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The Volunteer Review

And Military and Naval Gazette.

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

VOL. I.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1867.

No. 42.

A NATION'S BIRTHDAY.

BY MRS. J. C. YALE.

Ring out your glad peals of rejoicing!
Wake muscle's enlivening strain
Let the sound float abroad o'er your waters,
And echo through valley and plain!
From the shores of the far distant Fundy,
To the lakes of the limitless West,
Let the shout of a people's exulting
Go forth in its joyous unrest!

For a great Christian nation this morning,
From fragments disjointed made one,
With the laws and the speech of Old England,
Looks up to the new-risen sun;
And, scarce conscious as yet of her mission,
Of the wealth of her young earnest life,
Starts out in the march of the nations,
To a future with perils all rife.

Yet who shall not hope for that future,
God's wide open book in her hand;
With her sturdy and truth-loving yeomen,
Her wide spreading acres of land?
And who does not welcome the rising
Of a new Star of Promise this morn,
Whose beams shall illumine the darkness
Of millions that yet are unborn!

Then hail we in songs of rejoicing,
Our Fatherland over the sea,
Britannia, pride of the ocean,
The home of the gallant and free!
Hail, Queen of dominions that girdle
The world like an emerald zone—
Victoria, Head of four Empires,
Meek Sovereign of earth's proudest throne!

And hail to our new born "Dominion,"
Hail CANADA, happy and blest!
May thy flag ever float o'er the freest,
Most glorious clime of the West!
Be Freedom the watchword, and Onward
Thy motto still cherished and true,
While over abroad on the breezes
Floats thy time-honored "Red, White and Blue."

Besides the military preparations for the coming war in Europe, we notice the growth of agencies for increasing the humanities of war on the battle-field. We believe that all the military Powers have now agreed to the international union for the care and succor of the wounded, as proposed by the Geneva Conference, two or three years ago. We also observe that the Brothers of Saint-Jean-de-Dieu, who devote their lives to the care of the mad, to blind children and incurables, have accepted the charitable and dangerous mission proposed to them—that of volunteer hospital men in case of war, in connection with the Geneva Association. It is probable that these good Brothers will wear the red cross of Geneva on their breasts, and resemble the Knights Templar of the Middle Ages.

STORIES ILLUSTRATIVE OF CANADIAN HISTORY.

BY CARROLL RYAN.

No. XI.—DE LA GALISSONIERE.

Longfellow's beautiful poem of *Ecangeline* describes in the most pathetic manner, a peculiar era in the history of this continent, when the two great rival races who had colonised the more accessible portions of the country were brought into deadly contact by their clashing interests and ambitions. British arms had lately suffered severe reverses in Europe, and the splendid victory of Fontenoy had raised the prestige of France all over the world. By the treaty of Utrecht the province of Acadia was transferred to the British crown, and I find by a careful study of contemporary history that those settlers of French origin who had made their home in Acadia, were not compelled to leave the country by their new masters until the intrigues of M. de la Galissoniere, the French Governor of Canada, had created a wide spread discontent, and the exodus of this whole people was more a matter of choice, on their part, than the tyrannical act of the British. Of all the Governors of Canada, during its occupation by the French, M. de la Galissoniere was perhaps the most learned and able; if one half the stories told of him are true, he must have been a most wonderful man; even the Indians who were brought into contact with him were impressed with his knowledge which was so much greater than any who preceded him. Although personally deformed and a lurch-back, he was very active and possessed good muscular power, but he was principally remarkable for the magnitude of his plans and the determination with which he pursued them to completion. Like all clever politicians he was careless of the means he employed so long as he secured the end, and in his endeavors to increase the population of the western part of his command so as to curb the encroachment of the English, he used his talent for intrigue so well upon the simple Acadians that he succeeded in inducing them to abandon home and country to

settle in distant wilds of his choosing. For this purpose he employed a priest, one de Loutre, to work upon the pious and primitive Acadians and induce them to formally withdraw from their allegiance to the British crown which they did. Such is the true story of the depopulating of Acadia, which shows that it was caused by the unresting meddlesomeness of the French Governor, whose object was no doubt perfectly justifiable under the circumstances.

The undefined boundaries of Acadia or, as it is now known Nova Scotia, were a constant source of dispute between the British and French, and foremost among those who took delight in increasing the difficulties of colonization was a somewhat mysterious, and, to some of the British Colonists, a mythical being known as Sans Souci. This fellow was the old man of the mountain in America, in fact the Boo man of the frontier; of him I can glean but little information save what is to be found in the history of the Governorship of M. de la Galissoniere. In the midst of an almost inaccessible country was situated the home of the mysterious Sans Souci, it was a log fort, rude but strongly built, on a cliff that rose abruptly over a deep and rapid river, here, with the Celtic number of seven sons, he dwelt and gained his living by trapping and hunting, although from the continual disturbances between his own nation and the British he contrived to make himself feared and courted. In the wild independence of the forest he acknowledged no law or allegiance and was by turns robber and magistrate, now fighting for the French, again leading the Indians against them; often joining in the chase after himself, but oftener delighting in the ruin of some adventurous settler who had approached what he considered too near his stronghold. De la Galissoniere hearing of this Sans Souci and his queer doings determined either to make him useful to his scheme or destroy him; for this purpose he employed a trusty scout who succeeded so well in his mission that Sans Souci was induced to act as the Governor required.

The war between England and France was still raging, and the frontier hero saw in the

future of the troubles a means of realizing the dream and ambition of his life. In that part of the year when withered leaves blow over new made graves, the old man sat in the principal room of his fort with his sons about him; he had called them to him on this special occasion for a certain purpose, and now, in their half savage costumes, they had drawn near their father to hear what he had to tell them.

"Boys," he began, "I will tell you a story. About thirty years ago in the province of Normandy, there dwelt two gentlemen, near neighbors, between whom there existed a strong friendship, they were both rich and their estates lay convenient to each other. One of these, whom we will call Henri, had an only daughter whom he intended should succeed to all his property on the event of his death. Now there was an understanding between Henri and his friend that this daughter should in due time wed the son of that friend and thus unite the destinies of the two houses; and so the boy and girl grew up entertaining a mutual regard for each other, although there may not have been a vast amount of love on either side. However the youth became a man, and as is the custom in France, it was deemed necessary that he should be presented at court to his Majesty. The French Court in those days was not remarkable for the purity of its morals, and when the youngster, whom I will call Andre, arrived in Paris and beheld and mixed in the gayeties of the capital, he lost his provincial innocence under the able tuition of a ruined Count, not much older than himself, but who had taken all the degrees in vice and debauchery. In the dissipation and whirl of Court life Andre forgot his father and his betrothed, and was only brought to a knowledge of the course he was following by the sudden stoppage of supplies. In this dilemma he consulted his friend the Count, who offered to supply him with means for his immediate wants. A short career of dissipation followed and was brought suddenly to a close by a duel, in which Andre was badly wounded, and lay for a long time in a most doubtful condition. The Count, who had been Andre's second on this occasion, disappeared shortly after, and it was not till after many years had passed that he learned all the villainy of his friend. When at last he recovered he found himself bankrupt in fortune and reputation, enfeebled in constitution and *blase* in mind and heart. His first thought was to return home to his father, like the Prodigal son of old, but when he arrived at the house of his boyhood he found its doors closed against him, his father dead and his lands in possession of a stranger. The betrothed of his boyhood had also left the scene of her early love, and with her father was said to be residing with a distant relative. After many ineffectual efforts to recover his patrimony, he became reckless, and, going to the sea board, took passage for the wilds of Acadia. Here he became known to a fair and simple

girl whom he made his wife, and who at her death left him a large family and a desolate home. Now it so happened that Andre became a power in the land where he dwelt, and took active part in the frequent wars between his people and the English. In course of time many changes occurred, among others a new Governor was appointed for New France, who was none other than his friend the Count of former days. Andre had a vague suspicion that his friend had not acted towards him as a friend should. However he determined to go to Quebec and pay him a visit, for he thought he might learn something from him concerning his friends of former times. After many weeks weary travelling he arrived at the Rock City, and shortly after had an opportunity of seeing the Governor and learning that to him, the perfidious friend, he owed all his misfortunes. He had not only robbed him of his fortune and destroyed his character, but had also supplanted him with his betrothed. Now! said the old man rising, I am Andre, Marquis d'Amont, and my friend is de la Galissoniere. In a few days he will be here, and in a few days more he will be in the hands of the English. I will have my revenge in his ruin, and then we will return to my old dear home in Normandy; I have wealth sufficient to place my sons in the Army of the King, and end my days with satisfaction."

And so Sans Souci and his sons prepared for the reception of the Governor, and in due time, that official arrived with his escort at the wild abode of the exile. The British force which was to capture the French Governor was being conducted by one of the sons of Sans Souci to the appointed place, but de la Galissoniere, whose suspicions were aroused, seized the old man and his remaining sons and beat a hasty retreat to Quebec. Arrived at the place he brought the border outlaw to trial, but an appeal was made to the King, and shortly after Galissoniere was recalled, as he was too useful to his Majesty to be allowed to remain in the wilds of America. Sans Souci returned to his forest home, and died as he had lived. Of his sons nothing further is known.

DEPARTURE OF LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR J. MICHEL, K.C.B.

On the departure of Lieut. General Sir J. Michel, K.C.B., late commander of Her Majesty's forces in Canada, from Montreal on the 15th inst., for England, addresses were presented to him by the corporation of Montreal and the Volunteer Force.

The ceremony took place on board the "Canada," in the forward portion of the saloon, at half past five o'clock prior to her leaving for Quebec, and there were present on the occasion from the regular force Col. Thackwell, D.A.G., Col. Wolesly, D.Q.M.G., Dr. McElroy, Brigade Major Healy, Col. Pignon, R.A., etc., etc. As representatives of the Volunteer force there were present Col.

Dyde, Commandant, Col. Macpherson, D.A.A.G., Lieut. Col. David, D.A.A.G. of cavalry, and officers representing the various Volunteer corps of Montreal, with a large number of our influential citizens.

The Mayor and the members of the Corporation having arrived, his worship addressed Lieut. Gen. Michel to the following effect:—

"He said he wished upon this occasion to express the regret which the citizens felt generally at the departure of Lieut. Gen. Michel, also at the cause which had led him to relinquish his command; and regretted exceedingly to lose so soon one who had identified himself with them. He would not anticipate the address, but during the invasion of the soil of Canada by misguided men the City of Montreal felt every confidence in the dispositions made by His Excellency to repel the invading force. The citizens felt no danger, but cordially approved of the action that had been taken. There was but one feeling of loyalty, without reference to origin or creed. It might have been said that a portion of the population were dissatisfied, but had it been necessary the whole would have joined in repelling the invaders. In conclusion, he begged to say that the address about to be presented conveyed the unanimous feeling of the citizens of Montreal."

His Worship now read the following address:

To His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Michel, K. C. B., Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in Canada.

May it please Your Excellency:

The Corporation of the city of Montreal, on behalf of the citizens whom we represent, respectfully beg to express to you, on the occasion of your retiring from command of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, our firm confidence in your ability and wisdom as a commanding officer, our admiration of your brilliant services as a soldier, and our esteem and regard for you in private life; and we sincerely regret that you should so soon have found yourself under the necessity of voluntarily relinquishing your command for any cause, but especially for one so much regretted, as your justifiable anxiety for the health and safety of your accomplished and devoted lady.

At the period of your appointment, and several occasions since, there existed just grounds to apprehend disturbance and trouble on our borders, from renewed raids of armed ruffians. It was, therefore, a matter of satisfaction to us all, that your able and respected predecessor was to be succeeded by an officer of your established reputation and distinguished services in Africa, the Crimea, in India, and in China; and it is but justice to assure you that the vigilance, forethought, and vigor of your administration as Commander-in-Chief have fully realized our most sanguine expectations. We deeply regret the ill health of Lady Michel, whose kind and amiable qualities have made her so deservedly popular, during her too brief residence amongst us; and we sincerely hope that her return to her native land and climate may have the effect of re-establishing her health and strength. For yourself, General, as your departure is unavoidable and immediate, we heartily wish you God speed, and trust that after a safe and pleasant voyage, you will be received by our well beloved Sovereign and her Government with the consideration and honor due to your well earned rank and

distinguished services in both hemispheres, and in almost every climate.

(Signed) H. Y. STARNES,
Mayor.

City Hall, Montreal, Oct. 15, 1867.

Colonel Dydo now came forward and said he could not allow the present occasion to pass without expressing the regard and consideration the Volunteer Force entertained towards his Excellency. He would not detain them with a long speech, but his Worship the Mayor had just presented an address, and he too would wish to say a few words on behalf of the Volunteer Force of Montreal.

Colonel Dydo then read the following address:

To His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Michel, K. C. B., lately Commanding the Forces in British North America.

We, the undersigned, the Commandant, Staff and Officers of the Volunteer Militia Force of Montreal, desire to express to you, before you leave Canada, our great regret at your approaching departure. During your stay here your Excellency has at all times given to the Volunteers your invaluable countenance, support and assistance, and extended to them the greatest kindness and courtesy. We beg to offer you our sincere thanks, and to express to your Excellency that we deeply appreciate the interest you have always taken in the Volunteer Force. It is grateful to us to know that the efforts we make to serve our country and support the Crown of our beloved Sovereign, are so favorably viewed by so ripe a soldier, and one whose brilliant success in the same cause has rendered him so appreciative a judge. We beg to assure your Excellency we shall take the deepest interest in your future career, feeling persuaded that it will be alike honorable to yourself and glorious to the Empire. In conclusion, we desire to render to your Excellency, Lady Michel, and all those near and dear to you, our warmest and most sincere wishes for your and their happiness, and a safe and speedy voyage to your home in England. Signed by the Commandant, Staff, and all Commanding Officers of the Acting Force.

General Michel, in replying, said in speaking for the last time, he did not wish to be misunderstood. He would, therefore, read a few words which he wished to leave as a legacy for the citizens of Montreal. His Excellency then read the following:

Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, Col. Dydo and Volunteer Militia.

I think I am entitled to consider the gentleman of Montreal and her Volunteer Militia as one united body of civil patriots, vying with each other in devotion to their country, and loyalty to the Crown of England. To you, then collectively, I tender my heart felt thanks for the kindly addresses now presented to me. His Honor the Mayor has been pleased to speak favorably of my endeavours, both as commander of the army in this country and as Administrator of the Government—Colonel Dydo, of the encouragement I have given to the Volunteers of Canada. My business was to encourage the military spirit, the spirit of self-defence, that I might find in this country, and to give (if required) auxiliary aid. What did I find in Canada? Loyalty to the backbone, a noble military spirit, a determination to be a country, respected by her powerful neighbor, and looked upon by the comity of nations. Could I, then, have done less than place any small ability or energy I may possess at the disposal of Canada? On my arrival in Canada I found little more than a paper Volunteer force. You have

now a fairly organized, equipped force of over 32,000 men. But good as are your volunteers, admirable as they are for the reserved force of the Dominion, still we must recollect that they are the *cités* of the country, men so required in their different positions in life that serious injury arises from any protracted absence. In your first line of defence you must have a militia, and let your second be composed of these patriotic Volunteers. But our time is short; yet before we part I would wish you all to take home with you one or two points for your deep consideration, to be combed over there, and in your civil lives steadily to be carried out. I now speak to your whole country, but very especially to you men of Montreal. You are placed in a position held by no other city that I know of in the world. You are placed on the only spot on a vast continent which can be made the receiving house of one third a Continent's exterior trade, and able to dispatch it to Europe. You have the power of being, and you must be one day or other, one of the most flourishing capitals on the face of the globe. But you are unsafely situated: your gains, some day, if you are unwisely penurious, may be taken to pay for your capture; your very prosperity may be the cause of your ruin. I will endeavour, then, as a legacy, to leave you one or two words of advice. Fortify—arm—open the great water route to the West. As a soldier, I tell you that your city and Island may be made most powerfully strong, at no very great expense. Montreal, Kingston, and Prescott partially, should immediately be fortified. Your Militia should be made real. Your Volunteers a second line. Whilst the grand route to the sea, by the Ottawa and Frenel river should, as soon as possible, be undertaken giving you a back bone of military strength, and bringing to your doors the vast trade of the vaster West. I see before me a vision of the great West, both of the United States and Hudson's Bay territory, pouring its volumes of agricultural wealth by this route to Montreal, and from thence to Albany and Quebec to Europe. I see the vast metallic fields on the shores of the Superior and Huron and Upper Rivers pouring forth their wealth. I see the unemployed millions of the old world hastening to this land of plenty, and I behold Montreal the undoubted capital and queen of this noble Empire. But no, it is no vision—it is a reality of the future. And so I say to you, men of Montreal, open quickly your canals,—develop your resources—forty and arm, and peace and plenty will be result. I now wish you all a God speed. Go on and prosper—farewell!

The steamer being about to start, Gen. Michel now bade a hasty farewell to his Worship the Mayor and the officers present.

As the steamer proceeded down the river, a salute of 13 guns was fired.—*Montreal Gazette.*

There is much sound advice and food for reflection in the parting words of this officer who has dwelt long enough amongst us to know our spirit and feeling as a people, and to rightly judge the capabilities of our country for defence. He knows and has pointed out exactly our weakness, but he also knows and, with the educated instincts of a soldier, and the complete knowledge gained by experience, wherein lies our strength. He says he found in Canada "a noble military spirit, loyalty to the backbone, a determination to be a country respected by her powerful neigh-

bour, and looked upon by the comity of nations." It is this loyalty, this military spirit, the power of which cannot be over-rated which will eventually prove the greatest bulwark of our liberties as a people. But this spirit requires fostering and encouragement, and something else is required for the defence of the country besides its 32,000 Volunteers. And Lieut. General Michel is right when he says that our first line must be the Militia, our second the Volunteers. No petty considerations should be allowed to stand in the way of procuring a reliable system of defence, both by fortification and the enrollment of Militia. In his last words of advice he says:—"Fortify—arm—upon the great water route to the west." In this he forcibly repeats what we all along have urged upon the people of Canada; the great necessity of placing our frontier in a defensive condition, bringing our Militia into a practicable reality and making our internal communication such that in both a military and mercantile sense we will be able to compete with foreigners in the markets of the world, or have the means at our disposal of concentrating our strength for resistance. In all this there is no difficult problem to be solved, it is a necessity to our well-being, perhaps to our very existence as a nation. The gigantic resources of our country are only beginning to be understood, and the vast sources of wealth which lie unknown in the bosom of our great northern empire only await development by enterprise and population. It was indeed no vision in which the General indulged when he traced, in those memorable parting words, the glorious future of the Dominion of Canada; and it only lies with ourselves to make his prophecy sooner or later an actual reality. Open up our communications—"Fortify—Arm—and peace and plenty will be the result."

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.—The Drumbo Light Infantry Company were inspected on Friday, (the day after the Agricultural Show) by Lieut-Col. Brigade Major Villiers, Lieut-Col. Patton, and Assistant Adjutant Spence, staff drill instructor of the Battalion (Brantford). The men mustered in the Town Hall, where they were under arms, under the commanding officer, Captain Laidlaw, during the whole afternoon. Being dressed in their new uniform and armed with the newly arrived breech-loading Snider-Enfield Rifle, the Company made a very creditable and handsome appearance which was not diminished when the drill instructor put them through a variety of exercises with the new weapon, and also in marching, forming fours, extension motions, and other evolutions. The inspecting officers expressed themselves highly pleased with the turn out of men at such a busy season of the year, and also with the general steadiness and attention maintained in the ranks, and the Brigade Major stated that he would have pleasure in reporting favorably of the company to head quarters. The men are greatly pleased with the new Snider rifle, both for its handiness and simplicity of working.—*Princeton Transcript.*

THE ABYSSINIAN WAR.

A Liverpool paper thus describes the state of public feeling in England with reference to the war in Abyssinia:—

The general talk was, that they who condemn the expedition to Abyssinia commit a great mistake; that a nation is, if possible, under a deeper obligation to preserve its honor than is an individual; that the honor of England is concerned in this business, that it would be baseness in us to hear the cries of Englishmen who are in the power of a tyrant and not at once proceed to deliver them; that as long as negotiation was useful it was resorted to; that negotiation failing war became inevitable; that we are doing exactly what the Romans in their day of pride did; that they extended the eagle to every man that claimed Roman citizenship; that we, who are greater than the Romans, would be base and cowardly not to extend the power of our flag to every Englishman, no matter what may be his conduct or merits, who demands our support, and who tells us that unless he is supported he shall perish in the dungeon of a tyrant; that there is another mistake in this business, a mistake which implies a sad want of thought in the present age; that her Majesty has an empire in China as well as a kingdom in the West; that she is interested in the East as well as in the West; that the good of both hemispheres is concerned in the utilising of both for mutual benefit; that during the Crimean war we found it necessary to import British officers and men from India; that circumstances being now entirely changed we are bound to utilize the military power we enjoy in the East; that it has been often suggested that we should fight, if necessary, our battles in Egypt and in Syria with Indian troops; that now, happily, or unhappily if you will, we are afforded the opportunity of bringing troops from India across the Red Sea; that these troops are acclimatised to a climate like that of Abyssinia; that they are well disciplined, well in hand, obedient, enduring and well fit to win; that if Theodore persists in retaining the captive Englishmen he must take the consequences; that it is idle to talk of difficulties where no difficulties are insurmountable; that what the Abyssinians can do the Indian troops can do, and do a great deal better; that, whether the grant gives up his prisoners or determined to keep them, we should proceed; that he needs chastisement, and should have it; that in chastising him the possibility is that we shall open up a very large territory to our influence, perhaps to our trade; that Abyssinia is a place worth fighting for; that it has abundance of rich soil, happy valleys, plenty of wood, and rather more than enough of water; that there are around it immense tracts of country, once fertile, and which may be made fertile again; that one thing is certain,—this expedition will give us the knowledge we want, and correct knowledge of the country; that the expedition will be accompanied by Dr. Russell, who is familiar with the marches of armies and the turmoils of war, and who excels in pen-sketching the regions, the districts, and the kingdom through which he passes; that from him we shall have a graphic account of what we know now but imperfectly, but that, imperfectly as we know, it is sufficient to convince us that the *Times* talks nonsense when it speaks of lions and elephants, for although there are there lions

and elephants, they are at the extremity of the country which we may or may not inherit; that the climate of the country is favorable to health; that it is unfavorable to the presence of lions and elephants, and that it is particularly favorable to Europeans or to Indians in their march through the country, or even to their remaining in it; that the employment of troops from India on this side of the Red Sea must be regarded as a great event; that there is a deep meaning in it, a mighty sequence, which we, in all probability, will be under the positive necessity ere long, of turning to account.

EX-GOVERNOR EYRE.

Publicity has lately been given to a lengthy affidavit made by Henry Bolton Edenborough, late of the Confederate Navy, which goes to prove that George W. Gordon was guilty of high treason. Mr. Edenborough states:

"That he was, in 1865, the commander of the *Happy-go-lucky*, an armed ship, having on board munitions of war, gunpowder, hand grenades, and cutlasses, and which vessel, while he was ashore at Kingston, Jamaica, was in the offing. He then goes on to swear that he had an interview there with George W. Gordon, who wanted to purchase the arms on board the vessel, and the vessel itself; and also made an offer to engage him and the vessel and crew to take part in the establishment of a new West India Republic. He states that at the interview with Gordon, the latter was accompanied by a bright mulatto, who, Gordon said, was a Haytian General, and adds that Gordon (who wore a white neckcloth, and looked like a parson) offered to refer him to a responsible mercantile house in Kingston, who would guarantee the payment. Edenborough swears that he refused all Gordon's proposals, because he thought there was something wrong, and because he was anxious to return to England."

A FENIAN HERO

The *New York Tribune* says:—The proceedings of a court martial that has just finished trying Brevet Col. Thos. W. Sweeney, of Fenian fame, have been published officially. Col. Sweeney has been in command of the post of Augusta, Ga., and was tried on three charges. The first was for having a cyprian in his barracks all night on two occasions. The second was for an indecent exposure of his person in the streets of Augusta, and the third was for sending troops outside of his command, to interfere with the civil authorities. The Court found Sweeney not guilty of the two first charges, on technical points, but on the third charge he was found guilty, and was sentenced to be suspended from rank and pay for a period of six months, to be confined within the limits of his command during the same period, and be reprimanded in a general order. Gen. Pope, in approving the sentence and reviewing the proceedings, says:

The accused committed a grave military offense in sending soldiers beyond his military jurisdiction to execute his orders, which offense in this case was aggravated by the fact that the accused was intermeddling with civil affairs, with which he properly had nothing to do. The court also find the accus-

ed guilty of wrongfully appropriating the money and property of a citizen to his own use. An officer has no right to use the military power to assert or maintain his rights as to property, and when he applies that power in appropriating to his own use that which does not belong to him, he should justly fear a heavier punishment than has been inflicted in this case. The Court improperly rejected the first, second, and fourth, specifications in the first charge. The action indicates an indisposition on the part of the Court to hold the accused responsible for a violation of the rules of common decency. The character of a woman who would remain with a man not her husband all night, as alleged in the first and second specifications, is not a matter of doubt, nor is the purpose of her visit, and the allegation that her name was unknown was a sufficient reason for it not being given. It is to be hoped that no person except the officer that was in company with the accused at the time of the commission of the offence alleged in the fourth specification, witnessed the indecency charged. Nor was it necessary to state that others witnessed it. The averment that the nuisance, as alleged, was committed in a public place in the streets of Augusta, Georgia, was sufficient, and the accused should have been required to plead to the specifications.

The *Brownsville Ranchero* says: "Within the past few months General Mariana Escobedo has risen from the condition of a lordly pauper to one of wealth, pomp and circumstance. Commencing with the pillage of the merchandise conducted near Camargo, where he made his first raise, and continuing through twelve months of robbery, he has amassed a fortune of more than half a million of dollars. From the hour Escobedo tasted the sweets of that plundered and pillaged conduct, which cost the merchants of Matamoros three million dollars, his appetite has been kept whetted for the robbing point. Escobedo has paid for real estate nearly a half million dollars, in the last four months, and it is by no means impossible that he possesses a similar sum to invest in the same way. All the effects of Maximilian captured at Queretaro, have been sold by Escobedo as keepsakes at fabulous prices. More than a thousand bullets, each asserted as the one that killed the Emperor have been sold for ten times their weight in gold. It would appear that Escobedo has made fortune making a business since he has been in command of the prestamo gangs. He owns the best property in Monterey, and his property in haciendas and mines is immense.

THE RAVAGES OF WAR.—It is announced that since the Act of Congress, of July 16, 1862, authorizing artificial limbs to be furnished to maimed soldiers, there have been issued 3,981 legs, 2,240 arms, 9 feet, 55 hands, and 125 surgical apparatus. The Surgeon General estimates that 1,000 limbs remain still to be supplied. Hereafter a money value is to be given in lieu of an order on some manufacturer. The total number of wounds recorded was 133,952, and of "operations," 28,438. The surgeons killed in battle during the war were 29; by accident, 4; of yellow fever, 7; cholera, 3; of other diseases, 271—making a total of 336. Medical officers wounded in battle, 35; 210,027 soldiers are recorded as discharged on certificates of disability.

RIFLE MATCHES.

INGERSOLL RIFLE MATCH.

We understand that arrangements are being made for a rifle match by the 22nd Battalion, Oxford Volunteers, to be held at Ingersoll some time this month. Many prizes of considerable value have already been presented to the 22nd, besides the money prizes contributed by the Battalion. It was necessary to raise \$80 to obtain the match here, of which sum our Town Council have kindly granted \$40; the balance, the officers of the Ingersoll Company have guaranteed to raise by subscription. We notice that the citizens of other towns where similar matches are being held, are taking great interest in them, and we feel convinced that our citizens will be equally alive to the importance of such matches for the good of our brave Volunteers. Could we not get up a few prizes? or, say, one to be styled the Ingersoll Citizens' Prize? It is not necessary that it should be a money prize, but something that would show substantially that our townspeople appreciate the movement, and were anxious to keep up the interests of the match.—*Ingersoll Chronicle.*

THE BATTALION RIFLE TOURNAMENT.

The first annual rifle tournament of the Huron Battalion of Volunteers came off on Thursday and Friday last. The weather was all that could be wished for, and as the representatives of the different companies came into the village they presented quite a martial and soldierly appearance. All the companies forming the Battalion were represented to the number of about ten or fifteen men from each—the Goderich and Seaforth Companies arriving by train, and the Bayfield, Exeter and Goderich Township Companies, by wagons. By some mismanagement on the part of the committee appointed to make the necessary preparations, everything was not ready to commence with as it should have been, and a set of targets from headquarters that should have been received a day or two previous were not to hand till the night before, and had to be put up on Thursday morning, and this pleasant duty was left for No. 4 men to perform, some of their comrades from the west looking on while an inefficient number tackled and overcome the work. We hope such neglect on the part of those who undertake to have such preliminaries arranged beforehand will not characterize future matches, as it not only causes delay but tends to create ill feeling and jealousy where harmony ought to prevail. As a matter of course Clinton will receive all the blame for the neglect and delay, but we believe it does not rest altogether if at all upon either the officers of No. 4 or the people of the village. We believe it was unanimously agreed that each company or part of a company should entertain themselves while here, the offer to do so being rejected in committee as unnecessary and unexpected. We do not think Goderich or any other town can boast of greater hospitality and liberality than Clinton, although it does not receive any of the benefits accruing to Goderich as a county town and headquarters of the Battalion. As to attention being shown, the least said about that the better.

It was after twelve o'clock before the first match was begun, and it was impossible to get through with more than two of the matches, the entries in the second being so numerous. The Goderich Artillery Company carried off the challenge cup, although the Huron rifles were not far behind, only 8 points. These corps made some very good shooting, being older and having had more practice than the majority of those in the battalion. Private John Passmore was awarded a medal for being the best shot in the fifth match, the medal being a present from a gentleman in Seaforth, and a special prize. The following are the names of the successful competitors, with the number of points made at each range:

FIRST MATCH.

For a Silver Cup, value seventy-five dollars, to be held for one year by the Company making the highest score at this match. Five men from each Company. Ranges 200 and 100 yards; five shots at each range.

	200 yds.	100 yds.	T ^l
No. 1 Co's Goderich Artillery,	68	51	122
No. 2 " Huron Rifles,	70	41	111
No. 3 " Seaforth Infantry,	39	41	80
No. 4 " Clinton "	33	23	56
No. 5 " Bayfield "	55	28	83
No. 6 " Exeter "	50	23	73
No. 7 " Goderich T ^p Inf.,	50	19	69

SECOND MATCH.

Open to all Non-commissioned officers and privates in the Battalion. Ranges 200 and 100 yards, 3 shots at each range. 61 entries. 11 prizes awarded.

	200 yds.	100	T ^l	Prize.
Pr. John Passmore, No. 1 Co.,	10	10	20	10 dol.
Sergt. Thomas Lee,	6	11	17	Revol'r
Sergt. Alex. Dyer,	9	10	19	7 dol.
Private Malcolm Blue,	8	8	16	5 dol.
Sergt. Twentymann,	8	7	15	3 dol.
Pay. Sergt. J. McIntosh,	7	8	15	Goldsmith Work.
Sergt. John Walker,	1	12	13	15 Silver Chain.
Corp. Chas. Thompson,	2	8	10	2 dol.
Pr. Thos. Graham,	2	5	7	1 dol.
Pr. Wm. Gordon,	2	10	12	1 dol.
Gunner Richard Hart,	1	6	7	11 Liquor Flask.

THIRD MATCH.

Open to commissioned officers only. Ranges 200, 300 and 100 yards; 3 shots at each range. Prize—a Meerschmum Pipe, value ten dollars; 11 entries. Won by Lieut. R. Skinnings, No. 1 Com., with 27 points.

FOURTH MATCH.

Open to non-commissioned officers only. Ranges 200, 300 and 100 yards; 3 shots at each range. 19 entries.

	200y.	300.	100	T ^l	Pr.
Corp. C. Thompson, No. 2 Co.,	10	9	9	28	6 dol.
Q. M. Sergt. John McPherson,	9	10	1	20	6 dol.
Sergt. A. Dyer, No. 6 Co.,	3	5	7	21	4 dol.
Sergt. W. M. Wright, No. 2 Co.,	10	8	2	20	2 dol.

FIFTH MATCH.

Open to privates only. Ranges 200 and 100 yards; 5 shots at each range.

	200 yds.	100.	T ^l	Prize.
Gunner J. Passmore, No. 1 Co.,	12	13	25	6 dol.
Pr. Josiah Watson,	3	22	25	6 dol.
Pr. James McIntosh,	3	12	15	1 dol.
Pr. Malcolm Blue,	2	9	11	3 dol.
Pr. Wm. Maurey,	5	13	18	2 dol.
Pr. Thomas Graham,	2	7	9	1 dol.

SIXTH MATCH.

Open to all comers, residents of the County of Huron. Ranges 100, 300 and 100 yards; 2 shots at each range. 19 entries, of whom 15 were civilians.

	200y.	300.	100.	T ^l	Prize.
Corp. C. Thompson, No. 2 Co.,	7	7	6	20	10 dol.
Gunner Richard Hart,	3	7	5	15	8 dol.
Sergt. Thomas Lee,	1	7	3	11	5 dol.

SEVENTH MATCH.

Consolation Prize. Open to all Volunteers who had not won a prize in the former matches. Ranges 200 and 150 yards. 2 shots at each range.

	200y.	150.	T ^l	Prize.
Ensign Howard, No. 6 Co.,	7	11	18	6 dol.
Captain Hays,	2	5	7	5 dol.
Private Wm. Papst,	7	7	14	4 dol.
Private J. McLeod,	5	5	10	3 dol.
Lieut. Thomas,	1	5	6	11 2 dol.
Private J. Robinson,	5	5	10	1 dol.

The several ties which occurred were fired off, which resulted as above. During the two days the greatest harmony and good

will prevailed, and all seemed as if they were glad of the opportunity to renew the feeling of friendship which had been begun on Dominion Day, and there is now quite a feeling of unity existing amongst the different members of the battalion. The matches were all concluded by Friday evening, and after as many as could be were consoled, the men formed on the road and marched into the village in high spirits. Colonel Ross halted them in the square and said he could not let them part without expressing his gratification at the very creditable manner in which everything had been carried, and it reflected much upon the good management and conduct of all concerned. Of course the greater number of prizes had fallen to the companies which had been longer in the service than the new companies, and had a greater amount of practice; but he would urge all to pay more attention to their target practice, as it was the most important part of their drill. He again said he felt pleased at the happy termination of the tournament, and hoped to see a marked improvement in the shooting of the new companies next year. Cheers were then proposed and given with a will, for Colonel Ross, the Staff, the Commissioned Officers, the Non-commissioned Officers, and the men, the Colonel saying that they well deserved the compliment, especially as the best shot of the match was a private. Three cheers were given for the Queen, and then, after a parting glass with the Colonel, they separated to their respective quarters, and in a short time the wagons and carriages were made use of.

There were very few spectators on the ground, owing no doubt to the difficulty of getting to it, and the busy season of the year.—*Clinton New Era.*

ANNUAL TOURNAMENT OF THE VICTORIA RIFLE CLUB.

We regret that we did not receive the report of this Tournament in time to publish it last week:

The annual tournament of the Victoria Rifle Club was opened at their ranges on Tuesday 8th instant, at 10 a. m. The attendance of competitors was large, embracing fair representations from St Catharines and other neighboring towns.

First Match.—Open to all comers; Enfield muzzle loaders, or breech loaders (Sniders), 300 and 500 yards, five rounds at each. Entrance 50c; 28 entries.

1st prize	\$15
2d "	12
3d "	10
4th "	8
5th "	6
6th "	4

The scores of twenty and upwards were:

J J Mason, Snider	29
W Farmer, Enfield	26
G Murison	24
G Disher	24
Joseph Mason	24
J Shepherd	23
R Young	22
C Giles	22
J Adam	21
T Beattie	21
D Nicholson	20
B E Charlton	20
A May	20

Second Match.—All comers, any rifle—ranges 500, 700 and 800 yards, 5 rounds at each; entrance 50 cents. 25 entries. 1st prize, \$20; 2d, \$15; 3d, \$10; 4th, \$8; 5th, \$5.

	500 yds.	700 yds.	900 yds.	T.1
W Mundie	19	18	18	55
G Disher	17	20	13	50
G Murison	18	14	17	49
C R Murray	16	17	15	47
F Wyatt	13	16	15	44
C Sheppard	15	17	11	43
Joseph Mason	18	16	5	39
T Wastie	15	15	9	39
T Cowie	14	13	11	38
James Adam	16	11	7	34

This match was an exciting one, excellent skill being displayed, and the contest between the two champions, Mr. Mundie, of this city, and Mr. Disher of St. Catharines, was keen. Both of these marksmen used the Whitworth rifles. Mr. Murison, who took the third prize, used a Henry rifle, and Mr. Murray, the fourth, a rifle made by Grainger, of Toronto.

SECOND DAY.

The weather was exceedingly unfavorable for the tournament, a steady rain prevailing during the afternoon, and the attendance at the range was meagre. Only one match was completed, the second for the day being interrupted by the rain, which obscured the target to such a degree as to render the aim of the marksmen uncertain.

THIRD MATCH.—All comers; any rifle; 600, 800, 1000 yards, 5 rounds at each; entrance 50 cents. 1st prize, \$20; 2d, \$15; 3d, \$10; 4th, \$8; 5th, \$5. The following were the scores made of thirty points and upwards:

	600 yds.	800 yds.	1000 yds.	T.1
C R Murray	10	15	16	41
W Mundie	16	18	6	40
G Disher	13	16	10	39
T Wastie	12	15	9	36
G Murison	11	10	13	34
T Freeborn	13	11	5	32

Murray used a Grainger, Mundie and Disher Whitworth's, Wastie and Freeborn Turner's, and Murison a Henry.

THIRD DAY.

The weather was as unpropitious yesterday as could well be for the continuation of the tournament, a drizzling rain prevailing throughout, at times obscuring the targets to a degree materially affecting the aim of the marksmen. Notwithstanding the disadvantage, the competitors were timely on the ground, and the remaining matches on the list were terminated.

FOURTH MATCH.—All comers, English rifle, 200, 400 and 600 yards; 5 rounds at each, entrance 50 cents; 31 entries. 1st prize, \$15; 2d, \$12; 3d, \$10; 4th, \$8; 5th, \$6; 6th, \$4.

This match was commenced on Wednesday forenoon, and over half the competitors had completed their scores at the several ranges, when further progress was interrupted by the rain. The following were the scores made of 20 points and upwards, the names of the prize winners being given first in rotation:

	200 yds.	400 yds.	600 yds.	T.1
W Farmer	14	18	16	48
C Sheppard	14	16	16	46
F Wyatt	15	17	12	44
G Disher	16	16	12	44
J J Mason	11	16	13	43
Thos Beattie	12	17	14	43
M Swazie	15	15	13	43
T Wastie	14	14	12	40
Joseph Mason	14	14	12	40
W Stanley	13	17	9	39
D Nicholson	11	18	8	37
W Mundie	13	15	9	37
W Scott	11	14	11	36

G Smart	11	17	18	36
John Ross	12	13	10	35
G Murison	12	14	9	35
F McKelean	13	9	13	35
James Adam	10	18	5	33
J M Lutz	12	10	10	32
C Giles	11	15	6	32
— Wilkinson	13	11	8	32
J A Mills	12	13	8	33
J Fayers	14	12	5	31

FIFTH MATCH.—Open to all comers, Enfield rifles; 200, 400 and 500 yards; 6 rounds at each. Entrance 50 cents. 28 entries. 1st prize, \$20; 2d, \$15; 3d, \$10; 4th, \$4; 5th, \$6; 6th, \$2. The following were the scores made of 30 points and upwards:

	200 yds.	400 yds.	500 yds.	T.1
G Murison	14	20	14	48
J A Mills	15	16	16	47
F Wyatt	14	17	14	45
W Scott	13	16	15	44
G Smart	14	15	15	44
J J Mason	15	12	17	44
M Swayzie	14	14	14	42
C Sheppard	13	17	11	41
D Nicholson	16	14	10	40
C R Murray	10	15	15	41
W Mundie	15	14	11	40
T Freeborn	12	15	12	39
Joseph Mason	12	16	10	38
G Disher	15	14	8	37
F McKelean	14	13	9	36
W Farmer	12	12	12	36
W Green	14	9	11	34
J Ryan	13	12	8	33
T Wastie	14	17	0	31

SIXTH MATCH.—Open to all comers; Enfield rifles, 300 and 500 yards; five rounds at each. No sighting shots. Entrance 25 cents. 1st prize, \$8; 2d, \$6; 3d, \$4; 4th, \$3; 5th, \$2.

The following were the scores of 20 points and upwards:

	300 yards.	500 yards.	Tot.
C R Murray	15	17	32
G Murison	13	17	30
J A Mills	10	20	30
C Sheppard	13	14	27
G Disher	11	15	26
W Scott	12	14	26
John Ross	9	16	25
T Freeborn	9	15	24
C Giles	14	10	24
T Wastie	14	10	24
J J Mason	12	11	23
W Farmer	9	15	23
J Adam	8	14	23
Joseph Mason	8	14	22
F Wyatt	11	10	21

CONSOLATION MATCH.—One range at 200 yards; 5 rounds. No entrance fee. 1st prize, suit of clothes, given by T. G. Furnivall, \$25; 2d prize, stove, given by A. Copp, \$12; 3d, hat, given by W. H. Glassco, \$5; 4th, half a barrel of coal oil, given by J. M. Williams, \$4; 5th, vest, given by Mr. Gray, \$2.50; 6th, a five gallon can, \$1; 7th, a two gallon can, 50 cents; 20 entries. The following were the scores of eleven points and upwards:

	20 yards.
Private Wilkinson, 29th Regiment	14
F McKelean, Hamilton	14
Private Fayers, 29th Regiment	13
J Ferguson, Caledonia	13
John Ross, Hamilton	13
C Crossguns, Toronto	13
D Nicholson, Hamilton	13
W Green, Hamilton	13
D Murray, Caledonia	12
Sergt Douglas, 29th Regt	12
James Adam, Hamilton	11
M Swayzie, St Catharines	11
W B Nichols, Hamilton	11

Mr. McKelean generously gave up the first prize to Private Wilkinson, without shooting off the tie. The other ties were shot off, with the result as above.

This concluded the annual tournament of the Victoria Rifle Club, which passed off in a manner entirely satisfactory to all participating, and excepting the inclement weather that prevailed the last two days, it has been a very pleasant meeting of the marksmen of this section of the Province.—*Hamilton Times.*

GARIBALDI'S SON MAKES A SPEECH IN LONDON.

At St. James's Hall, London, on the 1st instant, a public meeting was held and an address adopted to be presented to Garibaldi Signor. Rieoitti Garibaldi then came forward and was received with enthusiastic cheering. He said:

"I will not trespass on your kind attention in speaking on the subject which the speakers who have gone before me have treated so eloquently. I will simply thank you in a few words. To-day is the anniversary of a battle which decided the freedom of the Southern province of Italy: it is the anniversary of the battle of Voltorno, fought between 20,000 volunteers and 40,000 Bourbonists, and it was mainly through the aid of the English that the battle was won. I have my father's authority for this, for he said in his speech at Southampton, 'I have known the sympathy of England on many occasions, but I have specially known it on an occasion when without it we should not have been able to have accomplished the end for which we had lost so much blood in the Southern provinces.' You know well he has declared many times in England when he was here that had it not been for the English people he would not have succeeded in the expedition of 1860. I might have had now to lament my father, and I should not have been here, perhaps, to thank you, not only in his name, but in the name of all my countrymen. (Cheers.) You have raised a great land—I say it though I am an Italian—a land that has a great ancient history, a great history in the Middle Ages, and will have a great history in the future, when it casts aside the incubus that weighs upon it—the Papacy. We were unfortunate in the choice of our king. My father in 1860 called him *Il re galantuomo*. I do not know my father's thoughts on that subject, but I know that every Italian thinks my father made a mistake at that moment. I thank you again for what you have done for us. You have raised my native land from the depth of degradation to which she had fallen. You have done what is perhaps still better than this: you have begun the work which is called the brotherhood of nations. This is the proudest moment of my life, that you have entrusted me to carry your real sympathy to my father. I know how he must feel at this moment. He who calculated on Rome as the crowning finish of the whole work, has been sent to prison (they say he is liberated) by me whom he has trusted. I know it will be like pouring balm into the wounds of his soul: therefore I do it with pleasure. I thank you personally for the kindness with which I have been received in England, fulfilling a difficult mission. To-morrow I start for my country, and in three days I will deliver into his hands what you have entrusted me with. (Great cheering.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Volunteer Review.

OTTAWA, 15th Oct., 1867.

MR. EDITOR: Being one of many who attended at the Skating Rink, on the 14th instant, to witness the distribution of prizes won at the Rifle Tournament, and having had the honor of seeing so many prizes delivered to members of the Ottawa Garrison Artillery, as well as to others belonging to several Volunteer Corps of the Dominion, it brought to my recollection that about six months ago an article appeared in the Review, by an "Old Artilleryman," who seemed very anxious about guns, a drill shed, store rooms, etc., for drill purposes for the Ottawa Volunteer Garrison Artillery (so they are named). I recollect that the Old Artilleryman made the remark that this Corps certainly had the appearance of artillerymen, and so thought I on the 14th instant, and at once made an inquiry whether they had received guns, etc., to make them practically so; but I find that the Old Soldier's article in the Review has had no effect in obtaining breech loaders of heavy calibre, or even the old smooth bore being sent to Ottawa for their use; and I came to the painful conclusion that the officers and men of that Corps appear in wrong uniform, as my little experience leads me to believe that blue and red cloth garrisoned with yellow brading, was never intended for rifle-men, which it would seem to me they are likely to come to in the end, unless they get the requisite arm of war allotted for the use of artillerymen.

Believe me yours, etc.,

ONCE A REGULAR.

CANADIAN MILITARY NEWS.

The Buffalo Express says that the English gunboat *Rescue* was at Fort Erie on Wednesday last, taking in fuel preparatory to a cruise, to look after the rascally Fenian marauders, who seem to be still prowling about the borders of the upper lakes.

The *Newfoundlander*, published at St. John, has a couple of admirable articles pointing out the advantages of confederation, and urging strongly the entry of that colony into the confederacy. The articles are copied into the *St. John's Courier*. These are good omens of the growing feeling in favor of a union with the other Provinces on the part of the people of Newfoundland.

RIFLE MATCH.—We understand that a match has been arranged between No. 1 Battery Garrison Artillery and the Military School Cadet's Association, which will come off at once. The match has arisen from a challenge thrown out by the Cadets during the Ottawa tournament after their defeat by two points by the Artillery in the Battalion match. They desire now to retrieve their laurels and their opponents do not seem inclined to balk their wish for another contest at the butts. From the reputation of most of those selected to fire, we anticipate a close contest and good scores on both sides.

BATTALION DRILL SHED.—We are really glad to be in a position to announce the fact that we are at last to have a Battalion Drill Shed, the County Council having, during the present week, passed the by-law making the appropriation for the purpose; so that justice though tardy, has at last been granted the Volunteers composing the Brant Battalion. Without the accommodation which will thus be furnished, it could not be expected that the Volunteers would be in a position to go through battalion movements. For want of this the Companies organized in town have been unable to perfect themselves in drill; and, in fact, we are aware that, on account of the apathy which has been shown by the authorities in furnishing the accommodation for drill, some of the older Companies, who were considered perfect in their drill, have retrogressed from the high standard of excellence which they at one time enjoyed.

We have the material in the County of Brant for a first class Battalion, and we expect that as soon as the drill shed is completed they will perfect themselves in their drill, and thus be a credit to the country, in the event of their being called into active service.

The building will be erected in the East Ward on ground owned by the Corporation, so that it will be easy of access. Tenders will be received for the erection of the shed up the 12th instant, so that the building will be proceeded with at once.

There was quite an animated discussion on the passage of the by-law, and to those of the Council—more particularly to Councillor Humberch, who introduced the by-law and carried it through, and who so successfully exerted himself to secure the passage of the by-law, the Volunteers are under many obligations—both to him and the friends who assisted—and we are certain they will not soon forget their exertions.

Colonel Villiers, Brigade Major for this District, and Lieutenant Colonel Patton, from Hamilton, and other officers of the Battalion from this town were in attendance at the Council the greater part of the day for the purpose of urging upon individual Councillors the necessity of passing the by-law.—*Brantford Courier*.

RIFLE MATCHES AT LONDON.—We observe that arrangements are in progress for extensive shooting matches at London on the 22nd inst. The names on the Committee of Management are such as to ensure the utmost fairness in the proceedings; and the determination to open a match to the respective battalions of the district—12 in number—will, no doubt draw together, in great strength, all the crack shots of this western section. As the day is not far distant those who propose joining in the competition should lose no time in acquiring all the practice possible: and that the list of competitors may be completed as early as possible it will be well if the names be supplied at an early day through some staff or company officer within the district, who will forward it to the Secretary. We expect to see the 22nd battalion well represented on the occasion. A trial at London under the favorable auspices there to be had will do much to qualify shots for the local matches.—*Woodstock Times*.

PRESENTATION.—A silver inkstand was presented to Sergt. Hall, by the non-commissioned officers and gunners of No. 3 Battery, 3rd Brigade on his leaving Canada to join the 10th Brigade in Malta. The Sergt.-Major of the Battery in an appropriate

speech highly eulogised the conduct of Sergt. Hall, both as a soldier and a friend. Sergt. Hall made a brief and feeling reply, regretting his separation from those who presented him with such a token of affectionate regard.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 18th October, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

Brigade Majors are reminded that at their semi-annual inspections they are actually to see every article of equipment certified by them to be in possession of any corps or company of Volunteer Militia, and no article is to be returned as in the possession of any such corps or company unless it has been so actually seen by the Brigade Major.

No. 2.

1st Prince of Wales' Regiment, Montreal.

To be Major:

Capt. Frank Bond, vice Middleton, left the limits.

No. 6 Company.

To be Captain:

Lieut. John W. McFarlane, vice Bond, promoted.

To be Lieutenant, temporary:

Ensign Edward Bond, M. S., vice McFarlane, promoted.

25th Elgin Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major:

George Palmer Lockwood, Esq., late Captain H. M.'s 16th Regiment, vice Munro, whose resignation has been accepted.

33d Huron Battalion of Infantry.

To be Adjutant with rank of Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

Henry Cooke, Gentleman.

57th Peterborough Battalion of Infantry.

No. 6 Company.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: Ensign Thomas F. Riggs, vice Farris, whose resignation has been accepted.

To be Ensign, temporary:

John Bissell, Gentleman, M. S., vice Riggs, promoted.

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

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

Canada.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by GEORGE MOSS, Proprietor.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!

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

Any NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER or PRIVATE sending us 15 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, 1857.



The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1857.

FENIAN DISTURBANCES IN ENGLAND.

The recent Fenian disturbances in England present a strange phase in modern politics, and shew to what an extent the wrong-headed perversity of ignorance can be driven by designing men who play upon the passions and prejudices of a portion of their fellows. As one unskilled in the use of a musical instrument can only make discord of the sweetest sounds, which the trained hand blends into gentlest harmony, so with the hearts and impulses of men, and it is an incontestible fact that the higher the object to be gained the more likely is it that they who attempt to guide the powers which are emotioned to that end will by unskillful manipulation only produce confusion and discord. When a grievance exists, it is the duty of those who control the destinies of a people to seek the best means of removing it, for there is a dogginess in human nature

which clings to prejudice even though convinced of its injustice. Fenianism, the ugliest abortion yet produced by Republicanism and ignorance, would never have grown into its present power for mischief were the causes which gave it birth wisely and promptly removed. Political evils if not dealt with in time, are sure to work out their own solution eventually, but in such cases it is always in anger and convulsion. In bodies politic a sore may exist so long that it assumes a chronic aspect, and people become so used to it that they forget its inherent danger through the very fact being accustomed to it, and go on from day to day proposing remedies which are never applied till at last the evil assumes such threatening proportions that the political scalpel must be brought into requisition, and much suffering endured before a cure can be effected. Such is now the condition of Fenianism, and it calls for the most prompt and energetic measures on the part of the Government to suppress it, but at the same time means should be taken to remove the causes which first brought it into existence. This is an era of revolutions, there seems to have taken hold of men a restless longing spirit which seeks a higher object and a broader and freer life than was ever dreamed of in former ages; indeed it seems as if the ideal aspirations of poets were yet to find fruition upon earth and among men. It is this spirit warped, perverted, and distorted which has caused much of the misery of late wars and revolutions, and it is this same spirit, in its worst possible and most hideous shape, that gives life to the monster Fenianism; therefore to deal with it, so as to destroy its power for mischief, requires vigorous suppression which can only be used in the extreme case, and that successfully only when the wrong on which it exists is forever removed. It would be the most culpable folly to treat with anything but the most rigorous justice those men who are or may be convicted of taking part in Fenian riots. The assumed contempt with which the press and the public have regarded this thing has allowed it to grow and spread its ramifications through Ireland, England, and even some parts of Scotland, among that class of the population of those countries which underlies the lower strata of society; and its greatest danger arises from the recklessness of its members who, having no stake—nothing to gain by peace or security—delight in their aptitude for mischief. In riot and disorder is their hope of improvement according to their notions, and that improvement is merely the gratification of their individual lusts and passions. Of this the principals of this conspiracy are well aware, and they know well the tools they would use, but they are bunglers, and if they had power would be Marats, though fortunately for the country they never had nor are likely to have a Mirabeau. Here in Canada where we have been made to suffer so much from this Yankee mongrel, the question assumes a somewhat different

shape, and can only be dealt with in one way, annihilation utter and complete to all who dare lift the front of Fenianism within our borders. In this there is no question of law involved, national or otherwise; an individual is justified in defending his life or his property when such are attacked, even to the killing of him who so attacks, and the same applies in the broader sense to us as a people. Such we are convinced are the sentiments of Canadians, and should these Fenians again cross our border they will do so only to demonstrate what we have written.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

The correspondent of the New York Army and Navy Journal writing from Montreal and Quebec, where he has been inspecting the interior economy of the British soldier's life in those garrisons, makes comparison between the British and American soldier, and forms the following conclusions:

"1st, From his (the British soldier's) term of service being more than three times that of ours, there is ample time to have him well set up and thoroughly drilled before he takes his place in his company and regiment for duty, and is in consequence more military in appearance than the generality of our American soldiers. . . . The system of drill is perfect, Thoroughly instructed drill-sergeants, with a fogleman, have the squads, and nothing can exceed the care bestowed by the instructors in bringing their men to perfection. There are also well constructed drill houses, sufficiently large to drill a company with comfort, and, protected as they are from the weather, there is no intermission to the progress of the incipient soldier.

"2nd, His dress is more showy, fits him with exactness, and he feels the soldier when in uniform. There is no miserable, slothy flannel blouse in the British service to disfigure the person of the soldier, and engender habits of untidiness.

"3rd, That when the British soldier is dressed in uniform, he is well dressed; when on fatigue duty, he has an appropriate dress for the duty, which is used only during the fatigue hours, to be replaced with his handsome uniform as soon as the particular labor is performed.

"4th, In the matter of food, and the method of preparing it, the American soldier is far better off than the British. The former has more food, and it is far more invitingly prepared and served than of the latter, and, with the addition of a comfortable mess-room and table furniture.

"I have seldom seen, even at our remote frontier stations, fewer comforts in these particulars than I witnessed at the garrisons of Montreal and Quebec, there is as much difference between the kitchens and Barrack rooms described and those of our troops in the harbor of New York, as there is between the accommodations at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and those to be obtained at a third or fourth-rate hotel in your city.

"5th, The sleeping appointments of the British soldiers are better than with us, inasmuch as each man has his own separate bunk; but this again is marred to a great extent by the multiplicity of use to which his sleeping room is applied."

The remarks of this correspondent on the whole are pretty just, though he is out a little here and there in his information.

Barrack accommodation is miserably deficient in Canada, and reform is certainly needed in this respect. We cannot however believe this writer is correct in this assertion with which he winds up:

"The great works at Quebec were garrisoned by one company, with only three sentinels on duty at a time; the balance of the troops were encamped on the opposite side of the river, engaged in learning the duties of camp life, and in the construction of earthen field works."

THE 100th ROYAL CANADIANS.

We are glad to find that this gallant corps which has so well maintained the reputation of Canadians abroad for conduct and discipline, has again acquitted itself in a highly creditable manner, in the annual course of musketry instruction at Chambly, Q. From the time this regiment was raised in 1858, until the present, it has always maintained its reputation as a crack shooting corps. For the four years it was stationed at Gibraltar it stood at the head of that garrison, and was only once beaten in eight years of Mediterranean service, by any regiment in garrison there, which was in 1863-4, by the 25th K. O. B. The battalion figure of merit is very high, and the number of marksmen greatly over the maximum, for which extra pay is allowed; and there are only eight 3d class shots in the whole battalion. Annexed is a correct return of the final classification for the present year:

Return showing the figure of merit of the several companies during the annual course of 1867:

CHAMBLY, Oct. 10, 1867.

COMPANIES.	FIG. OF MERIT.
K or Capt. H. L. E. Herring's,	145 79
G or Capt. C. A. Boulton,	128 77
D or Capt. James Lazenby,	124 45
H or Capt. H. G. Browne, V. C.,	123 71
B or Capt. H. Parker,	121 02
F or Capt. A. Grigge,	121 00
C or Capt. R. L. Bayliff,	120 44
A or Capt. H. E. Davidson,	118 06
E Capt. T. W. Smythe,	112 06
T or Capt. G. W. Prior,	111 70
Battalion Figure of Merit	122 17

NAME OF BEST SHOT OF COMPANIES.

Colored Sergeant J. C. Rau,	72 points
Private Thomas Turner,	71 "
Lance Corporal Brennan,	79 "
Lance Sergeant A. Randall,	74 "
Private R. Salter,	69 "
Color Sergeant E. Clarke,	60 "
Private J. Burk,	70 "
Corporal G. Priest,	76 "
Private J. Putsey,	73 "
Private M. Mooney,	79 "

Best shot of Battalion, Private J. Gleason, 85 points.

FINAL CLASSIFICATION.

1st class shots,	337
2d "	181
3d "	8
Total exercise,	526
Marksmen,	121

THE HAMILTON MATCH.

We are glad to find that our friends in the "Ambitious City" have had such a successful contest, with the new rifle. We are indebted to the *Times* of that city for the report which we publish elsewhere. Of all the rifle matches held in different parts of the country this has been as successful and well managed as any, and judging from the scores, we apprehend that should a Dominion Tournament be instituted the Hamilton men will acquit themselves gallantly.

THE OTTAWA TOURNAMENT.

Considering everything this has been the most successfully managed affair of the kind that we have ever seen; and the active members of the Committee of management acquitted themselves in a manner deserving of the highest praise, not only for the way in which they carried out the details of the various matches, but for exemplary urbanity under difficulties sufficient to try the best of tempers. With the exception of the first day the weather was simply execrable, but the entries for the different matches were very numerous. Major GRANT, of the Ottawa Rifles, who commanded the firing squads at most of the matches, was particularly remarkable for the highly creditable manner in which he discharged his duties, especially when it is remembered that he has only partly recovered from a severe accident.

Captain SYRUS, 100th Regiment, from long experience in such matters coupled with his genial manners, rendered invaluable services on the Firing Committee. The marking in the butts, conducted by Sergt. WINGFIELD could not be more carefully precise. Doctors WILSON and COOK with Sergt. Major RHODES, gave a fine example of enduring courage by sitting at a table for hours together under a drenching rain "doing the scoring" With the exception of the weather everything was excellent and reflects the greatest credit upon all concerned; and we congratulate the Committee upon having carried the contest to such a successful termination. We hope that this will be first of a long series of such pleasing encounters, and that they may lead to what we so much desire to see established—a national Rifle Association. An account of the distribution of prizes, with the speech of His Excellency the Governor General, will be found in another column.

ERRATA.

In the recapitulation of No. 7 match, at Ottawa, read for the 2nd prize won by No 1 Company, Ottawa Rifles, \$20, instead of \$10. 1st Prize No. 10 match, read Sergeant Harris, instead of Sergeant-Major Harris.

The Battalion Prize in the Ottawa Tournament was decided in favor of the Artillery of that city.

OTTAWA TOURNAMENT.

(Continued from our last.)

MATCH No. 11.

This was the first match on Saturday, open to boys of any regularly organized Cadet corps in the Dominion. There were 21 entries, but the firing was not so good as 'the boys' are in the habit of making. This was doubtless owing to the weather, which was most disagreeable. The range was two hundred yards, five rounds. Incidentally we may mention that a most pleasing feature in this Tournament, was the encouragement given to the Cadets by some of the leading citizens of Ottawa. J. M. Currier, M. P., a short time ago, presented a silver medal for competition, and I. B. Taylor, Esq., proprietor of the *Citizen*, a gold one.

A report of the shooting for the latter prize will be found elsewhere. The following were the best scores made in the 11th match:

	200 yards.	Total.
Private J. Cotton, V,	2 2 2 2 3	11
" W. Mann, V.,	2 0 3 2 4	11
Corporal A. Russell, O.,	4 2 3 2 4	15
" W. Cousens, O.,	3 0 4 0 2	9
Private — Reiffenstem, O.,	0 2 2 4 2	10
" — Potter, O.,	3 3 0 4 3	13
" A. Cotton, V.,	2 4 3 3 4	16
" F. Hunter, V.,	4 4 2 3 0	13
" G. Bate, V.,	3 3 2 3 4	15
Sergt. H. Armstrong, O.,	2 2 0 4 0	8
Private R. Powell, O.,	0 0 2 4 3	9
" C. Robertson, V.,	2 3 3 4 3	15
Col. Sergt. Rochester, V.,	0 3 3 2 0	8
Private — Todd, O.,	0 2 3 3 4	13

Private A. Cotton, of the Victorias, having the largest score, 16 points, took the first prize. For the second prize there were three ties, and on firing off two rounds each, Corporal Russel made two points, Private Robertson three, and Private G. Bate five, thus winning the second prize, leaving the third prize for Robertson, and the fourth for Russell.

MATCH No. 12.

This was the last and the Consolation Match, for which there were 32 entries. The best scores were:

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total.
Lieut. A. L. Russell,	334	213	17
Sergeant Major A. Lang,	444	202	16
Sergeant Major Walker,	242	223	15
Bombadier McDonald,	342	223	16
Captain Stevens,	323	242	16
Captain Grant,	442	422	18
Private Bengough,	023	233	13
Lieutenant McGillivray,	433	220	14
Lance Corporal Stevenson,	242	313	19
Ensign Mathewman	334	202	14
Dr. Codd,	333	302	14
Bugler Cotton,	342	340	16

Quartermaster Sergeant Wilkin-son having scored 21 points out of a possible 24, carried off the first prize; Lance Corporal Stevenson, 21; Captain Grant, 31; Lieut. A.

L. Russell, 4th; Sergeant Major A. Lang, Captain Stephens, Bomb. McDonald, and Bugler Cotton, tied on 16 points, and fired off two rounds each, at 300 yards, for the 5th, 6th, and 7th prizes, making the following score:

	300 yds.	7th	6th	5th
Sergeant Major A. Lang,	4	4	8	2
Captain Stevens,	3	2	5	
Bombardier McDonald,	4	4	8	3
Bugler Cotton,	0	3	3	

RECAPITULATION.

(Continued from our last.)

MATCH NO. 11.

First prize, \$10; Private A. Cotton, Victoria Cadets, Ottawa.

Second prize, Riding Whip, presented by Mr. T. J. Warwicker; Private C. Robertson, Victoria Cadets, Ottawa.

Fourth prize, Riding Bridle, presented by Mr. Philomen Wright; Corporal A. Russell, Victoria Cadets, Ottawa.

MATCH NO. 12.

First prize, \$25; Quarter-master Sergeant Wilkinson, 42nd Brockville Battalion.

Second prize, Silver Fish Carver and Fork, presented by Col. Meller, M. P., Commanding 4th Tower Hamlets Corps, England; Lance Corporal Stevenson, Civil Service Rifle Regiment.

Third prize, a Revolver, presented by Horace Merrill, Esq.; Capt. Grant, Vernon Infantry Company.

Fourth prize, a Plough, presented by Mr. T. Birkett, with \$2 added; Lieut. A. L. Russell, No. 3 Battery Ottawa Garrison Artillery.

Fifth prize, \$7; Bomb. McDonald, No. 1 Battery Ottawa Garrison Artillery.

Sixth prize, a pair of Boots, presented by Mr. W. A. Lamb; Sergt.-Major Lang, Ottawa Battalion Rifles.

Seventh prize, Axe and Spade, presented by Mr. A. Cowan; Captain Stephens, 14th Battalion, Kingston.

EXTRA PRIZES.

For the first and second highest aggregate scores in the military matches Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 10.

1st Prize.—Case of Claret presented by K. Arnoldi, Esq.; Lieut. Cotton, Ottawa.

2nd Prize.—Set of Photographic views of Ottawa Scenery, presented by E. Spencer, Esq.; Sergt. Barry, Ottawa Rifles.

CONCLUSION OF THE OTTAWA TOURNAMENT.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

On last Monday afternoon a large and fashionable assembly gathered at the Skating Rink to witness the interesting ceremony of distributing the prizes to the successful competitors at the late Rifle Tournament, by His Excellency the Governor General. The proceedings were announced to begin at four o'clock, but before that hour the splendid band of the P. C. O. Rifles had taken up

their position on the raised seats in the north end of the Rink, and the body of the hall was crowded with a fashionably dressed audience, among whom were a great number of ladies, who no doubt, attended to mark their approval of the Volunteer movement, rather than from any particular curiosity to see what would take place.

About the hour appointed His Excellency accompanied by Lady and Miss Monek, and the Hon. Stanley Monek, Col. Macdougall, A.G., Col. and Mrs. Monek, Col. Irvine, A.D. C., Col. Bernard and Capt. Bernard, arrived at the Rink. His Excellency was received by a guard of honor under the command of Capt. Parsons, consisting of a detachment of the Prov. Brigade Garrison Artillery, Lieut. Graham commanding, and a detachment of the Prov. Batt. of Rifles under Capt. Mann. Major Forrest, Capt. May and Capt. Perry, had charge of the platform, which was neatly carpeted and festooned, and chairs set for His Excellency and a few distinguished visitors. In addition to the gubernatorial party already mentioned we noticed the Right Rev. Dr. Guges, R. C. Bishop of Ottawa; Sir John A. and Lady Macdonald; the Hon. P. Mitchell; His Worship the Mayor; Rev. J. S. Lauder; Rev. M. (Ottawa University) Dr. Grant, etc. The band which had been entertaining the audience ceased when His Excellency reached the platform, and after the preliminary greetings, which were of a most cordial character, were over, His Excellency took his seat on the platform and the ladies being also seated, the work of distributing the prizes commenced without further ceremony.

Capt. Perry called off the prize list and Capt. May and Major Forrest passed the premiums to His Excellency. The money prizes were enclosed in envelopes; the cups, rifles, etc., were handed over to His Excellency and by him given to the winners, or to some party on their behalf, while for the other articles of a useful rather than ornamental character certificates were enclosed in envelopes.

The ceremony of presenting the prizes to successful competitors was watched with great interest by the spectators, and as each prize winner came forward to receive his reward, the assemblage showed their approval by frequent rounds of applause. Lieutenant Cotton was received with marked approval as the champion shot of the Tournament. Master Bate, the smallest prize man we ever saw, came forward when his name was called, in a most soldier-like manner, and amid the applause of the assembly, received the reward of his expertness. Among the many valuable prizes offered for competition, the silver cups from the establishment of Messrs. E. K. McGillivray & Co., were the most beautiful and appropriate. Mr. McGillivray, who is himself a Volunteer officer, has taken an active part in promoting the success of this Tournament, and it is from such citizens as he that volunteering receives its most valuable support.

The ceremony of presentation being over, His Excellency the Governor General rose and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I have now finished what has been to me a very pleasing duty. I am not going to inflict a speech upon you, because I am laboring under an affection of the throat, which would render it impossible for me to address you at any length, but I wish to express to you very briefly how glad I am to have been able to take part in the proceedings of to-day, and to add, by my presence, to the conclusion of your rifle match, any *celat* which the attendance of a person holding the office which I have the honor to fill is calculated to confer. It is a saying, trite but not the less true, that no people can ever long maintain their independence or preserve their liberties, who are not prepared to defend them if they should be attacked. To the effective performance of this duty two conditions are essential: the people must have the *will* to defend themselves, and they must have the *power* to give effect to that will. The Volunteers of Canada have proved on more than one memorable occasion, that they have the will to defend their hearths and homes, by whomsoever they may be assailed, and the practice made at the rifle matches proves that they likewise possess the power. It was the village butts and the weekly practice which rendered the English archers of the Middle Ages the terror of the enemies of their country, and I have little doubt that the rifle range and the rifle match will exercise an equally beneficial effect on the Volunteers of England and of Canada. I do not think that there is any chance (and God forbid there should be), of your skill being called into practice in the exercise of legitimate warfare; and should any predatory attack on your territory be attempted, I feel certain that, armed as you are, by the liberality of the mother country, with the best breech loading arms extant, you will be able to give a good account of any such irregular invaders as may be rash enough to assail you. I beg again to express my gratification that my first appearance in public at Ottawa, in my character of Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, should have been on such an interesting occasion, and one so closely and essentially connected with the great duty of National Defence.

During the delivery of this speech His Excellency was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered.

Master C. Robertson was then called for to receive the gold medal presented by I. B. Taylor, proprietor of the *Ottawa Citizen*, to the Victoria Cadets, and His Excellency kindly presented it to the juvenile winner, amidst the applause of the assembly.

Major Forrest next stepped forward and announced the close of the tournament, and called for three cheers for the Queen.

Band—God Save the Queen.

Major Forrest then called for three cheers for the Governor General, which were given with right good will.

His Excellency, having business requiring his attention, then retired attended by his staff.

Major Forrest briefly thanked the citizens for the liberal encouragement they had given the tournament.

The band then finished their programme, the greater part of the audience on the platform and in the hall remaining to enjoy the music.

Three hearty cheers were given for Lady Monk, before the *finale*. "God Save the Queen" was played by the band.

Subsequently refreshments were furnished the band by the Rifle Committee. We are glad to be able to state that it is confidently expected that there will be something of a surplus of funds on hand after all expenses are paid, and the committee with the true spirit of generosity, which is a never failing element in every real soldierly character, propose to divide the balance, whatever it may be, equally between the Protestant and Catholic Orphan Asylums of the city.

OTTAWA VICTORIA CADETS' MEDAL MATCH.

Seventeen of the members of this juvenile corps, assembled at the Rifle Range, Ottawa, yesterday, to compete for the gold medal presented by I. B. Taylor, Esq., proprietor of the *Citizen*.

The medal, which was designed by Mr. Zollikoffer, and manufactured by E. K. McGillivray & Co., Sparks street, was in the form of a Maltese Cross of burnished gold, surrounded by a band of oak and maple leaves in relief in dead gold richly chased and joined at the bottom by a Beaver of the same style of workmanship. In the centre of the cross was engraved the figure of a kneeling Rifleman in the act of firing, and the four limbs of the cross bore the inscription:—

"Victoria Cadets' Champion Medal,
Presented by
I. B. TAYLOR, Esq."

The day was all that could be desired. A warm, genial sun, not unlike that of our Indian Summer, shone forth with a very light breeze from the west, just sufficient to be pleasant.

The ranges agreed upon were 100, 200 and 300 yards; 10 rounds; 4 rounds from the first, 3 rounds from the second, and 3 rounds from third range. Total 10 rounds.

After falling in, the roll was called by Capt. McMillan, who, in a few remarks, impressed upon the boys the necessity of steadiness and strict attention to discipline, in order that no accident should occur, and that the competition should not only be a fair one, but keenly contested.

It is but fair to state that a number of the lads have never had practice before; and some never fired off their carbines. The hits, however, were numerous. Two put every shot in; two missed but once, and another brace missed twice.

The highest number of points made was

by Master C. Robertson, who scored thirty-four points out of a possible forty:

The total points made during the whole score was 316.

After the result was announced and Master Robertson proclaimed as the winner of the medal, and to have the honor of wearing until the next annual competition, three cheers were given for the winner, and three more for the donor. The corps was then marched off the ground, feeling highly elated at the score they had made.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SPEECH.

We are glad to be able to present our readers with an exact report of His Excellency's speech on the occasion of his distributing the prizes to the successful competitors at the late Rifle Tournament at Ottawa.

SEMI-ANNUAL INSPECTIONS.

During the present week, Lieut. Colonel Jackson, Brigade Major, will inspect the following companies, viz.:

Goulburn, Wednesday, Oct. 23, at 10.30 a.m.	
Richmond, do. do., 1.30 p.m.	
North Gower, do. do., 5.00 p.m.	
Manotick, Thursday, Oct. 24th, at 10 a.m.	
Vernon, do. do., 4.00 p.m.	
Russell, Friday, October 25, at 10.30 a.m.	
Metcalfe, do. do., 3.30 p.m.	

All of the above companies belong to the 43d Battalion, except Vernon and Russell respectively; and as the Adjutant General judges the efficiency of the force by the reports of these inspections, we trust the several officers will make an effort to parade their commands in a creditable manner.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

"C. A. O. & M.," Montreal.—We are always glad to hear from old friends, and should like you to write again. See present number.

"A. L. R.," Toronto.—Many thanks for the paper. We will endeavor to do as you desire.

"VOLUNTEER," Tamworth.—The next meeting of the Board of Officers will be held at Kingston, three months from the date of the last. Volunteers must appear in the uniform of their rank at the examination.

"B. W. D.," Kingston.—Will send you the required numbers if possible.

"G. A. B.," Quebec.—We have attended to the matter.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

For the week ending Saturday, 19th Oct., we have received as follows:

Stella—Capt. P. \$2. Hamilton—Lieut. G. B. S. \$1. J. H. \$1. Exeter—Ensign J. N. H. \$2. Widder Station—Lieut. W. G. \$2. Sarnia—Capt. C. S. \$2. S. A. M. \$2. C. F. (Gr. Mr.) \$2. Point Edward—Major W. W. \$2. Capt. W. W. \$2. Capt. W. C. C. \$2. Lieut. W. G. J. \$2. Ensign W. D. \$2. R. W. \$2.

THE TORONTO RIFLE MATCH.

We understand that on account of the Rifle Matches at Ottawa and Hamilton having so recently taken place, the proposed contest at Toronto is postponed until the 5th November.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM PAKENHAM.

The Almonte Infantry and Pakenham Rifles met here on the 5th instant, for a trial of skill in the use of the rifle. The weather was so very unfavorable that efforts were made by both parties to have the match postponed for a few days, but they were frustrated by a not unusual occurrence in this locality—a temporary suspension of telegraphic communication between the villages. Firing was commenced at half past two, and with the intermission of an hour, during which refreshments were kindly supplied by Captain O'Neil, of the Pakenham Company, and was kept up till six o'clock, when it was found that the match had resulted in a tie. The new rifles gave great satisfaction, and in spite of the incessant rain gave a fair average of 2.27 per shot. Distance 200 yards, 117th position, number of shots 10:

ALMONTE.	PAKENHAM.
Ensign McEwen, 27	Capt. O'Neil, 28
Sergeant Cram, 22	Lieut. Smith, 25
" Lockhart, 19	Corporal Saddler, 27
" Edwards, 25	" Tait, 20
Corporal Bond, 18	Private Dack, 14
Bugler Crusoe, 20	" Lynch, 23
Private Clarke, 28	" Quigly, 8
" Duncan, 14	" Patterson, 28
" Houston, 26	" Cowan, 30
" Burnett, 28	
	Grand total, 227
Grand total, 227	

FROM WHITBY.

The Snider Enfield breech loading rifles of the best kind in the world, are now in the hands of every Canadian Volunteer. Those for the 34th Ontario Battalion arrived last week, to the number of 560, and have been distributed among the various companies. They fully come up to the reputation acquired being simple, strong, and almost impossible to get out of order. This rifle is in fact the queen of military firearms. Last Monday a squad of ten men of Capt. Dartnell's Company tried the new weapon, at the Butts. A match was organized with three prizes, 5 shots at 200 yards. The following is the score:

	200 yards.	T'l	Ties.
Captain Dartnell,	3 4 3 2 4	16	4
Ensign Lang,	3 3 3 3 4	16	3
Corp'l Walters,	4 3 2 3 3	15	
Sergeant Packer	3 0 4 2 4	13	
" Frichette,	2 0 4 2 4	12	
Private Heard,	3 2 3 3 2	13	
" Fraser,	4 0 2 4 2	12	
" Sullivan,	2 3 2 3 3	13	

" Draper,	0 2 0 2 0	4
Lieut. Donovan,	3 3 2 3 2	13
The tie between Captain Dartnell and Ensign Lung was decided as above.		
The second match was at 300 yards.		
Same number of shots and prizes :		
	300 yards.	T ¹ Ties.
Captain Dartnell,	2 4 2 2 2	12
Mr. Young	4 4 2 3 4	17
Sergeant Parker,	4 2 3 0 0	9
" Frichette,	2 2 2 3 4	13 2
Private Fraser,	0 2 2 2 2	8
" Draper,	4 2 2 3 0	11
Corporal Walters,	0 2 4 0 3	9
Private Heard,	2 3 3 3 2	13 4
" Sullivan,	2 3 4 0 3	12
Mr. Donovan,	2 3 0 2 2	9

The third match was at 400 yards, 3 shots. It was quite dark while firing at this range.

Captain Dartnell,	0 4 2	6
Sergeant Parker,	4 2 2	8
" Frichette,	4 2 0	6
Private Sullivan,	3 4 4	11
" Heard,	3 0 3	6
Corporal Walters,	4 2 0	6

The shooting was very steady throughout, and no doubt will improve as the men become accustomed to the new weapon.

FROM HAMILTON.

The 13th Battalion met for its regular monthly drill, and your correspondent was glad to see that it turned out in much stronger numbers than usual for some months past. One reason for this may be that the long evenings are coming on, and the men have more time to attend drill. Another reason was owing to the fact that Colonel Skinner had intimated that the new drill would be commenced this evening. After Colonel Skinner had put the Battalion through the various movements usually performed, and which were done in accordance with the new book of Field Exercise, the orders were read, most of these were in reference to the new Snider rifles, which have been received and will be distributed to the men, as soon as marked, which will be in about two days. The Battalion was then dismissed, and the members proceeded to promenade round the drill shed, while the band favored them with some of their choice pieces. The band, thanks to their perseverance, their united attention, and the careful tuition of Mr. A. Grossman, has become one of the best in the Province, and it is to be hoped that their next concert, which is to be given in the drill shed, on the evening of Friday the 11th instant, will be a decided success.

During the past three months No. 2 Company has been very poorly represented, and at times not represented at all, in consequence of some misunderstanding on the 1st of July last, but it is very pleasing to hear that this has been cleared up, and we may now expect to see this Company, which has heretofore borne the reputation of a crack company, and one of the best in the

18th Battalion, regain its old strength and precision.

The different companies of the 13th will commence company drill on Monday the 14th instant, and will drill on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, as follows: Nos. 4 and 5 companies, on Mondays; Nos. 3 and 6 companies, on Tuesdays; Nos. 1 and 2 companies, on Thursdays.

FROM ST. ANDREWS.

The new Snider rifles have recently been issued to the Volunteer force in this district, and we understand it is intended to inaugurate a series of rifle matches this fall, to take place at St. Andrews. Some prominent gentlemen in the division have expressed a desire to subscribe liberally towards this object, and several prizes have already been offered by others for competition. It is hoped that the officers of the various corps will unite in carrying out the arrangement successfully.

The contract for the new drill shed at this place (St. Andrew's), has been given out, and no doubt the building will be completed before the winter sets in.

We understand the new drill shed at Chatham, C. E., (Captain Cushing) is to be opened with great eclat in the early part of November. The drill shed at Vankleek Hill is also making rapid progress, and will be completed this Fall. The drill shed at Carrillon has been completed. This building reflects great credit upon Captain Forbes and the builders.

18TH BATTALION PRESCOTT INFANTRY.

Companies No. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6, of this corps assembled for battalion drill under the command of Lieut. Colonel William Higginson on the 2nd instant, half way between its headquarters, Hawkesbury Mills and Vankleek Hill. The muster of the several companies was most creditable, especially No. 1 and 6 of Hawkesbury Mills, the former mustering 44 men and the latter 50 men. The appearance of the corps was all that could be desired, having lately received new clothing; it looked smart and soldier-like.

Quite a large number of the inhabitants were present, as also many ladies, who appeared to take great interest in the various movements, which were performed in a very satisfactory manner, considering how seldom the companies have the advantage of assembling together in battalion. Lieut. Colonel Hanson, Brigade Major of the division, was on the ground, and took occasion to impress upon the men the necessity of taking the best care of the Snider arms now placed in their hands.

The Adjutant Lieut. Robertson was thrown from his horse during the review, and fears are entertained that the injuries received by him are of a serious nature. This accident causes much regret, Lieut. Robertson being held in the highest esteem by the officers and men of the battalion.

STRANGE VICISSITUDES IN THE LIFE OF A NOBLEMAN'S SON.

The Decatur, Ill., *Magnet*, says: Most, if not nearly all, of our citizens have noticed a dissipated vehicle, somewhat resembling a circus wagon, located on a vacant lot on north Main street, in which resided an old and poverty stricken man. Some time in the spring, the wagon, propelled by a couple of attenuated horses, arrived in this city, and the old man pitched his tent in the place mentioned, where, through the charity of the owners, he has since been permitted to dwell. Here he has lived ever since, seeking out an existence by the donations of our benevolent citizens, he having disposed of the horses for a small sum. Yesterday, F. S. Murphy, Esq., one of our prominent lawyers, received a Scotch gentleman named McGregor, who, after a long and weary search, had found the individual named we have thus described, and whom he identifies as the youngest son of the late Earl of Clanricardo, one of the wealthiest and most influential noblemen in Scotland. The story related by Mr. McGregor is almost marvellous in its details, and would furnish the material for a first class, three volume novel. Some forty years since, the poor old man who has attracted the compassion of our citizens, was a dashing and stylish officer in the Life Guards. Becoming enamored of a beautiful girl of humble origin, he married her in opposition to the commands of his proud father and remonstrance of his equally proud elder brother. Being disinherited and thrown upon the world, he sold his commission, and with his wife came to this country. After five years of vicissitude upon a rugged farm in the Western wilds, his wife died, and broken in spirit and sore in heart, he relinquished his claim, and roamed without aim or purpose over the country. During the Mexican war he enlisted as a private soldier, and served until the close of hostilities. Since then he has been the companion of roving Indians; a deck hand on steamboats, a pedlar, etc., until his arrival in this city. By the death of his elder brother, which occurred about four months since, he has become the possessor of estates to the value of three thousand pounds per annum. His good fortune, alas, has come too late. Prostrate in mind and enfeebled in body, he cannot realize, nor can he long enjoy, the princely fortune to which he has fallen heir. Yesterday evening, in care of Mr. McGregor, he embarked on the eastern train, en route for his lordly mansion in Inverness, Scotland. Fortune smiled too late! His early love sleeps by *La Belle Riviere*, and he lives a poor wreck of his former self—too imbecil to heed the frowns or smiles of fortune.

Gen. Ord has appointed a former slave of Jeff Davis, justice of the peace for the Davis Bend precinct in Warren county, Mississippi. The *New Orleans Times* says, curiously, that "like all who were faithful as slaves, he now possesses the confidence and respect of the white people."

It is now stated that the contemplated marriage between the Crown Prince of Denmark (eldest brother of the Princess of Wales,) and the only child of the King of Sweden, is nearly certain to come off. The alliance is attributed to French influence.

REPUBLICAN STYLE.

In the days of Washington the principle of gratitude—which forms a distinguishing trait in the character of the people living under a monarchy—for their great men had not wholly passed away from the new Republic. But as the Republic has become more republicanized we find that the principle is gradually diminishing if it be not entirely extinct.

Mr Brady, of 609 Broadway, New York, now offers for sale the following articles, the property of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln:

- 1 black centro camel's hair shawl, long.
- 1 white do do do
- 1 do do do square.
- 1 black do do do do.
- 1 red do do do do.
- 2 small shawls, square. do do.
- 1 white paisley shawl, long.
- 1 do do square.
- 3 superfine point black lace shawls.
- 2 do do do
- 1 white point lace shawl, long.
- 1 do do dress, unmade.
- 1 do do flounce.
- 1 do do parasol cover.
- 1 do do handkerchief.
- 1 Russian sable cape.
- 1 do do boa.

Also many other articles, including diamonds, rings, etc. etc.,

In a letter to Mr. Brady, Mrs. Lincoln says, that "through the ingratitude of Republicans towards the memory of the lamented President, the family of their chief have been left to suffer want and destitution, so that it was imperatively necessary that she should dispose of her jewellery and spare apparel." She concludes her letter as follows:

"The necessities of life are upon me, urgent and imperative, and I am scarcely removed from want—so different from the lot my loving and devoted husband would have assigned me—and I find myself left to struggle for myself. I am compelled to pursue the only course left me—immediately within the next week to sell these goods, and if not wholly disposed of by Wednesday, Oct 20th, on that day please sell them at auction after advertising very largely that they are my goods."

The wife of the late Chief Magistrate of the 'Great Republic' selling her old clothes, in order to keep the 'wolf away from the door,' is certainly not a very dignified or creditable sight. Had poor Mr. Lincoln not been tempted by the allurements of office held out to him so invitingly by the Republican party, he would now, in all human probability, have been alive, and able to provide for the wants of his rising family in Springfield, Illinois.

What would the world think to hear of the widows of such men as Wellington, Nelson, Palmerston, or Russell, being reduced to such a strait.

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CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
opposite the Russell House, Elgin Street,
Ottawa.

WE have secured the services of a Military Tailor from Buckmaster's, London, and are in a position to warrant a perfect fit in all styles of Military clothing. 41-ly

CANADA.



DISPATCH AND REGULATIONS RESPECTING FOREIGN ORDERS.

Circular.

DOWNING STREET,
5th September, 1877.

SIR,

Cases have not unfrequently occurred in which it has been proposed by Foreign Governments to grant Decorations to British Subjects residing in Her Majesty's Colonies.

It appears to be not generally known, that British Subjects are not entitled to wear such Decorations without Her Majesty's special permission, and that such permission is granted only in cases in which the Foreign Order shall have been conferred in consequence of active and distinguished service which had been performed before the enemy, either at Sea or in the Field; or in cases in which the Recipient shall have been actually and entirely employed beyond Her Majesty's Dominions, in the service of the Foreign Sovereign by whom the Order is conferred.

You will find in the Appendix to the recent Edition of the Colonial Regulations, page 123, the Regulations respecting the grant of Foreign Orders and Medals to British Subjects, which have been promulgated by Command of Her Majesty, and which are now in force. It would be desirable that general publicity should be given to these Regulations in the Colony under your Government.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

Signed, BUCKINGHAM & CHANDLER.

Governor the Right
Honble. Viscount Monk,
&c., &c., &c.

S. (Page 43)

THE QUEEN has been pleased to order that the following REGULATIONS respecting FOREIGN ORDERS and MEDALS shall be substituted for those now in force:—

Regulations respecting Foreign Orders.

1. No subject of Her Majesty shall accept a Foreign Order from the Sovereign of any foreign country, or wear the insignia thereof, without having previously obtained Her Majesty's permission to that effect, signified by a warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual.

2. Such permission shall not be granted to any subject of Her Majesty unless the Foreign Order shall have been conferred in consequence of active and distinguished service before the enemy, either at sea or in the field; or unless he shall have been actually and entirely employed, beyond Her Majesty's dominions, in the service of the Foreign Sovereign by whom the Order is conferred.

3. The intention of a Foreign Sovereign to confer upon a British subject the insignia of an Order must be notified to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, either through the British Minister accredited at the Court of such Foreign Sovereign, or through his Minister accredited at the Court of Her Majesty.

4. If the service for which it is proposed to confer the Order has been performed during war, the notification required by the preceding clause must be made not later than two years after the exchange of the Ratifications of a Treaty of Peace.

If the service has been performed in time of peace, the notification must be made within two years after the date of such service.

5. After such notification shall have been received, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall, if the case comes within the conditions prescribed by the present Regulations, and arises from naval or military services before the enemy, refer it to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department previously to taking Her Majesty's pleasure thereupon, in order to ascertain whether there may be any objection to Her Majesty's permission being granted.

A similar reference shall also be made to the Commander-in-Chief if the application relates to an Officer in the army or to the Lords of the Admiralty if it relates to an Officer in the navy.

6. When Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the Queen's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained Her Majesty's permission for the person in whose favor it has been made to accept the Foreign Order and wear the insignia thereof, he shall signify to same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause the warrant required by clause 1 to be prepared for the Royal Sign Manual.

When such warrant shall have been signed by the Queen a notification thereof shall be inserted in the "Gazette," stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred.

7. The warrant signifying Her Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms.

8. Every such warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that Her Majesty's license and permission does not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of Her Majesty's realms.

9. When a British Subject has received the Royal permission to accept a Foreign Order he will at any future time be allowed to accept the decoration of a higher class of the same Order to which he may have become eligible by increase of rank in the foreign service or in the service of his own country, or any other distinctive mark of honor strictly consequent upon the acceptance of the original Order, and common to every person upon whom such Order is conferred.

10. The preceding clause shall not be taken to apply to decorations of the Guelphic Order which were bestowed on British subjects by Her Majesty's predecessors King George IV. and King William IV., on whose heads the Crowns of Great Britain and Hanover were united.

Decorations so bestowed cannot properly be considered as rewards granted by a Foreign Sovereign for services rendered according to the purport of clause 2 of these Regulations. They must be rather considered as personal favors bestowed on British subjects by British Sovereigns, and as having no reference to services rendered to the Foreign Crown of Hanover.

Regulations respecting Foreign Medals.

1. Applications for permission to accept and wear Medals which, not being the decoration of any Foreign Order, are conferred by a Foreign Sovereign on British subjects in the army or in the navy for military or for naval services, should be addressed, as the case may be, to the Commander-in-Chief, to the Secretary of State for War, or the Lords of the Admiralty, who, if they see fit, may submit the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for Her Majesty's sanction; upon obtaining which they may grant such permission without any other formality.

2. Permission to wear a Foreign Medal cannot be granted to a British Subject unless such Medal is bestowed for military or naval services performed by the command or with the sanction of Her Majesty. But no permission is necessary for accepting a Foreign Medal, if such Medal is not to be worn.

Signed, CLARENDON,
Foreign Office, 10th May, 1855.

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THE property of the above Company is located on Lot 19, 5th Concession Madoc, being the South-East quarter of the West half of said lot, immediately joining the Richardson Lot on the North. The property has been visited by Professor Otway, F. R. S., and two shafts have been located by him, which he certifies will prove rich beyond a question, as all the indications are present on the surface. Gold has been found in two places two feet from the surface in decomposed quartz and black sand.

Shares can be obtained of W. G. BEACH, General Agent, Ottawa, and from the President and Secretary, or Mr. C. E. BRUSH, Ottawa, who will be glad to give any information required. Reference, by permission, to Professor Otway, F. R. S., Ottawa, Sept. 19th, 1867. 3-ls.

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September 23rd, 1867. 5-11

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1867.

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The Westminster Review—Radical.
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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.

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CALEDONIA SPRINGS, 1867.

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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.



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, Oct. 17, 1867.

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

CANADA AGENCY AND DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF BALLARDS PATENT BRECH-LOADING RIFLES.

THE EAGLE ARMS COMPANY'S PATENT CARTRIDGE REVOLVERS, BRECH-LOADING SINGLE SHOT PISTOLS, AND FOR 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 C. Sussex street, next door to S. Howland's, Ottawa, C.W.

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

Glass plate scribing done on the premises the most elegant style of the art. Ottawa, June 3, 1867. 22-ly

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IRON Coals, Chains, Ropes, Stoves, Glass, Oils, &c.

Agent for H. Watrous' Rifles, Revolvers and Cartridges.

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ESTABLISHED 1818.

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

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

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Montreal, April 1867. 1-ly

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

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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 Contracts undertaken, and promptly executed. 19-ly

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MANUFACTURE on their premises RIFLE CUPS and other PRESENTATION PLATE, London and Paris House, Toronto, C.W. 19-ly

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DRAUGHTSMAN, MODELLER, &c., &c., OTTAWA.

DRAWINGS for LETTERS PATENT of INVENTION neatly executed. Descriptions and Specifications drawn up, and Working Models of appropriate Materials prepared. Designs for Monuments furnished, and Monuments erected. Ornamental Work in Stone, Plaster, or Paris, Composition, &c., designed and executed upon the shortest notice.

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GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent. Office in Post Office Block, Ottawa. Reference—Allan Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Ammond, Esq., Hon. James Skene, 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.

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

RIFLE CUPS

AT THE SHEPHERD 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. 1-ly

NOTICE.

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

E. MILES. Ottawa, August 23rd, 1867. 35-11

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1826, with which is now united THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Accumulated and Invested Fund, Thirteen Million Dollars; Annual Income, Three Million Two Thousand. W. B. RAMSAY, Manager. RICHARD BELL, Inspector of Agencies.

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

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 Statesman have given reiterated assurance that, if necessary, the whole force of the Empire will be employed in our Defence, stipulating, however, that we, so far as our means and population will permit, shall do our part. True to that feeling of loyalty to the British Sovereign and love of British Institutions, which has ever been their boast, the people of these Colonies have accepted the position with all its honors, responsibilities and dangers, and now exhibit to the world the noble spectacle of a Citizen soldiery, embracing in its ranks thousands of the most influential and intelligent of our population, prepared to defend to the last the land they live in and the laws they reverence.

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

The Canadian Forces alone is worthy of an independent special Advocate and Organ; but when all the Forces of British North America are consolidated, it will become imperative that a medium should exist through which our Citizen 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 else the years may show,
The poet forms of stronger hours,
The vast Republics that may grow,
The Federations and the Powers;
Titania forces taking birth
In divers season, divers climes;
For we are ancients of the earth,
And in morning of the times."

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

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

The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

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.

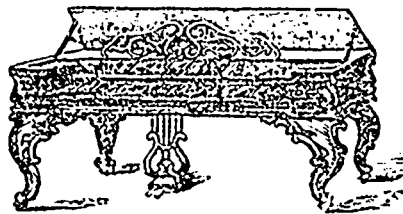
In addition to topics of a Military character, a due proportion of space will be allotted to Literature, and such subjects as many from time to time occupy the public mind, in such manner as to render "THE REVIEW" a welcome visitor, not only to the Military man, but to the fireside of his family.

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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15 KING STREET EAST, Toronto, Importers and Dealers in MUSIC AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE. Sole and general agents in the Dominion for the sale of the celebrated STEINWAY, CHICKERING AND DUNHAM PIANOFORTES.

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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-ly

THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE STADIUM.

THE RIFLE STADIUM is an instrument for judging distances from 50 yards to 500 yards, and is in universal use in England.

Price by mail Two Dollars Fifty Cents.

All kinds of Telescopes, Field Glasses, Microscopes, and Optical Instruments made and sold at

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

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Always on hand—Company Roll and Squad Books; Rifleman's Register or Practice; Military Account Books, ruled, printed and bound to order, on short notice, at moderate prices.
April 15th, 1867. 11y-5.

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QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES,

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.

Table listing prices for Rifle uniforms: Overcoat—New Regulation—Trimmed with Black Russian Lamb (27 00), Dress Tunic without Ornaments (21 00), Lieutenant-Colonel's—Em-broidered (35 00), Major's (32 00), Captain's (26 00), Patrol Jacket (9 to 12 00), Shell Jacket (11 00), Dress Pants (7 to 8 00), Mess Vest (5 00), Shoulder Belt & Pouch—Plated Ornaments (12 00), Forage Cap—with silk cover (2 50), Color-Sergeants' Badges (2 25).

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Table listing prices for Infantry uniforms: Over Coat (25 00), Scarlet Tunic—regulation pattern (27 00), Scarlet Tunic—Lieut.-Colonel's or Major's (36 00), Patrol Jacket—new regulation (24 to 30 00), Patrol Jacket—Blue Serge (8 00), Mess Jacket (12 00), Dress Pants—black (7 50), Oxford Mixture (6 50), Forage Cap—with silk cover (2 50), Silk Sashes (9 00), Coaked Hat for Surgeons, Paymasters and Quartermasters (20 00), Color-Sergeants' Chevrons (2 50), Sergeants' Sashes (2 25), Gold Numerals (1 25), Steel Scabbards (1 50), Silver Lace—half inch per yard (1 50).

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

ARTILLERY.

Table listing prices for Artillery uniforms: Overcoat (32 00), Dress Tunic (10 00), Dress Tunic—Captain's (50 00), Stable Jacket (30 00), Patrol Jacket (21 00), Dress Pants—Gold Band (23 00), Undress Pants (9 00), Forage Cap (6 00), Busby complete, with case (20 00).

CAVALRY.

Table listing prices for Cavalry uniforms: Dress Tunic—gold Trimmings (100 00), Stable Jacket—Silver Trimmings (40 00), Dress Pants (10 00), Forage Cap (7 00).

STAFF

Table listing prices for Staff uniforms: Dress Tunic (125 00), Undress Frock (32 00), Undress Pants (9 00), Dress Vest (11 00).

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