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# The Volunteer Review

And Military and Naval Gazette.

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

VOL. I.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1867.

No. 31.

## MAXIMILIAN.

BY R. STEWART PATTERSON

"Maximilian is shot: his last words were 'My Poor Carlotta!'"—TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

They led him forth from the guarded ranche,  
To the open of God's blue sky:  
With eyes unblinded and hands unbound,  
They led him forth to die;  
Proudly he glanced with kingly scorn,  
As the bayonets hemmed him round,  
On the crowd who thirsted his blood to see  
Purpleing the God-cursed ground.

O are ye men, or are ye fiends,  
Ye braves in motley dress,  
Whose tawdry rags are the outward type  
Of your souls' foul filthiness?  
Does Pity ne'er enter the tangled depths  
Of your hearts so fierce and wild?  
Is there no niche in your breasts of stone  
For the image of Mercy mild?  
Say, can you look on that fair frank face,  
On that graceful princely form,  
And harbor the Hell born thought to give  
Their beauty to grave and worm?

Undaunted he walks, and on either side  
March Mejia and Miramon,  
In whose Southern veins flows a mingled tide,  
"Swart Aztec," and "blue-tinged Don;"  
Not all unfriendly, not all alone,  
Maximilian of Hapsburg, yet,  
For no gems so bright as those loyal hearts  
In your Earth-lost Crown were set.

He kneels and breathes a martyr's prayer,  
Then looks a last adieu!  
And bright smiles on his faithful friends,  
As he was wont to do;  
Quickly turning to the soldiery,  
Some glittering gold he threw;  
"Sergeant, look to your arms!" he cried,  
"And let the aim be true!"

A pause—a flash—as the levelled tubes  
Poured forth their deadly shot,  
Clear rang the voice of the Emperor,  
"Ma pauvre chere Carlotta!"

Oh, heart of man—alike—allike—  
In Peasant and in King,  
Around some cherished gift of God  
Thy tendrils twine and cling.

What thought he of the golden toy  
He fought so hard to gain!  
At Death's approach it seemed to him,  
A crown of thorns and pain,  
What thought he of his high estate,  
What of his people then?  
A Hollow Empire mocked his view,  
Peopled with faithless men.

What recked he of his bitter death?  
What cared he for his life?  
Gladly his heart resigned them all—  
All but his fair young wife—  
As he pictured her in latest thought,  
Bereft of Hope's bright star,  
Mourning for him, her Martyred Love,  
'Mid the groves of Miramar.

And thus, as from his ball-pierced breast  
The blood gushed, wild and hot,  
His pale lips, quivering, murmured out,  
"Ma pauvre chere Carlotta!"

O Dead Maximilian! those thy words!  
Will rouse the pitying world!  
And Carlotta's name the battle-cry be,  
When to the dust is hurled  
The bloodhound victor Juarez,  
With all his cut-throat horde,  
More fitted for the Hangman's rope  
Than for the Warrior's sword!

Screech! screech! ye Carrion Eagles!  
Of Mexico and France!  
Ye Vultures perched at Washington,

At the scent of blood advance!  
Hold high your crests, ye kingly birds!  
Nor dread the Avenger, near!  
Screech out your joint dishonor  
O'er the Royal Austrian's bier!  
But lo! the writings on the wall!  
In letters bold and clear:  
"This deed shall I repay!" saith He  
"Who wipes the widow's tear!"

## MAXIMILIAN.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF HIS EXECUTION.

The *Esperanza*, of Queretaro, June 20, publishes the following account of the execution of Maximilian and his two generals, Don Thomas Mejia and Miguel Miramon:—

### BEFORE THE EXECUTION.

The delay of thirty-four days which kept our people so long in doubt and aroused so much excitement is thus accounted for. The first courier that reached San Luis on the morning of May 19, bearing the news of the capture returned here only on the 22nd, and the Emperor was at once notified that he must appear before court martial. He protested in writing, demanding to be tried by the assembly of notables who had called him to the throne.

The trial was postponed and a message sent to the President, with the letter of protest and the documents that had been captured. Juarez's answer was received on May 30. It was a refusal of the demand, grounded on this incontestable fact, that the assembly of notables had not been convoked by the republic; but, the President animated by a praiseworthy feeling, offered his safety to the Emperor on condition of the latter taking an oath never again to tread on Mexican soil, and of his signing at the same time his own downfall. Of his own accord, Maximilian said in a loud voice that he would accept with pleasure this double condition, if the officers and soldiers captured along with him were also set free. At that time he was ignorant of what had become of del Castillo and Avellano. Even this requirement was acceded to; but it gave rise to conferences and negotiations that could not fail to be unsuccessful.

Meantime a council of war was held on the morning of July 11, presided over by General Corona, and composed of Generals Escobedo, Martinez, Ruis and Negrete, with two Colonels. The three prisoners were brought before the tribunal. Maximilian refused to have any counsel; Mejia and Miramon chose one for them both. We have not been able to get any details of that session, which lasted only about an hour. The prisoners were found guilty, and their condemnation, which was sent forward to San

Luis Potosi that very day, was not returned confirmed until the morning of July 18.

It is known that the President was all along inclined to clemency; but our Minister at Washington, Senor Romero, had carried the day and secured the order for his execution, although full stress was laid upon the fact of the small majority that had voted in favor of the prisoner's guilt.

As soon as Gen. Corona got possession of the necessary document the three prisoners were informed of their fate, but they manifested no surprise. Indeed, by this time they had learned what had befallen some of their comrades.

### THE LAST NIGHT.

Maximilian requested that they might be allowed to remain together to the last. This was kindly granted. They were transferred to the old convent, which had answered as a hospital for the French troops, and the principal hall of which—on the ground floor—was spacious and comfortable. It was in this room that the hospital drug shop had been kept. The room has two windows looking out on the court-yard gardens. At one end of this room an altar was prepared. The sentinels had orders to fire on any one who should attempt to enter without a pass from Captain Gonzales. At all events, no one was permitted at first to enter but Father Fischer, secretary and confessor of Maximilian. Later, the Bishop of Queretaro offered his services, which were accepted after a short conference between the prisoners. They passed most of the night in conversation and in preparing themselves for death. Miramon suffered a great deal from his wound in the eye, which he kept constantly bathing with fresh water. Mejia slept soundly.

At one time Maximilian asked for some writing materials; these were got with some difficulty, as it was in the middle of the night. He wrote two letters, the first in German, to the Archduchess Sophia, his mother; the other to his wife. He gave both letters to the bishop, requesting him to see that they be delivered. He gave him also a lock of hair which the wife of one of his guards requested permission to cut off herself. Before giving the lock of hair he kissed it, folded it up carefully and then slipped it into the envelope already sealed for his wife.

About four o'clock Maximilian wished mass to be said, which was done by the bishop, after Mejia had been awakened. All then received communion together.

After mass the Emperor remained a long time kneeling on the hard stones—for they had no *prie dieu*—with his eyes towards the ground and his head resting on his hand in

a pensive attitude. It is not known for certain whether he was praying or weeping. Miramon was pale and downcast. Mejia seemed to be quite at ease. We must bear in mind, however, that he was an Indian, and that he deemed it a glory to die with his sovereign.

#### LEAVING THE PRISON

When seven o'clock had struck the music of the solemn procession was heard approaching, the Captain Gonzales entered the chapel with the bandages in his hand to cover the prisoners' eyes. Miramon quietly allowed him to cover his eyes, but Mejia refused, and as the Captain was about to take measures to overcome his resistance the bishop uttered something to the Indian chief, who at once became submissive. But the Emperor, advancing, declared that he would not allow his eyes to be bandaged. After a few moments of hesitation Gonzales saluted Maximilian with a kind look and placed himself at the head of the escort.

The procession at once fell into line. A squadron of lancers led the way, followed by a band, which played the dead march. A battalion of infantry formed two lines, each four men deep, between which lines were the prisoners. When the procession reached the main door of the convent Mejia cried out, "Sire, for the last time show us again the ample of your noble courage; we follow in the footsteps of your Majesty." Just at this moment the Franciscans were passing. The first two bore the cross and the holy water, the remainder bore lighted tapers. Each of the three coffins was borne by four Indians, and the three black crosses, with the prisoners' seats, were borne along at the rear. Captain Gonzales at this point made a sign to Maximilian to step out into the street. He obeyed, advancing very courageously as he said in his broken Spanish, *amos nos a libertad*. Let us advance to our freedom.

#### THE EXECUTION.

The procession then wended its way along the Calle del Cementerio behind the church and along the route by the aqueduct. In a short while it had the whole plain in full view, and the view from below was imposing indeed. The Emperor marched first, with the Abbe Fischer on his right, and the bishop on his left. Behind him came Miramon, resting on the arms of two Franciscans, and Mejia supported by two priests belonging to the parish of the Santa Cruz. When they had reached the top of the height de la Campand, Maximilian looked fixedly towards the rising sun; then drawing from his pocket his watch, touched its spring and produced a miniature likeness of the Empress Carlotta. He brought the image to his lips, kissed it, and then handing it by the chain to Father Fischer, said,—"Carry this souvenir to Europe for my dear wife; and should she ever be able to understand you, tell her that my eyes were closed with her likeness, which I will bear with me to heaven!" The point which the cortege had reached is near the big wall of the cemetery. The bells of the churches were tolling, and the immediate witnesses of the scene were but few, as the crowd had been kept back by the soldiery.

The three black crosses and the prisoner's benches were fixed against the wall, and the three firing platoons—each platoon in reserve for the *coup de grace*—advanced to within three paces of the condemned. The Emperor, when he heard the clicking of the firelocks, thought they were about to fire, and approaching his two companions embraced them with touching earnestness. Miramon was so affected that he almost fell

over on his seat, but the Franciscans trotched his arms out in the attitude of a cross. Mejia returned the Emperor's embrace with great affection and uttered some broken words that no one could distinguish, and crossing his arms on his breast stood up nobly. The bishop, advancing to Maximilian, said:—"Sire, in my person, bestow upon all Mexico the kiss and reconciliation. Let your Majesty forgive all at this supreme moment." The Emperor, agitated to the utmost, allowed the good bishop to embrace him amid the most profound silence. All of a sudden raising his voice, he cried out, "Tell Lopez that I forgive his treason. Tell all Mexico that I forgive her crime." He then shook hands with the Abbe Fischer, who could not utter a word from emotion, and who then fell on his knees at the Emperor's feet and shed copious tears while he kissed Maximilian's hand. Many besides the Abbe were shedding tears also. The Emperor gently withdrew his hands, and moving forward said with a sad and apparently ironic smile to the officer in command of the firing party, *a la disposition de V.* (At your disposal, sir.)

When the officer gave the signal for 'aim,' Maximilian uttered something in German which the report of the muskets drowned to the hearers. Miramon rolled over as if struck with a bolt. Mejia, who was standing, beat the air a few times with his hands before he fell, and a shot in the ear finished his pain. The Emperor fell over on the cross, which kept him up, and from which he was picked up after having been despatched.

The interment took place in the cemetery, and the Bishop of Queretaro performed the absolution.

#### AFTER THE EXECUTION,

General Corona sent to the Bishop of Queretaro, and demanded the two letters which Maximilian had given him. The one for the Archduchess Sophie was left untouched, as she is the mother of the condemned Emperor, and could contain nothing dangerous. The letter to the Empress Carlotta, for grave reasons of state that are quite justifiable, was opened, and a copy was taken by General Corona's Secretary. It was written in French.

#### THE 78th HIGHLANDERS.

On the 21st of July 1704 the attack commenced, and terminated on the 24th by the surrender of the stronghold of Gibraltar to the English. On the 21st of July, 1867, the 78th Highlanders arrived from that fortress where they have been stationed since August 1865, under the shadow of the fortress on Cape Diamond, wrested from the French in 1759 by Wolfe, who in 1745-6 fought at the battle of Culloden, and probably, against the ancestors of the Camerons and Macdonalds and many a Highland chieftan whose names are now enrolled in the 78th.

From those days to this, Gibraltar and Quebec have never been out of English hands, and the glorious "triple cross banner" has floated from their ramparts.

A few words about Gibraltar may not be inopportune. No other rock or headland in Europe, perhaps, equals Gibraltar for commanding position and importance. Situated at the mouth of the Mediterranean, where that celebrated sea is little more than 30 miles wide, the rock has a dominating influence over the maritime traffic of those

waters. The rock is almost an island,—and its face almost as perpendicular as Cape Trinity, so well known to Saguenay tourists,—for it is connected with the mainland of Spain only by a low isthmus of sand; it is, in fact, a promontory about seven miles in circumference, and 1300 feet high. At present a lot of neutral ground on the sandy isthmus separates Spain from it, politically though not geographically; but in former times it always belonged to the Government, whatever it may have been, of the neighbouring region. The Moors crossed over from Africa, in the eighth century, dethroned the Christian King of Spain, and built a castle on the rock, the ruins of which may still be seen. The Moslems held their rule for 600 years. Gibraltar then changed hands three times during the 14th century. After 1492, the Moors never held it. The Christian king of Spain made various additions to the fortifications during the 16th and 17th centuries, but still the defences bore no comparison with those of our day. Early in the 18th century there was a political contest among the European courts, which led England to support the pretensions of an Austrian prince instead of those of a Bourbon, to the crown of Spain; and, as part of the arrangement then made, a combined force proceeded to attack Gibraltar.

The Prince of Hesse Darmstadt commanded the troops, and Sir George Rooke the fleet. It is evident either that the Spaniards did not regard the place as of sufficient importance to justify a strenuous defence, or that the defence was very ill-managed; for the attack lasted but three days. When it was left, the Spaniards were mortified and alarmed at their discomfiture; and for the next nine years they made repeated attempts to recapture it by force and stratagem. In their attempts they never succeeded.

When the peace of Utrecht was signed in 1713, Gibraltar was confirmed to the English in the most thorough and complete way, for the 10th article of that celebrated treaty says:—"The Catholic King (i. e. of Spain, doth hereby, for himself, his heirs, and successors, yield to the Crown of Great Britain the full and entire property of the town and Castle of Gibraltar, together with the port, fortifications, and forts thereunto belonging, and he gives up the said property to be held and enjoyed absolutely, with all manner of right, for ever, without any exception or impediment whatever." The "Key to the Mediterranean" was besieged unavailingly by Spain in 1727, and by Spain and France in 1179,—since which date no similar attempt has been made. The siege, which was commenced in 1779, and not terminated till 1783, was one of the grandest on record. The grand attack was on the 13th of September, 1782. On the land side were stupendous batteries, mounting 200 pieces of heavy ordnance, supported by a well appointed army of 40,000 men, under the command of the Duc de Crillon; on the sea-side were the combined fleets of France and Spain, numbering 47 sail of the line, besides numerous frigates and smaller vessels, and 10 battering ships of considerable strength. General Elliott's garrison threw 5,000 red-hot shot on that remarkable day; and the attack was utterly defeated at all points.

On the eve of the anniversary of the surrender of Gibraltar, the 24th July, the 78th Highlanders arrived in Montreal. At an early hour large crowds collected at the wharf, anxiously expecting the arrival of this famed regiment, but were doomed to disappointment, after waiting for three hours. Many were the conjectures, and

some fears were expressed that an accident had befallen the steamer. These were happily dispelled, for about noon a telegram was received from Sorel announcing "all right, Montreal detained by fog, will be in Montreal by two o'clock." A great concourse of people had again assembled on the wharf to witness the landing; the Regiment was loudly cheered as it marched through the streets to Logan's Farm, and the officers and men excited no little wonderment in their Highland costume. They all looked in good health and condition. The bands of the Rifle Brigade, 25th and 100th Regiments were in attendance.—*N. Y. Times.*

AN INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL LEE.

A correspondent of the *New York Times*, who is now travelling through the Southern States, writing from Lexington, Virginia, early in June, describes an interview he had had with Gen. Lee. He says:—"The General's house stands on College Hill, and is a modest brick building with white wooden pillars in front, placed amid a pretty garden shaded by some fine trees and a large solitary weeping window. The house is surrounded by a high fern hedge that lends it somewhat the air of aristocratic seclusion. Although it was no later than nine in the morning, Gen. Lee had already gone to his office in the college, which is but a stone's throw removed. Here was a table piled up with papers and college catalogues and textbooks; but no reminiscence of war was visible, no sword or spur or insignia. What ever met the eye was entirely academic, not in the least military. Seated at the table was a handsome-looking gentleman, dressed in a uniform suit of pepper and-salt color—a very portly, well-preserved gentleman of some four-and-fifty, with a fine bronzed complexion, a nobly-modelled nose, compact head, grey hair, and beard of the same color, closely cropped—who rose to shake hands in a courtly, gracious manner. It was President Lee. With putting off the harness of war, Lee has laid aside all concern with the war and its thoughts, reminiscences, and passions, and is devoting himself exclusively to the interests of Washington College. I had with him a long, full, and frank conversation. If I would be of any interest to your readers to learn what are his views touching such questions in the Virginia campaigns as I had occasion to ask enlightenment from him, it would yet be impossible for me to make these public, seeing it was the express request of General Lee that I should refrain from doing so. He has a dread of appearing in the papers, and, considering how he has been misrepresented, this is not wonderful. I may say that with his friends he never recurs to the subject of the war; nor did he to me express any opinion on political matters. I understand, however, from those who are in intimate daily converse with him, that he is strongly in favor of the people of his State and of the South 'coming right up, frankly accepting the situation and earnestly pursuing the work of reconstruction.' Personally, he is at present in the flush of health. He frequently rides out; and the clearest image I have been able to form of him in the war-like mood came to me this afternoon, when, with high-top boots and leathern gauntlets, he rode out on the same grey horse that used to bear him in the stress of battle. He is greatly beloved by the people for his modesty, gentleness and goodness, and is a prodigious favorite with children."

THE AMERICAN BREACH OF ETIQUETTE

From the Buffalo Courier, July 18.

"The United States propeller *Haze*, bound from the seaboard for Detroit, with the United States Commander Harwood on board, which refused at Quebec to salute H. M. frigate *Aurora*, though the commander of the latter vessel demanded that it should be done, arrived on Thursday at Montreal. Here also the *Haze* refused to extend the national courtesy to the frigate *Volcérine*, but requested a permit to proceed through the canals, which the Executive only has power to grant to American vessels. After a short delay the permit was granted, and the steamer proceeded. But it would have served that Commander right if he had been refused the privilege of entering the canal, which neither himself nor his nation has authority to demand. If the American Captain sees fit to refuse to extend the customary courtesy to a British man-of-war, he should be taught that he might look elsewhere for courtesies in return. The prohibition to enter the canal would have had a salutary effect on the opinions of our bullying neighbors across the border, to show them that we hold the right to close the canals, and if irritated, will exercise it."—*Daily British Whig, Kingston, Canada, Monday Morning, July 15, 1867.*

The facts of the case are substantially as follows: The United States Light House Board purchased the propeller *Haze* at New York, from private owners for service in the Lakes. It being desirable that some one connected with Light House duty should proceed on the vessel, Commodore Harwood, the naval Secretary of the Light House Board, determined to avail himself of the opportunity, and take his family up the St. Lawrence.

The captain and crew were the same as those employed by the former owners. On arriving at Quebec, Commander Harwood went on shore with his family to attend Church, and on his return to the vessel was informed that a boat from the frigate *Aurora* had been sent with an officer who required that the pennant of the *Haze* should be hauled down, stating that his Captain was instructed to allow no pennants to be worn in British waters, by a vessel not regularly commissioned. The Captain of the *Haze*, to avoid difficulty, complied with the demand. Commander Harwood perceiving at once that an important concession was involved in an act apparently trivial, directed the pennant to be hoisted. On the evening of the same day, the *Aurora* again sent a boat, and the request to haul the pennant down was again made. Commander Harwood was then on board the *Haze* and stated politely to the officer that "the vessel was responsible only to her own Government for the style of pennant she might wear, and, there being no law of the United States restricting merchant vessels in that respect, our own men-of-war would not interfere with them though they should hoist the distinctive pennants of officers of any rank in the navy, and that his (the English Captain's) instructions could only apply to vessels of his own nation." Commander Harwood politely declined to allow the pennant to be hauled down, and suggested that the matter should be referred to the diplomatic agents of the governments. Nothing more was heard of the matter. There was no question whatever of salutes.

At Montreal, the commander of the English man of war *Volcérine*, having heard that Commander Harwood was on board the *Haze*, sent a boat with a courteous offer of services. The officer was politely received by commander Harwood, who, in turn sent his card, with a note regretting that the want of proper boats, and the want of time prevented his returning the courtesy in kind.

The Captain of the *Haze* went on shore to the Custom House at Montreal and requested the usual permit to proceed through Lachine and other canals to Lake Erie.—There was a delay of a day on account of the absence of the Minister of Finance; but on Gen. Averill, the American Consul General telegraphing to Ottawa that permit was politely granted, and the *Haze* proceeded on her voyage.

No sane man (out of Kingston) doubts the perfect right of the Canadian Government to award the use of their canals to foreign vessels, or to refuse it.

Certainly it would have been discourteous and impolite to place any impediment in the way of a vessel whose mission is eminently pacific and beneficent, viz: that of establishing light-houses for the use of vessels of all nations without fee or reward.

This is all there is of a very simple matter, out of which some newspapers are disposed to make a breach of national etiquette.

\* A short, narrow one, of the kind worn by vessels in the navy commanded by officers of the grade of Captain and under, but quite commonly worn also by United States merchant vessels.

DUEL WITH POCKET-KNIVES.

Capt Clark, until recently connected with the Freedmen's Bureau, and stationed in the Blackwater District, a short time since was charged with being interested with a Mr. Jacob Garrett in working a plantation in Catahoula parish. Capt. Clark, however, cleared himself before the court-martial that investigated the charges, and soon after resigned his position in the army.

It appears from what has since transpired that Capt. Clarke was interested in the plantation in the manner charged, or that he, immediately after resigning the captaincy, became a partner with Mr. Garrett; we cannot ascertain positively which. However that may be, Capt. Clark left this city a few days ago, stating before he left, to a gentleman friend, that he was going up to settle or sell out his interest in the plantation, and he expected there would be difficulty in doing so. On Wednesday last, if our information is correct, an interview took place between the two gentlemen, during which a dispute in regard to the interest of the Captain in the plantation arose, eventually ending in mutual threats and defiance, and an agreement to settle the matter by means of duel, to be fought with pocket-knives! This frightful proposition being agreed upon, the two desperate, infuriated men, immediately proceeded to execute it by drawing their knives and rushing together. We are told that the fearful combat lasted a considerable time, the men grasping each other with the left hand, and with the right cutting, slashing and stabbing indiscriminately in the back and body, on the head and face, until Capt. Clark fell, exhausted from the loss of blood. Both men presented a horrible appearance, being literally hacked and gashed over the upper part of the body and arms. Capt. Clark expired about twelve hours after the fight, and at last accounts Mr. Garrett was considered beyond the hope of recovery.—*N. O. Times, 20th*

## BRITISH &amp; FOREIGN MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel Radcliffe, commandant of the troops at Warley, is about to proceed to Canada.

**25TH REGIMENT.**—The 2nd battalion on arriving in India, will be quartered at Fort William.

**78TH HIGHLANDERS.**—Colonel Lockhart is about to retire from the regiment, which left Gibraltar on the 6th inst. for Quebec in the steamer *Belgian*.

The old good-service pension of £100 a year rendered vacant by the death of Col. Couran has been conferred on Major-General Henry W. Stisted, C.B., Lieut. Governor of Ontario.

It is said in British naval circles that Sir Rodney Mundy, the Admiral in command of the North American station, will shortly be promoted, and succeeded in his command by Sir Sidney Dacres.

**THE FENIANS IN FRANCE.**—The councils of the Fenians have not, says a Paris correspondent, been frequent of late, but the vulgures who prey on the credulity of less great and knowing birds are beginning to assemble here under the new head—Roberts.—Their proceedings will be carried on with closed doors.

**23RD REGIMENT.**—The 1st battalion is ordered from Jubbulpore and Nagode in the Bombay Presidency to a coast station. The departure of the 2nd battalion from Montreal has given occasion to the Press to pass high encomiums on the conduct of the men and the discipline of the corps. The battalion has gone to Point Levis to be put under canvas.

**PAY ARRIVED.**—The first instalment of the additional pay lately devoted by the Imperial Parliament to the army arrived here yesterday, and the announcement was as welcome in barracks as the news of active service to repel a Fenian invasion. The increase is two pence a day for all ten years' men, and three pence to all who have re-enlisted, and will date back from the 1st of April last. The pleasing intelligence was first circulated in the 17th barracks by their respected Colonel, who stopped as many men as he met to inform them of the agreeable news, which seemed to be equally gratifying to himself, though in no way personally interested.—*Globe*.

The case of Captain Cunningham, of the 88th, points out a moral to which it may not be unprofitable to call attention. That officer served in the ranks; after, we believe, a few months, he obtained a commission, and in less than two years was given the responsible and comfortable position of paymaster. He was a man of considerable ability and intelligence, and, with ordinary prudence his career must have been prosperous and creditable. But the fatal fascination of gambling seized him; he was extensively known on the turf in India; and the result was what it has often before been in similar cases. Captain Cunningham appropriated the moneys of the public, which the Indian system allows to remain in large amounts in the hands of paymasters. He is now sentenced to be cashiered, to undergo five years' penal servitude, and to make good—through his surties, we may presume—the losses sustained by the public by reason of his malpractice.

**THE BRIGIAN VOLUNTEERS.**—The Queen having been informed that the number of Belgian Volunteers visiting this country was to be increased from 1000 to 2160, her Majesty at once extended her gracious invitation to Windsor to the whole force.

**13TH HUSSARS.**—In the House of Commons on Thursday, Sir J. Pakington, in reply to Mr. Trevelyan, said the 13th Hussars were now serving in Canada, and that he had no intention of appointing a second Major to that regiment.

The Officers of the 23rd and 15th Regts. left here on Saturday morning to contest a cricket match with the Halifax garrison. Last week two matches were played in this city. The first match between the officers of the two regiments resulted in favor of the 15th by some 14 runs; the second, a regimental match, was won by the 22nd by over 100 runs.—*St. John (N.B.) Globe, July 22nd*.

**THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT'S LIFE.**—The *Quel* states that the Queen has commanded that the Life of the Prince Consort should be forthwith undertaken, and to the pen of Mr. Theodore Martin, the accomplished translator of Goethe's ballads, her Majesty has committed the task. Although this statement is substantially correct, our contemporary has, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, fallen into an error as to the authorship of the work. The first volume of the Life, relating to the early years of the Prince Consort, has been completed, under the direction of her Majesty, by General the Hon. Charles Grey, and will shortly be published. It is the remaining portion of the work, which will altogether extend to three or four volumes, that her Majesty has entrusted to Mr. Theodore Martin.

**THE DUC D'AUMALE AND THE FRENCH ARMY.** A pamphlet published by Mr. Jeffs of Burlington Arcade, has just appeared, from the pen of the Duc d'Aumale, entitled "Les Institutions de la France." The opinion of the duke is that the military institutions of France are not so defective as some persons would represent, but that they require to have their sincerity, their unity, and their effectiveness restored to them. If a change is to be made in them it should be by their vigorous development in a national sense, and by placing them under theegis of military institutions; it regulates and moderates their use; it has nothing to fear from them as long as the people do not abdicate their rights; its guarantee is in the force of opinion, and not in the weakness of the military force.

There is great joy in Aldershot and all over the world, no doubt, as Sir John Pakington's Memorandum circulates from station to station, concerning the accumulated twopences which will be poured into the lap of the soldiers of the Queen. It will give many a man a chance of wiping out arrears and starting fair; it will prove the basis of a little bank account to others; to some—how many, we dare not anticipate—it will be so much money to spend in the alehouse, the canteen, and cognate resorts. The conduct of the soldier and the way in which he uses his money will be fair tests of the condition of the soldier's mind. Now he is by far the best paid soldier in the world. Fed beyond comparison with rations as no foreign Army dreams of, with a sys-

tem of rewards carried to the greatest extent possible, will lodged and clad, a provision secured for old age if he remains in the service, with a status in public estimation greater than it ever was before, with prospects such as never existed of promotion in and from the non-commissioned classes, and with a certainty of employment if he leaves with a good character, the British soldier, with his canteens, institutes, lectures, recreation grounds, gardens, medical supervision and care, is beyond doubt one of most looked after, is not the best off of the human family.

**PEASANTS' WAR IN GALICIA.**—According to a Vienna correspondent there have been serious riots in Galicia, where the peasants have been gathered together and invading the woods and lands of the larger proprietors. Ever since the abolition of the Robot in 1848 the peasant in Galicia (like the negroes in the Southern States of America) have clung to the idea that the lands, and more especially the woods, of their former masters ought to be divided among them. Near Mosciska, in the circle of Przemysl, as many as 4000 peasants were collected, and to have given regular battle to a military force of 150 infantry and a squadron of hussars. They were, however, soon dispersed, and fled in all directions, leaving a good many prisoners and several badly wounded men in the hands of the soldiers. Of course the disturbance is attributed to the influence of Russian emissaries, and at the house of a village mayor near Mosciska a pamphlet has been discovered in the Ruthene dialect, called *Szaco je Austrya* ("Where is Austria?") in which the state of the peasantry in Galicia is described as most miserable, and contrasted with that of their happy brethren in the kingdom of Poland and Russia.

**GALLANT CONDUCT OF AN OFFICER.**—The *Western Morning News* says:—"On Saturday afternoon Mr. Doidge, bookseller, of Devonshire terrace, Plymouth, and the customers who were in his shop were alarmed by seeing a large water spaniel rush furiously into and through the shop and proceed upstairs. On the landing of the first floor are two doors, one leading to the nursery, in which were the children, and the other to a back bedroom. The nursery door happened most fortunately to be closed, but the dog found its way to the bedroom, and leaped with a bound through the window to the yard below, a height of 17 feet. The animal belonged to a military officer, and while out with him in the afternoon had shown signs of being in a rabid state, and had bolted, its owner following in pursuit. The officer arrived at Mr. Doidge's shop immediately after the dog, and, finding that the animal was in the yard, courageously went thither, and seizing it firmly by the back of the neck dragged it, with the foam flowing from its mouth, thro' the shop to the street. Among the crowd which instantly assembled, was a photographer living near, who fetched from his premises some prussic acid, a table-spoonful of which was poured down the animal's throat, and it fell back dead. The narrow escape of those persons whom the dog passed, and the courage of the officer in grappling with an animal one bite from which would probably have caused him a terrible death, combine to render this as thrilling an incident as has transpired in Plymouth for a long period."—[We regret that we are unable to give the name of the officer. Such gallantry reflects credit upon himself and the whole service.—Ed. U. S. G.]

**THE PAPAL ARMY.**—The Garibaldians in Rome know, says the new Catholic organ, the *Westminster Gazette*, whatever the French Liberal papers may say, the value of the Papal army, and stand in awe of its discipline, valor, and its active vigilance. The French have departed, and yet the peace of Rome has not been broken, although it is well known that the agents of the revolution have concealed a large number of their adherents in the Eternal City. General Kanzler is, however, very anxious that the Papal troops should be provided with the most perfect weapons of defence. An officer of the Papal Zouaves is now in England commissioned to select the most approved rifle. He has been in France and Belgium for the purpose of examining and testing the rifles in those countries. As soon as the best and most serviceable weapon has been discovered, it is intended to order 6000 to be manufactured either in Belgium or England, provided sufficient funds can be procured for that purpose. It is proposed that the Catholics of France, Spain, Belgium, and Great Britain should provide 2000 rifles as an offering from each country towards the defence of the civil sovereignty against the attempts of the revolutionary party in Italy and Europe.

**"THE SOLDIER'S SPOT."**—There is a somewhat sensational piece of cardiac pathology abroad just now that require a little more critical reception than it is having at the hands of some of our contemporaries, and even of our professional brethren. We refer to what is called the "soldier's spot." One W. Wilkins, a boot-closer, who was also in the Militia, complained to his father of the tight cross-belts worn during the encampment at Aldershot, and, since the return from drill there, of violent pain in his left side. One night lately he was heard to groan about midnight, and immediately died. A post-mortem was not considered necessary, the medical evidence being to the effect that death had *evidently* been the result of heart disease, and most probably of that description of heart disease known as the "soldier's spot." This sounds very plausible, but it is really very loose pathology. These spots are very familiar to all who have seen many autopsies, and have generally been considered "of no consequence whatever"—to use Baillie's words. They are certainly not peculiar to soldiers. It is very much to be regretted that a post-mortem examination was not made in this case. The coincidence with which "the soldier's spot" was taken for granted, both as a fact and as an explanation of death, does not seem to us warranted by any established facts in pathology.—*Lancet*.

**THE MILITIA.**—The subjects which principally engaged the consideration of the meeting of Militia colonels, held some time since at Burleigh House, and which the colonels of regiments have since formally brought under the notice of Sir John Pakington, were the claims of adjutants and quartermasters to have better arrangements and allowances made for quarters and for other purposes. The general body of subalterns complained of the too limited looking-money allowed; and of other allowances as being on too restricted a scale. With respect to non-commissioned officers, it was urged on the War Secretary that sergeants-major and ser-

geants should be declared entitled to a small pension, less, of course, than that of corresponding ranks in the line, and after a longer period of service. In fact it was submitted that some recognition should be given to the services of a meritorious class, to which, of course, the efficiency of militia corps is largely indebted. With respect to the commissioned officers, Sir John Pakington at once acceded to what was asked, and it is understood he will also take the other requests respecting non-commissioned officers into consideration. As to the rank and file, it was demanded that they should have, while embodied for training, the same allowances as men of the line in like conditions. The difference will be about 2d. per diem. The Secretary for War at once admitted the justice of the claim, and promised to satisfy the men. Another representation was pressed on the War Minister. When the men embodied are called to serve, they are found to have engagements or occupations very remote from their counties, and they are obliged, of course, to proceed to headquarters; but they are only entitled to marching money from the time they reach the boundary of their respective counties, as they are supposed always to be within their districts. The War Office authorities do not seem to see their way to concede anything on this point, because any different rule would clearly be open to abuse; but for the other suggestions Sir John Pakington is likely to provide during the present year.

**MEXICAN BARBARITIES.**—A communication, dated Matamoros, June 9th says:—"Some dreadful scenes have been enacted in and around Quaretero. The Liberal soldiers are especially vindictive against all Frenchmen, and prisoners of this nationality have been murdered in the streets by scores. In committing the acts the Mexican soldiery have simply followed the examples of their chieftains. The circumstances attending the murder of Generals Mendez and Campos were horrible. The latter had been severely wounded, and his leg had been amputated on the day before the city was taken. Escobedo had him dragged from the bed on which he lay, and taken to a spot where a grave had been dug to receive his body. Campos was suffering dreadfully. The operation he had just endured had been very painful, and he was too weak to stand up or kneel down to be shot. Still he met his fate with great firmness. Escobedo stood near and saw him shot to death with musketry as he was lying helpless, pale, and almost expiring on the ground. Campos had committed many cruel and excessive acts, but no one can help feeling pity for him. General Mendez was shot on the next day. He was one of the most gallant of all the Imperial officers. Escobedo also witnessed his death, and appeared to gloat over the corpse of his victim. Thus far Escobedo has murdered four of the fourteen generals who surrendered at Quaretero, while one other has died of his wounds.

**THE SNIDER RIFLE.**—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says.—A sufficient number of Enfield rifles have now been converted on the Snider system to admit of the whole of the infantry at home, a large number of the troops on foreign service, and the Royal Marines being armed with them. Of the naval rifles a good many thousands have been converted and issued, and the conversion of the Lancaster rifles for the Royal Engineers is being proceeded with. The conversion of artillery

carbines on the same system for issue to the Royal Artillery has now commenced, and when this is completed the cavalry carbines will be taken in hand. In round numbers the arms of all sorts converted on the Snider system up to the present time amount to little short of 200,000. The total number set down for conversion in the present financial year is 100,000. We believe that the idea of converting the stores of rifles in India has been abandoned on account of the unsatisfactory condition of the arms, which are not considered worth conversion. Arrangements are to be made, however, for the supply of machinery to each Presidency for the manufacture of the Boxer cartridge, and arms will be supplied from England. The reliefs leaving for India this autumn will be armed with the Snider rifle. A slight change has been made in the construction of the cartridge, with a view to cheapening the manufacture. The quantity of brass in the coiled case has been reduced by nearly one-half, a stout brown paper is substituted for the thin white paper hitherto employed, the cup at the base is made of thinner copper, and the disc at the base is made of iron, instead of brass. A material reduction has thus been effected in the cost of the cartridges, while their efficiency has been rather increased than diminished. A slight alteration has been made in the bullet, which will have four *cannelures* instead of three, but will continue to weigh 480 grains. The object of this change has been to provide a bullet suited equally to the short naval rifle with its quick pitch and the slow twist Enfield, the present bullet being less well adapted for the naval rifle than the original 530 grain bullets. The ammunition embodying these improvements will be designated Pattern V; but its introduction in no way involves the suppression of preceding patterns, every round of which (except a few of Pattern I, with the Potet base) is perfectly serviceable and trustworthy. The reports from regiments as to working and shooting of the arms continue to be in highest degree satisfactory.

**MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.**—The 29th (Worcestershire) Regiment arrived at Montreal on Saturday the 27th, and marched to Logan's Farm, where for the present they are encamped. The 29th has been stationed at Malta since 1869, having returned from Bengal in 1859. The flags bear the honorable blazon of "Roleia," "Vimeria," "Talavera," "Albuhera," "Peninsula," "Ferozshah," "Sobraon," "Punjaub," "Chillianwallah," "Goojerat," telling of hard fighting. The following is a list of the officers:—Col. P. W. Sir James Simpson, G. C. B. Lt.-Col. Lindsay Farrington. Majors: S. M. Clarke and Hales Wilkie. Captains: F. Kneebone, F. D. Middleton, N. P. Ledgerd, C. A. Rosser, W. Boycott, Howell Davis, Robert Berkley, F. C. Ruxton, J. C. Douglas, T. C. Lambert, R. J. Watson, C. E. P. Simpson, C. E. Phipps. Lieuts.: W. Winn, Adjutant, Joseph Bourke, R. A. Oswald, A. W. Matchett, J. Tennyson, E. Carrington, I. of M., J. W. Bayfield, C. H. M. Paget, F. Russell, W. R. Elliot, J. H. Pitfield, G. W. F. Claremont, C. W. H. Helyar, W. Evans, C. A. P. Cooper. Ensigns: W. M. Prendergast, F. C. H. Littledale, E. J. H. Spratt, J. O. Dalgeish, T. C. Yard, J. W. Jameson, A. T. Ross, T. W. Bazalgette, R. A. Anstice, W. Barlow. Paymaster: R. Smith. Quarter Master: W. H. Martin. Surgeon: Edward Moorhead, M. D. Assistant-Surgeon: J. P. H. Boileau, M. D.

## CANADIAN MILITARY NEWS.

**THE 29TH REGIMENT.**—This regiment is still under canvass on Logan's Farm. No decision has yet been arrived at as to its ultimate destination.

**THE 78TH HIGHLANDERS.**—It has been settled that this regiment will remain in Montreal. Molson's Barracks will undergo some repairs, and the Rosshire Bulls will take possession.

**DEPARTURE OF THE S. S. "BELGIAN."**—The S. S. *Belgian*, Capt. Grange, sailed about three o'clock on Sunday morning the 28th, having on board the 7th Royal Welch Fusiliers, bound for Liverpool.

**ROYAL ARTILLERY.**—H.M.S. *Simoon* arrived at Quebec on Sunday afternoon with the headquarters and band of the 1st Brigade, R.A., and 303 officers and men of the 3rd Brigade, R.A. The 10th Brigade left Montreal for Quebec on Wednesday evening, to embark on the *Simoon* for Malta.

*Le Canadien* states that the sentries furnished by the regular troops in the Quebec garrison to the Lieutenant Governor's official residence have been withdrawn, in consequence of some misunderstanding, and have been replaced by sentries taken from the 9th Quebec Volunteer Battalion.

**PORT HOPE DRILL SHED BLOWN DOWN.**—On Saturday last a terrible hurricane passed over Port Hope, and the new Drill Shed in course of erection, and which was almost completed, was blown to the ground and completely destroyed. The loss will be very heavy upon the contractors.—*Cobourg Sentinel*.

**MILITARY FUNERAL.**—The *Montreal News* says, Private Roden of the 13th Hussars, who was drowned last Friday in the Military bath, was buried yesterday afternoon. The Band of the 25th K. O. B.'s accompanied the funeral. In consequence of the death of their comrade, the 13th Hussars did not drill at Logan's Farm on the morning of the 29th.

**DEPARTURE OF THE KING'S OWN BORDERS.**—This gallant corps left Montreal in two detachments—the first by steamer *Montreal* on Wednesday evening; the second by steamer *Quebec* on Friday evening. On arriving at Quebec, the 25th were to be transferred to Her Majesty's troopship *Tamar*, which sails for England. During their brief stay in Montreal, the Borders deservedly acquired the respect and esteem of all classes of the community, who view with regret the departure of one of the best disciplined and best conducted regiments in the service.

**VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.**—The 21st Battalion Light Infantry were inspected on Monday 22nd, at this town, by Lieut.-Col. Smith. This efficient officer arrived from Montreal in the afternoon train, and was met by Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, Brigade-Major, and the officers of the battalion and cavalry corps. The inspection took place on the drill ground, and was pronounced satisfactory. The battalion turned out 141 men, who underwent, with considerable credit, the ordinary manoeuvres upon such occasions. The cavalry appeared, as usual, to much advantage and mustered 29 strong. The cadets were examined in the evening and were commended for their proficiency.—*St. Johns (C. E.) News*.

**WANTON OUTRAGE.**—The *Toronto Globe* informs us that a most gross and wanton outrage has been committed on the grave of the late Ensign McEachern, who fell while gallantly defending his country at the time of the Fenian invasion. A feeling of sympathy with the monster picnic party at Buffalo, prompted no doubt, the commission of this offence, which every one must regard as revolting in the extreme.

**ACCIDENT.**—An accident occurred on the 30th ult., at the Rifle Range while a portion of the Civil Service regiment were at ball practice, at the Rideau Range, the marker was accidentally shot through the wrist. The accident, we believe, was the result of a ball splashing, the distance between the butt and the targets not being as great as it should be to ensure perfect safety.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

**AWAITING THEIR DISCHARGE.**—Quite a large number of the 7th Fusiliers have remained in Hamilton, being temporarily attached to the 16th Regiment until their time of service shall have expired, when they intend to settle in this country. Their time will be up six, twelve and eighteen months respectively. They are a fine looking body of men, about seventy in number, and will prove a desirable acquisition to the population of the New Dominion, which they have adopted as their home.—*Spectator*.

**ARRIVAL OF THE 17TH REGIMENT.**—The left wing of the 17th Regiment arrived in Brantford on Wednesday evening last about 10 o'clock. About eight o'clock a large number of persons were assembled at the Railway Station to meet them, but as no definite information could be had of the time they would get here, a great many left. They marched at once to their barracks, which were prepared for their reception by an advance guard sent on the day before. There are five companies in all, comprising about 300 non-commissioned officers and men, with the women and children. The following are the officers:—Major Colthurst, Com't; Capt. Grant; Capt. Travers, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Field, Mr. Webb, Dr. Tothill, in medical charge.—*Brantford Expositor*.

**ARREST OF FENIANS.**—A couple of men who claimed to be Fenians, and to have been with "General Spear" at Malone last year, came over to the Falls on Saturday, and visited Barnett's Museum where they kicked up a row, abusing the elder Mr. Barnett, cursing the Queen and everything British, and swearing that they with their friends would invade and conquer Canada in a short time. They then proceeded to Mr. S. Davis' Table Rock House, where they repeated their blackguard conduct, and when remonstrated with by Mr. William Caldwell, one of McFicken's detective force, became still more insolent. The officer then arrested one of them, when both fell on him, threw him down and maltreated him in a shameful manner, kicking him about the head severely. Caldwell held on to his customers until assistance came, when both were secured and put in the lock-up, where they remained until this morning, and were properly tried by Mayor Wiley and committed to Welland Jail. While in the lock-up the boys made several quarters out of them by messages to Mr. Jones the American Consul, informing him that a friend wished to see him. Mr. Jones didn't see the friend.—*St. Catherine's Journal*.

**AIDE-DE-CAMP TO HIS EXCELLENCY.**—Mr. Arthur Tuschereau, who was recently appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, entered on his official duties yesterday.—*Chronicle, 20th ult.*

**VOLUNTEERS.**—Six of our Company appeared before D. L. Layton and J. Stewart, Esqrs., last week to answer the complaint of Captain Taylor, for neglecting to attend parade on "Dominion Day." Several excuses were raised by the Defendants, but on hearing the evidence, Mr. Layton said he saw no alternative but to convict, in which, however, Mr. Stewart did not appear to coincide. Captain Taylor then applied to the Court for leave to withdraw the complaint, on the Defendants paying costs, as the case had proceeded far enough to show the men that orders must be obeyed. All parties consented to this proposal.—*Ocean Sound Times*.

**SHOOTING MATCH AT HOLLIN.**—The Hollin Rifle Company held a shooting match on Monday 13th inst., on Mr. Thomas Henderson's farm. The ranges shot at were 400 and 500 yards. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the shooting was not so good as in the former matches, as it was at times almost impossible to see the target through the rain drifting in the men's eyes. The following competitors carried off the prizes, (amounting altogether to about \$30,) Private Mathieson, Sergeant Campbell, Bugler Mc Catharine, Sergeant Anderson, Captain Thompson, Private Samuel Dezell, Ensign Gray; the firing party commanded by the company's Drill Instructor, Sergeant Webster.—*Listowel Banner*.

**HUSSAR DROWNED.**—On Friday evening, Private Rawdon of the Hussars, after what is called "stables," went to the soldier's bath to wash. On entering, there was but one man there, and he was dressing. He heard the splash but thought nothing further about it, and continued his toilet. Having occasion, however, to turn round, he observed that Rawdon did not appear on the water. He gave the alarm, and the sentry called back a man who could swim, and had just left the bath. The man returned, and, with the assistance of another, Rawdon's body was recovered, after a lapse of about seven minutes, and taken to the Military Hospital, but life was extinct. The deceased seems to have jumped in at the wrong or deep side of the place; but it was understood that he could swim a little. A young man was drowned at the same place last summer.—*Montreal News*.

The *Toronto Telegraph* says: Trumpeter John Mortimer, late of the Toronto Field Battery, appears to have a penchant for practical joking. As trumpeter John was taught all the bugle calls, and day he took it into his head to have a little fun on his own account, with the assistance of his bugle. A short time ago as Capt. Balford's battery of Royal Artillery was out drilling John and his bugle appeared on the scene. The men were performing some movements with that precision for which the company is noted when John suddenly threw them into the utmost confusion by sounding the order to "commence firing." The men could not understand it, but, in duty bound, they proceeded at once to obey the order, until it was countermanded by their own bugler. For this little joke trumpeter John was taken to task by the officer of his battery, and the result is that he has been expelled from the service.

MILITARY SCHOOL CADETS RIFLE MATCH AT OTTAWA.

This match took place at the Ottawa Rifle Range on Saturday, the 27th ult. It will be seen by the score that the Cadets who belong to present military organizations, and consequently had had the benefit of practice, had the advantage: many of the Cadets never having had an opportunity of target practice, although thoroughly otherwise well versed in handling the rifle. We give the Times report:—

Capt. W. B. Lindsay of the Civil Service Rifles, was appointed captain of the squad; Major Forrest of the Brigade of Artillery, referee; and Lieut. Ross, Adjutant of the Civil Service Rifles, acted as scorer. Drs. Wilson and Codd were present to render aid in case of accidents.

Although forty passed Cadets had signed the roll, only twenty-three were present to compete. This fact is owing to a number having left the city for the summer holidays, and one or two sent in an aeger. At the conclusion of the firing at two hundred yards, Lt. Cochrane, of the Independent Company, addressed the squad as to the propriety of forming an association. A motion was unanimously adopted to that effect.

A committee was appointed composed of the following gentlemen, for the purpose of forming By-laws and otherwise organizing the association: Capt. W. B. Lindsay, Lieut. Cochrane, Lieut. Col. M. P. Hayes, Lieut. W. H. Cotton, Lieut. J. A. Gemmill, Sergt. Wolff, Sergt. De Boucherville, and Mr. Riggs, Editor of The Volunteer Review.

At the conclusion of the firing at 400 yards Capt. Lindsay read out the scores, and called for the prize winners to step to the front.

1st prize, Lieut. Russell, garrison artillery, (Montreal School.)

2nd prize, F. W. Cotton, Civil Service Rifles, (Quebec School.)

3rd prize, W. D. Powell, (Quebec School.)

4th prize, Alex. Riggs, Volunteer Review, (Hamilton School.)

5th prize, Capt. C. E. Perry, Garrison Artillery, (Kingston School.)

6th prize, W. Himsforth, (Quebec School.)

On the question being put to the prize winners, they decided each to accept of a souvenir instead of money, and probably the prizes will be publicly distributed in a few days.

Miss Simpson being requested by Captain Lindsay to present the leather medal to Mr. Himsforth, did so in the most pleasing manner, making a short but complimentary speech. Mr. Himsforth having acknowledged the high honor conferred upon him, was carried a short distance, shoulder high, by a few of the cadets. The medal itself is really a work of art, and is, in our opinion, more valuable than all the other prizes put together.

Messrs. Riggs and Perry's scores being equal, they shot off twice, and the former was successful.

The shooting altogether was fair, and but for the strong breeze across the range, might have been better.

We subjoin the names of the competitors, with their scores:

Table with 3 columns: Name, 200 yds, 400 yds, Total. Lists names like L. Russell, Mr. Cotton, Mr. W. D. Powell, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score 1, Score 2. Lists names like Ens. Killaly, Lt. Gemmill, Lt. Murphy, etc.

RIFLE MATCH.

TORONTO VS. HAMILTON.

On Monday last a spirited match between a team of ten men from the Hamilton and an equal number from the Toronto Club, had a match at the Don Range in Toronto. The Hamiltonians arrived in that city by the Rochester Castle at 11 o'clock, and were immediately conveyed to the Range where excellent preparations, both in the way of carrying on the match and for the comfort of the contestants, were made by the members of the Toronto Club.

The match was commenced at the 300 yds range, with a very strong wind blowing from the left and at right angles to the line of fire. A similar difficulty was experienced at the other ranges later in the day from the same cause, aggravated by the fact that the wind rose and fell alternately between each round, necessitating a corresponding change in the degree of deviation allowed for windage. Allowing for these circumstances, the score given below reflects credit on both clubs, and although Hamilton has in this instance carried off the laurels, yet at the return match to take place in that city three weeks hence, Toronto retrieve its position.

The contestants in the match were at liberty to select any rifle. The Hamiltonians used almost entirely the Turner pattern—two Whitworth's and one Grainger being the only exceptions. The Toronto club were more diverse in their selections between the Grainger, Turner, Marston, Kerr, and Thom rifles, but the scores do not afford any just criterion as to the relative merits of the weapons. The score reveals the peculiar fact that all the contestants, with but few exceptions, made better shooting at the long than at the short ranges; but while Toronto had the advantage in the latter, the Hamilton shots were largely ahead in the former. The best score was made by Capt. McLean, of Toronto, who counted 51 points in 15 rounds, making, with Mr. Jamieson, of Hamilton, five "bull's eyes" at the 700 range—the utmost that could be made. The following details will more fully explain the character of the firing:—

HAMILTON CLUB.

Table with 4 columns: Name, 300 yds, 500 yds, 700 yds, G Total. Lists names like G. Murison, C. H. Murray, J. H. Farmer, etc.

Grand Total..... 132

TORONTO CLUB.

Table with 4 columns: Name, 300 yds, 500 yds, 700 yds, G Total. Lists names like C. Sheppard, C. Giles, J. Curtis, etc.

Grand Total..... 114

On the close of the match, the members of the Toronto City entertained their Hamilton friends at a dinner at the Terrapin. The president of the Toronto Club W. F. McMaster, Esq., occupied the chair, W. F. Bou-

stead, Esq., the vice-chair, while the members of each club mingled around the festive board and participated in the best of dinners. Rifle shooting was the talk of the evening, and although none of the party went the length of measuring a range through the bottom of their glasses, the enthusiasm was equal to any emergency.

After the cloth had been removed the "Queen," the "Prince and Princess of Wales and Royal Family," the "Army, Navy and Volunteers" were all remembered in the orthodox fashion. Then followed "Our Guests," the "Press," the healths of the officers of the clubs, &c., &c., interspersed with a good deal of witty speech making and some singing. A little before midnight the chairman called upon Mr. Holt to lead in "God Save the Queen," and the company then separated.

RIFLE MATCHES.—The Collingwood Enterprise of the 24th ult., says:—There were two Rifle Matches last week, between the several Volunteer companies in this locality. The first match between the Battery and the Collingwood Infantry Companies and the Duntroon Infantry Company was won by the latter. The following is the score:

BATTERY.

Table with 3 columns: Name, 200 yds, 300 yds, Total. Lists names like W. Leary, J. Hogg, A. Clark, etc.

Grand Total ..... 111

INFANTRY.

Table with 3 columns: Name, 200 yds, 300 yds, Total. Lists names like Alex. Buie, W. Cleland, W. Clow, etc.

Grand Total ..... 102

COLLINGWOOD BATTERY.

Table with 3 columns: Name, 200 yds, 300 yds, Total. Lists names like W. Leary, A. Benway, A. Clark, etc.

Grand Total ..... 116

COLLINGWOOD INFANTRY.

Table with 3 columns: Name, 200 yds, 300 yds, Total. Lists names like Alex. Buie, W. Clow, Andrew Buie, etc.

Grand Total ..... 107

HOWMORE INFANTRY.

Table with 3 columns: Name, 200 yds, 300 yds, Total. Lists names like McMillan, Conners, Macklum, etc.

Grand Total ..... 130



### THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!

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

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

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



## The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

"Untribed, unbought, our swords we draw,  
To guard the Monarch, hence the Law."

OTTAWA, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1867.

### A BATTALION IN BAD HANDS.

The old Niagara District is entitled to one of the brightest pages in the military history of this country. The pioneers of the wilderness, which has now blossomed into the garden of Canada, were for the most part U. E. Loyalists, who abandoned every thing in the revolted colonies to follow the banner of their King, and to assist in planting it on Canadian soil. In the brave old days, when their quaint log cabins and knickerbocker chimneys shook to the thunders of Lundy's Lane and Queenston Heights the fathers of Canadian loyalty tossed off their cup of mead, with stout hearts shouldered their muskets, and taking their lives in their hands went forth to defend their sovereign and their country; and gallantly they did it. The ashes of the immoral Brock slumber in their midst and few indeed are there of their descendants who have not, beneath the shadow of the column erected to his memory, resolved to maintain, to the death if need be, the British character and institutions which their fathers fought and bled to trans-

mit to them untarnished. Knowing all this, it is with the most profound regret that we feel called upon to say a word in disparagement of even one man among them, and that one holding a high position, and residing in the principal town of the district, which should, and would under better management, take the lead in demonstrations of loyalty and military spirit. From time to time we have wondered why military operations in St. Catharines and vicinity required no record at our hands. Then every few days we received hints of mismanagement and carelessness on the part of the officer commanding the 19th Battalion to which we were slow to give credence. But at last the conviction is irresistibly forced upon us that the great lack of military spirit in St. Catharines and the surrounding country is entirely owing to the carelessness, incompetence and consequent unpopularity of the Lieut.-Col. of the 19th Battalion, the Hon. J. G. CURRIE. Knowing, probably, his unfitness for the position, Lt. Col. CURRIE at one time resigned and we believe his resignation was accepted; but before a successor was appointed the Fenian excitement arose and he again assumed command. However much this step may redound to his credit as a patriot, if the charges made against him of incompetence are correct, his renewed services in the hour of danger would have been a detriment rather than of real service to the battalion. But resume the command he did, and there he remains, and we are informed on the very best authority that if the present state of affairs continues he will soon not have an officer in his whole battalion. From all we can learn the objections to the Lieut.-Col. are solely on the ground of neglect and incompetence, and an arbitrary spirit which it is difficult for either officers or men to bear cheerfully from one who is himself wholly oblivious of the first duties of a soldier. We have known officers to be objected to on account of their political proclivities; but unless there were evidence of treason and disloyalty, we would be the last to encourage complaints on that score. In Lieut. Col. CURRIE's case, however, both parties are of one accord in his condemnation; and this renders it the greater pity that a fine battalion, in every other way harmonious and enthusiastic, should lose its enthusiasm and be rapidly approaching demoralization and disruption because of the wrongheadedness of one man. Nothing could have given us more regret than to make these remarks; but we have felt it to be a duty we owe to the officers and men of the 19th Batt., and to the force generally: and when we are satisfied that we have a duty to perform, we hope we shall always have the courage to perform it, no matter how high the position which the person obnoxious to criticism may occupy. If, however, there is anything to be said on the opposite side, we shall gladly give it a place in our columns. To show that a journal friendly to Lieut.-Col. CURRIE's political party feels bound to join in his condemna-

tion, we append some remarks from the St. Catharines Star, premising that similar remarks would apply to the celebration on the Queen's Birthday. Under the heading "The Volunteers—Official Mismanagement," the Star says:—

"The want of public spirit and enthusiasm displayed in the celebration of Confederation Day, in this town, contrasts very unfavorably with the manner in which the occasion was honored in other places throughout the Dominion. Our exchanges contain reports of the proceedings in other towns and cities, where an energy and liberality has been shown by the citizens, which should make the people of St. Catharines ashamed of the very poor celebration here. The military at any rate might have been expected to make a great deal better display than they did. One company, Capt. Parnall's, did not turn out at all, and the others, through the Colonel's mismanagement, did not appear together on the square, or fire their *feu de joie* at the same time. Two companies came in from the country, the Grantham Cavalry Troop, and the St. Ann's Volunteer Company. On their arrival they found no one to receive them, and no provision made for furnishing them with refreshments. They had been invited to come to town by Colonel Currie, to participate in the Grand Volunteer Review, which it was originally proposed to hold, but had received no intimation that the idea had been given up. The whole duty of preparation was left in the hands of the company officers, the Colonel being too much occupied with politics to give the matter any attention. After the arrangements for the day had been completed, however, and a portion of the Volunteer Force were on the Square, and the rest at the Drill Shed, the Colonel quite unexpectedly took command, and instead of at once marching the men on the square to the Drill Shed, as had been arranged, he occupied so much time in going through the exercises, that they were too late to fire the *feu de joie* with the others. The Colonel is much blamed for the neglect and apathy he has shown, respecting the celebration, and Volunteer matters generally. He appears to take the least possible interest in the welfare of the force, and to leave all the work of keeping up the organization, in the hands of the officers, rarely giving them any assistance in their arduous duties. By this course of conduct, he is fast rendering himself unpopular with the force here, and to this cause, the failure of the proposed "Grand Volunteer Review," is largely to be attributed."

### VOLUNTEERS AND CIVIL TUMULTS.

This subject has for some time created a great deal of discussion in England, a keenness having been added to the opinions pro. and con., by the action taken by the Volunteers in suppressing the Fenian riots at Chester. At the time we took the ground that it ought to be the duty of Volunteers, in order to aid the civil authorities effectively, and with as little damage to themselves as possible, to act together on such occasions as a military body, using such skill and discipline as their military education had given them, to overawe and put down lawless attempts to set at naught those civil codes, without which life and property could not be safe. In this country it is still more important that the Volunteers, i

called upon to act at all, should do so in their military capacity. We have no regular army of our own to act on such occasions, and we have the example of Prince Edwards Island before us, the civil authorities of which called upon the Imperial troops to put down the land riots in the Island, and were afterwards presented with a bill amounting to £5,000 sterling by the Imperial Government, for the purpose of paying the expenses of the troops engaged in quelling the riots. The inference from this is clear, that for suppressing merely local affairs the regular troops are not to be employed in the Provinces; and if they are so employed the Provincialists shall pay smart for it. We have not a word of objection to offer to this; for it is clear that if we could not keep the peace within our own borders, we would be scarcely in a position to insist upon our boasted privilege of self-government; and besides it would be a monstrous thing if the Mother country were to be saddled with the cost occasioned by the shivering timidity or excited incompetence of every local magnate, who chooses to interpret every fracas as an attempt to subvert the laws of the land. Let it therefore be clearly understood that the expenses of keeping the peace must be met by the taxpayers of Canada, and magistrates will be careful not to incur such charges unnecessarily. Two rows have occurred lately in which we believe the Volunteers have been unnecessarily called upon. One a whiskey detective row in Woodstock, and the other a pic-nic riot at St. Hyacinthe. It may be that the calling out of the Volunteers on these occasions was prudent; but until we receive further authorized reports, we must be permitted to consider that anything like a proper local constabulary force would have been quite equal to the occasion. We do not object to the Volunteers acting as such in every case where necessity for strong and prompt action is required, but we do object to them being used for paltry purposes; and we are of opinion that the best way to restrain civil authorities from unnecessarily using their authority, is to make the Municipalities pay the Volunteers handsomely when engaged in suppressing "civil tumults."

#### ARRIVAL OF THE BELGIANS IN ENGLAND.

It would be impossible for us—and probably would be unprofitable to our readers—to follow all the incidents which took place in the trip of the Belgian Volunteers from Brussels, Antwerp, Ostend, Ghent, Siege, Namur, &c., till they arrived off Gravesend. The London Times says:—"Despite an amount of mismanagement in the conduct of the journey which it would not be easy for any ingenuity to equal, and which could hardly be surpassed, about 2,400 of the citizen-soldiers of Belgium have arrived in England, after a pas-

sage by land and water which will be recorded in a bright page of the histories of "both countries." As the first steamer left Antwerp for the purpose of putting her cargo of Belgian Volunteers on board the *Serapis* "up went every hand on shore, and men, women, and children responded "Adieu!—Bon voyage, Vive l'Angleterre, et Vive la Belgique," and similar honors were paid to those that followed. By eleven o'clock the *Serapis* had started on her return voyage, and all the visitors to England had gone to rest except Col. Gregoire, the commandant, and some 400 who followed in the *Marie Louise* and boarded the *Serapis* in the morning. The Times report of July the 12th says of the voyage on board the *Serapis* and arrival:—"While the lights were in you could manage to step across them, but if you wanted to enter a sleeping-cabin, you were sure to find a shako suspended from the handle of the door and the head of the sleeping man against the door itself. In the morning there were laughable appropriations of odd boots and shoes, which occasionally threatened to interrupt the general harmony; but even these inconveniences were got over, and at six A.M. the Belgians received their Commandant with music and cheers. He inspected them at seven. It appeared from his account and that of his Staff that they and the 400 men who left Antwerp last had experienced a rather hard time of it. They had nothing to eat from the previous night, and, unfortunately, by the time they were prepared to sit down to breakfast aboard the *Serapis*, her stock of provisions had been consumed.

The *Serapis* was off Gravesend at half-past nine o'clock and cast anchor there at ten, having weighed anchor in the *Scheldt* at 20 minutes before five o'clock on Wednesday evening. Arriving at Gravesend the Belgians thought there was no reason why they should not at once be put aboard the small steamers which were to take them up to the various wharves; but they were informed that they must remain on board till the Reception Committee came down. Eleven o'clock having struck, and the Committee not having arrived, some of the Belgian officers who had been all night on board and had nothing to eat, began to protest. Colonel Thompson, one of the Committee, being in a boat close by, was consulted on the subject by Lieutenant Furley, English Commissioner at the Belgian headquarters, and Mr. George Dolby, who had been assisting Lieutenant Furley, on the journey from Brussels. It was resolved to put the passengers by the *Marie Louise* on shore at Gravesend, in order that they might have their breakfast. Colonel Stewart and the officers of the garrison there entertained all the Belgian officers who had landed. About half-past eleven o'clock the *Swift*, conveying Colonel Loyd Lindsay, V. C., M.P., vice-chairman, and most of the other members of the Executive Committee

arrived, and the appearance of those gentleman, who had been so long expected, was hailed with several rounds of cheering. When the Committee came on board there were the usual introductions, and addressing the Commandant of the Belgian Column, Colonel Loyd Lindsay spoke in French to the following effect:—

"We wish that the first words you hear on arriving at our shores should be words of welcome, and I have hastened, before you have set foot on English soil, to come on board to congratulate you on the good passage you have had. My speech, though short, will be sincere, for it is spoken in the name of the English people, who are ever mindful of the debts of courtesy which they have received, and desirous to reciprocate the good offices of international friendship. In the name, then, of the Committee of Reception—in the name of the English Volunteers—in the name of the whole nation, I say to you, welcome to our country. We thank you for having come in such numbers and with such good disposition to visit our capital. We receive you not as strangers, but thoroughly as friends, as friends with whom we have passed pleasant days which we shall never forget. Last year it was my high privilege as commandant of the English Volunteers who visited your country to be honored with a large share of your hospitality. The duty which I am now performing as Vice Chairman of the Committee of Reception is a most agreeable one—that of receiving you on the occasion of your impatiently expected visit. But there is, gentlemen, one cloud which will obscure the brightness of this joyous meeting of two friendly nations. That cloud is the remembrance of the dreadful tragedy which has been so recently enacted in another hemisphere. Such an event must cast a shadow over all merrymaking, and tone every heart; and the ties that united the brave sovereign whose sad lot we deplore to the Royal families of Belgium and England add to our regrets. We had hoped that these *fetes* might have been honored by his Majesty the King of the Belgians. The hospitality, at once graceful and princely, which his Majesty showed towards all the Volunteers, without exception, who visited Belgium last year, filled us all with respect and gratitude; and I need not assure you of the hearty enthusiasm with which the English people would have received your King, and how they sympathize with the grief which prevents him, as well as his Royal consort, from taking part in these rejoicings. Although deprived of the presence of your sovereign, I trust that we shall be able to make your stay agreeable to you, and that you will return home with ever-increasing sentiments of friendship for England. The Reception Committee have thought that after your rather long voyage you would prefer to devote the rest of the day to repose. Tomorrow the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London will bid you welcome in their ancient Guildhall, and on Saturday H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will receive you at Wimbledon, and with his own hands give each of you a medal in commemoration of your visit. During the following week a *dejeuner* will be offered to you at Windsor, by Her Majesty the Queen. Miss Burdett Coutts invites you to a *fete* at her villa in the country, and the Reception Committee have organised a grand ball and concert in your honor, besides *fetes* of less importance. Pray accept these, gentlemen, in the same spirit of frank cordiality with which they are offered. England trusts that the result of the visit of this great number of Belgians may contribute to increase

the growth of reciprocal sentiments of respect and friendship and a good understanding between both nations."

Colonel GREGG's reply, also in French, was as follows:—

"I thank you, gentlemen, for your cordial reception; we expected no less from your kind feelings. We shall be happy to be able to sojourn under the British flag, which has always been the symbol of liberty and hospitality. We love England, which has always had such friendly relations with our country; we love her people and her free institutions. English and Belgians may shake hands, the same liberties flourish in both countries, and our languages have a common origin. We have but one wish, to see the friendly sentiments which unite us perpetuated, and our efforts will not be wanting to make us worthy of your friendship in the future. Once more, gentlemen, we thank the committee, and we thank England."

The Committee had engaged six other boats besides the *Swift* to convey the Belgians up to London; but, though the general members of that body and Mr. Cockcraft, the hon. secretary, with Captain Burgess and Mr. Pascoe assisting him, seemed to be doing the utmost in their power, nothing could have been more unsatisfactory than the manner in which the transshipment from the *Scrapis* to the river boats and the despatch of the latter to town were effected. The Belgians were positively harassed descending and ascending and crossing and recrossing the decks from one gangway to another. Instead of a procession of the boats being formed—and if it had been it must have been a very pretty sight—the steamers got up to town in a very straggling way indeed. It is to be presumed that some plan must have been laid down for so important part of the reception. If there was, the attempt to carry it into effect was a signal failure. There were at least four hours between the arrival in town of the first boat and that of the last. All the slipping down the river was dressed in honor of the occasion, and flags were displayed at the various wharves, stores, and other buildings along the banks of the river. Even up to six o'clock large numbers of people remained to see the arrivals, and by the passengers on all the ordinary river boats the passengers were loudly cheered. They returned these salutations with much feeling, and expressed themselves in the warmest terms at the reception given to them by the people of the metropolis. The Belgians who have come on this visit are a body of men who in appearance would do credit to any country. To-day they assemble in the court-yard of Somerset-house and march to Guildhall to be received by the Lord Mayor and Corporation. This, in reality, will be their public entry into London, and with the *dejeuner* at the Mansion-house will commence the entertainments by which it is hoped the Volunteers will be enabled to render the visit an agreeable one to our guests, and one creditable to a country for which the Belgians feel so strong an attachment."

A supply of Snider ammunition having been received at Montreal, the Annual Rifle practice will be at once resumed at Chambly.

**LIBERAL.**—The Militia authorities have returned to the District Paymasters the extra amount charged under the General Orders of March 29th, 1866, for old pattern clothing, and companies that have had the amount deducted from their annual pay will have the same returned on application to Paymasters. Of the subject of clothing we shall have something to say in our next.

**MILITARY BOARD.**—The Board for examining the qualifications of Volunteer Officers, assembled at Ottawa on Tuesday, 30th ult., of which Lieut.-Col. ARCHERLEY, D. A. A. G., was President, and Major THOS. ROSS, of the Ottawa Garrison Artillery, and Major C. J. ANDERSON, of the Civil Service Regiment, members, closed its labors on Friday afternoon, with very satisfactory results, in a military point of view. So prompt has been the action, that the names of the successful candidates appear in the General Orders to-day, and the certificates will be at once granted. We hope to have reports from the Boards which assembled at the same time in other cities, for our next issue.

**MILITARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF OTTAWA.**—On Tuesday the 30th ult., the committee appointed to take into consideration the propriety of forming an association of Cadets of Ottawa and vicinity met at Capt. Lindsay's office, Legislative Assembly. Lieut.-Col. HAYES was called to the chair and Mr. A. RIGGS, editor of THE REVIEW, requested to act as Secretary. After due deliberation it was decided to call a full meeting of Cadets on Monday, the 5th inst., (to-day) at 3 o'clock, at No. 8 Committee Room, Parliament buildings, which has been kindly granted for the purpose. The report of the Committee will be laid before the meeting, and as business of importance will be transacted, it is hoped every Cadet in Ottawa and vicinity will make it a point to be present.

#### LATEST NEWS.

London, 30th.—In the House of Commons to-day Lord Stanley, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in answer to a question, stated that the Emperor Napoleon had sent a note to the King of Prussia, but that it would be improper to disclose its contents at the present time.

LONDON, 31st.—To-day was the second day of the Goodwood races. The principal race, which was for the Goodwood stakes, was won by the Duke of Beaufort's Gomera. The leading horse came in the following order: Gomera first; Vici second; Godolphin third.

Dublin, 30th.—At the examination of Gen. Fariola yesterday Massey was on the witness stand and testified that the prisoner had been chief of staff to Gen. Cluseret of the United States army during the rebellion.

The "reliefs" of British troops for India are henceforward all to be sent by way of Egypt. The following new troop ships are ready to take up their positions between Suez and India: The "Euphrates," "Jumna," "Scrapis," and "Malabar."

MAJOR PALLISER is to receive an immediate bonus of £15,000, and £5,000 next year, to encourage the continuance of his services in connection with the chill shot system which has put Great Britain in a better position than any other nation so far as regards artillery.

MONTREAL.—An investigation has been held on the part of the military authorities respecting the alleged misconduct of the Volunteers of St. Hyacinthe. The Company was called out by order of the Mayor. The men loaded their rifles with ball cartridge in presence of the crowd. No bayonet charges were made, nor did the Company fire. Some shots were fired by parties in the crowd just previous to the train moving. Two or three of the Volunteers who were carried away in the skirmish discharged their pieces, but fortunately without effect. There were only eight shots fired, three of them by Volunteers.

The annual races of the Montreal Turf Club will not be held at St. Hyacinthe, as advertised, but at Three Rivers.

## CANADA.



### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,  
Ottawa, 30th July, 1867.

### VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

#### GENERAL ORDER.

The annual sum heretofore paid to the District Pay Masters under order in Council of the 21st day of August, 1866, is disallowed and will cease to be payable from and after the 1st day of August next.

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

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

HEAD QUARTERS,  
Ottawa, 2nd August, 1867.

### VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

#### GENERAL ORDERS.

##### No. 1.

18th "Prescott" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, Hawksberry Mills.

To be Captain (temporary):

Lieutenant Charles Tweed Higginson, M. S., vice James Higginson, who is permitted to retire retaining his rank.

To be Lieutenant:

Thomas Tweed Higginson, Gentleman, M. S., vice C. T. Higginson, promoted.

- 36th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry.  
No. 6 Company, Alton.  
To be Captain (temporary):  
Lieutenant Hugh Brewster, M. S., vice Riddall, appointed Surgeon.
- 40th "Northumberland" Battalion of Infantry.  
No. 1 Company, Coboury,  
To be Ensign, (temporary):  
Color Sergeant William Richardson, M. S., vice Graveley, promoted.
- 46th "East Durham" Battalion of Infantry.  
No. 2 Company, Port Hope.  
To be Ensign (temporary):  
Henry A. Ward, Gentleman, M. S., vice Helm, whose resignation is hereby accepted.
- 56th "Prescott" Battalion of Infantry.  
No. 5 Company, Aultsville.  
To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
James Steen, Gentleman, vice Wilson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.
- Grand Trunk Railway Brigade.  
2nd Battalion Rifles.  
No. 1 Company, Montreal.  
To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:  
Henry Tandy, Gentleman, vice Wright, whose resignation is hereby accepted.
- No. 2 Company, Montreal.  
To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
Wilfred Bailey, Gentleman, vice Thomas Tandy, promoted.
- No. 7 Company, Montreal.  
To be Captain, (temporary):  
Ensign James Clarke, M. S., vice Crosbie, whose resignation is hereby accepted.
- To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
George Knott, Gentleman, vice Clarke, promoted.
- To be Adjutant and Drill Instructor, with rank of Ensign:  
Thomas Atkinson, Gentleman, vice Bailey, promoted.
- To be Quarter-master with rank of Ensign:  
John Crosbie, Gentleman, vice Luttrell, whose resignation is hereby accepted.
- 3rd Battalion Rifles.  
No. 1 Company, Montreal.  
To be Captain:  
Lieutenant William Wall, vice Marks.
- To be Lieutenant:  
Ensign Thomas Alcock, vice Wall, promoted.
- To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
John Melville, Gentleman, vice Alcock, promoted.
- No. 3 Company, Montreal.  
To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
Sir Robert Graham, Bart., vice Newell, left the limits.
- To be Quarter-master with rank of Ensign:  
Herr Forsyth Kennedy Ritchie, Gentleman.
- 4th Battalion Garrison Artillery, Toronto.  
No. 1 Battery.  
To be Captain:  
1st. Lieut. John A. Carlaw, vice Stephenson, promoted.
- To be 1st Lieutenant:  
2nd Lieutenant Walter M. Tenny, vice Carlaw, promoted.
- To be 2nd Lieutenant:  
Sergeant John McConniff, vice Tenny, promoted.
- No. 3 Battery.  
To be 1st Lieutenant:  
2nd Lieutenant Robert King, vice McKenzie, whose resignation is hereby accepted.
- To be 2nd Lieutenant (temporary):  
George Barnes Carruthers, Gentleman, M. S., vice King, promoted.
- No. 6 Battery.  
To be 2nd Lieutenant:  
William H. Boxall, Gentleman, vice Peach, whose resignation is hereby accepted.
- To be Adjutant (temporary):  
Lieutenant Edmund Wm. Windeat, M. S.  
To be Pay Master with honorary rank of Captain:  
Alfred R. Gregory, Esquire, vice Bell, promoted.
- 5th Battalion Rifles.  
No. 1 Company, Brantford.  
To be Captain:  
Lieutenant Henry A. Penfold, vice Paterson, promoted.
- To be Lieutenant:  
Ensign James Barker, vice Penfold, promoted.
- To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
Color Sergeant Thomas Harrison, vice Barker, promoted.
- No. 2 Company, Brantford.  
To be Captain, acting till further orders:  
Lieutenant Frederick Lund, vice Gilbert, transferred to 4th Battalion.
- To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:  
Ensign Gowan Clifford, vice Lund, promoted.
- To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
Color Sergeant Frank Hitchen, vice Clifford, promoted.
- No. 3 Company, Brantford.  
To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:  
William C. Holt, Gentleman, vice McLean, whose resignation is hereby accepted.
- To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
Wm. Taylor Rolph, Gentleman, vice Savage, whose resignation is hereby accepted.
- No. 4 Company, Stratford.  
To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:  
Ensign Edward Mullins, vice Cunningham, whose resignation is hereby accepted.
- To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
George Smith Ellison, Gentleman, vice Mullins, promoted.
- No. 5 Company, St. Mary's.  
To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
John Bailey Hudson, Gentleman, vice Leggatt, whose resignation is hereby accepted.
- No. 6 Company, Sarnia.  
To be Captain (temporary):  
Wm. Caffrae Campbell, Esquire, M.S., vice Wily, promoted.
- To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:  
W. George Jones, Gentleman, vice Orr, whose resignation is hereby accepted.
- To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
William Dent, Gentleman.
- No. 2.  
The undermentioned Officers having appeared before a Board of Officers at Ottawa, for the purpose of having their qualifications tested have received Certificates, as follows, viz:
- FIRST CLASS.  
Lieut.-Col. H. D. Jessup, 56th "Prescott" Battalion.  
Captain C.E. Perry, Ottawa Provisional Brig. Garrison Artillery.  
Captain Wm. White, Civil Service Rifle Regt.  
" R. O. Campbell, 56th "Prescott" Battalion.  
Lieut. J. C. Stewart, Civil Service Rifle Regt.  
" J. R. Hanna, 43rd "Carleton" Batt.  
" Danl. Mowatt, Ottawa Prov. Battalion.  
" Alex. L. Russell, " Prov. B.G. Arty.
- SECOND CLASS.  
Major D. M. Grant, Ottawa Prov. Battalion.  
Capt. Jno. Brown, 41st Brockville Batt. Rifles.  
Lieut. H. C. Hay, Civil Service Rifle Regt.  
" E. K. McGillivray, Ottawa Pro. Batt.  
" Arch. Graham, " Prov. B. Gar. Arty.  
" Wm. H. Cluff, " do do  
Ensign C.H. O'Meara, Civil Service Rifle Regt.  
" C. L. Bosse, do do  
" G. H. Lane, do do  
" Wm. B. Ross, do do  
" Wm. Cherry, Ottawa Provisional Batt.
- No. 3.  
The undermentioned Officers having obtained the necessary certificate of qualification are now confirmed in their respective ranks, viz:  
Lt. Colonel H. D. Jessup, 56th "Prescott" Batt.  
Captain Wm. White, Civil Service Rifle Regiment.  
" John Brown, 41st Batt. Brockville Rifles.  
Lieutenant J. Cunningham Stewart, Civil S. R. Regiment  
" J. R. Hannah, 43rd "Carleton Batt.  
" Wm. C. Hay Civil Service Rifle Regt  
" E.K. McGillivray, Ottawa Prov. Batt.  
" Arch. Graham, Ottawa Prov. B. G. Artillery  
" Wm. H. Cluff, do.  
Ens. C. H. O'Meara, Civil Service Rifle Regt.  
" C. L. Bosse, do  
" George H. Lane, do  
" Wm. B. Ross, do  
" Wm. Cherry, Ottawa Prov. Battalion.  
Erratum.—In General Order 19th July, 1867, for "56th" "Sherbrooke" Battalion of Infantry read "53rd."  
By Command of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander in Chief.  
P. L. MacDOUGALL, Colonel,  
Adjutant General of Militia,  
Canada.

## CANADA.



## ORDRE GENEERAUX DE MILICE.

## QUARTIERS GENERAUX.

Ottawa, 19 Juillet, 1867.

## ORDRE GENERAL.

## MILICE VOLONTAIRE.

*Brigade Provisoire d'Artillerie de Garnison de Quebec.*

Batterie No. 2.

Pour etre 1er Lieutenant (temporaire):  
2eme Lieutenant Henry Russell, E. M.,  
vice Fraser, promu.

Pour etre 2eme Lieutenant (temporaire):  
Charles V. Housman, Gentilhomme, E.  
M., vice Fraser, promu,  
Batterie No. 4.

Pour etre 2eme Eicutenant (temporaire):  
John B. Lindsay, Gentilhomme, E. M.,  
vice Russell, promu.

*1er Regiment du Prince de Galles, Montreal.*  
Pour etre Quartier Maitre avec le grade  
d'Enseigne.

Robert Bilfour, Gentilhomme, vice W.  
Johnson, dont la resignation est par le  
present acceptee.

*2eme "Citadeliens Volontaires Victoria,"  
Montreal.*

Pour etre Assistant Adjudant et Instruc-  
teur d'Exercice (temporaire):  
Sergeant W. Collins, E.M.

*21e Bataillon "Infanterie Legere de Richelieu,"  
St. Jean.*  
Compagnie No. 3

Pour etre Lieutenant (temporaire):  
Enseigne Fenelon L. Mongeon, E.M., vice  
Henault, dont la resignation est par le  
present acceptee.

Pour etre Enseigne (temporaire):  
Alexandre Drolet, Gentilhomme, E. M.,  
vice Mongeon, promu.

*56me Bataillon d'Infanterie "Sherbrooke,"  
Compagnie No. 3, Lennoxville.*

Pour etre Enseigne, agissant jusqu'a nouvel  
ordre:  
Charles Olivier, Gentilhomme, vice Lous-  
dell, dont la resignation est par le pre-  
sent acceptee.

Par Ordre de Son Excellence le Tres  
Honorable le Gouverneur General et  
Commandant en Chef.

P. L. MacDOUGALL, Colonel,  
Adjudant General de Milice,  
Canada.

## QUARTIERS GENERAUX.

Ottawa, 12 Juillet, 1867.

## ORDRES GENERAUX.

## MILICE VOLONTAIRE.

## No. 1.

Conformement a l'Ordre General de Milice

No. 2, du 27 Octobre, 1865, et No. 1 du 5  
Avril, 1867, des Bureaux d'Officiers s'assem-  
bleront a Montreal, Quebec, Kingston, To-  
ronto, Tondon et Ottawa, MARDI et  
MERCREDI, le 30 et 31 courant, pour proce-  
der a l'examen de ceux des Officiers de la  
Force Volontaire, dans la Province, qui  
desireraient etre examines quant a leur  
efficacite dans l'exercice militaire et la dis-  
cipline et obtenir des certificats de tel  
bureau.

Les certificats que le bureau sera autorise  
a accorder, seront de deux classes:

Premiere Classe. Pour tels Officiers qui  
auront prouve au Bureau leur capacite a  
faire manœuvrer un Batallion aux exercices  
de Batallion.

Seconde Classe. Pour tels Officiers qui  
auront prouve au bureau leur capacite a  
faire manœuvrer une Compagnie a un exer-  
cice de Compagnie, et commander une Com-  
pagnie a un exercice de Batallion.

Il ne sera rien alloue pour depenses de  
voyage.

## No. 3.

## MILICE DE SERVICE.

## PROVINCE DE QUEBEC.

Les Candidats suivants pour des Commis-  
sions dans la Milice du Service ont reçu des  
certificats des Commandants des Ecoles pour  
l'Instruction Militaire.

## CERTIFICATS DE PREMIERE CLASSE.

Divisions Regimentaires.	Noms.
Hochelaga...	Arthur W. Bell, Gentilhomme,
do ..	William Collins, do
do ..	William W. Walkem, do
do ..	Thomas Parkinson, do
do ..	George Martin, do
Quebec.....	Thomas Norris, do

## CERTIFICATS DE SECONDE CLASSE.

Charlevoix ..	Joseph Roy, Gentilhomme.
Hochelaga. .	Stanislas Huet, do
do ..	William W. Walkem, do
do ..	Thomas Parkinson, do
do ..	John Palmer, do
do ..	Alfred Prevost, do
Juques Cartier Antoine St. Germain, do	
do ..	Remi St. Germain, do
Hamouraska... Alexis Dessaint, do	
Leeds (Ontario) Benjamin Tett, jr. do	
Levis ..	Daniel McCool, do
St. John's ..	Alphonse Bourque, do
St. Maurice... Henry LaRue, do	
Quebec .....	Callixte Lacasse, do
do .....	Albert Clarke, do
do .....	L. Telesphore Lacasse, do
do .....	Francis Gariepy, do
do .....	Joseph Izriviere, do
Terrebonne... Joseph Alphonse Allard, Gentilhomme.	

Par Ordre de Son Excellence le Tres-  
Honorable le Gouverneur General et  
Commandant en Chef.

P. L. MacDOUGALL, Colonel,  
Adjudant General de Milice,  
Canada.

## QUARTIERS GENERAUX.

Ottawa, 5 Juillet, 1867.

## ORDRES GENERAUX.

## MILICE VOLONTAIRE.

## No. 1.

21e Bataillon "Infanterie Legere de Richelieu."

Compagnie No. 6 St. Luc et Compagnie  
No. 7 Napierville, ayant ete desorganisees  
sont maintenant rayees de la liste de la  
Milice Volontaire.

*50me Bataillon "Huntingdon Borderers,"  
Compagnie No. 2, Huntingdon.*

Pour etre Enseigne, agissant jusqu'a nouvel  
ordre:  
Sergent James Vosburgh, vice McDonahl,  
promu.

## No. 2.

Les Officiers suivants de la Milice Volon-  
taire ayant subi un examen devant l'ecole  
d'Artillerie a Montreal, ont recu des certifi-  
cats de qualification, savoir: Major Edward  
Barnard, Quartier Maitre de District, Mont-  
real.

Capitaine Frederick Cole, Brigade d'Artil-  
lerie de Garnison, Montreal.

Par Ordre de Son Excellence le Tres-  
Honorable le Gouverneur General et  
Commandant en Chef.

P. L. MacDOUGALL, Colonel,  
Adjudant General de Milice,  
Canada.

## FENIAN MEETING IN BUFFALO.

A meeting was held in St. James' Hall on  
Saturday evening, under the auspices of the  
Fenian Brotherhood, to consider the pro-  
prietty of adopting resolutions, to be pre-  
sented to the authorities of the United  
States, to demand of them to take action to  
effect the release of American citizens con-  
fined in foreign prisons instanter. The hall  
was not more than half filled with the lower  
order of fire-eating Fenians, who were most  
enthusiastic whenever the speaker alluded  
to the extermination of England, the over-  
throw of the British Government, etc.

On motion, the Hon. A. M. Clapp took  
the chair, and in a brief speech explained  
the reason for calling the meeting, and also  
expressed his dissatisfaction of the manner  
in which he was elevated from the position of  
Postmaster to the rank of private citizen. He  
then introduced Senator Morrison, of Chicago,  
who denounced the people for not attend-  
ing in large numbers. He also claimed that  
the subject they had met there to consider  
was not an Irish or German, but purely an  
American subject, and he demanded of the  
American Government immediate action in  
case of her citizens confined in foreign dun-  
geons. He considered that Congress need-  
ed waking up, and that the Fenians must  
wake them up, and spur them on to duty  
regardless of vetoes. He proposed to have  
meetings held all over the Union to agitate  
the subject.

Hon. J. Humphreys next took the stand.  
His remarks were more confined to the sub-  
ject of releasing American citizens from  
foreign dungeons. There could be but one  
opinion, and that is that the government  
should demand their immediate release.  
He believed that the time would come when

the whole world would rise and demand that Ireland should have her rights. He hoped that this meeting and their resolutions would have the desired effect.

Gen. Spear next spoke. He had just returned from a trip along the frontier, and came here to-day to address this meeting. He gave a short history of his life, but his speech was unimportant.

Several other speakers followed, but as their aim was for political fame, eventually they did not amount to much, except a tirade of abuse against the British Government.

A long rignarole of resolutions was adopted, calling on the American Government to demand the immediate release of all American citizens confined in foreign prisons. The last resolve was, that the citizens of Buffalo to-night call upon our representative of Erie County to particularly take this in hand, and present it, in all its phases of enormity, in all its real hideousness, to the authorities in Washington, and tell them that those things should not be—that they shall not be.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting quietly broke up.

Gen. Spear and Senator Morrison visited Niagara and Suspension Bridge, Canada, and took plans of both places.

Gen Spear and wife yesterday visited Fort Erie, and spent the afternoon in reviewing the place and surroundings. — *Hamilton Times.*

H. M. troopship *Sinoom*, having on board a battery of Artillery from Gibraltar, lately arrived at Halifax. After landing the troops, she left for Quebec, and was expected there on the 25th or 29th.



**NOTICE**

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AFTER THIS DATE

THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON,

Will not hold themselves responsible for the payment of any supplies furnished for the

USE OF THE COUNTY GAUL,

In this city, unless such supplies have been ordered by the Sheriff or his Deputy, and Vouchers obtained at the time of delivery from the Officers receiving the same, such Vouchers to accompany accounts when laid before the Council for payment.

All accounts to be rendered in Duplicate, and to be attested to before a Justice of the Peace.

By order,

EDW. BEARMAN,

County Clerk, Carleton.

County Clerk's Office,

Ottawa, July 17, 1867.

30-td.



PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Copy. Circular.

Downing Street, 25th April, 1867.

Sir—

With reference to the Circular Despatch from this Department dated the 5th of June, 1866, relative to the case of Foreigners naturalized in any of Her Majesty's Colonies who wish to obtain British Passports for foreign travel—I have the honor to inform you that different cases have occurred lately in which such naturalized foreigners have applied in this country for passports without being in possession either of a passport from the Governor or of any official document from the colony to establish their identity and character. You will readily perceive that this is calculated to embarrass this Department, and also to cause much private inconvenience to the parties concerned if they should find themselves unable to produce any sufficient evidence of their quality.

I have therefore to suggest that, in every colony containing naturalized foreigners who are likely to travel in Europe, it would be convenient that notice should from time to time be given in public newspapers of the necessity for such persons providing themselves before leaving the colony with some official evidence and description.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

Signed, HUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

The Officer Administering the Government,

&c., &c., &c.

[With reference to the foregoing Circular.]

DESPATCH NOTICE is hereby given that parties requiring Passports must apply, until further notice, to this Department, transmitting at the same time a certificate of identity, accompanied in each case with a description of the applicant, signed by a Justice of the Peace, and also the fee of one dollar.

WM. McDOUGALL,

Secretary.

22-31

Provincial Secretary's Office, Ottawa, 31st May, 1867.

**DANIELS' HOTEL!**

[LATE CAMPBELL'S.]  
PRES COTT, C. W.

L. H. DANIELS, . . . Proprietor.

SECOND TO NO HOUSE IN CANADA.

**FOR SALE,**

AN Artillery Officer's Uniform, Full and Undress, with Horse Appointments. For sale low.  
SAVAGE & LYMAN,  
271 Cathedral Block, Montreal.

**WHITWORTH RIFLE.**

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

**HOUSE DECORATION & ADORNMENT.**

R. EATON & CO., Rideau street, Ottawa, have the largest stock of Mirrors, Paper Hangings, Paintings and Pictures, Window Blinds, Stained, Plain and Figured Glass in the city. Call and see them.

Glass plate silvering done on the premises in the most elegant style of the art.  
Ottawa, June 3, 1867.

**THOMAS ISAAC,**

FURNISHING IRONMONGER,  
AND DEALER IN

IRON Coals, Chains, Ropes, Stoves, Glass, Gils, &c., Agent for H. Watrous' Rifles, Revolvers and Cartridges.

**SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,**

Sparks street, Central Ottawa, Canada West.

**ESTABLISHED ISIS.**

SAVAGE & LYMAN,

CATHEDRAL BLOCK, MONTREAL, have the largest and best stock in the Dominion, of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Mantle Clock, Binocula Field Glasses, Leather Bags and Dressing Cases. Also, in Stock and manufactured to order, Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, Pitchers, Jugs, Cups, Trays, Medals, &c. Field, Cavalry, Artillery, Rifle and Infantry Officer's Swords, Belts, Sashes, Crown and Stars, Lace, &c.

271 CATHEDRAL BLOCK,

Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, April 1867.

15-ly

**MUSIC EMPORIUM.**

ESTABLISHED 1822.

A. GROSSMAN, Importer and dealer in Music, Musical Instruments, Violin and Guitar Strings, Wholesale and Retail, No. 61 James Street, opposite the Post-office, Hamilton, Ontario.

Volunteer Bands supplied with the latest and most approved styles of WARRANTED INSTRUMENTS, on liberal terms. Fifes, Drums, Copper and Brass Field and Call Bugles in great variety.

**STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**

ESTABLISHED 1823, with which is now united THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Accumulated and Invested Fund, Thirteen Million Dollars; Annual Income, Three Million Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars. Manager, RICHARD BURN, Inspector of Agencies. No extra charge for Volunteers. Assurances effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous of taking out a Policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's office, No. 17 Great St. James street, Montreal, or at any of the agencies throughout Canada.

**R. W. CRUISE,**

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent. Office in Post Office Block, Ottawa. Reference—Allan Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Amund, Esq., Hon. James Skead, M. L. C. A. J. Russell, C. T. O., Robert Bell, M.P.P. All Business with the Crown Timber Office and Crown Lands Department attended to.

**ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,**

RIDEAU street, Ottawa, Andrew Graham, Proprietor. The best of liquors, and a well supplied larder.

**MATHEWS' HOTEL,**

RIDEAU street, Ottawa. Omnibuses to and from the cars and boats free of charge. This House has been refurnished throughout, and is second to none in the Capital.



**ARMY CONTRACTS!**

**SEALED TENDERS**

In duplicate—the service of supply being marked on the envelope—will be received at this office until

12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

ON

THE 8TH AUGUST NEXT,

For the following supplies AND SERVICES FOR ONE YEAR,

From 1st OCTOBER, 1867, to 31st SEPTEMBER, 1868

At Kingston, Ottawa, and Prescott.

**GENERAL SERVICE.**

- Fresh Meat.....at — per 100 lbs
- Bread.....at — per ditto.
- Forage.....at — per ration
- Firewood.....at — per cord.
- Candles, Tallow mould.....at — per 100lbs
- Coal Oil.....at — per gal.
- Wicks for Coal Oil Lamps.....at — per doz.
- Water for troops at Fort Henry and Point Frederick .. . . . .at — per 100gls
- Do. at Ottawa.....at — per 100gls
- Do. at Cataragui Cottage.....at — per ditto.
- Land Transport—Carriage.

Separate tenders will be required for each of the above services.

Forms of tender, and all other necessary information, can be obtained at this office.

Notenders except those on the printed forms will be noticed.

Commissariat, Kingston, C. W., 15th July, 1867.

29-21n

CALEDONIA SPRINGS, 1867.

"NEW CANADA HOUSE."

THIS SPLENDID HOTEL is now open for reception of visitors. Passengers leaving Montreal by the 7.00 A. M. train for Lachine, connect with steamer "Prince of Wales," and arrive at the springs at 2.30 P. M. The steamer "Queen Victoria, Captain Rowe, leaves Ottawa daily at 8 A. M. and reaches the Springs at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES GOUIN, Proprietor.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Saturday, 2nd June, 1867. PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Finance and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the 17th Sec. of the Act 23-30, Vic. Cap. 7, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the following regulations respecting the manufacturers of the undermentioned dutiable goods in bond, and the duties to be levied thereon be and the same are hereby approved and adopted, that is to say:

1st. That Alcohol used for the manufacture of Spirit Varnish, shall be mixed with Wood Naphtha of Commerce, in the proportion of one gallon of Wood Naphtha to eight gallons of Proof Spirits, such mixing to be done under such superintendence as the Minister of Finance may from time to time approve.

2nd. That all Tincture, Essences, Extracts and Cordials, manufactured in bond, and from which the Alcohol in Spirits can be extracted in a potable state, by the usual process of re-distillation or rectification shall, when entered for consumption, pay the same duty of Excise as the Alcohol in Spirit which they contain would pay if entered for consumption in its pure state.

3rd. That Extracts, Essences, Tinctures and Cordials manufactured in bond shall only be entered for consumption at the following places: Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London.

And when so entered shall be subjected in such tests for ascertaining the quality of Alcohol which they contain and the possibility of extracting it in a potable state as the Hon. the Minister of Finance may approve, and the result of such tests as declared by the Officer or Operator, entrusted therewith, shall be final and conclusive as to the amount of duty which such goods shall pay.

WM. H. LEE, Clerk of the Executive Council. 6-lms

CITY HOTEL,

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

GOULDTIRAIT'S SALOON.

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

J. M. CURRIER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS of Sawed Lumber, etc., Ottawa, C.W. J. M. Currier, James McLaren, John McLaren.

O'CONNOR & WALLER.

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

RIFLE CUPS

AT THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE, OTTAWA.

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



NOTICE.

THE RIFLE RANGE

AT

THE RIDEAU RIVER NEAR OTTAWA,

Being now complete and ready for use the public are notified to

KEEP OUT OF THE LINE OF FIRE

WHEREVER THE DANGER FLAG (RED)

Is hoisted on the Flag Staff at the Butts.

Trespassers on the Range will be prosecuted under the 46th Clause of the Volunteer Militia Act, herewith published for general information:

"If any person willfully commits any damage to any butt or target belonging to or lawfully used by any Volunteer Corps or Battalion, or without the leave of the Commanding Officer of the Corps or Battalion searches for bullets in, or otherwise disturbs the soil forming such butt or target, he shall for every such offence be liable, on the prosecution of the Commanding Officer, to a penalty not exceeding

TWENTY DOLLARS

With or without imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months."

THOMAS WILY, Lieut.-Colonel Commandant

Ottawa, July 1, 1866. 6-lms

AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNTS.

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

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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Customs, Ottawa, August 2, 1867.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 23 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to purchases made in the United States during that week.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON, Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

G. H. PRESTON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, &c. Light Profits and Quick Returns. Two Stores—No. 12 and also No. 93 Rideau street, Ottawa City

CANADA AGENCY AND DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

BALLARD'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

THE EAGLE ARMS COMPANY'S PATENT CARTRIDGE REVOLVERS, BREECH-LOADING SINGLE SHOT PISTOLS, AND THE NEW YORK METALLIC AMMUNITION COMPANY'S PATENT METALLIC WATERPROOF CARTRIDGES.

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

Descriptive and Illustrated Price Lists furnished on application to

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,

Agents, Montreal.

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

HEUBACH & COWARD.

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

WM. B. AIRD,

COMMISSION Agent and Broker. Office—No. 3, Sussex street, next door to S. Howell's, Ottawa, C.W.

G. MERCER ADAM,

LATE HULLO & ADAM,

BOOKSELLER TO THE PROFESSIONS, BOOK IMPORTER

IN Law, Theology, Medicine, Education, The Sciences, and General Literature. 61 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

"VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVE SERVICE HAND BOOK."

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Internal Economy and Standing Orders for the Guidance of the Canadian Volunteer Militia,

When on Active Service, with forms of all Reports, Returns, &c., necessary for the government of a Volunteer Battalion, and showing the every day duties of the various grades of rank and command, by Major F. E. DIXON, 2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto.

G. MERCER ADAM, Publisher, Toronto.

1867.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

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

TERMS FOR 1866.

Table with 2 columns: Description of subscription and Price. Includes rates for various reviews and magazines, payable in U.S. currency.

Subscribers in the British Provinces will receive in addition to these prices, twenty-five cents a year for Blackwood, and eight cents a year for each Review, to cover the United States postage. The works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American periodicals are advanced in price or reduced in size, and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of the matter contained in the original editions. Hence our present prices will be found as cheap for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions which at the present premium on gold would be about one hundred dollars a year, our prices, a few dollars, are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British publishers for early sheets and copies in gold—one dollar costing us at this time, January, 1867, nearly two dollars in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

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

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, as ONE of the four Reviews for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the periodicals for 1867, will receive gratis any two of the four Reviews for 1864.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz: Blackwood, from September, 1864, to December 1865, inclusive, at the rate of two dollars and 50 cents a year.

The North British from January, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive; the Edinburgh and the Westminster from April, 1864 to December, 1865, inclusive, and the London Quarterly for the years 1863, at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents a year for each or any Review.

A few copies yet remain of all the four Reviews for 1864 at four dollars a set, or one dollar and 25 cents for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO. Publishers, 38 Walker Street, N.Y.

L. S. & Co. publish the FARMER'S GUIDE,

By HENRY STEPHENS of Edinburgh, and the Rev. J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal 8vo, 1,600 pages, and numerous engravings. Price seven dollars for two volumes—by mail post-paid, eight dollars.

**W. BALDWIN THIBODO, M.A.,**  
**BARRISTER-AT-LAW.** Chambers—Anchor  
 Buildings, Kingston, C.W. 19-ly

**GEORGE COX,**  
**ENGRAVER AND PLATE PRINTER,** Sparks  
 Street, opposite the Russell House, up stairs,  
 Ottawa. Visiting and Business Cards, Seals, Jewel-  
 lery and Silver Ware neatly engraved, &c. 1-ly

**WILSON & PATTERSON,**  
**MERCHANDISE BROKERS,** and General Com-  
 mission Merchants, No. 152 St. Paul Street,  
 Montreal. December 12, 1867. 5-ly

**MR. P. O'REILLY, JR.,**  
**BARRISTER, &c.** Chambers, over Holden's  
 Drug Store, corner of Hotel and Front street,  
 Belleville, C.W. 16-ly

**R. MALCOM,**  
 181 KING Street East, Toronto, Manufacturer of  
 Saddles, Harness, Horse Clothing, Collars,  
 Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Satchels, &c.  
 Military equipments in general. Government  
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**DRAWINGS** for LETTERS PATENT of INVEN-  
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 Ornamental Work in Stone, Plaster, of Paris, Com-  
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**JAGGER & LEDYARD,**  
**IMPORTERS** and Dealers in all kinds of British,  
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 HARDWARE, FANCY, Goods, &c., wholesale. No.  
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**W. P. MARSTON,**  
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 Ammunitions, &c., &c., No. 132 Yonge st., Toronto. 1-ly

**THE RUSSELL HOUSE,**  
 OTTAWA.—This establishment is situated on  
 the corner of Sparks and Elgin Streets, in the  
 very centre of the city, and in the immediate  
 neighborhood of the Parliament and Departmental  
 Buildings, the Post Office, the Custom House,  
 the City Hall, the Theatre, the Telegraph Offices  
 and the different Banks. It is fitted up and con-  
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**JAMES A. GOVIN, Proprietor.**

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**PHOTOGRAPHER,** 21 Sparks street, Central Ot-  
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 sizes, from the miniature gem to the size of life.  
 Particular attention paid to Cartes de Visite or  
 Album Pictures, which are sent by mail, prepaid,  
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 First-class Workmen constantly employed.  
 He would call particular attention to his Stereo-  
 scope and other Views of Parliament Buildings  
 and Ottawa Scenery, of which he has a large  
 variety constantly on hand, for sale.  
 N.B.—The trade supplied with Stereoscopic and  
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 Views of the proposed Toronto Monument to the  
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**"THE QUEEN" RESTAURANT,**  
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**PHYSICIAN,** Surgeon and Accoucheur, dealer  
 in Drugs, Perfumes, Patent Medicines, Dye  
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 N.B.—Prescriptions carefully dispensed. Advice  
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 fee, two dollars, payable strictly in advance. 1-ly

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**TOBACCONIST,** Rideau street, Ottawa, C. W.  
 The choicest brands of Tobacco, Cigars, &c.,  
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 Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by  
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 Damasks, and General Furnishings. 14 Rideau  
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**DEALER** in Paints, Oil, Glass, Colors, Room  
 Papers, Gilt Mouldings, Looking Glasses,  
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**GLASS STAINING**—This is the only Glass Staining  
 Establishment in Ottawa, and one of the three in  
 British America. As to style of work, reference  
 is made to the stained glass work in the Parlia-  
 ment Buildings, executed at this establishment.  
 First-class artists only employed. Orders from  
 any part of Canada or the United States, for church  
 and other designs, will receive prompt attention.  
 Mosgrove's Block, Rideau street, Ottawa. 1-ly

**HAMILTON'S HOTEL,**  
 FORMERLY MATHEW'S HOTEL,  
**YORK STREET, OTTAWA**—MRS. HAMILTON,  
 Proprietress. This house has been put into a  
 thorough state of repair, repainted, decorated and  
 refurnished with all the latest appliances of com-  
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 rendering this house second to none in Ottawa.  
 Terms—One dollar and fifty cents per day. 1-ly

**K. ARNOLDI,**  
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 Foreign and Domestic Wines, Spirits, Ales, &c.,  
 Telegraph Company's Building, Metcalfe street,  
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**THOS. & WM. HUNTON,**  
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 Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Silks, Shawls,  
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 Clothing. 47 and 49 Sparks street, Ottawa. 1-ly

**JAMES BOURGET,**  
 Wholesale dealer in  
**WINES, BRANDIES AND SPIRITS.**  
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**RUSSELL HOUSE BILLIARD ROOMS,**  
**JAMES BOURGET, Proprietor,**  
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**THESE** Rooms are situated in the Russell  
 House, and are fitted up with three Marbletop  
 Tables, Patent Cushions, a good stock of Cues, and  
 kept in good order.

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**BARRISTER.**—Office, Montreal Telegraph Build-  
 ings, Metcalfe street, Ottawa. 1-ly

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**SALOON AND WIG MAKING ESTABLISH-**  
**MENT,**  
 ANGUS' BLOCK, RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA.  
 E. MILES, Proprietor.

**HAIR DRESSER,** by appointment, to His Exce-  
 lency the Governor General.  
 Camp's famed Patent Rotary Hair Brush, the  
 only one on this Continent, constantly in use.  
 Wig Making—In this line of business E. Miles  
 will always be able to compete with any and all  
 of the establishments of the kind in America, as  
 he makes it his aim to employ the best European  
 Artists in manufacturing all kinds of Hair-work.  
 All orders punctually attended to.  
 N.B.—A large stock of Musical Instruments,  
 Walking Sticks, Canes, &c.  
 Ottawa, January 1st, 1867. 1-ly

**FINGLAND & DRAPER,**  
 Importers of  
**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,**  
 CORNER OF  
**SUSSEX AND RIDEAU STREETS,**  
 OTTAWA.



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

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

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



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

**PRESENT:**  
**HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR**  
**OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.**  
 ON the recommendation of the Honorable the  
 Commissioner of Public Works, and under  
 and in virtue of the authority given in the 5th  
 Section of the 28th Chapter of the Consolidated  
 Statutes of Canada, His Excellency in Council has  
 been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered,  
 that the following rates of toll be imposed, levied  
 and collected on all timber descending the Gov-  
 ernment Slides on Black River, that is to say—  
 For every parcel or quantity of timber, equal to  
 a crib of masts or spars, one dollar and fifty cents.  
 For every such parcel or quantity (equal to a  
 crib) of square timber, one dollar.  
 For every saw-log, two cents.  
 And it is further ordered that such tolls be col-  
 lected on all timber which has passed through the  
 Black River Slide since the opening of the naviga-  
 tion in the present year.

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



PROSPECTUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

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

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

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

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

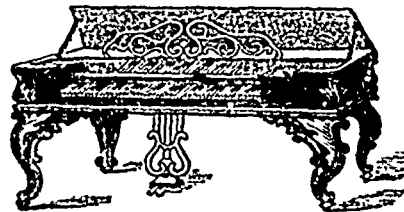
In addition to topics of a Military character, a due proportion of space will be allotted to Literature, and such subjects as many from time to time occupy the public mind, in such manner as to render "THE REVIEW" a welcome visitor, not only to the Military man, but to the fireside of his family.

A small portion of its columns will be devoted to advertising, and as its circulation promises to be extensive in every section of British America, it will be found the best medium for special, professional, and general announcements in the country. "THE REVIEW" contains sixteen folio pages, printed on good paper, with clear type.

Subscription price: Two Dollars a year, payable strictly in advance.

GEORGE MOSS,  
Proprietor, OTTAWA.

To parties acting as Agents for "THE REVIEW" in each Battalion or Company in British North America, a liberal commission will be allowed. Terms made known on application.



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BRASS INSTRUMENTS

of all descriptions, from the celebrated manufactory of Courtois, Paris.

Military Bugles, Drums, Flutes, &c. &c. &c. Special attention given to the formation and supply of

MILITARY BANDS.

Parties applying by letter will receive PROMPT attention.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER,

King street, Toronto.

Agencies at London, Hamilton, Ottawa and Quebec. Toronto, June, 1867. 21-1y

CHARLES POTTER,

20 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,

OPTICIAN, &c.,

MANUFACTURER and Importers of Field Glasses, Rifle Telescopes, Military Telescopes, Opera Glasses.

Surveying and Surgeons Instruments, Barometers, Thermometers, Spectacles and all kinds of Optical Instruments.

Repairs of all kinds done on the premises. February 2nd, 1867. 5-y

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AGENCIES at all the principal places throughout the Province for the transaction of Fire and Marine business.

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JAMES HOPE & CO.,

MANUFACTURING Stationers and Bookbinders, Importers of General Stationery, Artists' Materials, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services. Corner Sparks and Elgin Streets, OTTAWA.

Always in stock—A supply of Riflemen's Registers and Score Books; also Military Account Books, Ruled, Printed and Bound to any pattern, with despatch. 11-1y

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WHOLESALE and Retail Stationer Account Book Manufacturer, Print Seller and Picture Frame Maker, 71 and 73 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

Always on hand:—Company Roll and Squad Books; Riflemen's Register of Practice; Military Account Books ruled, printed and bound to order, on short notice, at moderate prices.

April 14th, 1867.

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HAS much pleasure in informing the Volunteer Officers of Canada that he is prepared to furnish UNIFORMS at the following prices, made to order:

RIFLES.

Overcoat—New Regulation—Trimmed with Black Russian Lamb	\$27 00
Dress Tunic—without ornaments	21 00
Do Lieutenant-Colonel's—Em-broidered	35 00
Do Major's	32 00
Do Captain's	28 00
Patrol Jacket	9 to 12 00
Shell Jacket	11 00
Dress Pants	7 00
Mess Vest	5 00
Shoulder Belt & Pouch—Plated Ornaments	12 00
Forage Cap—with silk cover.	2 00
Color-Sergeants' Badges	2 25

Rifle Badges of Every Description Made to Order.

INFANTRY.

Over Coat	25 00
Scarlet Tunic—regulation pattern	27 00
Scarlet Tunic—Lieut.-Colonel's or Major's	36 00
Patrol Jacket—new regulation	26 00
Patrol Jacket—Blue Serge	7 50
Mess Jacket	12 00
Dress Pants—black	7 50
Oxford Mixture	6 50
Forage Cap—with silk cover	2 50
Silk Sashes	9 00
Cocked Hat for Surgeons, Paymasters and Quartermasters	20 00
Color-Sergeants' Chevrons	2 00
Sergeants' Sashes	2 25

Regimental Colors and Gold Numerals for Forage Caps made to order.

ARTILLERY.

Overcoat	32
Dress Tunic	19
Dress Tunic—Captain's	39
Stable Jacket	26
Patrol Jacket	23 00
Dress Pants	9 00
Undress Pants	6 00
Forage Cap	100 00

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Dress Tunic—gold Trimmings	100 00
Stable Jacket—Silver Trimmings	40 00
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Dress Tunic	125 00
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Undress Pants	9 00
Dress Vest	11 00

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