the stable, and fractured his skull, causing instant death.

MONTREAL DRILL SHED.—The Corporation of the city of Montreal has voted a further sum of \$24,000 towards the erection of a drill shed. The former appropriation was \$50,000, making a total of \$74,000.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.—Brigade Major Barretto inspected the Seaforth Volunteers last week, and expressed himself highly pleased with the improvements.

A great ceremony is to take place in the French Cathedral, Montreal, before the departure of the Canadian corps of the Pontifical Zouaves, on the occasion of blessing their banner. All Canadian Bishops are expected to be present.

MILITARY FUNERAL.—On Friday last, the late Private Wm. Lunn of No. 1, Capt. Gravelley's Company of the 40th Battalion was interred in the Church of England Cemetery in this Town with all the honors due to his rank and position as a Volunteer. Deceased had for some years been a member of the Active Force, having first enrolled in the Company of which he died a member, then the Cobourg Rifles, and meantime, during his absence from town, in the Grafton Company. The body was followed to its last resting place by a goodly representation of both officers and men of the three Head Quarters Companies. No. 1 furnished the firing party. The band of the 40th, in an impressive and creditable manner rendered the music appropriate to the occasion.—Cobourg Star.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Friday, 24th January, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under the authority given and conferred by the 123 clause of the Act 30 and 31 Vict. Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs."

HIS EXCELLENCY IN Council has been pleased to make and prescribe the following "Regulations" respecting the Warehousing and bonding of Wheat, Maize, or other grain that may be ground and packed in bond, that is to say:

1. That the Collector or other Officer of Customs at any Warehousing Port in the Dominion of Canada, may deliver without payment of duty, to the importer of any Maize or other grain from which flour or meal can be manufactured, on proper entry being made of the same, any quantity of such Maize or other grain for the purpose of drying, grinding and packing in such place and on such premises as shall be particularly described by such importer or owner.

2. That such buildings used for drying, grinding and packing of Maize or other grain and the premises thereto belonging, with the description to be given thereof as aforesaid, shall, for the purposes of drying, grinding and packing Maize and other grain under the above mentioned Act, be deemed and considered a Government Bonded Warehouse, and that none of the Maize or other grain so brought into the said drying, grinding and packing building or upon the said premises, shall be removed therefrom without a proper ex-warehouse entry and due payment of

all duties; on the same, if intended for home consumption within the said Dominion, or upon due entry thereof for removal or exportation under the usual bonds; nor shall any flour, meal or other products from the maize or other grain aforesaid, be removed from the said premises without due entry as aforesaid, either for consumption as aforesaid, for removal and exportation and payment of all Customs duties legally due on the flour, meal and other products into which the said maize and other grain shall have been manufactured as the case may be, allowance having first been made of five per cent. on the said flour or meal for shrinkage in those cases in which the corn or other grain has been kiln-dried before grinding.

3. That before the importer or owner of any maize and other grain aforesaid shall for the purpose of drying, grinding, and packing, be entitled to obtain the delivery thereof either ex-ship upon their importation into the said Dominion, to be carried immediately to the drying, grinding and packing buildings and premises aforesaid, or out of any Customs Warehouse, in which the same may be warehoused, he shall give bond with two sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs at the port where such Maize and other grain are imported or warehoused, in a penalty of double amount of duties payable on the same, with the conditions that the whole amount of the duties so payable upon the quantities of maize and other grain so delivered upon arrival or out of Warehouse as aforesaid, for the purpose of being dried, ground and packed in bond, shall within six months from the date of the bond to be so entered into, be well and truly paid to the Collector of Customs aforesaid for the use of Her Majesty, and the said importer or owner shall, before he can obtain the delivery aforesaid, further enter into and execute to the Collector for the use of Her Majesty as aforesaid, a general bond, the said importer or owner in the penal sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, and two approved sureties in the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars each, conditioned that at no period shall the quantity of maize or other grain, or the product thereof in the said building or premises be less than the quantity on which the bond or bonds for duties hereinbefore mentioned, shall be outstanding and unpaid.

4. And for the purpose of further securing the due observance of the foregoing Regulations, the Collector of Customs, the Surveyor of Customs or warehouse-keeper or other approved officer of Customs, at the port where the maize and other grain shall be so bonded, or at the port nearest to the said drying or grinding and packing premises, shall at all times when such operations are being carried on therein have free access to and upon the said drying, grinding and packing buildings and premises for the purpose of verifying the quantity of maize of other grain and their products therein, and any reasonable expenses attending such inspection shall be borne and defrayed by the importer or owner of the maize and other grain so undergoing drying, grinding and packing in bond.

The order of His Excellency in council of the 1st August, 1867 prescribing Regulations on the above subject, but restricted to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, is hereby revoked.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.

SINIER RIFLES.

T. COSTEN & Co.

Have on hand and offer for Sale THE SINIER RIFLE, MILITARY PATTERN.

Also, the short or SEA SERVICE, with SWORD BAYONET, and AMMUNITION for the same.

T. C. & Co. keep constantly on hand a large assortment of all kinds of BREECH-LOADING GUNS, SHOT and RIFLE.

Montreal, Jan. 24th, 1868.

4-1m.

CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!

1868.] THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW. [1868.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTSFOR THE
FORMATION OF CLUBS.**LARGE CASH PRIZES OFFERED!**

The Proprietor, in order to increase the circulation and thereby add to the usefulness of

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW,

offers the following liberal terms to persons who will exert themselves in getting up clubs for the paper during the months of January and February 1868:—

1st prize—For the largest club, \$50 in cash.	
2nd do	2nd do..... 25 do
3rd do	3rd do..... 15 do
4th do	4th do..... 10 do
5th do	5th do..... 5 do
6th do	6th do. 'Review' 1 year.

It will be understood that from the number of prizes offered no one need despair of securing at least some return for his time and trouble in getting up a club; for besides the prizes enumerated above, we allow 12½ per cent on all subscriptions sent to us in this way, which the person raising the club will deduct from the total amount of monies received by him on account of subscriptions in forwarding the same to us.

Our terms for the paper are \$2 a year, payable strictly in advance. It is not necessary that the address of persons sent us in a club should be all at one Post Office.

An hour or two a day for a week spent in canvassing for subscribers by one person in each company throughout the Dominion will be certain to secure a very profitable return for the time expended.

Persons desiring to act as agents will be furnished with show bills and further particulars, by applying as below.

Post Office orders, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance.

Address,

GEO. MOSS,
"The Volunteer Review" Office
Ottawa, Ont.

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.

**The Volunteer Review,**

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1868.

NAVAL DEFENCE OF CANADA.**NUMBER 2.**

In considering the system of Naval defence best adapted to the physical conformation of our Frontier above tide water, it was stated to be naturally separated into THREE DIVISIONS. The first from Montreal to Prescott, covering the St. Lawrence Canals and Grand Trunk Railway, must be maintained by a combined system of Naval and Military operations in which Gunboats will be enabled to take a comparatively small share. Vulnerable above or below Cornwall any movement from the American side could only be made by the aid of the Northern N. Y. Railway, and then at great hazard to the invaders—it is very doubtful whether any permanent advantage could be gained in the event of success, and it is to be hoped the day has gone by when war will be levied for the mere pleasure of doing mischief—especially as a fearful retribution might be looked for as the natural consequence of such proceedings. The SECOND DIVISION, including all the open river above the St. Lawrence Canals and Lake Ontario, is susceptible of Naval defence alone, and affords an ample opportunity for the display of naval tactics and strategy as any other equal extent of coastline. In fact the duty to be performed would be of the most onerous description, consisting of covering and protecting the

exposed Grand Trunk Railway; supporting the important military position at Kingston and defending the entrance to the internal line of the Rideau Canal, as well as all the cities and towns on that exposed Frontier. Between the second and third divisions 32 miles of Frontier is wholly beyond the power of Naval defence, and will constitute the actual battle ground of Canada in any future contest. The military positions are good, and so long as the flanks on Lakes Ontario and Erie are covered by Gunboats, can be maintained in the face of almost any force, ordinary vigilance; even in the event of disaster the line of the Wolland Canal could be maintained by the aid of Gunboats. The THIRD DIVISION, including the three Upper Lakes, must be defended solely by the Navy; and as its communications by way of the St. Lawrence is exposed a naval station on its shores is much required. Such a station formerly existed at Penetanguishine, but it is open to the objection that it also depends for its communications on the St. Lawrence. A port must therefore be sought capable of being easily defended and not liable to the above objections. The mouth of the French River, 150 miles North of Penetanguishine, furnishes the requisite position. The river itself flows from Lake Nipissing, 49 miles East of Lake Huron, it is navigable in the open reaches for vessels drawing 15 feet of water, and a very small outlay would make it navigable throughout for vessels of 234 feet in length, 48 feet beam, drawing 11 feet of water; it is in fact the last link of the proposed Ottawa and Lake Huron navigation, connecting the latter with tide water below Montreal. If the 49 miles of French River were opened access would be obtained to Lake Nipissing, a sheet of fresh water 576 square miles in area affording shelter and dockyard room to the largest fleets those internal waters will bear. It is needless to point out its advantages to the Military and Naval strength of Canada. All that Sebastopol and Cronstadt were to Russia, Lake Nipissing would be to this country, and much more, especially because its communications by the Matavan and Ottawa Rivers are through the interior of the country to tide water and totally independent of the St. Lawrence. In fact, with such a line open, the British flag should be definitely swept from the High Seas before Canada could be placed in any danger.

This is what Sir John Michel truly called the "back bone" of Canadian defence and is the only line strategical or otherwise that is wholly inaccessible to an enemy.

The mouth of the French River is easily susceptible of defence and it forms a secure harbour, and will be a most advantageous commercial port whenever the navigation of those rivers will be opened. Its position in a strategical point of view is more than advantageous; it is commanding; it is opposite the Mackinaw Straits, the entrance to Lake Michigan, from which it is distant

about 180 miles, while the mouth of St. Mary's River, the entrance to Lake Superior, is 110 miles to the Northward. The only defences to the Straits of Mackinaw is to be found on the island at their Eastern entrance, but as there is navigable water on every side they could offer no serious obstructions to Gunboats—and the consequences of having the rich cities on the shores of Lake Michigan at the mercy of a squadron of those hornets can be easily anticipated; and the effect on the issues of the contest would be similar to the capture of New Orleans during the late civil war.

It would appear then, by a judicious combination of Naval and Military operations, that a thorough system of defence, adapted to the social condition and means of the people of Canada, can be easily devised and that the resources of the Empire in men, money or material need not be seriously diminished by the operation.

There can be no doubt of the fact that the people of British North America are willing and eager to take their proper position on this question of defence, and they require nothing from Great Britain beyond the duty she owes to her own integrity and the support of her Naval supremacy.

A full consideration of all the circumstances of this question of defence shows that there is only one vulnerable point in the whole, and that is soil consecrated by the blood of heroes. The position of the Maritime Provinces renders their defence a matter of mere naval operations, and as if the military operations would be in any great measure local, it is not likely the Provinces of Quebec or Ontario would require assistance from them; but would probably be able to render assistance if required. Therefore they have been entirely excluded. It behoves the people of Canada to see that some system of organization based on the principles sketched out or some other better mode be adopted, and that the defence of the Dominion be no longer a question of speculation. Their present commercial and other interest demand attention to some such measure—on which their future prosperity depends.

WILD LANDS.

We are glad to see the Ontario Legislature has taken the first step towards opening up the wild lands of that province to the settler and emigrant. This is a subject of such paramount importance to a new country that the most liberal terms should be offered to secure a fair portion of the vast wave of immigration which annually rolls westward from the shores of Europe, and which has been a great source of power and wealth to the United States. There are in Canada immense tracts of unsettled lands which, instead of being allowed to remain a howling wilderness, should be thrown open to settlement by the hardy and willing sons of toil from Europe who now only make use of our

Railroads and Canals to transport themselves farther west into the American union where they go to swell its gigantic power. This should not be, we have lands equally good and better to tempt them to remain upon our soil; our taxes are infinitely lighter, our climate the healthiest in the world, and our laws and institutions every way superior to those of the United States; therefore if we were only to place our wild lands in equal competition, as regards price, with those of the Western States there can be no doubt but the tide of emigration which now only flows through our country would be turned into the avenues of wealth and plenty which are at present virtually closed. Every one who is at all familiar with the history of America, and who has studied the means by which its wonderful progress has been maintained, must know that it is to the overflow of the old world that the great prosperity and advancement of American communities is due. Should the liberal terms embodied in the resolutions laid before the Ontario Legislature be adopted, there can be no doubt whatever but a very few years would see a vast improvement in the, as yet, unsettled portions of that province, which would by this means acquire an accession of strength and prosperity heretofore unequalled. Entering as we are upon a new state of political existence, it is our great duty so to dispose the means at our command that all possible sources of future strength may be made available. And, as we are situated in a position of peculiar difficulty in our relations to Great Britain and the United States, we should deem no sacrifice too great, that would in any degree assist us in securing permanently those institutions under which we have lived so long contentedly and prosperous. As this is a subject which is intimately connected with the question of defence, and one bearing directly upon the means which must be hereafter provided to extend and perfect the means of intercommunion, (apart altogether from its importance in an agricultural and commercial sense,) we hope to see such action taken upon it as will give good hopes of seeing our vast unoccupied territory the home of a thriving and patriotic population.

This subject naturally recalls our attention to the question agitated some time ago, in reference to rewarding Volunteers for their services by free grants of land. This idea is so good that it should not be lost sight of for want of some one to bring it before the Legislature. Some provision should be made for those who give their time and attention, not to say money and labour, to the public service; for our country, poor in other things, is rich in land and should not grudge a portion to those who deserve it so much. In the surveying of every township there should be a "Volunteers Reserve," which should be bestowed upon such members of the force as have served a prescribed number of years or who have otherwise proved their claims upon the country for substantial reward.

This would prove of vast benefit to the force and provide one of the best means for keeping the ranks always filled with the best strength of the country. Volunteering as a system, in times of peace, which may nevertheless be the prelude to war, requires support and encouragement, and as our great reliance will be in the future, as in the past, upon this portion of the population of the country it is the duty of the Government to inaugurate such a system of reward as will naturally lead every member of the force to look forward to some return for the time and labour he may bestow in preparing to defend his country. Viewed in this light the question of Wild Lands, may be made available so as to doubly serve the interest of the nation, and we hope Legislatures of the different provinces will act upon an idea, which is well worthy of their careful attention.

NATURALISED CITIZENS.

The subject of the rights of naturalised citizens of the United States is an old question revived under a new aspect, and as on a former time it led to a foolish and distressing war it is just within the region of possibility that, taken with other causes of quarrel, it may lead to a serious breach of friendly relations between England and the United States. The former power holds the doctrine of perpetual citizenship in common with the other European powers, and affirms that no citizen can absolve himself of his allegiance. Although he may leave his country and settle in a foreign land for any number of years, yet on his return he at once assumes the position and responsibilities of a citizen of England. Prussia and other German powers go still farther than Great Britain, and in time of war call upon all those belonging to them who, although residing in a foreign country, are drafted by conscription into the service, to return under pain of certain penalties. A man may leave the three Kingdoms and go to the United States, where he becomes a naturalized citizen; very good, so long as he remains in the United States, but should he return to Great Britain he returns a British subject, and it is not necessary for him to become re-naturalized. This is the doctrine the Government of England has ever maintained, but the United States (or rather the ranting demagogues of that country, for it is very hard to know what the United States maintains as either law or doctrine on any subject,) seems to hold the contrary, declaring that every man has the right to change his nationality, and that all American citizens, whether native born or naturalized, are entitled to the protection of the Government under any circumstances. Of the justice of their view of the question they have yet to convince the British Government. When one hears so much about the rights of American citizens he naturally enquires:—who are those citizens about whom there is so much bother? and we find them to be

Americanised Irish rowdies, the refuse of the war; out of pocket, reputation and employment, who have gone to England, Ireland and Canada where they have deliberately committed every outrage against law, order and decency, and, being taken and convicted, were justly made to pay the penalty of their crimes. Such being the case we cannot see with what show of plausibility the United States Government can interfere with the course of English law. There is no question of nationality involved, it is simply a matter to be decided by the Criminal Courts, and nothing can be more absurd than to elevate those people into the character of patriots.

The determination of the British Government to stand by the Dominion under any circumstances, is well exemplified by the fact that before the Snider breech loaders were issued to more than one third of the regular army, they were placed in the hands of the Canadian Volunteers. This not only displays the intention of supporting us in the maintenance of our liberties, but also a confidence in our zeal and loyalty which is one of the best guarantees of our independence. And when it is understood that the English Volunteers have not yet received the Snider, all must acknowledge that we owe a debt of gratitude to the mother country not easily cancelled. Although there exists a party in England which, forgetting the heroic traditions of the land, would measure the national glory by the inevitable S. D., yet there is enough of the spirit of old times left among the ruling powers to counterbalance its efforts. The former would cut us adrift and leave us to the mercy of any power with the will and means of coercing us into a state of political existence repugnant to every principle of our nature and education. But the latter, true to the faith and traditions of the past, holds the national power above all other considerations, and it is to them that we must look for support and assistance under the trials which surely await us in a future fraught with many grave difficulties.

BOOK NOTICE.

CITY OF OTTAWA DIRECTORY, 1868.

James Sutherland, Editor and compiler, Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co., printers and publishers, Ottawa.

This publication contains an alphabetical list of residents; a business directory; list of farmers in the counties of Carleton and Russell; the several institutions of the city of Ottawa; with an appendix giving the government of the Dominion and Local governments of the Provinces; the Departmental Offices of Ottawa, with residences; interesting notices of manufacturing establishments in Ottawa, and historical sketches of the churches.

This is certainly the best directory that

has ever been issued for the capital, and contains a vast amount of information not usually found in such works, and reflects great credit upon the editor, who appears to have spared no labor to make it all that such a work should be. In the preface we observe that the population of the city has increased at a ratio of about 20 per cent. In 1866, the number of names were 4,147; in 1868, 5,532: showing an increase of 1,385. This, with an average of 4 to each household, would give an increase of population of 5,540. The mechanical get up of the book is excellent, the composition, paper and binding being much better than ordinarily found in such publications.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

The arrest and subsequent release of the notorious George Francis Train at Queens-town, has been the topic of much conversation, but the whole affair was so intensely ridiculous, that it scarcely deserves more than passing notice. In England the slight alarm caused by the Fenian outrages has almost subsided, although active precautions have been taken to prevent their recurrence. In the United States the dispute between the President and Congress remains in *statu quo*, and is likely to remain so until the present presidential term expires. The great topic of interest to us, in Canada, is the distress of the Nova Scotia fishermen and the means to relieve it. In this particular it is gratifying to note the spontaneous efforts made throughout all parts of the country to further this object; not only has the Legislature of Ontario voted a large sum of money, but the cities have also joined in the good work, and there can be no doubt but these unfortunate "toilers of the sea" will soon be relieved from their temporary distress.

The recent murders and suicides in the 100th Regiment, give a very unpleasant indication of the internal management of that fine corps, it being of Canadian origin and bearing a title derived from our country, we take a particular interest in affairs connected with it; and are sorry to find that it is not pervaded with a higher spirit than the commission of these crimes would indicate.

The Abyssinian expedition has not achieved anything extraordinary as yet; the cable despatches are singularly silent on this subject. Last advices however are of a favorable nature and report the discovery of wells of fresh water in the vicinity of Annesley bay. The native chief of Tigre has given his adhesion to the British and displayed his friendship by sending 2,000 head of cattle for the use of the army.

The proceedings in the Local Legislatures have been of no great importance. With the exception of Mr. Richard's resolutions in reference to the wild lands and the vote of \$5,000 for the relief of the Nova Scotia

fishermen, there is nothing to chronicle of Ontario. In Quebec, we are glad to see the question of colonization and the timber trade are receiving that attention which matters of such importance deserve.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

T. A., Hamilton.—Yours of the 20th inst. received. See present number for corrections.

J. A. G. C., Belleville.—Your request shall be complied with.

T. C., Perth.—Thanks for your candid and satisfactory explanation.

C. M. K., Whitby.—Much obliged; will send the required list shortly.

C. L. S., Kingston.—Your subscription dates from 1st March. Other matters to which you refer shall be attended to.

W. H. W., Almonte.—Paper will be sent as requested.

D. D., Amherstburg.—Your request shall be complied with.

H. C. G., Dundas.—By an advertisement in the present issue you will perceive that Messrs. Thos. Costen & Co., of Montreal, can supply the Snider rifle on the following terms: Long rifle \$28.00, short do. \$29.00, ammunition \$3.00 per c.

J. A. R., Perth.—We are astonished that you should have written to us for an explanation of a matter the particulars of which must have been well known to you. The Postmaster explains that the Review was delivered, according to arrangement, to the party you indicated before your departure for Chicago; we have no desire to interfere in a personal dispute of which we know nothing.

CAPT. C., Delaware.—Thanks; the paper will be sent as directed.

A VOLUNTEER, St. Mary's.—The financial year ends on the 31st March.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

During the week ending Jan. 25th, we have received, on account of subscriptions, as follows:—

OTTAWA.—Colonel McD., \$2; Lieut. Col. S., \$2; Lieut. Col. W., \$2; Lieut. Col. C., \$2; Mr. B., \$2; Mil. Dept., \$2; Capt. L., \$2.

ALMONTE.—W. H. W., \$2.

TORONTO.—Major C., \$2.

DELAWARE.—Lieut. Col. G., \$2; Capt. B. \$2; Mr. F. R., \$1.

WHITBY.—Ensign Y., \$2.

BRANTFORD.—Captain D. C., \$2.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 24th January, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

With reference to the General Order, No. 1, of the 17th instant. the part relating to the relative rank of Surgeons is cancelled, and the following substituted, viz:
Surgeons to rank as Majors.

No. 2.

Those gentlemen who hold the appointment of Riding Master or Veterinary Surgeon in the Volunteer Force will be considered to hold relative rank as follows, viz:

Riding Masters as Lieutenant.

Veterinary Surgeons as Lieutenant on appointment; after five years' service, as Captain.

No. 3.

Northumberland and Durham Squadron of Cavalry.

No. 1 Troop, Cobourg.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
D'Arcy Ed. Boulton, Junr., vice Regan, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Hamilton Field Battery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

William Dewar, Gentleman, vice Mc-Questen, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery, Ottawa.

No. 1 Battery.

To be 1st Lieutenant, temporary:

2nd Lieutenant John Alexr. Gemmill, M. S., vice Bedard, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

5th Battalion "Stadacona Rifles," Quebec.

No. 1 Company.

To be Ensign, temporary:

Color-Sergeant William John Barrett, M. S., vice Prendergast, promoted.

18th "Prescott" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 7 Company, Henry's Corners.

The resignation of Lieutenant C. E. Johnson is hereby accepted.

19th "Lincoln" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company, St. Cotharine's.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Oscar F. Wilkens, vice Yale, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

Ensign Robert Kane, vice Wilkens, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

George Carlisle, Gentleman, vice Kane, promoted.

No. 4.

The undermentioned Officers of the Cavalry and Artillery heretofore provisionally appointed having received First Class Certificates from the Cavalry School and School of Gunnery at Toronto, are now confirmed in their respective ranks from the dates of those certificates, viz:

Captain George Book, Grimsby Troop, 7th Dec., 1867.

Captain Jacob Bingham, Burford do., 31st Dec. 1867.

Cornet Thos. L. Jones, do. do. do.

Cornet Robt. B. Patterson, Grimsby do. do.

Captain John Hogg, Collingwood Garrison Battery, 20th Dec. 1867.

1st Lieut. Wm. G. Paterson, do., do.

BREVET.

To be Dieut. Colonel:

Major Robt. W. Smart, Fort Hope, Troop of Cavalry.

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

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

SUICIDE BY A SOLDIER.

On the 22nd inst., an inquest was held by Coroner Jones at the Military Hospital on the body of Corporal William Miller of the 100th Regiment, who shot himself the previous evening.

The following is an abstract of the evidence:—

Deceased was an Englishman about thirty years of age, who had served in that regiment about ten years, and, besides being a man of some education, had always borne a good character. He had been a total abstainer; but, within a few months back, had commenced drinking, though not immoderately; and at the time of committing sui-

cide, was perfectly sober, though a bottle with a little whiskey in it was found under his pillow. He had for some time past been suffering from mental depression; and though formerly bright and cheerful enough, lately, his gloomy and downcast manner was noticed by all his comrades. About five weeks ago, being asked the cause of his despondency, by a comrade, he showed him a likeness of a young woman and a lock of her hair, and said that was the cause of his grief, and then he got up and walked across the room and commenced to cry. A few minutes before committing the fatal deed last night, he borrowed a pencil from a comrade, saying he wished to write something with it. He then lay down upon his bed and soon afterwards the report of a gun was heard by two or three of his comrades, who ran towards him and found the rifle lying upon his breast, with the muzzle under his chin, and the butt between his feet. The ball had entered the neck near the chin, and coming out through the lower part of his head, had made a fearful wound, scattering the blood and brains upon the bed and the wall. Upon his neck was found a little locket containing a likeness of a young woman, and a lock of her hair done up in a piece of paper. A package of letters were also found between the lower blanket and the bed. Some of these were written in pencil, probably before his death. One upon a little slip of paper was as follows:

"To Uncle John,—I hope you will receive dear Lucy, and she will tell you all.

"Affectionately yours,

"WILLIAM MILLER."

Another was as follows:—

"For the Coroner—The state of my mind since the 29th of November, '67, has been fearful. Had Lucy come with me to Montreal I should have been all right; now it is different. W. Miller, 20th, 1868."

Another letter, sealed, was directed in pencil to "Miss Lucy,——street, Ottawa."

The Jury expressed a wish to know the nature of the contents, and it was accordingly opened, and read as follows:—

"MONTREAL, Jan, 20, 1868.

"My Dearest Lucy,—My last letter to you. I have loved you, been faithful to you, but from the reports that have daily been brought to me, I was, and still am, persuaded that something of truth must have been in them. I could not present you, therefore, with the portrait. I die shortly, and you will know more. Visit my grave, Lucy dearest. I think your kind prayers for the dead are not required. All I now wish you to do is this,—to put some immortals on my grave, and the little blue ribbon you wore on your head. God help my feelings! Good-bye, Good-bye, Lucy dearest. God bless you—all of you. I have been yours faithfully.

"WILLIAM MILLER."

"P. S.—Write to my Uncle John in England. You know his address, and it will be all right."

"W. M."

Enclosed in this letter were others of Lucy's which he has returned together with some verses addressed to her some time ago while talking to a comrade, he told him of his acquaintance with Miss— at Ottawa during the stay of his regiment. He said having caught cold her father recommended him to take some burnt brandy, and this he made him commence drinking again.

The Jury having held a short consultation returned a verdict to the effect that deceased, had committed suicide while laboring under temporary mental aberration.—*Montreal Gazette.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The uneasiness between France and Italy does not decrease. Extensive warlike preparations are still being made in France.

CALL A SPADE A SPADE.—After a devilish outrage at Clerkenwell, Fenianism surely would be better known as Fiendism.—*Punch*.

Lord Adelbert Cecil who has been holding religious services in Stamford, is about to join his regiment, the Rifle Brigade at Ottawa, Canada.

The *Standard's* Paris correspondent reports that the feeling that there is to be war in the Spring has once more begun to prevail in the Capital.

Requiem masses for the souls of Allen and the other two Manchester Fenians, continue to be celebrated in various parishes in the West of Ireland.

Upwards of 30,000 special constables have been sworn in throughout London. In Marylebone the numbers exceed 3,000; in St. Pancras they are nearly 4,000; and in Paddington close upon 2,000.

Sir Henry Storks entered upon his duties as Comptroller General at the War Office on the 1st January. The salary will be the same as that of the permanent Under Secretary of State, viz: £2000 a year.

Among the Continental papers which denounce the criminal folly of Fenianism is the *Cologne Gazette*, a journal which, as the principal organ of the Prussian Liberals, possesses considerable influence in Germany.

From the Cape of Good Hope we learn that the rumor that had prevailed that there was danger from large parties of armed Kaffirs patrolling had been proved groundless by Sir Walter Currie, who had visited the district with an armed force.

ARMING THE QUADRILATERAL.—Italy seems preoccupied with the necessity of promptly arming the Quadrilateral. The *Lombardia* of Milan announces that the question has been discussed in a council of superior engineer and artillery officers, held at the residence of Prince Humber at Milan, in which it was decided that the Prince should go and visit the fortifications of Venice.

RESULTS OF FENIANISM.—In Paisley (Scotland) a firm which employs about twenty men, has paid off eight of them on the ground of their being Fenians. In connection with this, it is said that some of the Insurance Offices have intimated to the owners of large public works, that their fire insurance policies will not be renewed unless they discharge from their employment all persons reported to be connected with the Fenian movement.

GEN COTTON.—Mix in any convenient glass vessel one and a half ounce (by measure) of nitric acid, of the specific gravity from 1.45 to 1.5, with an equal quantity of sulphuric acid, specific gravity 1.8; when the mixture has cooled, place 100 grains of fine cotton wool in a Wedgewood mortar, pour the acid

over it, and with a glass rod saturate the cotton as quickly as possible. Then pour out the acid, and squeeze the cotton with the pestle. Then wash it in water several times, or let the tap flow upon it till the acid is washed out and no acid is perceived. Then squeeze it and dry it in warm air, and it is all ready.

THE EXPLOSIVE FORCE OF SYMPATHY.—*Mr. Punch* presents his compliments to the Dowager Marchioness of Drivolderry, and is sorry to say that he cannot congratulate her on the destruction and ruin of poor people of the working classes by means of the Fenian Explosion in Clerkenwell. It is the earnest hope of *Mr. Punch* that a pious letter of condolence and sympathy addressed by a lady of rank to the criminals who were hanged for murder at Manchester, did not have the effect of encouraging other Fenians to commit the still more atrocious outrage which has occurred in London. *Mr. Punch* respectfully begs permission to express his wonder whether her Ladyship will feel herself at all called upon to make any charitable provision for the families that have been made destitute by the Gunpowder Treason perpetrated by the fellow-conspirators of her late pets.

THE VELOCITY OF MUSKET BALLS.—Some highly interesting experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the velocity of musket and cannon balls, are being conducted in the Springfield (Mass.) Armory water shops in this city, by Captain Stockton and Lieutenant Maclay, of the Ordnance Corps. Two newly invented machines are used in these experiments, the electro ballistic pendulum, which is the invention of Colonel Benton, the commandant at the Armory, and Schultz's chronoscope, a machine invented and constructed in Europe. The former is much the simpler of the two, and doubtless these experiments will prove it to be more reliable. Targets are placed at measured distances apart and connected with electric wires with the machines. In passing from one target to another the ball ruptures the electric current and records its velocity. It is ascertained by these experiments that the ordinary rifle ball of the Springfield musket, with a regulation quantity of powder, passes over one hundred feet directly from the muzzle of the piece in about the fifteenth part of a second.

BOURBON INTRIGUES AT NAPLES.—A circular which has lately been impressed from Naples to all the Embassies in Paris is now the subject of much talk among diplomatists. This document announces the establishment of a central insurrectionary committee in Naples with the object of restoring the independence of the Two Sicilies under the sceptre of their legitimate sovereign King, Francis II. of Bourbon. The committee declares that it has the support of all the honorable men of the country, and that it is empowered by them to lay a true description of the Two Sicilies before civilised Europe. It then describes in very violent language the result of the rule of Victor Emmanuel. Whole towns, it says, have been burned or destroyed, 2000 citizens have been shot, and 5000 have emigrated. The prisons are so full that monasteries have been turned into jails, the landowners have no money to pay taxes, the masses have none to buy bread, and the population of nine millions have been made the slaves of these new barbarians, who,

drunk with blood and hatred, have overrun our provinces. This state of things has elicited a cry of anguish from the hearts of nine million of people, who, the committed hopes, will be listened to by the civilised Governments of Europe, as it is the interest of civilization and true progress to prevent the realisation of the designs of men whose only programme is murder, and whose only flag is atheism. The circular concludes by declaring that the Neapolitans do not ask for revenge, but for independence, and the restoration of their place, their King, and their God; and that, if they are abandoned by other nations, they will alone rise up against their oppressors.

THE WELL OF CAWNPORE.—On his way from the Cawnpore station of the East Indian Railway to that of the Lucknow lines, across the Ganges, a distance of four miles, the visitor's eye is caught by an oasis in the very heart of the dust and dirt of the worst station in India. These are the gardens surrounding the Well in which lie "a great company of Christian people, chiefly women and children." I could not recognize the place, so complete is the transformation. In 1859 the bare Well merely bricked up, the ghastly slaughter house, the filthy ravines were all there, with the few tombs scattered around where private soldiers had placed inscriptions in memory of departed comrades or officers. Now the whole is enclosed and consecrated so as to form the centre of an extensive garden, in which evergreens so predominate as to give it the aspect of a cemetery, yet relieved by many a flower. The well is approached by a mound, around which stands an octagonal screen of exquisitely carved stone work. Entering by a door carefully watched, as the whole garden is, we descend to the pit's mouth, around which the bones were literally scattered. From it, on a pedestal, arises Baron Marochetti's figure of Pity, or Mercy, or Hope, or Triumph, or all combined—a female figure dressed in angel's robes, with angel's wings, and bearing in her hands "the martyr's holy palms." Whether we look at the figure itself or at its relation to the screen, we feel that its condemnation by the whole of the Northwestern Provinces has considerable justification. There is no expression in the face, no grace in attitude, no meaning in the position of the arms and palm branches, which, with the wings, form a succession of repulsive angularities, while the figure is neither sufficiently above the screen nor sufficiently below it, but so placed as to form a ludicrous object to the spectator outside. Even yet the figure might be raised, but nothing can redeem the universally acknowledged want of expression in the face and meaning in the attitude.

THE ADVANTAGES OF SOLDIERING.—In the debate on the Reorganization of the Army Bill, in the Corps Legislatif, on Monday last, Marshal Niel said. They must not suppose that the raw recruit when he joined was taught nothing but the handling of his musket and military exercise. The recruits joined their corps raw, unformed, sad at leaving their homes, with very imperfect ideas of duty—he used the word in its best sense—and of self respect. They were taught at their corps how to behave, how to respect their superiors, and how to treat their equals without boorishness. When

illiterate they are taught to read and write; and when they were sent home were their townspeople not glad to see them? Did not the village turn out to meet them? Did not the fact of their having learnt in their regiment order, sobriety, self control, make them in general request for any employment? Were they not coveted as sons-in-law? Had they not the pick of the prettiest girls of their native place? To be sure they had. He could give them his word for it. (At this there was great laughter and applause.) He then went on to say that equality was the great rule of the French Army. In England and Austria the private's ambition was limited by the stripe of the non-commissioned officer, but in France the rank of sergeant was but the stepping stone to further promotion; and as a proof that military life was not so demoralizing as was supposed, he mentioned that the number of men who obtain certificates of good conduct on their discharge was not less than 98 per cent. In replying to Marshal Niel's speech, M. Jules Favre admitted as perfectly correct this picture of the advantages of regimental schooling, but thought that in the interests of the country the time of service should be materially shortened. It was admitted that physically the Army was the pick of the nation. Marshal Niel had told them what patterns they became morally under the healthy influence of barrack life. So that the duty of providing prosperity, the duty of marriage and increasing the population, devolved annually on 79,000 youths, too rickety, infirm, sickly, or dwarfish to be taken as soldiers. These 79,000 pigmies were all that was left to the 372,000 maidens who yearly attained the age when they might marry. The consequence was that when the valid youths, moralized by military discipline, returned home, they found their places occupied by fellows who were not equal to them in any respect.

MISADVENTURE OF A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. Benny, a newspaper correspondent, who was wounded at the battle of Mentana, and brought to Rome with the Garibaldian prisoners, had his right arm amputated on the 15th at the Hospital of St Onofrio. Mr. Benny, although a British subject, is a native of St. Petersburg. He was coming on towards Rome from Monte Rotondo in a carriage on the morning of battle. When near Mentana he was stopped by some Garibaldians, who requested the use of his vehicle to carry from the field one of their wounded officers. Mr Benny could not refuse, of course, so he was left in the middle of the road, while the Garibaldians placed his effects for him in a cave by the side of it. In this position he was soon after discovered by an advanced detachment of Papal troops, of the Swiss rifle battalion, who levelled their arms at him. He called out in French that he was not a combatant, but a newspaper correspondent, holding out at the same time both hands, one with a pencil and the other with a piece of paper in it, but one of the soldiers took one of his hands for a target and discharged his piece at it with unerring aim. The officer in command came up to him directly after, and an explanation took place in German, resulting in expressions of regret at the mistake, and a promise to send the wounded man to the Pontifical ambulance, but before this could be effected the Garibaldians advanced

again on the position, and the Swiss retreated in all haste, leaving their victim in the hands of the red shirts, who escorted him back to Mentana, where he got attended to in a house until the entry of the French on the following day. Having explained his mishap to the victors, his baggage was sent for by them to the cave, where it was found and brought to him, but minus 300f. and and some valuables it contained. From Mentana he was brought into Rome, and placed in the St Onofrio Hospital, a locality which has not proved very salutary to the wounded prisoners, especially in the ground floor ward, which is quite pestiferous, and of which the poisonous miasma has turned many of the open wounds to mortification.—*Correspondent of Post.*

VIRGIL INFANTRY COMPANY.

A DRILL SHED.

The Virgil Infantry Company were inspected on Friday last by Lieut. Col. Villiers and Lieut. Col. Currie. They made a fine appearance, the company having turned out with nearly its whole strength notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. They were highly complimented by Col. Villiers, who expressed himself well pleased with the company in every respect. Unfortunately they were prevented by the coldness of the day from going through many movements as they are not provided with a drill shed. Both Col. Currie and Col. Villiers expressed surprise and regret at this. Col. Villiers in an address to the company said that he had been going round for the last few weeks inspecting the Volunteers in his district, and he was proud to see that in every little Village and hamlet where there was a company, the people had built them a drill shed; and he regretted to think that a wealthy township like Niagara, and one, which, from its frontier position, is most in need of the assistance of Volunteers, should leave those Volunteers, which are pledged to defend the country with their lives, to perform their drill on the high road. The Col. expressed a hope that the people of the township, through their township council, would immediately take the matter up and not let it be said that Niagara township was the only one that refused to shelter their Volunteers. Col. Currie in his address to the company, endorsed every thing that had been said by Col. Villiers. He said that it was sad to think that a township like Niagara, accounted one of the wealthiest in the province, and one which would be most likely to require the assistance of the Volunteers, should be the only township which refused to go to the paltry expense of building a shed to shelter them while performing their drill. It cast a stain upon their patriotism which could not be removed until they followed the example of other townships, and provided shelter for their Volunteers. He hoped this would be done immediately. The government grant is liberal and the expenses upon the township would be so paltry that the poorest man could easily afford it. The Colonel then generously guaranteed the handsome sum of \$50 from his own pocket to aid in building a drill shed at Virgil. It is to be hoped that the officers of the company will bestir themselves now and petition the council for a sum of money sufficient to meet the government grant, and build a drill shed for their com-

pany. We are sure that the people of Niagara township would cheerfully do more than that to encourage the Volunteers.—*Niagara Mail.*

Don Platt, a leading Ohio Radical, says that General Grant can't go into the Presidency with his mouth shut, that the two hundred and seventeen thousand Ohio Republicans "would not support the Angel Gabriel on such terms." He adds: "Weston can walk, and Coburn can fight, and old Billy Seward, with our Government on the verge of bankruptcy, can purchase the north pole and fever-stricken islands under the torrid zone; but all this won't scull a pot-meal kettle up the Niagara with a crowbar, as Weed, Raymond & Co., are trying to do."

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Ottawa, 13th January, 1868.

P. J. BUCKLEY, L. L. B.,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau St., Ottawa



NOTICE.

ON and after the FIRST day of JANUARY, 1868, all requisitions for Law and Registration Stamps, to be used in the Province of Quebec, and all Returns of Stamps cancelled by the various Officers entrusted with that duty, will have to be addressed to the Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, and not as heretofore to Ottawa.

R. S. M. ROUCHETTE, Chairman,
Board of Customs, Excise and Stamps.
JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.
Ottawa, 23rd December, 1867. I-312.

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HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CARDS,

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Ottawa, Dec. 2nd, 1867.

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April 13th, 1867



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Tuesday the 24th day of December, 1867.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

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

REGULATION.

"In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed during the present session of the Parliament of Canada, and intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," the Ports mentioned in the annexed list and being in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and which are now Warehousing Ports in those Provinces respectively, shall be and they are hereby continued as such Warehousing Ports, and are hereby declared to be so accordingly."

WM. H. LEE,
Clark Privy Council.

ONTARIO

- Amherstburgh
- Bytown,
- Brantford.
- Chatham,
- Chippawa,
- Cornwall,
- Cramahc,
- Clifton,
- Darlington,
- Dover,
- Dunnville,
- Dundas,
- Guelph,
- Oakville,
- Oshawa,
- Paris,
- Pictou,
- Queenstown,
- Sarnia,
- Sault Ste. Marie,
- Stratford,
- Trenton,
- Whitby,
- Windsor,
- Woodstock.

QUEBEC.

- Amherst, Magdalen Islands,
- Caticook,
- Gaspé,
- New Carlisle.

NOVA SCOTIA

- Halifax,
- Amherst,
- Annapolis,
- Antigonishe,
- Arichat,
- Baddeck,
- Barrington Passage,
- Bear River,
- Bridgetown,
- Canning [in Cornwallis],
- Digby,
- Kelly Cove, [Great Bras d'Or],
- Gaysboro Harbour,
- Bridgewater in La Haje,
- Liverpool,
- Lunenburg,

- Manono Bay,
- Margarettsville,
- North Sydney,
- Pictou,
- Port Gilbert,
- " Hawksbury,
- " Hood,
- " Modway,
- Pugwash,
- Ragged Island,
- Saint Anne's,
- Saint Peter's,
- Sydney,
- Tatamagouche,
- Wallace,
- Weymouth,
- Windsor,
- Yarmouth.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

- Bathurst,
- Buctouche,
- Campbellton,
- Welchpool,
- Caraquette,
- Chatham,
- Dalhousie,
- Edmundston.
- Fredericton,
- Grand Falls,
- Moncton,
- New Castle,
- Richibucto,
- Sackville,
- Shediac,
- St. Andrews,
- St. George,
- St. John's,
- St. Stephens,
- Andover.
- West Isles,
- Woodstock,

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

AMERICAN:

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

ENGLISH:

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

CANADIAN:

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

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Ottawa, Nov. 18, 1867.

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JAMES SUTHERLAND, EDITOR AND COMPILER.
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tion, and will be issued early in the new
year. The book will contain full and accurate
information of all the cities, towns, villages, etc.,
in the Province of Ontario, together with an al-
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Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1867.

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to the poor free of charge. 1-ly



DEPARTMENT OF MARINE
AND FISHERIES.

OTTAWA, 29th Nov., 1867.

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IS

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LIGHTHOUSES, LIGHT-SHIPS, SIGNALS,
Beacons, Buoys, Regulation of Harbours, En-
quiry into causes of Wrecks, Provision Depots and
Relief of Shipwrecked Seamen, Marine Hospi-
tals, Shipping Offices, Pilot Service, River Police,
Inspection of Steamboats, Classification of Ves-
sels, Examination and granting Certificates of
Competency to Masters, Mates, &c.; Provincial
Steamers, Gunboats, Craft connected with Im-
provement of Navigation, and Maritime Subject
generally, for Canada, should be directed.

"DEPARTMENT OF MARINE & FISHERIES,
MARINE BRANCH,
OTTAWA."

AND THOSE RELATING TO

Protection, Regulation and Development of
Deep Sea, Coast, and Inland Fisheries, Inspec-
tion of Fish and Fish Oils, and general promo-
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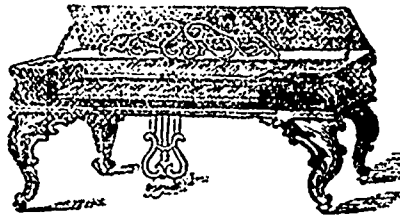
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
 Customs, Quebec, March 6, 1867.

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."
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FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
 Customs, Ottawa, Jan. 24, 1868.

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.

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