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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, NOVEMBER 18, 1867.

No. 46.

For the REVIEW.

## OUR HORSE VOLUNTEER.

With a tear and a smile, with a hearty farewell,  
With a bound from the earth, he is seated in  
selle;

And little he recked of plunge, kick or rear,  
So firm is the seat of our Horse Volunteer.

With a kiss from the matron, a smile from the  
mauld,

How gaily he goes with his bright shining blade;  
The clunk of his scabbard sounds pleasantly clear,  
And rings the advance of our Horse Volunteer.

He pierces the forest, and skims o'er the down,  
Rides through the hamlet, curvets through the  
town;

There are kind looks that greet him from eyes  
that are dear,

That in life to brave deeds our Horse Volunteer.

He swims the broad river; and should his steed  
fall,

Boldly slips from the saddle, grasping stirrup or  
tail,\*

Till safely he's landed, then resumes his career,  
To where duty calls on our Horse Volunteer.

He leads the advance, is the last in retreat,  
Ever ready, and seeking his foeman to meet,  
And scouts for his column on front, flank and  
rear,

So varied the duties of our Horse Volunteer.

When charging in squadron like a whirlwind he  
goes,

And plunges full deep in the ranks of his foes;  
The ring of his broadsword on bayonet and spear  
is the music that's loved by our Horse Volunteer.

He is loyal to his Queen, his country and laws;  
For right and for justice his bright blade he  
draws;

He laughs at all danger, only Heaven doth fear:  
Such the creed and the faith of our Horse Volun-  
teer.

SABREUR.

\*A feat which a bold horseman can easily per-  
form.

From the New Dominion Monthly.

## THE TWINS.

BY AN EX GARRISON CHAPLAIN.

The facts narrated in the following "over true tale" were known by the writer, when acting some years since as chaplain to the garrison of K—; and were prepared for publication at the time, but were not printed, as some military friends of high rank and much experience were of the opinion that the sad story of sin and suffering and wrong might interfere with the enlistment of soldiers, which was then being actively carried on; and, perhaps, be productive of

other evils. Now, however, as the curtain of life's stage has fallen before almost all the actors in this tragedy, and a great change for the better has been made with regard to enlistments, and the use of the lash, these few chapters are written for "The New Dominion Monthly," in hope of their proving useful to soldiers and civilians.

Robert and William, twin sons of Michael and Mary Maher, may be well said to have been orphans from their birth, as their mother died in that hour, and their father was never heard to utter a word from that time till the day of his death. The parents had been children of neighbors, who both rented small farms from the same landlord, and were always friends, helping one another in the cultivation of their land, and bringing up their families more decently and comfortably than many others among them, although equally pressed by rent and taxes, and the uncertainty of crops. Their comparative prosperity commenced from the time at which the two farmers took the 'Total Abstinence Pledge' before the great and good Theobald Matthew; and continued, because, unlike many others, they honestly kept their vow. Michael and Mary had grown up together, and when they were respectively twenty-two and nineteen years of age, thought it quite time to get married and start in life for themselves; but the parents of both, contrary to the common practice of the Irish, objected to this speedy and pleasant arrangement, and decided that the marriage should not "come off" until the young couple had a small "bit of ground and a cabin" for themselves. O, Father Matthew, many a hasty and improvident match you have prevented; and well would it be for poverty stricken peasants at home and "poor exiles of Erin" abroad, if their matches had been made where your rule prevailed, instead of at fairs or market, in the tent or tavern, amid dancing, drunkenness and debauchery.

The years "dragged their slow length along" for the impatient lovers, and then constancy to each other, and obedience to the decision of their parents, harsh though it seemed to them at the time, met their reward. One of the neighbors, worn down by the hopeless struggle to hold his ground against a high rent, a large family, and an insatiable thirst for the insinuating "craytur," whisky, cut his growing corn crop one moonlight night, sold it, his cow and pig, and started for "the States," leaving his

landlord to whistle, if he liked, for three years' rent, and sundry shopkeepers to cheat their honest customers to make up what they had lost by a rogue.

The landlord of the vacant farm, knowing the steady habits of Michael Maher's family, gave him the place at a fair rent; and there a year of wedded happiness, with prospects of future prosperity, suddenly ended in the death of the wife, the idiocy of the husband, and the orphanage of "The Twins," the principal subject of my story.

In the confusion caused by the awfully sudden death of their mother, the twins were hurriedly laid in the same cradle, without any mark to distinguish one from the other, or tell which was the first born—a matter of little, if any, importance, as they inherited no broad acres or stocks in the funds, but came into the world to make their own way there as best they might, in the race of life; and they were so wonderfully alike that until they were able to answer to their names, and appropriate Robert to one and William to the other, those names were given to them indiscriminately; and often, when they had grown up, one who wanted either was obliged to ask which he was addressing like the Irishman who wished to see one of two brothers, who were almost counterparts, and said: "Why, thin, yer honor, is it yerself or yer brother I'm speaking to?"

The orphans were taken on that miserable day to the home which their mother had left twelve months before as a bride; and there, loved and nursed and caressed by both families, they passed their early years, as free from the ill of their melancholy lot as it was possible for them to be, and bound together by the strongest ties of affection. They never were separate, if possible, night or day, sleeping in one bed, and wandering about the farms, when unoccupied, with their arms around each other's neck; and never having spoken one angry word between them during their lives; and yet, although so loving and so much alike in form and feature, they were totally unlike in mental power and other parts of their natural disposition—Robert, who, perhaps for these reasons, generally passed for the elder brother, being talented, quick in manner, and fond of study; while William was (well, it may be as well said) dull, if not stupid, eager for all sorts of fun and frolic, and only learning a little from books, or at school, for he must be with his brother. Time passed on; the children grew into boys; the boys went to a day school in the neighboring village, where Robert soon took the first place in his classes, and managed by hearty and hard work, to teach William at home, to enable him to hold his place in

the school; and when they were about eighteen years of age, a partial separation became inevitable, Robert being engaged as assistant in the school, at a small salary, and William helping his grandfathers, who both lived to an advanced age, in the work of their farms. Michael Maher had left home on the day of his wife's death, to sell a load of wheat in the next town, and was returning in the evening, when he was met by an anxious friend, and heard, without the least preparation or a warning of any kind, that he was father of two motherless boys. The sudden shock overpowered the strongman's mind; reason was hurled from her throne; the loving heart was broken, and Maher was taken on his own cart to his desolated home, utterly unconscious of what was occurring around him, and, in truth, an idiot. He took no part in the preparation for his wife's funeral, but ate and drank in silence what food was set before him; and presented a truly pitiable object of compassion, as, supported by his father and father-in-law, he followed to the grave the remains of her whom he had loved so long, and lost so deplorably. During the few months of his after life, he was quite harmless; and when he could escape, unseen by those who anxiously and affectionately watched him, was always found in the small burial ground at his wife's grave; and here, on a cold winter night, when the ground was white with snow, and the ice-covered branches of the trees in the lonely graveyard were creaking and tinkling in the bitter blast, he was found lying in an insensible state; and having been carefully removed, and laid before the fire in the kitchen of the rectory, which was near, he revived sufficiently to break the long silence of months, by exclaiming, in the most plaintive accents, "Mary, Mary, Mary!"

Let us leave him where, "after life's fitful fever, he sleeps" beside the love of his youth, and the wife of his brief manhood, and turn to the "strange, eventful history" of the Twins.

#### CHAPTER II.

When the Twins attained the age of twenty-one years they were as fine, manly-looking fellows "as you could meet in a day's walk" in any country. The bloom of unbroken health colored their cheeks, dark brown hair curled closely around their well-shaped heads. They were exactly six feet in height; and as they walked arm in arm on Sundays, or holidays, in their best attire, no stranger could meet them without admiring their appearance. Robert was an enthusiastic musician, and sang regularly with the chapel choir; and William shared in such exercises, although, truth to say, he greatly preferred singing "Donnybrook Fair," or "The Boys of Kilkenny," with some rather wild companions, over what is falsely called a social glass, of which, to the great grief of his sober, steady brother and other relatives, he was becoming too fond. Often, yielding to his brother's earnest entreaties, he promised to abstain before the practice became a confirmed habit, and required the mighty power which strong drink wields over its subjects; but as often his promises were broken under the temptations of companions, who wanted his funny sayings and comic songs to amuse them, and were utterly indifferent to the consequences to their boon companion. One thing in particular foreboded evil for the poor fellow's future: no inducement could prevail on him to take the total abstinence pledge. He said he needed no bond to tie him down to sobriety, and refused to pledge himself along with his brother, who had never tasted intoxicating liquor, but was

quite willing to make the vow for his brother's sake. Alas! the Devil had entered into his heart for a season, and driven out the Angel of brotherly love!

While matters were thus with the twins, a troop of dragoons halted in the village of N—, in or near which the circumstances hitherto related in this story occurred; and the soldiers, having fed their horses, were refreshing themselves at various public houses, when William came in with some of "the boys," after a long run on foot with the Kilkenny hounds (a common practice with some in that sporting county who have not horses to ride); and of course he was quite ready and willing to take a drink from any one kind enough to give it; and one such was soon found. The sergeant major of the troop was at once struck by the fine, manly appearance of the youth; and handing some silver to a clever sergeant, told him to treat the young fellow, and try to secure him for the regiment; and so, after a short talk about the weather, the crops, shooting and hunting, William found himself drinking a can of beer with the sergeant, as sociably as if they had been old acquaintances. The combined exertions of the two newly made friends soon made a fresh supply necessary, which the sergeant provided, and which seemed stronger than the other, for before it was finished, William volunteered a song and a third measure of ale. The song he gave with his whole heart; but in searching for cash to pay for the beer, he could find none, when the sergeant said: "Never mind, old fellow, it's all one which of us has it; here is a shilling, and let us have some more of the good stuff."

William went for the beer, and the sergeant slipped away to the stables to report his success to his employer, who soon strolled round to William, now nearly drunk, and calling loudly for his friend. "Don't be in such a hurry, my fine fellow," said the sergeant major; "you'll soon see enough of him; and I'll be shot if you'll be so anxious to see him when he has you under his thumb for two or three months." "What do you mean?" said William; "I do not understand you." "I understand, my man, you have enlisted in this fine regiment (I leave out the oaths, etc., used on the occasion); and a good looking soldier you'll make, when we have you in our hands for a while." "Nonsense," said William, trying to sober himself; "I'm no more enlisted than you are." "Just so," replied the other. "I enlisted ten years ago, and see what I am now; and you enlisted now; and perhaps you'll be as high as me in ten years' time." "It's a lie," roared the young fellow. "If you say that again I'll put you under arrest, you impudent—"; but before he could conclude the sentence, the tall sergeant major had measured his length on the pavement, struck down as if he was shot, by a terrible blow from the strong arm of William Maher, who was immediately seized by half a dozen soldiers and securely handcuffed; and when the dragoons were ready to proceed to the barracks in K—, he was tied on a hired cart, and, having a soldier with a loaded carbine beside him, was taken to taste his first experience in military life. More than half bewildered, and not recovered from the drink he had lately swallowed, part of which had been mixed with whisky, he sat silent, inwardly and bitterly cursing his guilt and folly, but quite unable to realize his dreadful situation, or look into the future, when Robert, who had unfortunately gone to K— on that day, was returning in the public car which plied between the towns, and was beyond all measure, astonished at hearing his name in his

brother's voice, from the midst of a company of dragoons—sprang from his seat, ran after the soldiers, and with frantic cries called on them to stop, to which they paid not the slightest attention, until he begged the officer in command to order a halt for a few minutes, which request was kindly granted; and then, to his horror, he learned the circumstances of his brother's case, as far as he could from the contradictory statements of the soldiers and their prisoner.

Finding it vain to entreat to be allowed to accompany William and stay with him during the night, he watched with tearful eyes the cavalcade proceeding on its way; and, filled with dread apprehensions for the future of his unfortunate brother, returned to his home to watch for the morning, when he was determined to make every effort to rescue the victim of folly and intemperance from the position in which they had placed him.

#### CHAPTER III.

Having obtained, at an early hour of the ensuing morning, letters of recommendation from his own clergyman, and the rector of the parish, he proceeded to the barracks, expecting to find William still a prisoner, awaiting his trial; but was agreeably surprised, for a few moments, at seeing him at liberty, and waiting at the barrack gate for the loving brother, who he well knew would lose no time in coming to see after his interests. The few moments of pleasure were at an end, when he heard that the recruit had been already attested, passed the surgical inspection, and was a full private in the dragoons; which rapid proceeding had been carried out in consequence of the sergeant major's threatening to punish his assailant to the utmost extent of military law for striking a superior officer; and his promising, on the other hand, not only to withdraw the charge, but prove a friend, if William followed his advice, and was entered on the books of the regiment. The dread of disgraceful punishment, and the flatteries with regard to his success, as a splendid soldier, confused the young man's mind; and almost unconsciously he took the necessary steps, and, before his brother arrived, his destiny was fixed.

Almost maddened by grief and indignation, Robert hastened to the quarters of Captain Selbright, who had allowed him to speak with William on the previous day, and there protested loudly against the cruel injustice of the case, and the wickedness of those men who made his only brother drunk, and led him to do what, in all human probability, would prove his ruin, both in mind and body. The officer listened very patiently to this outburst, and having asked his visitor to take a seat, said:

"Now, young man, let us talk this matter over, and I think you will see it is all for the best: your brother, as I understand, has been only a common laborer—"

"I beg your pardon, sir; you are mistaken; he has only worked on his near relatives' farms, and never received a day's hire," interrupted Robert.

"Oh, well," said Captain S., "it is much the same: a life of dull and constant toil lies before him if he should remain in this unfortunate and uncivilized country (mean, the Captain was the son of a wealthy cotton spinner in Manchester); while, on the contrary, as 'one of ours'—such a fine looking fellow (by-the-by, what a very extraordinary likeness there is between you); but, as I was going to say, he is sure of rapid promotion in our regiment; and, instead of living in a hum-drum, hundred-of-years-ago way, in such a village as F—, he will travel about from place to place at the coun-

try's cost, learn now the world goes: in short, see life."

"Ah!" cried Robert, "that is the very thing I fear—there is the terrible truth that shakes in with terror and apprehension, you say he will see life; but can you say what will become of him while he is seeing life? Is not this what you mean by the displaced phrase, which should be 'see death!' He will be intimately associated with his comrades, many of whom are old in vico if young in years; he will have free access, either alone or with companions, to the canteen, where he can obtain intoxicating liquors, without going out of the barracks—to the great disgrace of the British Government! He must move about from city to city, or colony to colony, without remaining anywhere long enough to form a lasting friendship which might be advantageous in after life; and eagerly welcomed everywhere by the tavern keepers, and the—pardon me—the very vilest of both sexes, who, like beasts of prey, prowl about your soldiers, 'seeking whom they may devour'; and, oh! sir, he must be away from me, who, until the last miserable one, never was separated from him for a single night since we were born. Oh! what shall I do! what shall I do!"

(To be continued.)

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM HALTON.

PRESENTATION.—On Thursday evening last the 17th ult., the Alton Volunteer Company, presented their Captain with a very handsome and valuable Tea Service in token of their respect, and appreciation of his valuable services as drill instructor. Captain Allen eminently deserves this recognition of his zeal and energy in the service of the volunteers. Ready at all times to promote the best interests of his company, he has devoted his time and his talent, unsparingly to render his company efficient in drill, the company mustered in Bills Hall, and Major Murray, of Stewartown was called to the chair, Lieut. Lyman, read the address on behalf of the Company, after which Maj. Murray in a short and neat speech, Presented the Gallant Captain with the testimonial.

ADDRESS.

To Captain Allan, No. 7 Company, 20th Battalion Halton Light Infantry—Sir: We the numbers of your company of volunteers, desire to present you, with the accompanying Tea Service in token of your untiring zeal and kindly deportment towards the company individually and collectively, during eighteen months past, that we have had the advantage and pleasure of your instructions of Drill we trust that you may long be spared to serve our Queen, and country in the profession of your choice and will ever remain your trusty volunteers.

JAMES LYMAN, Lieutenant.

REPLY.

My Dear Friends and fellow volunteers of No. 7 Company; Alton must thank you most heartily for your kind address, and that it is no empty sound of words, but, sincere truthful as is shown by being accompanied with so substantial a token of its verity nothing gives me greater pleasure, than to hear from yourselves that my connection with No. Seven company, as your captain, and instructor has been of such a satisfactory nature, as to call forth so emphatic and expression of your kindly feelings as is exhibited in your presenting to me this evening this very valuable and splendid Tea Service, I trust that in the future as in past we may

over cherish towards each other feelings of kindness and respect; and that nothing may ever disturb our relations as volunteers, that we ever be determined to do our duty in the defence of our Queen, our country, and our firesides, against all enemies, and disturbers of the peace of our happy Canada.

I shall have great pleasure in handing down to my children, and childrens children so substantial a token of your esteem. I cannot omit saying to you all, that you have conducted yourselves since our organization to my entire satisfaction, and trust that we may long continue united and determined to defend our common Country.

Yours Very Truly,

W. H. ALLAN

Alton West Oct., 1867.

After a speech from the chairman the proceedings were brought to a close with three cheers for the Queen, three cheers for Major Murray, and three for Capt. Allan.

FROM FITZROY, O.

A Rifle match came off last Saturday week at this place, between the members of Captain Fraser's Company, 42nd Battalion. The day was very unfavorable for shooting, notwithstanding which the scoring was creditable to this company which had no previous practice. The money for the prizes was raised by private subscription, Captain Fraser and Mr. Mohr being the principal donors. The Company is much indebted to the gentlemen, especially the former, for many acts of kindness as well as for strict attention to the wants and requirements of the men. Subjoined is the score of those making ten points and upwards:—

	200yds.	400yds.	T'l.
Captain Fraser, . . . . .	03023	30302	19
D. Anderson, . . . . .	02030	30200	10
Saml. Anderson, . . . . .	33402	23202	21
Thos. Marshall, . . . . .	34420	00343	23
John Forbes, . . . . .	33003	00203	14
Rich'd. Foster, . . . . .	00322	00423	16
" Craig, . . . . .	00230	03333	17
Geo. Hunt, . . . . .	44330	00000	14
Robert Grant, . . . . .	03403	00200	12
Joseph Young, . . . . .	23200	30030	13
Joseph Smith, . . . . .	00430	33220	17
George Smith, . . . . .	43200	00222	15
I. bert Reid, . . . . .	20040	00022	10
John Owens, . . . . .	20340	00002	11
John McMillan, . . . . .	22320	00032	14
John Owens, . . . . .	44302	33333	28
W. A. Shineff, . . . . .	03433	22030	20
Corp. Mohr, . . . . .	42030	02032	16
W. Marshall, . . . . .	33232	04344	28
James Forbes, . . . . .	33040	02004	16
Robt. Aiken, . . . . .	42303	44223	27

In shooting off the ties between William Marshall and John Owens the latter won by one point, thereby gaining the first prize.

At the time of firing the wind was blowing a perfect hurricane across the range taking great effect on the scoring.

FROM PETERBORO.

A Rifle match came off on the 11th inst, on the range, convenient to this town, between companies 1, 3 and 5 of the 57th Battalion.

After the last match we had, which you reported in the Review, some of the members of the force had a discussion as to the merits of their respective companies with regard to their shooting qualities. To test the matter fully, arrangements were made to get ten men from each company, to compete for a sweepstake of twenty-five

cents per man. It was agreed that ten rounds per man should be fired—3 rounds at 200, 3 at 300, and 4 at 400 yards.

Major Kennely superintended the firing, and Adjutant Kennedy acted as scorer. The match commenced about two o'clock in the afternoon and closed at dark, with the following result.

NO. 1 COMPANY.

	Yards	200	300	400	T'l
Ensign Johnston	12	3	10	25	
Col Sergt Green	8	4	0	12	
Corp English	11	9	13	33	
Bugler Green	10	4	10	24	
Private Craig	9	10	5	24	
" Green	5	0	12	17	
" G H May	9	4	2	15	
" Maddon	9	9	6	24	
" W Montgomery	3	8	0	11	
" Rutherford	7	2	11	20	
	83	53	69	205	

NO. 3 COMPANY.

	Yards	200	300	400	T'l
Lieut. Kenned	11	6	0	17	
Sergt Bell	8	6	10	24	
Sergt James	6	5	6	17	
Corp McIntyre	8	4	6	18	
Private Liddle	9	2	11	22	
" Chambers	9	5	5	19	
" Scollie	6	5	6	17	
" Stephens	4	4	8	16	
" Godfrey	8	7	2	18	
" Anthony	8	2	0	10	
	74	46	54	177	

NO. 4 COMPANY.

	Yards	200	300	400	T'l
Capt J I. Rogers	12	5	10	27	
Ensign Dudman	6	0	0	6	
Sergt Brown	11	7	14	32	
" Campbell	8	6	9	23	
Corp Ainsley	6	3	5	13	
" Babcock	8	8	10	26	
Private Gow	8	3	0	11	
" Smith	2	2	2	6	
" Humphreys	9	5	0	20	
" Bradford	3	2	0	6	
	74	41	56	171	

NO. 5 COMPANY.

	200	300	400	T'l
Capt Green	7	8	14	29
Col Sergt Green	3	0	6	9
Sergt Leslie	9	8	10	27
" Green	0	0	0	0
Private Reid	6	6	4	14
" Smith	0	2	0	2
" Greystock	0	0	3	3
" McGivern	0	0	0	0
" Martin	0	0	0	0
Band Master Rackett	7	0	6	13
	32	24	43	99

No. 1 Company winning by 26 points.

No. 5 labored under a disadvantage, as its members are widely scattered over the country, and their Captain had to take what he could, and with all full number. So, he wanted two of their men, of No. 1, and to fill it up, Private Martin, of No. 1, and Band Master Rackett volunteered their services. The Band Master took the fourth place on their score, but was rather a weight on their shoulders, coming out with a round 0 all round.

The men are determined to keep it up; and as the Government has supplied them with first class rifles, they will strive and leave nothing undone on their part, as far as practice is concerned.

Yours, ENSIGN.

A GLIMPSE AT THE HOTEL DES INVALIDES.

Every sight-seeing visitor to Paris must needs "do" the Invalides, under the dome of which repose the ashes of, perhaps, the greatest man of his day or ago—he upon whom "the sun of Austerlitz" shone victorious—the First Napoleon. Founded and completed by Louis the Fourteenth, this vast edifice for nearly two hundred years has given shelter and a home to many thousands of bronzed and war-worn veterans—the men who fought under Turenno and Vauban, Massena and Napoleon—who opposed our legions at Blenheim and Malpluot, at Vittoria and Waterloo, and who, in more recent times, unfurled their colors side our own on the slopes of Alma. In the principal entrance is the Triumphant Battery, composed of trophies taken in battle from the Austrian, Russian, Prussian, Dutch, and other nations; cannon and howitzers, too. My hope that their sincerity: let us charity. Over the port-work is now done for ever. To which we go of the chancel of St. Louis, in. Leon the now enter, is placed a statue of Napoleon the First; from the roof idly hang many tattered and tattered flags,—but only a tinge in comparison to what was displayed there two nights before the Allies entered Paris in 1814; next day they were all committed to the flames. This one with a double eagle some few years ago fluttered in the breeze over Sebastopol, while the white one opposite was taken when the Malakhoff fell; and, toll it not at Chelsea or the Horse Guards, two union jacks are paraded among that host of captured banners. Many of the paladins of Franco slumber beneath, among others Turenno, Lanner, and Jourdan, while the hearts of Vauban and Kleber, no longer pregnant with the fire of battle, here find an asylum; a priest lingers on the altar removing the candles, and before it an old soldier "keeps watch and ward." Retracing our steps we wander through the kitchen, dining hall, library, and other rooms, interesting to the student, the antiquarian, and the curious. The bullet that killed Turenno is there, and a couple of torches that the illustrious Marshal had used in one of his campaigns. On the walls hang portraits of many of those men whose names will long live in the history of France, in the story of her battles and sieges—not the least among them the brave but unfortunate Ney. Entrance to the dome from behind the altar is denied to visitors, consequently we wend our way to the Place Vauban and following the crowd, find ourselves under the dome at the tomb of Napoleon. The throng of visitors is very great, and as everybody talks in whispers a hollow murmur echoes through the building. The sarcophagus in the crypt is of redish granite, from Finland, and weighs 135,000 pounds. Round the sides are 12 majestic figures, by Pradier, representing as many victories of the Emperor, while 60 flags resting on the floor testify to the valour of the French army. Right and left of the entrance to the crypt repose the remains of Duroc and Bortrand, silent sentinels over their master's tomb—fit resting-places for such men. Over the door is the well known extracts from the Emperor's will—"I desire that my ashes may repose on the banks of the Seine, in the midst of that people of France whom I have loved so well." On

the right, entering from the Place Vauban is the tomb of Prince Jerome Napoleon, composed of black marble.

H. M. S. "AURORA."

This fine frigate is not the first British man of war that wintered in Quebec. After the capture of Quebec in 1759, the fleet was ordered to return to England, and as early as the 10th October several of the ships dropped down to Coudro. On the 13th, Admiral Saunders, with the remainder of the fleet, weighed anchor, and saluting the garrison with twenty-one guns, which were returned by the land batteries, also dropped down to Coudro, to take the first favorable wind. He, however, left to winter in Quebec the *Racehorse*, of 20 guns, Capt. Miller, and the *Porcupine*, 18 guns, Capt. McCartney. On the 22nd November, the French fleet, which had lain all summer near Three Rivers, came down in sight of the town. On the 24th they attempted to pass, between eleven and twelve at night, and the night being exceedingly dark the most of them succeeded; but according to Leut. Fraser, four were driven ashore by the fires of the batteries. Capt. Knox, however, in his "Journal," says all escaped but one, and recites a most tragical event which occurred in connection with this one. On the morning of the 25th, Capt. Miller, with his Lieutenant, and between thirty and forty men of the *Racehorse*, went to board the French ship, which had been driven on the South shore, and abandoned; but a train of powder had been lain communicating with the powder room, and a slow match placed in the cabin fire place; the vessel blew up, killing instantaneously most of the boarding party. A *chilant* ventured on board soon after the explosion and discovered Capt. Miller, his Lieutenant, and two seamen lying in great agony. Procuring assistance, he carried these and six or seven others, whom he afterwards escorted, to his own house, where they were treated very kindly, and information was sent to the Governor, who caused them to be removed to the Ursuline Convent. Capt. Miller died on the 30th November, and the Lieutenant on the 1st December, and were buried with military honors. The garrison suffered severely during the winter, being totally unused and unprepared for such a climate, and no less than six hundred and eight two died between the 18th September, 1759, and 24th April, 1760; strange to say, the five hundred and sixty-nine women of the regiments were reported well during the whole winter. Knox says that a violent storm took place about the 17th April, which broke up the ice, and Fraser informs us that about the 23rd or 24th the ice came down the river in great sheets. Preparations were now made for launching the sloops-of-war, and about two o'clock a. m., of the 27th, the watch on board the *Racehorse*, still in dock, hearing a noise of distress in the river, informed Capt. McCartney, who sent out a boat, which rescued a French soldier, who had been cast away. From him information was obtained that Levis, with 12,000 men, was within 20 miles of the city, and that the French fleet of several frigates, armed sloops, etc., was coming down to the *Foulan* at Sillery. On the 1st May, the *Racehorse* sailed for Louisburg and thence on, to hasten up the fleet and about eleven a. m., of the 9th, the *Leostaff* frigate, Capt. De la, anchored opposite the city, bringing the joyful intelligence of the approach of the rest of the squadron; and on the evening of the 16th, the *Vau-*

guard, Commodore Swanton, the *Diana* frigate, Captain Schomborg, also arrived; and on the following morning, in conjunction with the *Leostaff*, proceeded to attack two French frigates which were at anchor above Capo Diamond. These were attacked and destroyed; but after all was over the *Leostaff* ran on a rock, immediately sunk, and was entirely lost. That night Levis raised the siege of Quebec, leaving behind all his art tillery, camp equipage and baggage, and the garrison found themselves entirely freed of every disagreeable neighbors.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

FOREIGN MILITARY ITEMS.

A great many northern soldiers were captured by ladies in the South, and still refuse to be exchanged.

BIRTHDAY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—On the 9th inst. his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales entered on his twenty-seventh year.

GAMBALDI's followers, according to the telegrams, are an extraordinary set of individuals. We learn that they went into action only one thousand strong, and yet eight hundred of them were killed, and two thousand taken prisoners by the enemy!

Paris is said to be overrun with Yankee inventors who have gone there to persuade the French Emperor of the wonderful performances their new discoveries in the art of gun-making are capable of. A correspondent remarks that "it is astonishing how many people there are anxious to save the French from being annihilated by the Prussians."

A good story is told of General Sherman. During his stay in Savannah, after his march to the sea, he sat at his dinner table when a lady complained of the devastation of his army. "Madame," said the General looking across the table with a peculiar expression, "what I have done in Georgia is nothing to what I shall do in South Carolina. Madam, if a crow flies over my track in South Carolina, he will have to take his rations with him."

Several Fenian prisoners tried before the Special Commission at Manchester, for the murder of the Police Sergeant, Brett, have been found guilty, and have been sentenced to be hanged. The names of the principal culprits are Allen, Gould, and Larkie, who will certainly suffer. The government is at length determined to make an example. Hitherto its leniency has been misplaced; and England is becoming too hot for Irish Fennegans. It is understood that the Femans Kelly and Deasey have succeeded in escaping to New York.

AWFUL SLAUGHTER OF AMERICAN TROOPS BY THE INDIANS!—San Francisco, Oct. 20, 1867. A telegram from Jacksonville, Oregon, states that the military express had arrived from Fort Kismath, bringing the news that Gen. Crook was defeated, October 17th, near Goose Lake valley, by the Pint and Pitt River Indians. The fight lasted two days, and Gen. Crook was compelled to retire. His loss was 22 men killed and twenty wounded. Among the former was Lieutenant Manigan. It is thought that twenty Indians were killed, but it is difficult to ascertain their actual loss. Gen. Crook is supposed to be at the upper end of Goose Lake valley awaiting reinforcements.—*N. Y. Herald*.

Edward Thornton, C. B., the expected new minister at Washington is a son of a gentleman who was also connected with the diplomatic service, and upon whom the King of Portugal conferred the title of Count Cassilhas for three lives; and George the 4th sanctioned its adoption with the usual condition that it should not be borne in the United Kingdom. If our Republican neighbors do not like having a plain "Mr." as the representative of Great Britain at Washington they can bestow upon Mr. Thornton this honorary title of Count, to which he is really entitled while in a foreign country.

An assistant engineer of the United States navy has been courtmartialled for using disrespectful language in reference to the President. It seems that in some discussion with his brother officers, who were very strong in their language against Congress, this person had said that Johnson "had violated his pledge to the people and ought to be impeached." Of course the words were reported, and hence the trial. The sentence was that he should be suspended from rank and duty for a year. Secretary Wells has confirmed the sentence, in doing which he tells all whom it may concern, that it is a laudable one, and that officers in the navy have no right to express their political opinions.

The latest Parisian duel was fought between Prince Achille Murat and the Marquis de Rouge. The Marquis was slightly wounded in the arm. The cause of the duel has been the subject of much gossip. It appears that a gallant officer, whose refusal to grant leave of absence to a gallant and noble subaltern was overruled by a very high authority, wrote a letter, strictly confidential, to one of the combatants, in which he said the service was going to the dogs, and added other things not meant for any eye but his correspondent. Somehow the letter was lost or mislaid, and fell into the hands of a third person, who showed it, or reported its contents to a very exalted person. Hence the duel, which it is said is to be followed by another. *On dit*, that the exalted person to whom the letter was shown, merely observed: "He makes me pay very dearly for the favor I have shown him." *The Figaro* published an account of the affair without mentioning names, and its article was no doubt considered as rendering a *recontre* inevitable.

**NEW WEAPONS.**—The Vienna artillery committee, in presence of the Archdukes William and Rognier, as well as the Minister of War and a large number of officers, has just made the *mitrailleuse*, invented by M. M. Montigny and Christoph, of Brussels. This weapon is composed of thirty one steel barrels placed in a common tube. The apparatus opens behind and receives thirty-one cartridges which, by means of a piece of mechanism, enter the barrels. The thirty-one shots are fired successively, and the whole operation only takes thirty or forty seconds. The experiments were not successful; many of the shots missed fire, and very few went straight. The *mitrailleuse* appears very inferior to the cannon on the Gatling system (American). The latter fires 100 to 120 shots a minute, and the former only sixty to seventy. Messrs. Gatling, moreover, have much improved their cannon, and before long are going to submit to the Austrian Government a ten-barrelled revolver cannon which will fire 300 shots a minute.

### CANADIAN MILITARY NEWS.

The citadel of Quebec is deemed impregnable. It has now over eighty guns mounted and many others on hand. It is supplied with seven years' provisions for five thousand men.

Quebec is pretty well prepared for a siege just now. Eighty heavy guns have lately been mounted, and there is seven years' provisions for five thousand men within the fortress at the present time.

Another craft of blockade running notoriety, known as the "Let-Her-Be," has been purchased by parties in this Province, with the design of placing her on some route on Lake Ontario.

**MILITARY STORES.**—The *Times* of the 23rd says:—The military store department in Woolwich Arsenal was engaged yesterday and Sunday in shipping at Gravesend, on board the steamship *St. Lawrence*, 400 tons of ammunition, contained in upwards of 13,000 barrels, for transport to Quebec and Montreal.

**MILITARY FUNERAL.**—Staff-Sergeant James Mulholland, of the Queen's own Rifles died Nov. the 8th of inflammation of the lungs. He served with the battalion at Ridgeway, and was universally respected by his comrades. His remains were buried with military honors.—*Toronto Telegraph*.

**DEATH OF CAPTAIN SHERRINGHAM, 16th REGIMENT.**—Many of our citizens who had the pleasure of knowing Captain Sherringham, of the 15th Regiment, who was stationed here with that corps, for many months, will be pained to learn that he died in Barbadoes on the 17th of October. A few days after his arrival there to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, he was taken down with a malignant fever peculiar to that region, and died after a short illness. A private letter says: "The death of this promising and popular officer has cast a gloom over the entire garrison." Captain Sherringham was well known in this city, and his many friends and acquaintances here will be pained to hear of his sudden demise.—*Hamilton Times*.

**CONCERT 5TH BATT. G. T. VOLUNTEERS.**—The concert given by the Grand Trunk Volunteers on Wednesday evening the 6th inst. under the patronage of the officers, was a decided success, the music hall being well filled with an appreciative audience, who appeared highly delighted with the performance. The amateurs who took the part of vocalists in the entertainment, acquitted themselves most creditably, and fully merited the applause bestowed by the large audience. The Volunteer band—which we have remarked before is one of the best in Ontario—performed the part of the programme assigned to them admirably, and at the conclusion of each piece were heartily *encored*. Miss Filgiano's accompaniments on the piano were executed with much taste and greatly admired. After the conclusion of the concert the floor was cleared, and quite a large portion of the audience remained for the dancing, which was kept up to an early hour to the music of the string band of the Volunteer Battalion, and all dispersed highly gratified at the pleasure afforded them. We are glad to hear that a very nice sum has been added to the Band fund, for which purpose the concert was projected.—*Brantford Courier*.

**CHALLENGE.**—Dr. Allen, Mayor of Cornwall, offers to back the St. Regis Lacrosse players against any other club in Canada, Indian or white, for \$100 a side, or a gold medal and flags of value to that amount. The game to be played at Cornwall—twelve players a side.

**RED TAPISM.**—Russell in his work on Canada tells two well known old stories about red tapeism in Canada, which the *Montreal Gazette* caps with another known perhaps to very many of our readers:—During the war of 1812 the Admiralty government gave orders for the construction of several frigates for service on Lake Ontario, and forwarded the outfits from the dockyards at home. Anchors, cables, capstans, even "spars" &c., came duly to hand, and with them several large iron tanks for the fresh water required during a lengthy cruise! The shipwrights stared very hard when the bulky coffers were dumped in the Kingston Dockyard, then the Portsmouth of Western Canada, and very sensibly concluded not to hoist them on board. The tars of lamented Captain Barclay's fleet got along very well without them, and, nevertheless managed to find plenty of fresh water.

**EMPLOYMENT OF VOLUNTEERS TO QUELL RIOTS.**—In connection with the Volunteer Cavalry display at the Court House on the occasion of the late strike of ship carpenters in Quebec, the subjoined circular, from the war Office, may prove of interest. Grave doubts were expressed at the time, by many people, as to the propriety of calling out mere bodies of armed citizens to act against parties who might prove to be their own unarmed neighbors, and toward whom they might be either friendly or the reverse, as the case turned out. The judiciousness of calling on citizen soldiers in garrison cities like Quebec and Montreal (where regular troops are always available), to act in the maintenance of civil authority, has become a frequent question of discussion of late. The following Memorandum, dated "War Office, Oct. 10th," will probably govern the action of the authorities in future, should the necessity for military intervention in civil affairs ever again unhappily arise here: "Her Majesty's subjects are bound, in case of the existence of riots, to use all reasonable endeavors, according to the necessity of the occasion, to suppress and quell such riots; and members of the Volunteer forces are not exempted from this general obligation, and they may, with all other her Majesty's subjects, be required by the civil authority to act as special constables for such purposes; but they must not, when so acting, appear in military dress. The civil authority is not in any case entitled to call upon or order volunteers to act as a military body in the preservation of peace. In case of riots and disturbances not amounting to insurrection, and not having for their object the commission of felonious acts, or the subversion of the civil government, special constables, whether members of the Volunteer forces or not, should be armed with the ordinary constables' staff. In cases of serious and dangerous riots and disturbances, the civil authority may require her Majesty's subjects generally, including members of the Volunteer forces, to arm themselves with, and use other weapons suitable in the occasion, and such other weapon may be used accordingly by members of the Volunteer force, according to the necessity of the occasion."—*Quebec Chronicle*.

RIFLE MATCHES.

**BATTALION RIFLE MATCH.**—On Tuesday 5th inst. the Rifle Match of the 49th Battalion took place at the range in the west end of the town. The day was stormy and very unfavorable, but as so many had come from a distance, all the companies being represented except those of Castleton Campbellford it was thought best not to postpone it. There was forty-seven entries. The following is the score made by the winners:

NAME.	COMPANY.	POINTS.	TOTAL.
Sergt. Ruttan,	No. 1.	3303244	—19
Corpl. Delaney,	" 2.	2033420	—14
Private Pringle,	" 4.	2330320	—13
" Carter,	" 7.	4030303	—13
" Peterkin,	" 4.	0002244	—12
Gunn,	Art.	2003222	—11
Surg. Pringle		3002203	—10
Private Bull,	No. 9.	3223000	—10

—*Cobourg Sentinel.*

**RIFLE MATCH.**—The return match between H. M. 29th Regiment and the Independent Infantry, came off yesterday afternoon at the ranges of the Victoria Rifle Club, and resulted in a second victory for the Independent Infantry, they being the winners by 72 points. The following are the scores of the respective sides:

	H. M. REGIMENT.			
	200y.	400y.	600y.	Total.
Maj. Middleton	11	9	3	23
Capt. Berkeley	13	14	8	35
" Simpson	9	17	7	33
" Phipps	10	12	6	28
Lieut. Carrington	9	10	15	34
Col. Sgt. Fountain	14	14	12	40
Sergt. Colo	12	13	8	33
Corp. Houghton	15	12	0	27
" Evans	7	6	0	13
Privt. Wilkinson	11	12	6	29
<b>Total</b>				<b>295</b>

INDEPENDENT INFANTRY.				
Capt. Macklecan	14	16	11	41
Ensign Adam	13	13	7	33
Privt. Farmer	16	15	11	43
" Murray	11	17	15	43
" Freeborn	11	15	12	38
" Nicholson	14	16	7	37
" Mason	74	12	9	35
" Murison	12	13	7	33
" Mundie	10	13	6	32
" Scott	14	14	4	32
<b>Total</b>				<b>367</b>

The day was very favorable as to temperature and light, but the wind blew very fresh up and across the ranges, and increased considerably about the time the firing commenced at 600 yards, coming in gusts and making it very difficult to score at this range. The shooting on both sides was very good, all circumstances considered. The Independent Infantry have many of them had the advantage of more practice, and knew the ranges better than their opponents, but with equal advantages the latter would give them a hard rub. H. M. 29th Regiment stand near the top of the list in the target practice returns of the British army, and are no mean competitors to meet. They need not be ashamed at being beaten by our Marksmen, for they make a formidable team, and have hitherto proved victors over all comers. In connection with the match, we append the score of Lieut. Smart, who arrived upon the ground after squads had been made up, and

being the eleventh man, fired against an imaginary number eleven on the other side:  
200y. 400y. 600y.  
Lieut. Smart. 11 15 14 40  
—*Hamilton Spectator.*

BOWMORE INFANTRY COMPANY.

The Annual Shooting Match of this Company took place on the 30th ult., at the farm of Mr. Blair, when an excellent range was obtained. The first Prize was a Rifle presented by Capt. Gamon, with a second Prize of \$10, presented by Lieut. McMillan, open to the Bowmore Company. 200 and 300 yards, 3 rounds each.

Private Hawes, 4.4.3. 0.4.3—18  
" J. Young, 3.4.4. 3.0.4.—18  
This tie was won by Private Hawes, who received the Rifle, and Private Young the \$10. There were 37 competitors.

The second match was \$20, presented by the Township Council, Open to all Volunteer Companies, 7 from each. 200 and 300 yards, 5 rounds at each.

The Bowmore Co. succeeded in carrying off the prize by a score of 176. The other two companies scored as follows:—Collingwood Garrison Battery 173. Collingwood Infantry Co. 143.

Sweepstakes open to all comers, any rifle, two hundred yards, three rounds, Entrance 25cts. with \$5 added by Capt. Gamon. For this there were 33 entries and the following made scores of 10 and upwards:—

Privt. Benway,	433 10	Pt. Curtis,	434 11
" Clarke,	433 10	" Venevry,	433 10
Lieut. McMillan,	343 10	Cpt. Bligh,	434 11
Civilian Masten,	343 10	Pt. Hawes,	344 11

The three shot off as follows—Private Curtis, 42-6; Captain Bligh, 33-6; Private S. Hawes, 34-7. Private Hawes, winning. For one half the entrance money was won by Private Curtis, after 4 ties with Capt. Bligh  
Private Curtis, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4.  
Captain Bligh, 4, 3, 2, 4, 3.

The day was very fine and the shooting, as well be seen above, excellent. Dinner for the Bowmore Company was provided by the Capt. after which the fine Company was inspected by Lt. Col. Dennis, Brigade Major, and Lt. Col. Stephens, 35th Battalion, and complimentary otheir appearance and discipline.

In conclusion we cannot but ask the Township Council to provide the Bowmore Company with an Iron Target, and to clean up the front of the Drill Shed, it is too much to expect the officers of the Company to do everything, to give their money with an unsparing hand, besides devoting so much time and attention to the drill and internal economy of the Company.—*Collingwood Enterprise.*

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,  
Ottawa, 15th November, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No 1

The General Order No. 1, of the 8th inst., is cancelled, and the following is now substituted therefor.

The price of the Snider Enfield Bull Ammunition, extra for practice, is \$12.00 per 500 rounds, and not less than that quantity will be sold. Applications for the purchase thereof, must be made direct to the Militia Department in the usual way.

No. 2.

10th Battalion "Royal Regiment of Toronto Volunteers."

The Christian names of Ensign Ramsay, are "William John," and not as was heretofore stated.

15th Battalion of Infantry, Belleville.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Frederick L. Bogart, Gentleman, M. S., vice Jellett, resigned.

21st Battalion "The Richelieu Light Infantry," No. 2 Company, St. Johns.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Eduard Lefavre, Gentleman, vice Fletcher, promoted.

No. 3 Company, St. Johns.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Damaso Carreau, Gentleman, vice Drolet, promoted.

47th "Frontenac," Battalion of Infantry No. 1 Company, Milburn.

To be Captain, (temporary):

John Spooner, Esq., M. S., vice Langwith, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Ensign Samuel Hamilton, M. S., vice Shannon, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 7 Company Harrowsmith.

Acting Captain Elizabeth Joyner, having obtained a 2nd class Military School Certificate, is now confirmed in his rank temporarily from the 24th October last.

52nd "Bedford" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major:

Hezekiah Luke Robinson, Esquire.

Ottawa Provisional Battalion.

No. 3 Company, Buckingham.

This Company having become disorganised is now removed from the list of the Volunteer Militia.

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

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

Canada.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

For the week ending Saturday, 16th Nov., we have received as follows:

Hamilton—J. Y. B., \$2; J. S. G., \$1; H. C. S., \$1; Sergt. Maj. B. Brantford—T. B., \$1; Sergt. J. G. \$1; H. F., \$2; J. C., \$2; R. W., \$1. Toronto—N. H., \$2. Montreal—F. G., \$2.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The debate on address still continues. Nothing of interest to the volunteers has transpired except that every member who addressed the House acknowledged or urged the necessity of a new and comprehensive Militia Law. So that we may confidently expect that a great and beneficial change in our military system will be inaugurated before the close of the next session.

SEMI-ANNUAL INSPECTIONS.

Lieut. Col. Jackson, Brigade Major, No. 1 District, will inspect the Volunteer Companies at the following stations, during the present week, viz:—

- Almonte—Monday, 18th Nov. at 8. P.M.
- Fitzroy—Tuesday 19th " " 2.30 "
- Pakenham— " " " 7. "
- Carleton Place— Wed. 20th " 2. "
- Smith's Falls— " " " 7.30. "
- Millar's Corners Sat. " 23rd 10 A.M.

THIR FIRST FRUITS

"Bank of Montreal,  
 "MONTREAL, 12 Nov. 1867  
 "To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW,  
 "Ottawa.  
 "Please send no more Nos. of your paper to me.  
 "Yours,  
 "SAMUEL GREEN."

The above was received by us on Wednesday last. It speaks for itself we admire Mr. Green's brevity, but deplore his truculence.

The following from the *Volunteer Service Gazette* (Eng.) will apply equally well to some Canadian Rifle Matches.—"A short time ago the *Morning Star*, in its *Volunteer Week*, had some excellent remarks on the foolish so-called "sensationalism" which is creeping into prize shooting. There cannot be too much fun, but we protest against rifle shooting being made an excuse for childish folly, either on the part of prize donors or winners. A bottle or pickles and a black draught, a goose and a gridiron, are combinations of gifts which committees should have the strength of mind to refuse. We observe, also, a report of a match "on the principle of a donkey race," in which it would appear that the rifles were shuffled before being issued to the competitors. Such proceedings are neither dignified nor profitable."

OBITUARY.—We regret to have to record the death of Gunner Ford, of No. 1 Battery of the Ottawa Provisional Brigade of Garrison Artillery. Gunner Ford was an active member of this Battery since 1862, and his death is the result of a long and painful illness contracted on frontier service last year. We regret to learn that he leaves behind him a wife and three children, without means of support. His remains were interred with military honors by the Brigade, in which he was long known and esteemed, on Friday last, and were followed to the grave by a large number of his fellow citizens.

CIVIL SERVICE RIFLE TOURNAMENT.

On Saturday week the ceremony of presenting the prizes to the successful competitors in the recent Rifle Tournament of the Civil Service Regiment, took place above the steps before the main entrance to the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa. His Excellency Lord Monck having agreed to be present at the ceremony, and Lady Monck having consented to distribute the prize, a *marquee* for the accommodation of the Vice-Royal party was erected on the raised terrace at the west end of the square in front of the central tower of the main building. In front and a little to the left of the *marquee* was placed a table on which the various prizes were displayed, many of which were very handsome and were greatly admired by those who had an opportunity of inspecting them. A considerable portion about the *marquee* had been railed in for the accommodation of those who had been favored with cards of invitation to be present at the ceremony, and within which we noticed several members of both Houses of the Legislature and a number of the leading citizens of Ottawa and their families. The hour of distribution was announced for half-past two, and shortly before that time a guard of honor, furnished by the Rifle Brigade and headed by the fine band of the regiment, arrived on the ground and took up their position in the rear of the enclosure. The various companies of the Civil Service Rifle Regiment had meanwhile been assembled at their respective parade grounds and afterwards formed up in three sides of a hollow square on the lower ground in front of the terrace. Precisely at the hour announced the Vice Royal party entered the grounds and approached the *marquee* by the central platform, the steps from which and the dais, had been carpeted for the occasion.

His Excellency the Governor General was accompanied by Lady Monck, the Hon. Miss Monck, Lt.-Col. Irvine, A. D. C., Lt.-Col. Duchesney, P. A. D. C. Col. Monck, Milit'y. Sec., and Lt.-Col. Bernard, and were met on the platform by Lady Macdonald and Lady Hay, the Minister of Militia, the Adjutant General, His Honor Judge Armstrong, Brigade Major Jackson, Lt.-Col. Wily, Major Howell, M. P. Bellville, Col. Crawford, Brockville, Capt. Smythe, 109th Regt. and others. The party was received by the troops with presented arms, the band playing God Save the Queen.

The regiment having been called to attention, the prizes were distributed to the winners by Lady Monck, in person, each recipient being in turn called from the ranks to receive his rewards from her ladyship's hands.

The ceremony being concluded, the Governor General and party retired from the ground, the band playing the National Anthem and the troops saluting as on his arrival, and the remainder of the spectators rapidly dispersed.

OFFICERS' MATCH.

- 1st prize—Silver, plated Silver Cup, Desbarats.
- 2nd do 1 doz. plated dessert knives & forks, Lt. Walsh.
- 3rd do A rifleman's telescope, Maj. Anderson.
- 4th do A pair of green & gold china vases, Capt. White.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' MATCH.

- 1st prizes—Silver-plated Coffee Urn, Sergeant Harvey.
- 2nd do A Meerschaum Pipe and stem, Sergeant Parrot.
- 3rd do Crystal & silver Sardine Case, Lt. Corp'l Morgan.
- 4th do Silver Penell case & gold pen Lt. Corp'l Stevenson.
- 5th do Bread Knife and Platter, Sergt. Pellant.
- 6th do A cut glass Inkstand, Sergt. Powell.

BUGLER'S MATCH.

- 1st prize—A Dressing Case, Bugler Lane.
- 2nd do A Writing Desk, do Begg.

PRIVATE'S MATCH.

- 1st prize—Patent lever Silver Watch, Pvt Bough.
- 2nd do silver-plated Inkstand, do Yeomans.
- 3rd do Meerschaum Pipe and stem, do Deslaurlers.
- 4th do Turquoise and gold Plo, do Ernst.
- 5th do Plated Beer Mug, do Lurose.
- 6th do A sporting Knife, do Lyonnals.
- 7th do Plated Cruet Stand, do Cross.
- 8th do A drinking Flask, do Bureau.

COMPANY MATCH.

- 1st prize—A silver Cup, No. 6 Co., Capt. White.
- 2nd do A plated Ice Pitcher, do do

REGIMENTAL MATCH.

- 1st prize—Her Majesty's Minister's prize, Lt. Col. XIV. Clock, Maj. Anderson.
- 2nd do The Minister of Militia's prize—a French Clock, Capt. White.
- 3rd do The Field Officers' prize—Gypsy Camp Kettle, Sergt. Powell.
- 4th do The Dpty. Adjt. General's prize—Dressing Case, Sergt. Harvey.
- 5th do Quartermaster's prize—Two elegant Berks-shires, Pvt. Cross.
- 6th do Lieut. Walsh's prize—Howard breech loading Rifle, Lieut. Hay.
- 7th do Mr. Leslie's prize—an Ivory Opera Glass, Pvt. Berry.
- 8th do Capt. Wolfe's prize—A Gold Penell Case, Lieut. Walsh.
- 9th do Mr. Witches' prize Tofgmeir's Ponty Book, Pvt. Killaly.
- 10th do Sergt. Wolfe's prize—Gold Charan, Pvt. Deslaurlers.
- Lady Macdonald's prize—silver Salt Cellars, Captain White.

CONSOLATION MATCH.

For highest score in any one match, not a winner—a Palmer Rifle, Col. Sergt. Benjamin.  
 For highest aggregate score in whole match—a revolver, Major Anderson.  
 For the highest number of individual points steady firing; and without a miss; Capt. Bough's prize—a compass, Sergt. Pellant.

THE SEPTEMBER CONVENTION.

It may be interesting at this juncture of affairs in Italy, now that France insists on the fulfilment of this celebrated Convention and Victor Emmanuel appeal to his subjects to fulfil it, that its provisions should be recalled. They are as follows:

Art. 1. Italy binds herself not to attack the actual territory of the Holy Father, and to prevent even by force every attack coming from the interior against the said territory.

Art. 2. France will withdraw her troops from the Pontifical States by degrees, and in proportion as the army of the Holy Father shall be organized. The evacuation shall nevertheless be complete within the period of two years.

Art. 3. The Italian government will make no complaint against the organization of a Papal army composed even of foreign [Roman] Catholic volunteers, sufficient to maintain the authority of the Holy Father and tranquility both in the interior and on the frontier of the States, provided that this force shall not become a means of attack against the Italian government.

Art. 4. Italy declares herself ready to enter into an arrangement to charge herself with a proportionate part of the debt of the former States of the Church.



**THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW**

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**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 may reach us in time for publication.

**CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!**

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

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

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

**OTTAWA SUBSCRIBERS TO****"THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW"**

Are respectfully informed that arrangements have been made with Mr. DAVID FULTON, News Agent, 37 Rideau Street—who is our sole Agent for the city—for the delivery hereafter of their copies of the REVIEW, at their residences or offices, instead of through the Post-office, as formerly. It is hoped this arrangement will insure the regular delivery of the paper, and consequently do away with all complaints in that respect.

Ottawa, Nov. 18, 1867.

GEO. MOSS.

**"DOMINION" NEWS DEPOT!**

MILES' OLD STAND, 37 RIDEAU STREET,  
OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

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

**AMERICAN:**

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

**ENGLISH:**

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

**CANADIAN:**

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

STATIONERY ALWAYS ON HAND.

HOUSER & FULTON.

Ottawa, Nov. 18, 1867.

**The Volunteer Review,**

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1867.

**CHALLENGE.**

Capt STOKES, of Lacolle, Province of Quebec, the inventor of the Stoakes Breech-loader, of which we gave a description last summer, writes us as follows:

"While Ottawa is becoming celebrated for its Rifle Tournaments, as well as for the facility with which it produces crack shots to be sent to Wimbledon, allow me to state that our small village is somewhat ambitious in the same line, and so far as scoring is concerned has nothing to blush at. Our annual match took place on the 22nd of October, and the scoring was respectable considering the unfavorableness of the day. I think the score of Corporal Fosburg, of my Company, at the Waterloo (Eastern Townships) Tournament, has not been equalled in the Province. In the last number of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW you gave his score in one class only. In the previous match, open to all comers, five shots at 400 yards, he made all "bull's eyes." This, with the nine "bull's eyes" and centre in ten rounds, made by him in the match published by you, makes fourteen "bull's eyes" and one centre with fifteen rounds! I also observe in your last issue a report of a contest between the Snider and Henry Rifles, in which the Snider was victorious. Has the gentleman who won on that occasion, or any other person in Ottawa or elsewhere sufficient abiding confidence in the Snider-Enfield to back it for a small amount (say \$100 or less) against a Lacolle Rifle, to fire a hundred rounds, the cartridges to be taken from a table? If so, it will give me great pleasure to meet him in Ottawa on any day hereafter agreed upon.

"Very truly yours,

"J. T. STOKES.

"Lacolle, Nov. 5th, 1867."

We have great pleasure in laying the above challenge before our readers. Capt. Stokes, a gentleman of singular mechanical ability, has invented the arm which he is willing to back against the Snider Canadian inventions do not, as a general thing, receive that amount of support which native ingenuity should from a people who are desirous of fostering and developing native genius. We should like to see this challenge accepted by some of our crack shots who are such admirers of the Snider, and who have done such great execution with it at late tourna-

ments. It is the intention of Capt. Stokes to open an establishment for the conversion of rifles and shot guns into breech-loaders, and he proposes to do this as well and much cheaper than it can be done by sending to England. Captain Stokes deserves, and we hope will receive, the support of the Canadian public; and in the meantime we expect to receive an answer to his challenge from some of the numerous marksmen of the country.

**"STANDING ORDERS."**

An officer of the 37th (Haldimand) Battalion has placed in our hands a little book, which, when shown to the Adjutant General met with his approval, and which must be of great service to the members of that corps. It contains the "Standing Orders" of the Battalion, and was compiled by Major Thos. C. Scoble. To Volunteers especially, a work of this kind must be of infinite service, as it contains all the information necessary for conducting the interior economy of companies and Battalions. In a simple and concise manner it shows the duties and requirements of an organized Battalion, the routine of discipline and the proper mode of conducting the regular business incidental to the service. It also contains all the forms required for the various "reports" and "states," and places in the most convenient shape all the information required by the different ranks for the execution of their several duties. It would be an excellent thing for each Battalion of Militia and Volunteers, to have a supply of Standing Orders similar to this for the instruction and information of the officers and non-commissioned officers; the cost would be very trifling while the benefits which would accrue from the possession of a hand-book like this would make it invaluable to all ranks of the force. As our Militia and Volunteer forces are placed in such a position that at any moment they may be required to take the field, it is highly requisite that they should be placed in possession of a work which, like this, will at once give them a proper idea of their duties, in the usual routine of service. Colonels or commanding officers of Battalions favoring us with their orders will be supplied with copies of the work at a price which will be low enough to place it in the hands of each man under their respective commands.

**VOLUNTEER VICTIMS.**

It has been our unpleasant duty, on more than one occasion, to advert to the action taken by some of our institutions with regard to young men in their employ serving in the Volunteer force. Another instance has been brought to our notice by the Montreal Daily News, which says:

"We are credibly informed that a member of one of the crack volunteer corps of this city, who lost his situation fifteen months

ago because he accompanied his regiment on frontier service, only succeeded within the last few days in his attempts to obtain re-employment. Fifteen months enforced idleness, and consequent dependence on one's friends, is a pretty heavy penalty to pay for patriotism. We fear this is not an isolated case; but no matter—employer's warehouses have not been sacked, and the country is safe."

Further comment would be useless, but we anticipate for these meanly unpatriotic a retribution well earned and severe.

ORACULAR WRITING.

Some Western Journals have become very conspicuous lately by giving what they pretend is a true synopsis of the forthcoming Militia Bill. The scheme which they oracularly propound does infinite credit to their ingenuity; and their modesty in not claiming the offspring of their genius is only equalled by their generosity in fathering the authorship on the gentleman who has been engaged in framing the measure to whom the whole thing, as they propound it, is refreshingly new. By assuming a tone of superior information these Journals mislead the public in forming an opinion of this new law, which is calculated to do much mischief. It is of paramount importance that a measure which deals with the subject of national defence should be allowed to come before the public with its provisions fairly set forth that no misconception may arise. As this is a vital question and one that will no doubt create a great deal of discussion not only in Parliament but among all classes of our people, and one that needs the most careful consideration, it would betoken more wisdom on the part of these self-inspired prophets if they were to confine themselves to actual probabilities, and not seek to regale the public with phantasies which, however cleverly concocted, cannot but be of a tendency mischievous to the fair consideration of a measure of Militia reform which will combine cheapness with practicability. It is altogether probable that the measure will undergo many modifications before it becomes law, and it would be very foolish to pronounce upon its merits before its nature is known.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

This branch of our Volunteer force has been strangely neglected, and we would be glad to see more attention bestowed upon this very important arm of the service. The great advancement made in the science of war of late years, has made Artillery the most important portion of all armies taking the field, and a thorough acquaintance with its use is absolutely necessary if we wish to have an effective Militia organization. We have a good many Volunteer Companies which are called Artillery, but, if it were not for the name and dress, they might as well be called by any other name. There is something very absurd in a corps bearing the name of Artillery and being supplied with

the dress, accoutrements, etc., appertaining to that arm of the service with the one grand exception of guns. It reminds one of a story told of a worthy Mayor who had ninety and nine good reasons why he did not fire a royal salute for the king, the first of which was he had no guns, and the second no powder; as might be expected His Majesty did not require the remaining reasons. This is exactly the position of the Garrison Artillery companies in the towns of the Dominion where such have been formed. Now as it is a conceded fact that, if we should be called upon to-morrow to defend our country, the foot artillery, as at present organized, would be utterly useless, it is of the greatest importance that this part of the force should be given the means of acquiring a knowledge of the drill and duties of Artillerymen. To further this object we believe it is the intention of the Government to do all in its power to make the Volunteer Artillery as effective as possible. This can only be done by supplying them with guns; for without these they might as well be riflemen, which in fact they are with the exception of dress. On more than one occasion we have published communications on this subject, and we hope soon to see the Volunteer Garrison Artillery placed on such a footing as will no longer leave them an isolated and, for all practical purposes, useless branch of the Volunteer force.

THE DEFENCE OF CANADA.

Amongst "the Curiosities of Literature" may justly be classed a pamphlet dated at Port Hope, 28th October, 1867, entitled "A Letter on the Defence of Canada," to the Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., by D. Bethune, Esq.

Before reviewing the subject matter of this epistle, it may be as well at once to promise, that the writer thereof is neither a soldier in the professional sense of the term, nor has he received a military education—consequently our readers will not be surprised at the extraordinary system of defence advocated, nor at the coolness with which the expressed professional opinions of the late Commander-in-Chief are made to give place to the author's assurance. Starting with the usual introductory preface, the pamphlet states that "much has been said of late respecting the proper mode of defending Canada. A distinguished officer—Sir John Michel—recently in command of Her Majesty's forces in this dominion, has recommended that Montreal, Kingston and Prescott should be immediately fortified—whilst the Grand Route to the sea by the Ottawa and French Rivers should, as soon as possible, be undertaken, giving a backbone of military strength." He then goes on to state that THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW "strongly advocates the opening up of a line of Water Communication from Ottawa to Lake Huron for the transport of troops." After comforting the people of Canada,

through the Premier, with the idea that the Canal will be built in "course of time"—assuming the prophetic to foretell it—the mantle of Mr. Galt appears to have descended on his shoulders, and he gravely informs Sir John that "at present the means of the Dominion will not warrant any such absurd expenditure of money as that vast work will require," and coolly tells him that "as a military work of importance to the defence of the country, I beg to express my entire dissent from the view taken of it by Sir John Michel."

The strategical reasons for this cool piece of effrontery are curious—and they are that—"Canada must be defended "on its frontier"—(an idea about as original as that of the renowned inventor of Jack Knives) "and that the interior line of defence recommended by Sir John Michel and its other advocates cannot be of any use if our frontier be penetrated and held by the enemy between Montreal, Kingston, or even above Kingston." It is also contended that the holding of any of these points would be useless if the enemy took possession of the intervening country—and that if Lake St. Louis or St. Francis were carried in force: "what use would the Ottawa Canal be?" The plan propounded by THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW is scouted, as "so utterly absurd that I am astonished at its recommendation." It is gravely proposed to march troops by the interior ten or twenty miles from the frontier, or carry them "by carriages in Summer or sleighs in Winter, as much easier than by the Ottawa route, in case the communications were obstructed."

Extracts such as these are quite sufficient to stamp the character of the writer with a total ignorance of the common rudiments of Military Science, or any knowledge whatever of the subject on which he addresses the Premier of Canada. Indeed it is hardly worth while controverting such absurd theories, if it were not for one fact which appears prominently amongst the mass of chaff, and that is the hostility displayed towards the advocacy of the Ottawa and Lake Huron navigation.

This gentleman who snubs Sir John Michel and who would defend Canada on the Frontier, has a plan as well as others for that purpose, and it is the construction of the Caughnawaga Canal, which "would not be less than eighty feet wide at the surface of the water, nor less than eleven feet deep." On the East side of this Canal "Earthworks" are to be erected—"say every three miles—surrounded by wide ditches having eight or ten feet water in them—in which earthworks an Ironclad Block House should be erected, say 40 feet by 80, with casemates at the four corners of the Earthworks (also Ironclad) for Infantry, armed with short repeating Rifles to destroy any enemy that might gain an entrance inside the Earthworks, and by having at least two turrets—one at each corner of the work next the canal armed with powerful Armstrong guns.

"In addition to these works a few Ironclad Gunboats could easily prevent the enemy from passing in force to the East side of the Canal during the time navigation is open."

In spite of all this, as it is just possible the enemy might steal across in small numbers during winter, "a high embankment on the East side, formed of earth taken from the Canal, would render that a matter of great difficulty." The winter after all is admitted to be the best defence, but the same system of works is recommended to be erected on the Richelieu to Sorel, and, if properly constructed, they can be defended by less than 200 men against any force that can be brought against them—these works would cost about £7,500 each."

The defence of Montreal, South of the St. Lawrence, is to be by—"a deep and wide ditch from four miles West of the City, at least two miles towards the Richelieu—and eastward at least two miles East of the Island of St. Helens"—the ditch to be filled with water from the Richelieu or Lachine Rapids. Within this ditch a high embankment is to be thrown up and "Ironclad Block Houses erected every mile round the whole work—say ten miles." "In rear of the Block Houses another embankment should be thrown up, and there should be a ditch between the embankments—also a third embankment with a second range of Block Houses ironclad with plates only two inches thick."

The cost is estimated at £150,000—a couple of Gunboats on Lake St. Francis and St. Louis is also indispensable, and it is stated that "about four or five such works between Lachine and the point southeast of Vaudrieul, a distance of some thirteen miles, with the Gunboats properly manned would prevent the enemy crossing Lake St. Louis on the ice." Seven Blockhouses and two Gunboats would be required between Coteau Landing and Cornwall—thence to Prescott, 8 Blockhouses, but it is said these should not be heavily plated; 2-inch plates for the front would be sufficient; the cost is stated at about £3000 each. The whole frontier of the St. Lawrence, Lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair and Huron to Penetanguishine, is to be covered with a series of similar works which the author modestly states at about *One Million Pounds*, which is certainly very moderate if it is considered that the whole frontier from Quebec to Collingwood is covered, a distance, following the coast line, little short of 1000 miles.

The next passage is curious, as showing the author's knowledge: "The cost of the proposed Ottawa Canal to the mouth of French River, on Lake Huron, would not be less than *Forty Millions* of dollars, and when completed would be useless, unless we had the command of Lake Huron for the purpose of sending troops and stores to Toronto from Montreal." It remained for D. Bethune, Esq., to discover the exact

strategetical reasons for which the Ottawa navigation was to have been constructed. But hear him again: "Supposing the cost of the works I have mentioned to be, including earthworks, five times the amount I have named, or *Five Million Pounds*, they would not cost more than one half of what the useless (for defensive purposes) Ottawa Canal would cost, and we should have works that no enemy would think of attacking. The works at Fort Erie and Windsor would command Buffalo and Detroit, so that these large cities would be at the mercy of our guns. Those of Fort Erie would also command the entrance to the Erie Canal and Buffalo Harbour." Listen, O ye Yankees and tremble! Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan tremble! Mr. Seward quake for fear, the great secret has been discovered, and from henceforth ye must hide your diminished heads! But what a pity that D. Bethune, Esq., of Port Hope, made this grand project public, these Yankees are such imitative "cusses" that they will copy the invention to a dead certainty, and it would be as well that the patent was at once secured by Sir John A. Macdonald, for the sole benefit of the New Dominion. A great Military Authority has arisen, or rather grown up spontaneously amongst us, self taught, nay, rather, inspired; the times call for action, and to the men with small reverence for education, science, or experience even, the Adjutant General must not make a slip in his "*Strategy*," or the Port Hope Field Marshal is down upon him heavily, as witness: "It was suggested by the Adjutant General that we should have an entrenched camp at Toronto and London, upon which the militia and our regular troops could fall back. I do not understand whether Colonel Macdougall intended that these entrenched camps should be capable of resisting an enemy of 100,000 or 150,000 men. If so, and they were large enough to contain 25,000 or 30,000 men, they would only be an injury instead of a benefit to us in a defensive point of view, for they would withdraw that large force from important points of defence. If he meant that there should merely be at these camps, barrack accommodation for our troops which might be required at exposed points, then they would be of service; although, *I think*, these barracks should be nearer the probable scene of action—say at Thorold instead of London—and unless these entrenched camps (if intended to resist an attack) were *shell proof*, I fear the men within them would fare badly when attacked by a large artillery force—*shells are rather awkward customers*. But I must not bear too heavily upon our Adjutant General, who doubtless is a very good officer, but not an Engineer, and forbear further remarks upon his recommendation to the Government." The force of impudence is irresistible, but in this case it can go no further, even the Great General Boabidil's method of defeating an enemy's army, pales

before the defence of Canada invented by D. Bethune, Esq., of Port Hope. The only apology that can be offered to the readers of the REVIEW, for the lengthy extracts inflicted on them, is to be found in the cool assurance and amusing simplicity of the writer—it is very evident he has no knowledge of his subject and flounders through the details—*Earthworks, Ironclad Blockhouses, Casemates and Shell proof Camps*—with the ease and grace of a Bull in a China shop.

To refute in detail the system proposed, would be to act as absurdly as the projector, but as assertion is not argument, the general principles which govern the art of strategy, will at once prove its impracticability. The proposition laid down by Mr. Bethune, stripped of its absurdities, is the defence of Canada by a single fortified line on the frontier. The strength of any such line is simply measured by that of its weakest point, and as his scheme provides for no covering army but immures the whole available force with in Earthworks and Ironclad Blockhouses, no two of which could afford each other mutual support, their capture in detail could be calculated to a day. Moreover he proposes no plan for intercommunication between these stations, or with the interior, consequently an enemy had only to select the weakest points which would be above Toronto, above Kingston and about Prescott, and carry the whole simultaneously, meeting with no resistance but from the defenders. The large works at Kingston could be masked and the garrison starved out. The capture of any fortification in existence, even Gibraltar, if once fairly invested, is only a work of time—it must fall—consequently the defence of a country by a single fortified line on the frontier, is absurd. As a question of cost, the project proposed would be the most expensive and least efficient that human ingenuity or stupidity could devise. As an instance, the dimensions of the *Blockhouse* is given as 40 x 80, height not stated, but say 20 feet, the superficial area, without the roof, would be 4,800 square feet. Iron 4 inches thick will weigh 160lbs. to the square foot, and it would require about 40 tons of that material to cover it; the roof has an area of nearly 4000 square feet, for which 30 tons would be required, a total of 70 tons, not taking into account bolts, etc., which weigh half as much more, or in round numbers 100 tons, as much more will be required for casemates and turrets, or a total of 200 tons, which will be cheaply placed in position for £50 sterling per ton, or £10,000 for iron alone. The embankments, structure and guns would cost at least £10,000 more, or that at least £50,000 would be expended on a very ridiculous and useless piece of work, presenting four plain faces, without bastions, re-entrant angles, or any obstacle to resist the direct fire from artillery, and consequently unable to train its own guns advantageously. The turrets at the angles are sheer nonsense, and would be worse than useless. Mr. Bethune says these could be

built for £7,500 each, and that the series at Montreal could be defended by 8 or 10,000 men against 250,000. As far as the absurdity of the scheme is concerned, the investigation was called for, and it will be necessary to continue the subject of defence of the Dominion in future issues without reference to Mr. Bethune's egotistical folly.

He should be wise enough to take the advice "that the cobbler should stick to his last," and leave military affairs in the hands of those whose professional experience qualifies them for the task of giving counsel thereon.

THE LATE BISHOP STRACHAN.

JOHN STRACHAN, Bishop of Toronto, is dead, aged 89 years. The Right Reverend Prelate departed this life at Toronto on the 1st inst., and has gone to his grave honored by the universal regret and respectful love of the people of Upper Canada. Bishop STRACHAN was essentially a representative man. He represented the struggling and hopeful past—the radiant present—the promising future. He represented the early trials of this community, in the field, and in the forest, in the cabinet, and in the school room. He represented the warfare of man and the warfare of Christianity; and he represented all, well. Honor be to his memory forever. We cannot illustrate better the career of this excellent man than by reproducing the eulogy pronounced upon him some four years since in Colonel Coffin's "Chronicle of the War of 1812," p. 111, 112.

"There is not in Canada a man whose career has been more thoroughly dovetailed into the moral structure of society, in welfare and in sorrow, than that of JOHN, the revered Bishop of Toronto. From a beginning of noble humility, by dint of talent and honest energy, he now adorns the Episcopate. Sixty-four years since, in the grand field of educational labour, he struggled with, and mastered, a rugged soil, which has rendered noble increase. It was his great privilege to have modded the minds and the characters of the men who have since made the country, and who have left on its broad surface the "tower mark" of Sterling. Whatever difference of opinion may have been, at times, entertained as to his course, that course has ever been straightforward, truthful and uncompromising, and at the age of eighty-five, he enjoys, in the lusty winter of his years, the well earned respect and esteem of all classes of men in Canada."

DINNER TO COL. ATCHERLEY, D.A.A.G., AT BROCKVILLE.

The Volunteers and Militia Officers of Brockville entertained Colonel Atcherley, D.A.A.G., at a sumptuous dinner, at Campbell's Hotel, on Thursday evening last, the 14th instant, in commemoration of the second anniversary of his appointment as Commandant of the First Brigade Division. The affair was a great success. We have a full report of the proceedings in type, but are compelled, by want of space, to hold it over until next week.

OPENED OCT—It will be seen by reference to an advertisement in this issue, that a News Depot is to day opened in Rideau street, in Miles' old stand, opposite Messrs. Workman & Co., Ottawa. We are glad to know that enterprise is not wanting to see the great necessity for such an establishment in Lower Town. This want is to be supplied by our enterprising fellow citizen, Mr. D. FULTON, who—in co-operation with the News Depot of his partner, Mr. A. HOSSEY, Centre Town—promises to provide intellectual food for this division of our citizens. The young man who undertakes this much needed branch, we can with confidence recommend to the public. If strict attention to business and a studied correctness in all branches of the "Art preservative of all arts," be a recommendation for attention to business in a new sphere, then we heartily add these to his qualifications. While, with the craft in general, we regret the loss, for a time, of a most accomplished "Typo," we heartily wish him success in his undertaking. For advertisement see page 8.

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.

"Capt. M. D. D." London.—accept our best thanks; the required Nos. go by this mail.

"Lieut. J. W." C. S. R.—The irregularity is altogether owing to the Post Office. By the present No you will see we have made new arrangements for the delivery of the REVIEW, to our subscribers in Ottawa.

"Capt. R. C." Hamburg.—very good and accepted with thanks—would like to hear from you often.

"Capt. H. W. D." Orilla.—We shall do as you desire.

"Lt.-Col. J. S." London.—The paper was sent, and was probably mislaid in the Post Office. We send it with this.

An "Officer" writes us as follows, from Pleasant Hill, Norfolk:

"Several of the companies in this County have gazetted By-laws and they would like information through the Review whether the By-laws are anything more than a dead letter or, whether the commanding officer has the legal right to impose fines and collect the same according to the best of his judgement. Some legal advisers say yes and some say no, and we considered the most prudent way to decide the matter was to submit the question to the Review for information."

As the "Walsingham Volunteer Rifle Company" is now incorporated in the 39th Norfolk Batt. the Bye Laws which formerly governed the company are obsolete; consequently the officer commanding the company has no right to levy any fines whatever other than what are sanctioned by the Militia Act. See par. 24, cap. 3. (27 Vic.) If you wish to have Bye Laws you must make a draft of such for the whole Battalion, and send it to the Adjutant General for approval.

WESTERN DISTRICT RIFLE MATCH.

This long expected match commenced on Tuesday, November 5th, at the Club Ranges. The weather was chilly, windy and rather unfavorable for good shooting. There were over 200 entries for the first match, which was open to Volunteers and Regulars. Almost every Battalion in the District was represented by a number of their best marksmen. The 60th Rifles, which are stationed here, contributed 20, and the 53d about 30 marksmen. The competition was of the keenest description. The Volunteers during the whole of the matches exhibited great steadiness; and although we have two of the best shooting regiments in the service stationed here, we think, on the whole, the firing of the Volunteers was superior to that of the Regulars, as the subjoined score will testify. The best firing in the first match was made by Captain M. D. Dawson, of the 7th Battalion, London, Lieut. Just and Sergt. McManus, of the 60th Rifles, each scoring 32 points in 10 rounds. The tie was shot off at 400 yards, which resulted in favor of Sergeant McManus, after the second round, he scoring a centre, and the former an outer. The following is the list of prizes, with the scores of those who made over 27 points:

1st match, Regulars and Volunteers; Snider Enfields, 200 and 400 yards; 5 shots at each range; entrance fee 25c.

1st prize	.....\$15
2nd "	.....12
3rd "	.....9
4th "	.....7
5th " P. Cook's prize (boots) value	.....5
6th " Atkinson & Co's. (Concertina)	.....4
7th " Cooper's prize. (Album)	.....2

	200	400	T'l.
Capt M D Dawson	15	17	32
Sergt McManus, 60th	15	17	32
Private H Smith, Eramosa	13	18	31
" A Hill, 60th	16	15	31
" H Bevins, 26th Batt	14	16	30
" J Coyle 60th	12	18	30
Sergt M J Wright, Goderich	15	15	30
Lieut R Skimmings "	17	13	30
Corp McDonald, Eramosa	13	17	30
Chas Heath, Guolph	13	17	30
Corp Cliff, 60th	13	16	29
Asst Adj Chinner, Woodstock	14	15	29
Pt C Hav. G T Bat St Mary's	14	14	28
Sergt Madows, 60th	13	15	28
" Si Jey "	12	16	28
" B amble "	11	17	28
Pte Quirk, "	13	15	28
" J Kent, "	12	16	28
Sergt Coombs, 7th Batt	13	15	28
" Nadin, 60th	11	17	28
Corp Hale, Widder	15	13	18
Pt Saunders, 60th	12	15	27
Pt C Perkins, 60th	15	12	27
Pt Bates, 60th	14	13	27
Pt Johnston, 60th	12	15	27
Sergt Fearon, 60th	11	16	27
Pt G Holly 60th	14	13	27
Adj Scott, Stratford	15	12	27
Sergt Cokely, Komoka	12	14	27

The 1st match occupied the whole of the 1st day.

SECOND DAY.

Firing was resumed Wednesday morning at nine o'clock, the weather being just what could be desired. The second match was open to all comers; any rifle. There were 111 entries: and it will be observed that

the Snider Rifle came in competition with the best English small bore rifles, winning three prizes out of the six and those were all volunteers. The subjoined is the list of prizes and the names of those who scored 27 points and over:

2nd match; all comers; any rifle; 400 and 600 yards; 5 shots at each range; entrance fee 50c.

1st prize.....	\$25
2nd ".....	20
3rd ".....	15
4th ".....	10
5th " A Roland's \$3 Lamp, and Murray's \$3.50 Ring.....	6 50
6th " A W Spry's prize, vest.....	4 00

	400	600	T1
W Mundie, Hamilton, Whitworth	17	15	32
Asst Adj Chinner, 22d, Snider	16	16	31
Geo Murison, Hamilton, Henry	18	12	30
H Bevins, Thamesford, Snider	19	11	30
R Hay, St Mary's	19	11	30
J Wastie, London, Turner	16	13	29
Sergt Elliot, 7th Batt, Snider	16	13	29
" Fearon, 60th	14	13	27
Pt Hill, 60th	16	11	27
Pt Johnson, 60th	16	11	27
Pt Douglass, 27th	11	15	27
Corp Hennessey, 7th	17	10	27

3rd District Battalion match; 5 men from each Battalion; ranges 300 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each range; entrance fee \$10.

1st prize.....	\$35
2nd ".....	25
3rd ".....	20

There were 8 battalions entered in competition for this match, viz: London, Lieut. Juft, 7th; Lambton Batt, 27th; Huron Batt, 33rd; Middlesex 26; Wellington Batt, 30th; Perth Batt, 23th; G. T. Batt, St. Mary's; Essex Batt, Windsor. The following are the names and the scores of the winners:

LONDON LIGHT INFANTRY.

	Yards 300	500	T1
Sergt Wm Fryer	13	11	24
Sergt George Laing	5	14	19
Sergt Elliott	10	9	19
Corp Hennessey	12	12	24
Pt Wastie	12	13	25

LAMBTON BATT. 27TH.

	Yards 300	500	T1
Lt Wood, Sarnia	9	10	19
Sergt Phillips, Warwick	8	15	23
Pr Douglass, Widder	10	11	21
Sergt Dalziel	9	10	19
Pr Hale	14	10	24

WELLINGTON BATT. 30TH.

	Yards 300	500	T1
Corp McDonald, Eramosa	13	10	23
Pr Heath, Guelph	8	8	16
Pr Holliday, Guelph	13	14	27
Pr Smith	9	10	19
Pr Jack	13	2	15

THIRD DAY.

The weather was beautiful and the interest manifested appeared to increase instead of diminishing, as is usually the case in Rifle tournaments. The score was splendid. There were 131 entries. The following are the names of those scoring 27 points and over:

4th match, Regulars and Volunteers; Snider Enfield Rifles; ranges 200 and 400 yards; entrance fee 50c.

1st prize, Innkeepers' purse.....	\$20
2nd ".....	16
3rd " Member of Parliament's purse.....	12
4th " A Chisholm's \$5 Vest, E. Rowland's \$4 Boots.....	9
5th " E Beltz's prize Confederation Hat.....	5
6th " Sam Stewart's prize, Lamp.....	3

	Yards 200	400	T1
Sergt Coombs, 7th Batt, London	16	17	33
Sergt Sissons, 60th	15	16	31
Pr Carey, 53rd	15	16	31
Pr Wastie, 7th	14	17	30
Pr W Spry, 60th	13	17	30
Pr Buckner, Woodstock	15	15	30
D. J. Dundas, Thamesford	13	16	27
Asst Adj Clinner, Woodstock	15	14	29
Pr Quirk, 60th Rifles, London	16	14	29
Sergt McManus, 6th	13	16	29
Corp Cliff	15	14	29
Pr Doonovan, 43d	15	14	29
Sergt Westley, Warwick	11	17	28
" Lyden, 60th London	14	14	28
Capt M D Dawson, 7th London	12	16	27
Pr Emslie, Guelph	13	14	27
Sergt Fearer, 60th London	13	14	27
" Hoult	12	14	27
" Holly	16	11	27
Pr Leeking, 53rd	16	11	27
Pr J Davis, Cavalry Troop, Lon.	14	13	27
Pr Ticknor, Widder	11	13	27
Lt E Teale, 7th London	11	16	27

5th match, Volunteers only; Spencer carbines; 150 and 200 yards; entrance fee 50 cents.

1st prize.....	\$15 00
2nd " W Higginson's prize, Pilot Jacket.....	10 00
3rd ".....	7 00
4th " C Priddis' Cardigan Jacket, \$4, J Griffin's prize, 2 Bouquet Holders, \$1.50.....	5 50
5th " Cameron's Daily Advertiser for one year.....	4 50

There were 62 entries for this match, but 30 points carried off the 1st prize. The following are the names of those scoring 27 and over:

	Yards 150	200	T1
Lt Stevenson, 25th Strathroy	16	14	30
Sergt Elliott, 7th London	14	15	29
Corp Hale, 27th Widder	14	14	28
Pr Heath, 30th Guelph	14	14	28
Adjut Greene, 7th London	16	12	28
Corp Scott, 26th Delaware	15	12	27
Pr Douglas, 27th Warwick	13	14	27
Sergt Bryce, 7th London	14	13	27
Lt Teale	15	12	27
Pr Davis, London Cav Troop	12	15	27
Pr Stirton, 30th Guelph	13	14	27
Sergt Wright, 33d Goderich	14	13	27

FOURTH DAY—CONCLUSION.

The firing on Friday was remarkably good, and the interest continued without abatement. The day was fine, but very windy. The 6th match excluded the Regulars. Yet there were nearly 70 entries.

6th match, Volunteers, Snider rifle; ranges 400 and 500 yards; entrance fee 50c.

1st prize.....	\$25 00
2nd " Lt Col Macbeth's special prize.....	20 00
3rd " Innkeepers' purse.....	15 00
4th ".....	12 00
5th " J Ross' Trunk, \$5; Charles Chapman's Album, \$3.50, cash added.....	10 00
6th " James Glen's prize, pair of pants.....	8 00

7th " W J Reid & Co's prize, Opera Glass..... 5 00

8th " R S Kohl's prize, Box Cigars 3 50

We quote the names of those scoring 27 points and over, the first 8 being the winners:

	Yards 400	500	T1
Sergt Wm Bryer, 7th London	15	18	32
Lt Stevenson, Strathroy	17	15	32
Pr Thos Wastie, 7th London	16	15	31
Pr Buckner, Woodstock	16	15	31
Capt M D Dawson, 7th London	17	12	29
Sergt Dalziel, Widder	13	15	28
Corp McDonald, Guelph	17	11	28
Sergt Wright, Goderich	14	13	27
Sergt Elliott, 7th London	15	12	27
Maj Attwood, Strathroy	17	10	27

7th Officers' match, Snider rifle; ranges 300 and 500 yards; entrance fee 50c.

1st prize, T & J Millar's prize, Cooking stove.....	\$16 00
2nd " I Baker's prize, Door Plate with name engraved, \$10; Cowan & Wright's prize, pen knife, \$2.....	12 00
3rd " J Beattie & Co's prize, a Shawl.....	10 00
4th " E A Taylor's prize, picnic basket.....	8 00
5th " J McMechan's prize, pair of boots.....	5 00

In this match there were 29 entries, but the marksmen labored under a most serious disadvantage, as the wind was very strong. It was almost impossible to hold the rifle, therefore the scoring was very indifferent. The following are the five successful competitors:

	Yards 300	500	T1
Maj Attwood, Strathroy	8	13	21
Adj Scott, Stratford	10	10	20
Capt McDonald, London	9	11	20
Ass. Adj Clinner, Woodstock	7	12	19
Ensign Bennett, London	9	8	17

CONSOLATION MATCH.

	Snider rifles; range 400 yards.
1st prize.....	\$20 00
2nd ".....	16 00
3rd ".....	14 00
4th " J Seddon's prize, \$5 picture; J Nitchko's prizes, Flute and Concertina, \$7.....	12 00
5th " S & A McBride's prize, \$5 Lamp; and Mr Morehead's prize, \$5 What-Not.....	10 00
6th " W Bowman jr's prize, \$3.50 Meerschmum Pipe, and Davis's prize, \$3.50 Gold Key.....	7 00
7th " Mr. Dyson's prize, Parlor Stove.....	5 50
8th " H Kordes's prize, Album.....	5 00
9th " J Ferguson's prize, Rocking Chair.....	2 00

There were 102 entries for this match, and the competition was very keen, and firing remarkably good. The following are the names of those scoring 14 points and over, the first nine in order being the winners:

	Yards 400
Pr W Smith, 53d Regt, London	18
Corp Cliff, 60th	18
Lieut Teale, 7th Batt,	17
Sergt Tidey, Warwick	17
Sergt Hunt, 53rd Regt, London	17
Pr Bates, 60th	16
Sergt Locke, 60th	16
Lieut Gorman, 7th Batt, London	16
Pr Saunders, 60th Regt	16
Sergt Phillips, Warwick	16

Pr Johnson, 60th	15
Pr Perkins, 60th	15
Pr F Hutchins, 60th	15
Sergt Fearon	15
Sergt Bramble	15
Corp Blackwell	15
Pr Donovan, 83rd	15
Pr Dundas, Thamesford	15
Lieut Col Moffat	15
W Harris, London	14
W Dawson, London	14
Sergt Wood	14
" Hoult, 60th	14
" Nadin, 60th	14
Pr Howe	14
Sergt Meadows, 60th	14
" Robinson	14
Pr Green	14
Corp Holmes, Thamesford	14

This concluded one of the most successful tournaments ever held in Canada. Every satisfaction was given. There was not one word of dispute. The prizes were very equally distributed, and every one went home well pleased in the way in which it was conducted. Captain Parnell, of the Sedentary Militia, had a large tent, in which an excellent dinner was obtained for 25c every day. Captain M. D. Dawson and Private Thomas Wastie, obtained the highest number of points in matches 1, 4 and 6, both scoring 88 points, but the former missing one shot. The prize of \$10 for the best score fell into the hands of the latter. Sergeant Coombs, also of the 7th Battalion, came next, making a total of 87.

Before concluding, Mr. Editor, allow us to state, that the D. A. A. G., Lieut. Col. J. B. Taylor had the master cook of one of the Regiments stationed here, and erected a camp cooking arrangement after the most approved style. It is a most complete thing, and the Volunteers present had an opportunity of learning something of which they had been previously entirely ignorant. It is a simple and great improvement on the old style, not requiring quarter the amount of wood or trouble, and most essential to the comfort of Volunteers under canvas.

Yours respectfully, A VOLUNTEER.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO  
GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1868.

JAMES SUTHERLAND, EDITOR AND COMPILER.

Hunter, Roso & Co., Printers and Publishers,  
Ottawa.

THE above work is now in course of preparation, and will be issued early in the new year. The book will contain full and accurate information of all the cities, towns, villages, etc., in the Province of Ontario, together with an alphabetical list of the various trades and professions, prominent citizens, manufacturers, etc., in each locality.

Terms of advertising made known on application to agents. Subscription price of book five dollars.

HUNTER, ROSE & Co.,  
Printers and Publishers.  
Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1867. 43-11

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ADDITIONAL CANAL REGULATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREDY GIVEN, that in accordance with the 28th Chap. Con. Statutes of Canada, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to approve of the following additional regulations to ensure the proper using, management and protection of the Canals of the Dominion of Canada.

By Command, WM. H. LEE, C.P.C.

Privy Council Office,  
Ottawa, 14th October, 1867.

Regulations in pursuance of the 28th Chap. Con. Statutes of Canada, for landing fire-wood on the line of the Rideau Canal, in the city of Ottawa, and in addition to the regulations for the management and protection of the Provincial Canals, which were authorized by the Governor in Council, 20th May, 1857, Section 13 and following, and were made applicable to the Rideau Canal, under the Order of His Excellency in Council of the 2nd of June, 1860.

1st. No fire-wood to be landed on the easterly side of the Basin from Sappers Bridge to the line of Little Sussex street.

2nd. Fire-wood may be landed between the line of Little Sussex street and the By-wash or waste weir, but must be removed within twenty-four hours after having been placed there; a fine of three cents per cord will be charged for every day the wood remains on the wharf after such notice has been given.

3rd. Fire-wood may be landed and piled around the Basin on Government land within forty feet of the water, leaving a roadway of at least fifteen feet between every four pile of fire-wood, which roadway must be as near as practicable at right angles to the margin of the Canal, this wood must also be removed within twenty-four hours after the owner or person in charge has been notified to that effect and in default a fine of three cents per cord will be levied upon it for every day it remains thereafter.

4th. Two cents per cord will be charged as wharfage or ground rent upon fire-wood placed on any part of the Government Canal Reserve.

5th. No fire-wood may be landed without a permit having been first obtained from the Lock Master or Collector, and the let-pass must be given up to this Officer before the wood is unloaded, under a penalty of forty dollars.

44-6th.

W. BALDWIN THIBODO, M.A.

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## C A N A D A .



## DESPATCH AND REGULATIONS RESPECTING FOREIGN ORDERS.

Circular.

DOWNING STREET,  
5th September, 1867.

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 128, 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 &amp; CHANDOS.

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

## 8. (Page 43.)

THE QUEEN has been pleased to direct 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 the 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.

41-bis,

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

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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Customs, Ottawa, Nov. 11, 1867.

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

THOMAS WORTHINGTON, Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

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PROSPECTUS

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

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

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

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

The Canadian Forces alone is worthy of an independent special Advocate and Organ; but when all the Forces of British North America are consolidated, it will become imperative that a Soldierly 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; Titanic 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 those interested in our National Defences.

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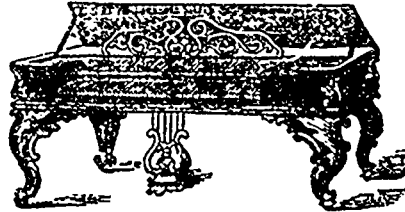
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