

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. II.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1868.

No. 3.

FOR THE REVIEW.

### THE SNIDER.

BY WILLIAM PITTMAN LETT.

With sling and stone, did Jesse's son  
Go forth to glorious battle,  
And made the giant's quaking bones  
Within his armor rattle.  
His sling he drew, the missile flew,  
With wonderful precision,  
And knocked Goliath into smash,  
Despite his proud derision.

In days of yore, on Tiber's shore  
The stalwart ancient Roman  
With javelin and shield in hand  
Stood forth afraid of no man;  
With flashing sword, through many a hord  
He cut his path to glory,  
And handed down, with proud renown  
A name that lives in story!

The English too, with stubborn yew,  
And cloth-yard shaft drawn tightly,  
Through shirt of mail, made foeman quail,  
And did the slaughter rightly.  
It was no fun, but cut and run  
Where e'er that death-storm rattled,  
In many a fray, they turned the day  
Where brave old England battled.

Then came frown Less, who made a mess  
Of every ancient system;  
Her mighty roar, threw terror o'er  
The foe e'en when she missed 'em.  
She held the day, and made good play  
On many a field of slaughter,  
Until the twisted groove was born,  
Her last and youngest daughter.

Then for a space, the killing place  
Was by the Enfield taken;  
But science gave, her dictum gave,  
And muzzles all were shaken.  
Invention tried, both far and wide,  
To find a true death-guider,  
At length it came, the gun of fame,  
Rip! from the hand of Snider.

In British hands, let hostile bands  
Beware of how they trifle,  
They're sure to catch, more than their match  
Before the Snider Rifle.  
Fire at both ends, its bolt it sends  
Quick as the lightning's flashes;  
And deadlier are the wounds it rents  
Than sword or javelin gashes.

Then let us cheer! and never fear,  
For Canada's brave yeomen  
Will scarify, both hip and thigh  
All lawless bands of foemen.  
Let every scamp, who dares to tramp  
Across our peaceful border  
Remember that our Snider guns  
Are all in killing order.

Ottawa, January 8th, 1868.

### AN ACT OF TERRIBLE JUSTICE.

CHAPTER II.

My position in the midst of the general indifference was hard to bear! my silence weighed upon me like remorse. The sight of Lieut. Castagnac filled me with indignation,—a sort of insurmountable repulsion: the wan look, the ironical smile of the man, froze my blood. I was sure, too, that he watched me from a distance, as if to read my inmost thoughts; and these furtive looks of his did not at all tend to reassure me as to my personal safety.

"He suspects something," I said to myself; "if he were sure, I should be lost; for he is a man that would stick at nothing."

These ideas imposed on me an intolerable restraint; my labours suffered from it, and I resolved to free myself from my state of incertitude at any price. But how? Providence came to my aid. I was leaving the hospital one afternoon about three o'clock, when the corporal-nurse came to me with a small sheet of paper which he had found in Raymond's tunic.

"It's a letter from a woman called Fatima," said the man; "it appears that the creature had some sort of liking for Lieut. Dutertre, and I thought you would like to see this letter."

The reading of this letter filled me with astonishment; it was very brief, and did little more than indicate the hour and the place of a proposed meeting; but what a revelation was in the signature!

"So then," I said to myself, "this woman, whose name Castagnac has called out so often in his delirium, really lives,—and loves Dutertre! Who knows? it was to meet her, possibly, that Raymond wanted me to give him permission to leave the hospital. Yes! the letter is dated the 3rd July. It must be so! Poor fellow! not being able to leave the hospital during the day, he ventured, during the night, along that terrible path,—and there Castagnac awaited him!"

While these thoughts were passing in my mind, I descended to the base of the rock on which the hospital was built, and found myself in front of a low vault of brick, open to the wind, according to the Oriental usage.

At the back of this vault, a certain Sidi Houmaïum, armed with a long wooden ladle, and gravely seated on his haunches, was stirring into an earthen vessel full of boiling water the perfumed powder of Moka. It is only right that I should tell you that I had cured Sidi Houmaïum of a malignant skin disease, against which the doctors of his country had vainly employed all their panaceas and amulets. The good fellow showed me real gratitude in return. All round his *boteqa*, or coffee-shop, there was a divan covered with cushions, on which were seated five Moors, wearing the red fez with a tassel of blue silk; all sitting with crossed legs and half-closed eyes, the *chibouk* in their lips, tasting in silence the aroma of the tobacco of Turkey and the bean of Tonquin.

I cannot tell you why the idea had suddenly come into my mind of consulting Sidi Houmaïum. It was one of those strange impulses that are not to be explained, the causes of which are untraceable. I entered the *boteqa* with a solemn step, to the great bewilderment of its occupants, and took my place on the divan. Sidi Houmaïum, without appearing to recognise me, came and presented me with a *chibouk* and a cup of boiling-hot coffee. I sipped the beverage, puffed at the *chibouk*; time moved slowly, and towards six o'clock the sanctified voice of the *muezzin* called the faithful to prayer. All rose, passing their hands over their beards, and took their way to the mosque. At last I was alone.

Sidi Houmaïum cast an uneasy look around him, then came to me, bowed himself, and kissed my hand. "What brings my lord the doctor to my humble dwelling?" he said. "What can I do to be of service to him?" "I want you to introduce me to Fatima," I replied.

"Fatima, the Moor?"  
"Yes."  
"My lord, in the name of your mother, do not go near this woman!"

"Why not?"  
"Because she is the perdition of the faithful and of the infidel—of all who approach her! Do not see her!"

"Sidi Houmaïum, my resolution is unshakeable. If Fatima possesses a charm that destroys, I possess one that preserves; if hers gives death, mine gives life, youth, and beauty. Tell her that, Sidi Houmaïum. Tell her that the wrinkles of age vanish at my approach; tell her that were she old, ugly as a witch, I could charm away her ugliness, and make her as fair and fresh to look upon as the new-blown lily, her lips rosy and perfumed as the queen of flowers, her teeth as pearly as those of the young jackall."

"But, my lord doctor," cried the Mussulman, "Fatima is not old; on the contrary, she is young and beautiful enough to be the bride of a Sultan!"

"I know it; but she may become old. I wish to see her. Remember, Sidi Houmaïum, all your promises of service to me."

"Since such is the will of my lord," replied Sidi Houmaïum, "return hither at the same hour. But let him remember well what I say to him; Fatima makes a shameful use of her beauty."

"Do not be uneasy on my account; I will not forget what you have told me."

After presenting my hand to the good man, I took my departure with the same slow and majestic step as that with which I had arrived. You may imagine how impatiently I awaited the hour of my rendezvous with Sidi Houmaïum; I could not control my impatience; a hundred times I listened for the cry of the *muetzin*, and even clattered with a sentinel to kill time. At length the verse of the Koran sounded in the air, from minaret to minaret, over the indolent city. I flew to Sidi Houmaïum's and found the worthy coffee-shop keeper closing his establishment. "Well?" I inquired, out of breath.

"Fatima is waiting to see you, my lord," replied Sidi Houmaïum.

He fastened his shop, and then, without further explanation, walked off ahead of me. As he went forward without once turning his head, and with his bournous almost sweeping the ground, I could hear him reciting I know not what litanies, in Arabic.

After a while, quitting the main street, he entered the narrow passage of Suma, in which two persons cannot walk abreast. There, in the black mire of the gutter, under wretched stalls, swarm a population of shoemakers, morocco embroiderers, dealers in Indian spices, aloes, dates, and rare perfumes; some going and coming with an apathetic air, others squatted with their legs crossed under them, dreaming of heaven only knows what, in the midst of an atmosphere of blue smoke, which escapes from their mouth and nostrils at one and the same time.

Suddenly, in one of the innumerable turnings of the passage, Sidi Houmaïum stopped before a low door, and raised the knocker.

"I shall want you to come in with me to act as interpreter," I said to him in a low tone.

"Fatima speaks French," he answered, without turning his head.

At the same moment the shining face of a negress appeared at a wicket in the door. Sidi Houmaïum spoke a few words in Arabic; the door was then opened and quickly closed behind me, the negress vanishing by a side door, and Sidi Houmaïum remaining outside the passage. After I had waited for some minutes, and was beginning to grow impatient, a door on the left opened, and the negress reappeared, making me a sign to follow her. I mounted a few steps, and found myself in an interior court, paved with small China tiles in mosaic. Several doors opened into this court. The negress led me into a low room with open windows, furnished with silk curtains of arabesque pattern. A large amber colored mat was upon the floor, round the sides of which there were a number of Persian cushions; the ceiling was ornamented with arabesques of interminable fantastic fruits and flowers. But that which at once attracted my attention was Fatima herself, seated on a divan, her eyes veiled by long, black lashes, her upper lip slightly shadowed, her nose long and thin, and her arms loaded with heavy

bracelets. For a few moments the Moresque looked at me out of the corner of her eye; an arch smile then half parted her lips.

"Come in, my lord doctor," she said, boldly; "Sidi Houmaïum told me you were coming to see me. I know what brings you here. You are good enough to interest yourself in poor Fatima, who is growing old, for she will soon be seventeen. Seventeen! Yes; poor Fatima will soon want to have the beauty of her youth renewed!"

I did not in the least know what answer to make; I was confused; but I suddenly remembered the object which had brought me.

"You joke delightfully, Fatima," I said, seating myself on the divan. "I have heard your wit praised not less than your beauty, and I see that it was justly praised."

"Ah, indeed!" she said. "And by whom, pray?"

"By Raymond Dutertre."

"Raymond!"

"Yes; the young officer who recently fell into the abyss of the Rummel.—Your lover, Fatima."

She opened her large eyes with surprise. "Who told you that he was my lover?" she cried, looking strangely at me; "it is false!—Did he tell you so?"

"No; but I know it. This letter proves it—this letter, which you wrote to him, and which was the cause of his death; for it was in attempting to come to you in the night that he risked himself on the rocks of the Kasba, and perished in the attempt."

I had hardly pronounced these words when the Moresque rose abruptly, her eyes glittering with sombre fire.

"I was sure of it!" she cried. "Yes; when the negress came and told me of what had happened, I said to her, 'Aïssa, it is he who has done this—it is he. the wretch!' And as I looked at her, unable to divine the meaning of her words, she came to me, and said in a low voice, 'Will he die?—do you think he will die soon? I should like to see him beheaded!'"

She had seized me by the arm, and looked wildly into my eyes: I shall never forget the look of her passion-lighted face.

"Of whom are you speaking, Fatima?" I said, greatly moved. "Explain yourself; I do not understand you."

"Of whom?—of Castagnac! You are the hospital doctor—give him poison! He is a villain. I know that he had a grudge against the young man, and I refused to lure him; but Castagnac threatened to come from the hospital and to beat me if I did not obey him in writing that letter. 'See!—here is the letter he wrote to me.'"

I will not shock you by repeating all that Fatima told me of Castagnac—how, after betraying her, he had brutally ill-treated, and occasionally even gone so far as to beat her. I left the Moresque's house with a heavy heart. Sidi Houmaïum was awaiting me in the passage, and he wound our tortuous way back to the spot whence we had started.

"Take care, my lord doctor," said the worthy fellow, looking at me from the corner of his eye, "the Angel of Evil is hovering over your head!" I shook his hand, and bade him fear nothing.

My resolutions were taken. Without losing a moment I entered the hospital, and knocked at Castagnac's door.

"Come in!" he cried.

The expression of my face must have told him that I came for no good to him; for the moment he saw me enter, he rose as if he were stupefied.

"Oh!—is it you?" he stammered, put-

ting on a forced and sickly smile; "I did not expect to see you." The only answer I made was to show him the letter he had written to Fatima.

He turned pale; and after looking at the letter for several moments, would have sprung upon me; but I stopped him.

"If you move another step," I said, putting my hand on my sword, "I'll kill you like a Joz! You are a scoundrel! You have murdered Dutertre! I was in the dissecting-room below, and heard all. Do not deny it. Your conduct towards this unfortunate woman is odious. Listen! I might give you up to justice, but your dishonour would redound upon us all. If you have any courage left, destroy yourself. I will give you till to-morrow; to-morrow, at seven o'clock, if I find you living, I will myself drag you before the commandant."

I left him without waiting for any answer, and hastened to give orders to the sentinel to prevent Lieutenant Castagnac from leaving the hospital on any pretext. I gave the same order to all the attendants, and made them responsible for any negligence or weakness. I then took my way to the place where I was accustomed to dine, as if nothing had happened; I was gayer than usual, indeed, and sat at table till past eight o'clock. Since Castagnac's crime had been materially proved to me, I felt pitiless; Raymond cried to me for vengeance, and I was determined that he should not cry in vain.

After leaving the dinner table, I went to a rosin seller and bought a large torch, such as our spahis carry on the occasion of their night fetes. I then went back to hospital, and directly descended to the dissecting room, taking care to double lock the door after me. The voice of the *muetzin* announced the tenth hour, the mosques were deserted, the night was profoundly dark.

I seated myself before one of the windows, breathing the mild gusts of wind, and giving myself up to the reveries which had always been so dear to me. How much suffering, how many iniquities, I had gone through during the past fortnight! I had endured nothing like it during the whole of my previous existence; and now I felt as if I had escaped the claws of the Spirit of Evil, and was enjoying the first taste of my reconquered liberty.

Time passed thus; the patrol had already twice relieved the sentinels, when suddenly I heard the sound of rapid but stealthy steps on the stairs, then a knock at the door. I made no answer. A febrile hand groped for the key. "It is Castagnac!" I said to myself, while my blood ran cold.

At the end of a couple of seconds, a voice cried: "Open the door!" I was not deceived—it was he. He listened for a while, then tried to force open the heavy oaken door.

A short silence followed, then a second attempt. I kept myself motionless, and held my breath. Something fell upon the steps, and then I heard the sound of retreating feet. I had escaped death. But what would he do next? For fear of a new and more violent attempt to burst open the door, I drew the two heavy iron bolts with which it was furnished.

I then went back to the window, whither a strange and alarming sound had attracted me. I looked cautiously out. A shadow was moving in the darkness along the ledge from which poor Dutertre had gone to destruction. The moon had risen on the side of the city, and the shadow of the hospital was thrown broadly over the abyss; but I had no doubt that the form moving towards the window at which I was standing

was that of Castagnac, of whose murderous intentions also I had no doubt.

Peering through the darkness, I saw that the would be murderer was advancing with his back pressed against the wall, the abyss invisible in the darkness before him. He moved slowly and with all possible precaution. I shouted to him the death cry: "Raymond, where are you going?"

But whether it was that he was prepared for whatever might happen, or that he had more *sang froid* than his victim, the wretch only answered by a mocking laugh.

"You are there then, as I suspected, Doctor! Wait a bit; I'll come round the other way. We have a little account to settle."

I lit my torch, and held it over the precipice.

"It is too late," I cried; "look down at your grave, scoundrel!"

The immense shelves of the abyss, with their black shining rocks heaped into wild shapes, were illuminated to the bottom of the valley. It made even me giddy to look at, and I shrank back from the sight. But he—he was separated from the gulf only by the length of a crick—with what terror must he have been struck!

His knees bent under him,—His hands clutched at the wall. I held out my torch once more. An enormous bat driven away by the light, took wing and wheeled in dismal circles around the flame; and far, far down, the waves of the Rummel glittered in the immensity. "Mercy!" cried the wretch, in a broken voice. "Mer—"

I had no courage to prolong his agony, but threw the blazing torch out into the black abyss. How slowly it seems to sink into the depths below!—down!—down! But before its flame was extinguished in the waters of the river, a dark shadow for a moment came between it and my sight,—and I know that justice was done.

On leaving the dissecting room, my foot struck against something on the stairs. It was my own sword, with which, Castagnac, with his habitual perfidy, had intended to kill me; in this way thinking to make it appear that I had committed suicide. As I had expected to find, the door of my room had been broke open; my bed had been turned over, my papers scattered about. He had plainly determined to rob as well as murder me. This discovery completely removed from my mind the feeling of involuntary pity with which the wretch's terrible end had inspired me.

TENTH ROYAL REGIMENT.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The usual weekly drill of this fine regiment took place in the drill shed on the 16th inst.—Colonel Brunel, Majors Boxall and Stollery, Captain and Adjutant Brown and a very good muster of the other officers and men together with a large number of spectators were present. In the early part of the evening the splendid band of the regiment, under the leadership of professor Toulman, played several choice airs. The order to "fall in" having been given, each of the companies took their places. After some movements had been performed the regiment was formed into hollow square, with their respected Colonel and the rifle match committee in the centre. The colonel then advanced, and addressing the Regiment, said that he had no wish to de-

tain the men of the regiment which he had the honor to command by delivering a lengthy speech, but he felt it incumbent upon him to say a few words. He then alluded to the cause of the delay in the presentation of the prizes won at the last annual rifle match, evidently giving the fullest satisfaction to his command. He was not an alarmist, but he wished to be distinctly understood that from the information he had received—and from all indications it was very probable that the Royals would be in the field before the spring was over. He urged the necessity of each man becoming as perfect as possible in his drill, but above all, to be a good marksman. In case the regiment should be called upon to do its duty in the field he felt confident every man would be at his post and be prepared to do his duty. He then distributed the prizes as follows.

PRIZE LIST.

- Private Clark and Corporal Hays, silver cup and \$10 each; presented by J. G. Joseph & Co.
- Sergeant Ailes, silver cup and \$10 presented by J. E. Ellis & Co.
- Private Wardell, "London Society Magazine" and \$9; presented by W. Chewett & Co.
- Drum-Major Kerr, silver cup and \$8; presented by G. Hawke, Esq.
- Private Sheppard, trunk and \$7; presented by W. Stewart, Esq.
- Greenlaw, silver cup and stove; presented by E. Morphy and J. McGee, Esqs.
- Corporal Williams, Longfellow's poems and \$7, presented by Mr. Campbell.
- Private L. March, picture and \$6; presented by J. W. Laird.
- Private Jones, pair rubbers and \$5; presented by J. Dack.
- Sergt. Burrows, album and \$5, presented by Brown Bros.
- Private Moodie, box cigars and \$5; presented by Klogg, Esq.
- Private Jackson, vest and \$5; presented by Sutherland, Esq.
- Private Williams, pair leggings and \$4; presented by Dack, Esq.
- Sergt. Hayes, pair moccasins and \$3 50; presented by Franklin, Esq.
- Private D. Oliver, album and \$3 50; presented by Shaw & Co.
- Sergt. Ban, album and -3 50.
- Corporal Fisher breast-pin, and \$10; presented by J. C. Morrison.
- Private Joy, box of tobacco; not known.
- Sergt. Brown, tobacco jar and \$3; not known.
- Sergt. Parker, India rubbers and \$3; not known.
- Private Stanly, pair drawers and \$3; not known.
- Sergt. Grivih, looking glass and \$3. Not known.
- Private Mabley, tea pot and \$3. Not known.
- Private Phillips, Burns' Poems and \$3. Not known.
- Private Fisher, coal oil lamp and \$3. Not known.
- Private Parrott, brush and comb, and \$3. Not known.
- Private Laring album and \$3. Not known.
- Private Rance, box of collars and \$3. Not known.
- Private Ryan meercaum pipe and \$2. Not known.

- Private Smedly box cigars and \$5. Geo. Mackison.
- Sergt. McMullin, satchel. Not known.
- Sergt. Curtis, watch-stand and \$1. Not known.
- Private Armstrong, Powderflask and \$5, Thos. Haworth.
- Private Hart, pocket compass. Not known.
- Sergt. Kent, toilet set. Not known.
- Sergt. Cochrane, work-box. Not known.
- Private Carson, lamp and shade. Not known.
- Private Lamb, camp candlestick. Not known.
- Private Norman, cup. Not known.
- Private Pullen, watch chain. Not known.
- Sergt. Green, worked slippers. Not known.—*Leader*.

CAVARY SCHOOL, TORONTO.—We are glad to notice that Corporal Henry Casey, of Colborne, has obtained from the above named institution a first class certificate. His term at the school lasted about five weeks, and in that short period acquitted himself in such a creditable manner as to merit special complimentary remarks from Colonel Jenyns, the Commandant. Now that we have an eligible and competent drill instructor in our village, would it not be well to move in the direction of organizing a troop? We merely throw out the hint, hoping the spirited young men of this locality will at least give the matter a little consideration. We all know that the martial spirit is warm and active in this village and neighborhood, and no better evidence of the fact is necessary than the success which has resulted from the efforts of Captain Vars in organizing a Volunteer Infantry Company which is to-day the pride of the village and a credit to the 40th battalion.—*Colborne Express*.

FOR THE MILITARY SCHOOL.—It is with pleasure we chronicle, from time to time, the praiseworthy desire of so many of the young men of our County to perfect themselves in military drill, so as to be ready in case of emergency to lead on their fellow-subjects to battle and to victory! On Monday last three of our County residents left for Toronto to attend the Military School there. They are: Mr. J. W. James of this town, for a long time foreman of the mechanical department of the Welland Telegraph Printing office; Mr. James Moran of Port Abino, and Mr. Wm. Buchner of Crowland. We wish them all full success, and hope to welcome them on their return as having passed creditable examinations.—*Welland Telegraph*.

MILITARY INSPECTION.—On Friday evening last, Brigade Major Villiers inspected the two Volunteer Infantry Companies in this town. Lieutenant Thompson's Company (No. 2) mustered in strong force—45 men and two officers being present; but No. 3 had only half that number. The inspecting officer expressed himself as being satisfied with the appearance of the men, but hoped that good use would be made of the splendid Drill Shed now at the disposal of the St. Catharines Volunteers. There is certainly great room for improvement, both as regards strength and discipline; and as troops may be required for active service in the spring, it is desirable that the utmost efficiency should be attended.—*St. Catharines Constitutional*.

## CANADIAN ITEMS.

We are informed the Wellington Battalion Brass Band will give a concert in the Drill Shed, Flora, in a short time. A rare treat may be expected as the Band is said to be a tip top one.

**PERSONAL.**—We are glad to hear that Capt. Labranche, Adjutant of the Chasseur Canadiens, has been appointed Assistant-Adjutant and Interpreter to the Military School, this being the first appointment of the kind.

**CAPTAIN POPP**, Burry Infantry Company, Compton, was lately the recipient of a handsome sword, presented to him by the Company through the hands of Lieut. Col. King. This young officer is a very enthusiastic volunteer.

**MILITARY FUNERAL.**—On Tuesday afternoon the mortal remains of Gunner Clements, formerly of the Ottawa Field Battery, were conveyed to their last resting place followed by a large number of the members of his corps. The funeral proceeded from the residence of Sergeant Davis, on Rideau street, to the Cemetery at Sandy Hill, where the last tribute of military respect was paid by the Battery to the remains of their old companion in arms.

**DEATH OF A VOLUNTEER.**—Mr. Larrett Smith, formerly of No. 6 Company, 13th Battalion, died on Friday. The deceased suffered impaired health from hardship and exposure during the Fenian campaign of 1866, from which he never recovered, although having sought the recuperating influence of a warmer climate during the past year. The funeral will take place at Toronto to-morrow, and will be attended by a firing party of the 13th Battalion.—*Hamilton Times*.

The 14th Battalion, Kingston, has one of the best Volunteer Bands in the Dominion. It is under the direction of Mr. Hindmarsh, late of the Royal Canadian Rifles, who deserves great praise for the attention he has bestowed upon it and the high state of excellence it has attained under his direction. The officers of this Battalion have done themselves great credit in raising and maintaining this Band, and it speaks well for their spirit and enterprise.

**VOLUNTEER BALL.**—The Ball of No. 1 Company of the Ottawa Provisional Battalion of Rifles, which took place last night, at the St. Patrick's Hall, was a most brilliant success. The members of the corps, and their friends, civilian and military, were present in full force. The room was handsomely decorated with flags, evergreens, transparencies and military emblems, arranged in a style which spoke highly for the taste of those interested with the ornamentation of the room. The fair sex was present in large numbers, and their bright and floating dresses formed a graceful contrast to the sombre uniforms of their gallant partners. The indispensable Gowan furnished the sole stirring music, to which dancing was kept up for some hours after midnight,

when the company separated delighted with the evening they had spent. The supper was furnished by Mrs. Proderick, in the Institute Canadian, in capital and bountiful style. Among those present we noticed the Commandant, Lieutenant Colonel Wily, Major Grant, Ottawa Provisional Battalion, Major Senle, 43rd Carleton Battalion, Dr. Wilson, Civil Service Rifles, Captains May and McGillivray, Ottawa Provisional Battalion, Capt. and Adj. Ross, Civil Service Rifles, Lieutenant Mowat, Quartermaster Lang, and several other officers of the Garrison. We also noticed Mr. Alderman Hunter and several other gentlemen of the City. Nothing could exceed the pleasant way in which the whole affair passed off, and it will long be remembered with pleasure by the friends of the corps who enjoyed their hospitality on the occasion.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

**MARBLETON VOLUNTEERS.**—An inspection by Col. King of the arms and evolutions of the above company of Rifles took place on the 31st ult., in their Drill Shed, at the village of Marbleton. The Gallant Colonel after a scrutinizing examination of the arms and a somewhat protracted view of their military movements, highly complimented the men on their efficiency and soldierly appearance. We particularly noted this point in his address,—that they were men of fine stature and of the right age to meet the enemy. The athletic Captain of this company is H. G. Weyland Esq., and the Lieut. and Drill Instructor is W. Weyland Esq., whose untiring zeal and capability the efficiency of this Company is chiefly due.

The Colonel pledged himself to make honorable mention to the Militia Department of the merits of the Marbleton Company and their excellent Drill Instructor.

At the close three hearty cheers were given for Her Majesty, three for the gallant Col. and three for Capt. Popp of the Burry Company who was also present on the occasion.

Their new Drill Shed is completed, and is a credit to the enterprise of the place. This is the only one within the patriotic division of Richmond and Wolfe. None of the other places can afford to build a Drill Shed. Poor D—!s!—*Richmond Guardian*.

**CANTATA ON CONFEDERATION.**—This Canadian musical composition was last night produced for the first time, before a large, brilliant and appreciative audience, in the City Hall. The Hall was crowded to the utmost capacity, vast as that is, with the fairest of Canadian ladies, and the manliest men, many gay uniforms relieving the sombre dress of the majority of the audience. As for the ladies, the national song abundantly describes them; so we can only say—

“Vive la Canadienne  
Et ses jolis yeau doux.”

At eight o'clock the Hon. Mr. Cartier was escorted into the Hall to the front of the platform by His Worship the Mayor and a brilliant staff, the vast audience rising and remained standing till the Hon. Mr. Cartier had taken his seat. A guard of honor from the Chasseurs Canadiens, under command of Captain Napoleon Beaudry, was stationed at the entrance, and presented arms as the Minister of Militia entered. Mrs. Cartier and Mrs. Starnes accompanied him.

Among the officers in attendance on Mr. Cartier, were Major General Russell, commanding Her Majesty's regular troops, Lieut. Col. Thackwell, D. A. G., Lieut. Col. Earle, Mil. Sec., and Sir Henry Havelock. The Volunteers were represented by Col. Dyde, Commandant, Lieut. Col. David, A. A. G. of cavalry, Lieut. Col. MacPherson, D. A. G. Mil., Lieut. Col. Bacon, Brigade Major, Lieut. Col. Tetu, Chasseurs Canadiens, Lieut. Col. Hill, P. of W. Rifles, Lieut. Col. Stevenson, Montreal Field Battery, Dr. Nelson, Brigade Surgeon, Major Belle, Brigade Paymaster, Major Nelson, Capt. Robinson, &c. &c.

A heartier ovation could not have been paid to any man, and the graceful and popular recognition of Mr. Cartier's services to his country and his nationality impressed all favorably. The political public is not altogether ungrateful.—*Montreal Gazette*.

## THE MAN WHO SHOT AT QUEEN VICTORIA.

The *British Medical Journal* says:—After twenty seven years of confinement in a criminal lunatic asylum, during which his conduct has been exemplary, and no traces have appeared of mental aberration, Oxford, the bootboy, who shot at her Majesty in St. James' Park; has been liberated. During this time many appeals have been made in his behalf by influential persons who have had the opportunity of watching his demeanor and gauging his character. His own story has always been, and was so consistently from the first, that the pistol which he fired was not loaded. It will be remembered that no bullet was ever found. He attributes the criminal act which he has expiated by long immurement and which, under a less merciful government, must have cost his life, inordinate vanity, fostered by a variety of trivial circumstances in his domestic life, and training on which we need not dwell, and which led to a senseless desire to attain notoriety by some means; and this foolish and criminal impulse led to his lamentable crime. He has occupied his time in a certain amount of self education, of which the means have been granted to him at Broadmoor, and in the asylum in which he was formerly confined, and has become a tolerable linguist. He has also taught himself, and practiced graining, which he does sufficiently well to make a living. He has also been mercifully released, but has been very properly prohibited from remaining in or visiting England. Whether directly insane at the time of his offence, or led by a miserable love of notoriety, it is very right that the person of the Sovereign should be protected from the vanity of a man who, at however distant a period, could commit the cowardly outrage of which he was the perpetrator.”

## A SCREECH FROM THE BIRD OF FREEDOM.

From the *N. Y. Herald Journal*.

Let freedom awake and let tyrants quiver! We are aware that the words we have written will be instantly forwarded by the contemptible British cable to the stagnation courts of swaddled Europe, to show the despots that their schemes are unmarked. We know that the Lords of the Exchequer and

the Chancellors of the admiralty, agents of the effete monarchy of St. James' will hold frightened council over our revolutions. Let them do their worst: we defy them! Already we are informed by a despatch specially provided for by the enterprise of ourself and our son, the Fenian patriots, having destroyed the city of London, are marching on the metropolis of Glasgow. Already revolution waves its bloody flag, like gouts of ensanguined gore, over the trembling meadows of Wales and the frightened valleys of Newcastle-on-Tyne. We rather think an infamous aristocracy and a pusilliant monarchy have enough to do without attacking us. But if they have not, let them come on! While the glorious guardian of our blood-bought and triumphal liberties—the illustrious American Eagle—watches sleeplessly over us we have nothing to fear. Let the spavined and ringboned British Cat remember that while our Eagle holds in one claw the shield that protects the best government the world ever saw, in the other she grasps the linchpin of the Universe! They well deserve their fate who meddle with thee, semipiternal, milliflorous and majestic Bird!

Our present work is done; we calmly await the result. We can only repeat, in conclusion, the immortal warning uttered by Cicero (the great Roman General) on the eve of battle:

*Cujus muscovido, imperatrix quamquam  
Et harum fero magna perit!*

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT IN BIRMINGHAM.

DISCOVERY OF AMMUNITION

On Tuesday morning a box of cartridge, which it can hardly be doubted, belonging to the Fenians, and intended to be used at the attack on the police van at Manchester in September last, was brought to the Police Office. The circumstances were as follows:—On the 20th of August a man left two boxes at the parcel office of the New Street Station, one of them being a long narrow box, and the other a small one, about a foot long and 6 inches broad. A few days afterwards the long box was fetched away by the same man, who told the porter in charge of the office to be very careful of the small box, as it contained gold. Nothing more was heard of the man, and on Monday night some of the officials connected with the station were larking in the parcel office and amusing themselves by exploding fog signals under the grate. The small box spoken of was close to the fireplace at the time. Yesterday the man in charge of the office had the curiosity to open the box, as it had been there so long, and to his astonishment, instead of gold, he found that the box contained conceal bill cartridges. Information was immediately given to the police, and an officer was sent down, who took possession of the box and contents. The cartridges are packed in the ordinary sized packages, labelled "Turner's Rifle Cartridge," and were about 600 or 800 in quantity. The man in the parcel office asserts that he can positively identify the man who brought the box, and from the description he gives there is very little doubt that it was Thompson, who is on his trial in Manchester. At any rate, it is stated that

the railway official will be taken to Manchester to-day to see if he can identify him. If it should be true that Thompson left the box, it is extremely probable, from the time and circumstances attending the fact, that the ammunition was intended for use at the attack on the prison van at Manchester, and that the large box, which was taken away contains arms.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On Monday evening, the 9th inst., Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Wyndham, Commander-in-chief of the Forces in Canada, made an official inspection of the Volunteers of Toronto City. The muster was the largest ever witnessed here since the Fenian raid, notwithstanding the unavoidable absence of many of the Grand Trunk Brigade and of the University and Trinity College corps of the "Queen's Own." Shortly after eight o'clock the parade fell in—Grand Trunk Brigade on the right, under Lieut. Col. Spieer and Major Stephenson, to which were attached Capt. McLean's Battery of Garrison Artillery, next were the 10th Royals, under Lieut. Colonel Branel, and on the left the Queen's Own, commanded by Major Dixon, the whole parade being commanded by Col. Denison, Commandant, assisted by Lieut. Col. Durie, D. A. A. G. M., Brigade Major Denison and Lieut. Col. Gillmor, Q. O. R.

Having been exercised in a few manoeuvres, as well as the limited area of the Drilled would permit of, the parade was drawn up in Review order to await the arrival of the inspecting officer. Punctually at 9 o'clock the Lieutenant General arrived, accompanied by Major General Stisted, C.B., commanding the District; Col. Anderson, C.B., commandant of the Garrison; Captain Friar, A. D. C.; Captain Parsons, Brigade Major of the Garrison, and Lieut. Col. Durie, D. A. A. G. of Volunteers. After the usual salute, which the General acknowledged by remaining uncovered until the bands had ceased playing, he passed down the ranks, inspecting everything as he proceeded. This being over, he took his stand on the platform while the troops marched past, first in open and afterwards in quarter distance column. Notwithstanding the improvement noticeable in the absence of many boys, as I have seen on previous occasions, there still remained a want of precision in the various movements. The Battalions here, in my opinion, are not quite equal to the Brigade of Garrison Artillery in Ottawa, or the 5th Battalion at Quebec, as regards either physique or drill. After marching past the parade was formed into hollow square and addressed by Lieut. Gen. Wyndham as follows: "Colonel Denison and officers,—I cannot dismiss you without expressing the great pleasure I have felt in reviewing the very large body of very loyal men I see before me. It is not the duty of the general officer

to make long speeches, and as I have heard on the hustings in England and also in the House of Commons in the old country, quite enough of that sort of thing and know its value. I shall not address you at great length. At the same time I must let you know that I have been a great supporter of the volunteers in England. If that force in that little sea girt island is of use, so much more is it in this large and extensive country. In connection with this, I can only say, that in my own opinion, the volunteers express not only the feelings but also the wishes of the people, and without them I firmly believe no defence can be made of this province. But again, if you will attend to your duties, and show the loyal feeling you have hitherto displayed, I have no doubt that a very fair and respectable account will be given of any one who comes to interfere with you in the peaceful possession of your homes and fire-sides. I am now pretty old, I have seen a fair amount of fighting in my day and do not very anxiously desire to see any more: but if I do, depend upon it I shall rely implicitly upon you, and if the occasion comes you shall have a fair share of work, undoubtedly, and with it at my hands a fair share of glory."

The several bands remained for a time for the gratification of spectators, including Mrs. and Miss Stisted and many other ladies, who, from the committee rooms of the 10th Royals, (which, by the by, is furnished with a piano, sofa, &c.) had a good view of the proceedings.

The Brigade having been dismissed Sir Charles examined the "School of Gunnery," with which he seemed well pleased.

The Concert of the 10th Royals, for the benefit of the Band fund, under the patronage of His Excellency General Stisted, last evening, was quite a success. The hall was well filled with a fashionable and appreciative audience, who loudly applauded the splendid performance of the 10th Royals' band, who, under the leadership of Mr. Toulmin, rendered the overture "Prince Albert" and the "Belgravia" waltzes in a manner which would have done credit to a band of one of Her Majesty's regiments. The band, I am told, numbers some 50 performers, of which there were present but 20 last night, the remainder having to fulfil an extended engagement at the Theatre.

The several lady singers acquitted themselves handsomely, including Mrs. and Miss Stisted, who were repeatedly encored. A comic trio by three of the regiment caused much merriment, and Mr. Gaston Smith's "Man the Life Boat," "Bonnie Dundee," and more especially his rendering of "The Volunteers of Canada," by "Frank," with a chorus of eight, drew forth loud expressions of admiration. The "Soldier's Tear," was another favorite. As the leading officers and many others of the Volunteer force were present in uniform, the scene in the Music Hall was more than usually brilliant.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

FOR THE REVIEW.

## PASTIMES OF PEACE AN EXERCISE FOR WAR.

Play—honest, physical sport,—in which the man sinks his commercial stiffness and for the nonce becomes the boy, is too much neglected by our adult population, and with the inevitable results. Of late years the business of life has increased immensely while its recreation has been decreasing in an inverse ratio. The mind is taxed in a hundred ways unknown to and unthought of by our sires, and the strain is felt from the highest to the lowest worker in the Dominion. The progress of the age has been everywhere to substitute mechanical for manual labor; and while our numerous systems of locomotion compel us to dispense with pedestrian exercise, the wondrous development of machinery almost as completely supersedes manual exertion. Nor is this all. With—and probably arising from—these great changes, an eager desire for knowledge has arisen, to which all classes yield, and the mind, in addition to the daily growing increase of mental labour for business purposes, is taxed with acquiring that information requisite to keep us to the level of the age,—a tax levied on our already reduced physical recreation. Far be it from us to condemn Mechanics' Institutes, young men's associations, literary clubs, *et hoc genus omne*, yet it must be confessed that they in some measure induce their frequenters to neglect the body's welfare, and so upset the economy of nature, which calls for an alternation of working in its component parts. The lack of physical pastime is just as strongly felt in the country as in the town. Smoking, drinking, gambling, loitering at the corners of the village groceries in awkward contortions of ease, or as our American friends admirably call it "loafing," breathing air morally as well as physically impure, are the usual resorts of many of the rising youth after the labour of the day is done, while those whose nature is not congenial with these pastimes bury themselves in the pages of the latest serial or novel. It may be urged that the labour of the day needs absolute repose of the muscles. But physical labour by no means incapacitates for physical play. From the abstruse study of science the mind finds delight in the beauties of poetry, though the same mental organs are in action; in like manner the hardy son of toil would gain rather than lose freshness and strength by the physical pastime of the evening which would rouse into action qualities of emulation and hardihood seldom required in the daily labour of his life.

We hail with pleasure the accounts our exchanges occasionally bring us of snowshoe, lacrosse, curling, cricket and other clubs, evincing a wholesome revival of manly pastimes; but they are generally confined to certain classes of society. What is essen-

tially needed is something that can be embraced by all classes together, and afford opportunities of intercourse and fellow-labourship from which mutual dependence would arise. The Volunteer movement which has been so successful in England has, to a great extent, accomplished this, and it is to the new organization under the regime of the Dominion that we must in this country look for a pastime, that will be beneficial to the physical welfare of us all. We do not mean our remarks so much to apply to cities as to the country at large; and the first step towards this movement should be to introduce *into every school* throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion, an absolute concomitant of studies in the shape of a certain portion of time devoted to military exercises as a pastime. King David thought it worth his leisure to instruct the youth of Judah in the use of the bow. In free Greece the olive crown of the poet and the athlete were alike honored. As it was a bad day for Grecian independence when its youth neglected the gymnasium for the barbers' shops, and began to be critical about the cut of their toga, so it was for Saxon England when her sons left their martial sport for revels and excess in the franklin's halls.

Practical hints come awkwardly from an unprofessional pen; but we do think that under the new organization of militia matters, our boys should not be overlooked, and we respectfully urge on the consideration of that Department in conjunction with the Ministers of Public Instruction to give this suggestion a thought, and by introducing as a pastime a spirit of martial enterprise which would soon become most popular, and so form a nursery for an institution, which the long frontiers of our Dominion, with its mighty northwest, demand; a measure more efficacious than the maintenance of numberless troops could ever be along our boundary.

INCOLA.

Buckingham, Jan. 18th, 1868.

## VOLUNTEERS' SUPPER.

The fifth annual Supper of No. 2 Company, 13th Battalion, took place last night at the Victoria Hotel, King street. The Chair was filled by Captain Watson, and the Vice Chair by Lieut. Sewell. The supper, which was a very substantial one, was partaken of by about fifty persons, nearly all of whom were members of the Company.

After the usual patriotic toasts and songs (which none can give or appreciate better than our country's defenders), the Chairman said he was about to propose the health of one whom they all knew and respected. Since the volunteer movement had been inaugurated in this city, there were many good men who had become disheartened, and left the force for the quieter walks of life; but the gentleman whom he was about to propose had stuck to them through thick and thin, and has by quiet, strict attention to duty, earned the respect of every man in

the battalion. He knew him, from experience, to be a bravo man, and on any future occasion, if his services were required, would not say "go on;" but "come on" would be the order. There had, on a recent occasion, been a little estrangement between the men of the Company and their commander, but he hoped that the lesson given on that occasion would be remembered, and that they would never, on any future occasion, allow their temper to interfere with their better judgment, but in every case obey orders, which was the first duty of a soldier. He now had our warmest wishes, and the heartfelt feelings of respect of the whole company. "Our Commander Colonel Skinner," was then given, and drunk very enthusiastically.

The Colonel, in response, said he could not take the amount of credit which Captain Watson endeavored to bestow upon him. He always liked to feel that he had done his duty. They should never look forward for services rendered their common country, for they would not get it, nor did he think they desired it. He was quite sure he never had any feelings of estrangement towards No. 2. He knew they were all right at the bottom—that it was an error on their part, and that an example had to be made. He always felt a special interest in the Company from the fact that his connection with the Volunteer force began when he joined it as a private in 1855. Since that time it had undergone great changes. It has had no less than six captains, and the number of men on its rolls would alone make a very respectable regiment. No. 2 Company has done good service to the country, for it had been the means of enabling a very large number of men to acquaint themselves with the use of the rifle, and he felt sure if we could trace these men we would find them still animated by the same patriotic spirit that induced them to become Volunteers, and members of the same force in their respective localities. We had evidence of this when we were stationed at Port Colborne, for you recollect with what alacrity many former members of the Battalion came from all parts of the United States and Canada to join us. He could assure them a more pleasing incident had seldom occurred to him than when he was waited upon by an old comrade of his in the ranks of No. 2, who came all the way from Chicago to make offer of his services. He quite agreed with Captain Watson when he said that the country owed much to the Volunteers. Few outside of the force had any idea of the disabilities entailed on the men, and often wondered how they kept together so well, knowing how little encouragement they received at the hands of their employers. From the look of things he thought their services would be required before long, and he hoped if they were called out, they would leave Hamilton without a single drafted man in the ranks. After thanking the Chairman and company for the very flattering manner in which his health had been proposed and drunk, the Colonel sat down amidst tremendous cheering.

The balance of the evening was spent in songs and toasts from the Vice Chairman, Sergeants Strickland and Evans, and Corporals McDonald and Elmsley. The night was very pleasantly spent, and went towards making up a nice little episode "in the life of a gay recruit."—*Hamilton Times*.

## VOLUNTEER SUPPER.

On Tuesday evening, January 14th, Capt. Hamply and the officers of No. 1 Company, 49th Batt. (formerly the Belleville Rifles), entertained their men and a number of

guests at a supper at Ontario Hall. The supper was provided by Mr. Cronn, of the Club House, in a style which proves him to be an excellent caterer. Captain Hambly occupied the chair, and on his right were Col. Brown and Major Bowell, 49th Batt., and Lieut Crozier and Diamond and Asst. Surgeon Burdett, 15th Batt. On the left, Col. Sutherland, Capt. Nunn, Capt. Hulme, Ensign Phipps and Quarter Master Crozier. Ensign Carruthers occupied the vice-chair, supported by Capt. Wills, Capt. Murphy, Capt. James and N. B. Falkoner and Wm. Sutherland, Esqs.

The supper being ended, the usual loyal toasts were given, and the evening spent pleasantly with speeches and songs, during which the Rifles were highly complimented for their efficiency and general good conduct, whether on service or at home. The entertainment was given by the officers as a compliment to the men for having upon the first day of January, won the prize which was contended for with a number of Captain Nunn's Company, and also to distribute the prizes given by Capt. Hambly and his officers; the successful shots were called to the front, and \$51 in prizes presented by Col. Brown to the following men of No. 1 Company:

John Geddes.....	32	points.
Robert Baker.....	32	"
Jas. Lloyd.....	31	"
C. Woodcock.....	31	"
Jas. Smith.....	29	"
Chas. Addison.....	29	"
William Blaind.....	28	"
Albert Vandervoort.....	24	"
John Hill.....	23	"

The remaining four men of the firing party, Privates Gibson, Ryan and Wilson, and Sergeant Cunningham, though among the best shots in the Company, were unsuccessful upon this occasion. All we can say to them is, better luck next time. One pleasing thing connected with the distribution of these prizes, was the fact that the men to whom they were awarded, as were also those who did not succeed, were those who had been connected with the Company for years, and who had done duty on the frontier. After this agreeable part of the ceremony had been performed, the company separated. In every respect the party was exceedingly pleasant, and Captain Hambly deserves every credit for the interests which he manifests in making his Company rank among the best Volunteer corps in the Province.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 17th January, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

In future all Gentlemen who may be or who may have been appointed to the Civil

Staff of Battalions of Volunteers, will be considered to hold relative rank as follows, viz:

Paymaster, to rank as Captain on appointment; after five years' service, as Major.

Quarter-Master, to rank as Lieutenant on appointment; after five years' service, as Captain.

Surgeon, to rank as Captain on appointment; after five years' service, as Major.

Assistant Surgeon, to rank as Lieutenant on appointment; after five years' service, as Captain.

District Paymasters and Quarter-Masters will be considered to hold the relative rank of Captain on appointment; after five years' service, as Major.

It is to be distinctly understood, that relative rank confers no military status or command.

No. 2.

22nd Battalion "The Oxford Rifles," Woodstock.

Assistant Adjutant and Battalion Drill Instructor, John Chinner, to have the rank of Lieutenant.

No. 10 Company, Mount Elgin.

To be Lieutenant:

John F. Pritchard, Gentleman.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

William Chambers, Gentleman.

24th "Kent" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 6 Company, Dawn Mills.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant William T. Smith, vice Kerby, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

Archibald Livingstone, Gentleman, vice Smith, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

William T. Prangley, Gentleman, vice Wallace, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

25th "Elgin" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Tilsonburg.

To be Lieutenant, temporary:

William Waller, Gentleman, M. S., vice Bain, whose resignation is hereby accepted:

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Richard Dulmage, Gentleman, vice Ledue, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

26th "Middlesex" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Battalion Drill Instructor:

Captain and Adjutant Wm. F. Bullen.

27th "Lambton" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 6 Company, Moore.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant John Lewis, vice Fleck, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders.

Ensign James Cruikshank, vice Lewis promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

John Baxter, Gentleman, vice Cruikshank, promoted.

35th Battalion "The Simcoe Foresters."

No. 7 Company, Orillia.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Corporal Thomas Elliot, vice Malloch, promoted.

48th "Lennox and Addington" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 6 Company, Bath.

To be Captain, temporary:

James B. Fairfield, Esq., M. S., vice Amey, deceased.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

Edward Wright, Gentleman, vice Noble, left the limits.

*Erratum.*—With reference to the General Order, No. 1, of the 21st December, 1866, Lieutenant and Quarter-Master Robert Archer, of the Quebec Squadron of Cavalry, should have been permitted to retire, retaining his rank.

No. 3.

SERVICE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Orangeville Grammar School Drill Association.

A Drill Association is hereby authorized at the Village of Orangeville, in the Regimental Division of Wellington, under the command of Captain Orange Lawrence, to be composed of the Master and Pupils of the Orangeville Grammar School, and to be styled the "Orangeville Grammar School Drill Association."

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

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



CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!

1868.] THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW. [1868.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

FOR THE

FORMATION OF CLUBS.

LARGE CASH PRIZES OFFERED!

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

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW,

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

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

It will be understood that from the number of prizes offered no one need despair of securing at least some return for his time and trouble in getting up a club; for besides the prizes enumerated above, we allow 12 1/2 per cent on all subscriptions sent to us in this way, which the person raising the club will deduct from the total amount of monies received by him on account of subscriptions in forwarding the same to us.

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

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

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

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

Address,

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

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

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



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1868.

NAVAL DEFENCE OF CANADA.

The "Military Defence of Canada," has formed the subject of a series of articles in the first volume of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, in which it was clearly shown that to be effective it must be auxiliary to a system of Naval Defence sufficiently novel in character to merit careful consideration. Ordinary Naval operations are generally confined to the Sea coast, but in this case they must be extended to River and fresh water Lake coast lines of nearly 2000 miles in length—broken into three or four distinct divisions by physical obstacles of great magnitude. Beginning at the head of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, the river of that name, is unobstructed to Montreal, and therefore accessible to the operations of the ordinary squadrons; but above that point, for 132 miles, the navigation is broken by a series of rapids with long reaches of still water between. The navigation is opened by seven distinct canals of an aggregate length of 43 miles; they are capable of admitting vessels of 186 feet in length, 40 feet beam, drawing 8 feet of water—this reach would form the first division of the line of naval defence above tide water; it ends at Prescott. From that point to the mouth of the Niagara River would be the second division. The frontier from Queenstown to Chippewa cannot be defended by a naval force; the obstacles created by the Niagara falls and the great

depth of the channel through which the river runs render naval operations impossible; but the obstructions are overcome by the Welland Canal, whose continuous length of 28 miles connects Lakes Ontario and Erie, and enables vessels of 142 feet in length, 25 feet beam, drawing 9 feet of water, to pass from one lake to the other. Above Chippewa the third division of this line would extend to the Saute Ste. Marie and threaten the shores of Lake Michigan throughout the whole of its communications. It is by far the largest of all the divisions and its importance cannot be overrated.

Lake Superior may become a fourth division, and, in such an event, Canada will find reason to regret the apathy and want of knowledge which left the Canal connecting it with Lake Huron in foreign hands. It would be altogether isolated, but is not of sufficient consequence to affect materially the issues involved in any contest which may arise for the next twenty years.

A summary of the length of frontier to be defended would be as follows:—

Point des Monts to Kingston. . . . .	610 miles.
Kingston to Niagara River. . . . .	180 "
Niagara River . . . . .	32 "
Lake Erie. . . . .	250 "
Detroit River . . . . .	24 "
Lake St. Clair. . . . .	20 "
St. Clair River. . . . .	28 "
Lake Huron. . . . .	260 "
River St. Mary. . . . .	45 "
Lake Superior. . . . .	420 "

Total from head of Gulf of St. Lawrence to head of Lake Superior 1,869 "

With such a length of accessible frontier it is not wonderful that the people of Great Britain should entertain grave doubts of the possibility of retaining possession of Canada in the event of war, or that its defence should present to Imperial Statesmen as difficult and unsatisfactory a problem as the Irish question; while even to professed strategists, limited by existing possibilities, it possesses no features sufficiently tangible to warrant an easy solution of a particularly difficult and interesting professional problem. To the people of Canada especially this and kindred matters possess absorbing interest, because that on their due consideration, and the provisions consequent thereon, depend their independent existence. The cost of a naval force of sufficient magnitude to guard effectually our interior coast line and its maintenance would be an item of expenditure beyond our present fiscal capabilities, and we should be obliged to look to the Mother Country for the whole material of the necessary naval armament. There is however a very important part of that armament which Canada can supply by judicious measures, and the necessary provisions therefor should be inserted in the proposed "Militia Act"—it is the creation of a "Naval Reserve."

One of the articles alluded to as having appeared in THE REVIEW, (No. 12 of the first

Volume, 25th March, 1867,) states that "Great Britain should find the naval force which ought to be 18 first class iron-plated gunboats on Lake Huron with 2,500 seamen and marines; 16 on Lake Ontario, 2,000 seamen and marines, and 3,000 of a naval reserve." This would be 7,500 men, and could not be furnished from the British fleet without seriously weakening it, because in the event of hostilities the naval armament on the Lakes should be manned with thoroughly trained hands, as no time or opportunity would occur to train them after hostilities had once commenced. Indeed it is quite possible that the decisive struggle for the supremacy of the Lakes would occur within thirty days of that event. Such being the state of the case it is a duty the people of Canada owe Great Britain and themselves to take such measures as will provide the requisite force, which can be done by enrolling all sailors employed on the Lakes, Canals and Rivers, as a Naval Reserve, giving to such as qualify themselves in Naval Gunnery, and could be otherwise classed as able seamen, a gratuity similar to that now yearly paid the Volunteers on completion of their annual drill. This should be followed by other gratuities such as the exigence of the service may point out, and service on board the gunboats should be made attractive to the men. Prominent men residing in the neighborhood of the various ports should be encouraged to raise detachments of this force from twenty-five men upwards; and, if possible, the gunboats now in commission should be made subservient to the end of training the men and officers. Very little expenditure need be incurred, and if the full complement could not be obtained amongst the "fresh water" sailors, landsmen, and a taste for seafaring, should be allowed to join. The neighborhood of the Lake shores should furnish quite a sufficient number.

In consequence of the application of steam to marine locomotion the same amount of practice as formerly to make an A. B. is not now necessary. In fact the principal qualification is to be an expert gunner. The engine-driver and steersman will lay the vessel alongside her opponent or on her course with small help from the sailor. Still it will be necessary to teach the men of the proposed Naval Reserve the mysteries of the craft. How to "hand reef and steer" as well as boat service and other matters. The force so raised and trained should be fully 10,000 men, and would enable the Imperial Government to employ two-thirds of the force otherwise required where they would be most wanted. As a necessary corollary to the above project, the gunboats now in commission should be fitted up as marine schools and a number of cadets, say 50 to each vessel, should be taught the duties of officers, petty officers and seamen according to capacity, at the public expense. In addition, every vessel of 50 tons burden, navigated by steam or sail, should have at least

one apprentice; every vessel of one hundred tons two, and for each additional one hundred tons one additional apprentice. The term of servitude to be not less than three years—such apprentices to be meanwhile enrolled in the Naval Reserve and drilled as occasion should offer. The Naval Cadets should receive first, second and third class certificates—qualifying them as officers, petty officers, able seamen, &c.; and as such should be liable to three years service on board gunboats in commission besides the ordinary service in time of war. It is proposed in a future issue to consider the aspects of the system of "Naval Defence" advocated in relation to its strategical bearings. The present merely sketched its social features, the details of which may safely be deferred till the new "Militia Act" is before the country.

#### VOLUNTEERS AND RIFLE PRACTICE.

Now that the severity of the winter is such as to prevent much practice with the rifle at the butts, we have some leisure to look back upon the past season of target practice and endeavor to form an estimate of the progress made by our Militia and Volunteers in the art of firing. The rifle being a weapon any thing but strange to the hands of Canadians they have, as might be expected, displayed a wonderful proficiency in its use. And when it is remembered that the theoretical principles, deemed of the first importance in the instruction of the regular soldier, have been altogether withheld from the Militia and Volunteers, it adds another proof of a fact, of which we have been long convinced, viz; That Canadians as a rule are excellent marksmen, and every way adapted by nature and education to make, not only excellent soldiers, but terribly dangerous sharpshooters. The season which has just passed has been more successful, in respect to rifle shooting, than any preceeding one, and the improvement shown in the average scoring of the various matches has been such as to deserve the highest congratulation. For this very gratifying result we are doubtless indebted, in a great measure, to the spirited exertions of the officers of the force, and the liberality of the Home Government in supplying us with the Snider Enfield. On account of anticipated changes in the Militia laws, the force is not at present so lively as before the consummation of the Confederation; but we can assure its members that whatever changes may take place, those changes will be to their advantage; for the question of defence is a problem the solution of which cannot be deferred without great danger to our best interests. This however has had no effect upon the target practice in the different battalions throughout the country, and the number of competitions, numerous entries, and valuable prizes given, is an excellent indication of the spirit which animates the Volunteer force of the country. That spirit judiciously fostered and directed

would prove the great bulwark of our independence. But as great results very often depend upon very small causes, it would be well for those who have the management of such things to see that persons appointed to commissions were men who would inspire confidence in those under them, or at least possess such a measure of popularity as would insure their support and respect. It is a noticeable fact that Battalions so officered are always in a flourishing condition, and that Rifle Matches gotten up by them have exhibited marked superiority in the registered scoring. The possession of the Snider has given another impetus to rifle competition and there is not we believe a single company in the country but has proved its merits at the target. While upon this subject of rifle shooting we would again direct the attention of our readers to the arm invented by Captain Stoakes of Lacolle, Q., which is beyond all doubt the very best weapon of the kind which we have seen, and is in every way adapted to become the most effective military rifle in use. All who have had an opportunity of testing its powers join in its praises both for rapidity of fire and precision of aim at all ranges: and we are confident that if its merits were more generally known it would soon be in the hands of every Volunteer in the country. But to return to the subject of rifle shooting, we may safely aver that, as marksmen, Canadian Volunteers are second to none in the world, and we congratulate them upon the high state of proficiency which they have attained, a fact no doubt attributable to the spirit which has ever animated the Volunteers of Canada.

#### MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Lieut. General Hay, who has commanded at the school of musketry at Hythe since its establishment, has resigned his appointment. His annual report of the Musketry Instruction of the Army for 1866-7, has been published, from which we take the following interesting particulars:—

"The figure of merit of the shooting of the Cavalry is 29.90, an improvement on last year's performance of 1.32 points; and the percentages of second and third class shots are 53 and 47 respectively, and of the 1st and 3rd class judges of distances 74 and 3.

"The figure of merit of the shooting of the Infantry is 76.32, an increase on the figure of the previous year of 19.48 points, and the percentages of first and third class shots are 30.87 and 7.47 respectively, and of the first and third class judges of distances 84 and 1.

"Fifteen Battalions of Infantry did not execute the prescribed course of annual rifle training.

"The number of untrained men in the Infantry is equal to one-sixth of the strength.

"The shooting of 21 Battalions is very good, that of 46 good, of 79 moderate, and of 36 bad.

"The improvement in the shooting of the drilled soldier during the practice of 1866-7 is marked, and the percentage of men who are qualified to receive the extra pay as marksmen has increased."

The General further says:—

"This improvement is, no doubt, attributable in a great measure to the breech-loading rifle, with which the tendency to flinch, consequent upon the explosion of the percussion cap, used with the muzzle-loader, is obviated."

Although Lieut. General Hay was rather given too much to theoretical principles, and committed the absurdity of endeavoring to inculcate a mathematical knowledge of musketry, into the minds of men who could neither read nor write, yet a better man could hardly be found for the position he has so long and ably filled. In reference to his retirement the *Volunteer Service Gazette* says:

"That to his exertions, to a great extent, is owing the high standard of rifle practice which has been attained by all branches of Her Majesty's service."

#### THANKS.

We take the present opportunity of returning our sincere thanks to the Press generally of the Dominion, for their kind greetings and compliments on the commencement of our second volume. These pleasing acknowledgments of our efforts in upholding and assisting in the education of the military Force of the country, shew conclusively that our labours have not been in vain, and we have only again to repeat that while looking confidently to the future we will spare no labour or expense to make *THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW* still more worthy of the generous support and confidence it has received from the Volunteer Force, the public at large, and our fellow laborers of the Press.

#### A GOOD IDEA.

An esteemed correspondent, who is Captain of an Ontario Volunteer Company, sends us the following, which we beg respectfully to recommend to the attention of our friends throughout the Dominion, as an idea worthy of being acted upon in raising clubs for *THE REVIEW*:—

"DEAR SIR,—Enclosed I send you P. O. order to settle for the accompanying club list of twelve for *THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW* for 1868. These copies have all been won at one Rifle Tournament, at which, instead of \$2 in cash, I offered a copy of *THE REVIEW*, either as a distinct prize, or added to other articles. This mode proved highly satisfactory, gave little trouble and would, I have no doubt, if followed by every corps in the Dominion, at their Rifle Matches, greatly increase the circulation and usefulness of the paper.

"Yours, very truly,

"\_\_\_\_\_,"

#### AN ABUSE.

As all good things are liable to abuse, it seems that our Military School system has not been allowed to escape; as may be seen by the following from the *Quebec Mercury*:

"MILITARY SCHOOL CADETS.—A contemporary says:—'A good many cadets of the Military School have, after receiving military instructions at public expense, entered foreign service. To check this fraud, each cadet before receiving the compensation given by the Dominion to those who take certificates; ought to give a bond with security for its return should he enter the military service of a foreign power, or remove out of the country.' We know for a fact that instances have lately occurred of soldiers taking their discharges from Regiments of the Line, in Quebec and Montreal, and immediately after gaining admittance to the Military School, passing through in a fortnight or three weeks, and receiving their \$50. There is nothing whatever to prevent these men going over to the States with the money so easily acquired. In one instance lately, says the *Montreal Daily News* of yesterday, a Sergeant of the 23rd Fusiliers took his discharge, immediately after passing through the Military School, and then enlisted in the 75th Highlanders, in which corps he is now serving."

There can be no doubt that the country has been defrauded in this manner by persons who have taken advantage of the schools from motives anything but in accordance with the purpose for which they were established, or for which the premium is given to successful candidates. None but those whose worth and standing are well known should be allowed to receive the gratuity; as for others who may be deemed admissible a means could readily be found to prevent the misapplication of public money by the needy and unworthy.

"*THE CANADIAN*" is the name of a new monthly publication started in Boston, Mass., as may be inferred from its title, it is devoted to the interests of Canadians in the United States, and is gotten up, typographically and otherwise, in a very creditable style. In tone it is thoroughly British and Canadian, and strongly supports Confederation as against annexation. It is ably edited and deserves, as we hope it will receive, the support of Canadians at home as well as in the United States.

#### ANNUAL DRILL.

The statement which is going the rounds of the Press to the effect that the Volunteers, instead of having to put in their 16 days' drill as usual this year, will be called out for frontier service in the spring, is purely imaginary. It is not possible that the person originating the story could have had his information from a reliable source. It is absurd to suppose the Volunteers will be placed on Frontier duty until necessity, in the shape of an actual or threatened invasion, calls for such a proceeding. In reference to the 16 days' drill it must be patent to most people that the action of Parliament

has to be waited for before any decided steps towards ordering its performance can be taken. The House meets on the 12th of March next, and between that period and the month of June there is ample time for our Volunteers to put in the required number of days at drill, should Parliament vote the necessary funds for that purpose.

#### 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.

"A VOLUNTEER," ST. CATHARINES.—The subject of your communication is not of sufficient importance to warrant its publication, and is also of rather a personal character, which alone would preclude its appearance in *THE REVIEW*. Your complaint, if well grounded, lodged in the proper quarter would doubtless obtain redress.

CAPT. C. A. O'M., WARDSVILLE, (Ont.)—Shall procure the missing numbers for you if possible. Should be glad to publish an account of your rifle match. Much obliged for the list.

J. B., ODESSA, (Ont.) asks:—"Is a Volunteer officer, who has been obliged to resign his commission through leaving the limits of his company, liable to be drafted as a private?" Most certainly he is. It would be different however in the case of a militia officer. Unless a volunteer officer retires retaining his rank, he is liable, under the above circumstances, to be drafted into the ranks should such be resorted to.

H. C. G. DUNDAS, (Ont.)—We cannot inform you what the price of the Snider Enfield Rifle is. At any rate they cannot be bought in Canada. The party requiring the arm cannot procure it except in England. The price of the old short Enfield with bayonet, as given in Lieut. Col. Wily's "Militia List" of 1866, is \$22.98. The difference, we should say, would be trifling between the latter and the short Snider with bayonet.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

During the week ending Jan. 18th, we have received, on account of subscriptions, as follows:—

KINGSTON.—Dr. D., \$2; Captain J., \$2; Dr. Y., \$2; Lieut. Col. S., \$2; Major K., \$2.

PRESCOTT.—Captain R. W., \$2.

WARDSVILLE, (Ont.)—Captain O'M.'s Club, \$16.50.

HAMILTON.—Lieut. C. R. M. S., \$2; J. B., \$1; Captain A. H. A., \$1; Captain J. H. W., \$2; Captain J. M. G., \$2; Captain J. H., \$2; Captain F. M., \$2; Capt. F. G. R., \$2; Sergt. J. McA., \$2; Corporal W. M., \$2; J. H., \$2; Lieut. Col. J. A. S., \$2; Ensign C. D. C., \$2; Lieut. R. S. D., \$1; A. G., \$1; J. H. E., \$2.

KINGSBURY, (Q.)—Captain G. W., \$2.

OTTAWA.—Dr. T., \$2; Privy Council, \$2; Mr. H., \$2; Mr. L., \$2; Colonel B., \$2; Mr. S., \$2; Hon. Sir J. A. McD., \$2; Captain A. W., Jr., \$2.

OAKVILLE, (Ont.)—Corporal E. R. S.

HAMILTON.—W. W., \$1.

TORONTO.—Lieut. Colonel D., (A.A.G.) \$2; Captain B., \$2; Captain P., \$2; Captain T. A. McL., \$2.

NEW HAMBURG (Ont.)—Ensign H., \$2.

AMHERSTBURG, (Ont.)—Major D. D., \$1.

BELLEVILLE.—Lieut. C., \$1.

BRIGHTON, (Ont.)—Captain A. C. W., \$2.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

The latest cable despatch says it is reported that Lord Bloomfield, British Minister to Austria, and Lord Clarendon, have gone on a mission to Rome to request the Pope to use his influence with the inhabitants of Ireland for the suppression of the Fenian agitation.

The fleet bearing the remains of Maximilian entered the harbor of Trieste on the 16th inst. The frigate *Novara* was immediately boarded by the Archduke, who covered the catafalque containing the corpse, with wreaths of flowers. Great preparations were made for the funeral which took place on the following day with imposing ceremonies.

Later news from Rio Janerio represents the situation of affairs around Humatia such, that it was believed President Lopez would be compelled to withdraw from Rio Parama, and fall back on Anuncion. The allied army had been heavily reinforced, and was pressing the siege very closely.

The aggressive policy of the Russian Government on the Eastern Question has caused much alarm in Turkey. The *Northern Post*, of St. Petersburg, declares that Russia does not desire extension of territory. Her only aim is to secure the safety of the Christian subjects of the Porte. The St. Peterburgh *Gazette* asserts that both England and France have urged the Sultan to make extensive military and naval preparations in the Mediterranean.

The police at Manchester have arrested a man supposed to be the Fenian Deazy. Two Americans, named Barrett and O'Neil, strongly suspected of Fenianism, have been arrested in Glasgow. The papers found on them strongly implicate them. The motion to try Burke, Casey, and Law, in London instead of Warwick is likely to be granted.

The breach between the President of the United States and Secretary Stanton, has gone so far that the former has ordered all officials of the Government to hold no communication with the latter. In view of this state of affairs a stormy time is expected, as prominent Congressmen threaten, if the President continues his policy and dismisses Stanton, to impeach him at sight.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE still continues in session, but has transacted no business

of special importance to our readers. In the House of Assembly on Monday, Mr. Blake made an attack upon Mr. Tom Ferguson, in reply to a remark of the latter that it was unmanly in Mr. B. to charge the hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands with improper conduct in his absence. Mr. Blake said:—"With regard to the charge that had been made against him by the gallant Colonel from South Simcoe, he craved the mercy of his honorable friend, (Mr. Ferguson,) who had charged him with having made an unmanly attack upon a gentleman who was not there to defend himself. He admitted that the gallant Colonel was a good judge of what was courageous and manly. (Laughter.) They all knew his record—(Hear.) They all know that he had served his country; (laughter) they all knew that he had been victorious, and indeed that gallant patriot reminded him of the hero of Chevy Chase who fought and lost his legs, and fought upon his stumps. (Laughter.) He was glad the gallant Colonel's life had been spared for the benefit of the members of that House, that he was there upon his stumps, and that he was ready to give the House the benefit of his experience. (Hear.) To all of which Mr. Tom Ferguson replied as follows:—"Perhaps if he (Mr. Ferguson) had had the name of Blake, he would not have been open to such taunts. The honorable gentleman had spoken of him (Mr. Ferguson) as fighting upon his stumps. He understood that some of the honorable gentleman's ancestors, when they died in 1798, had not even their stumps to stand upon, but that they ended their lives dangling from the end of a tether." (Sensation, husses, and confusion.) Whereupon Mr. Blake called Mr. Tom Ferguson a liar! Mr. McKellar said Mr. Ferguson should be placed in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms. Solicitor General Richards justified Mr. Ferguson, because Mr. Blake provoked the attack. After considerable sparring the matter dropped.

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE is also in session, but have done nothing worthy of comment from us. During the debate on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Dunkin, in reference to the payment of members of the Legislature, Mr. Bellerose gave some information which is certainly new to us; he said the members of the *Legislature of Russia* were indemnified for their services, and he did not see why Canadian patriots should not also be worthy of pecuniary acknowledgment.

FATHER McMAHON, LYNCH AND FENIAN CONVICTS IN ENGLAND.

In the United States Congress on the 9th, the House proceeded to the regular business in the morning hour, the consideration of the joint resolution reported on the 5th by Mr. Orth, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, requesting the President to intercede with the Queen of Great Britain for the release of Father McMahon, convicted as a Fenian raider and imprisoned in Kingston, Canada West.

Mr. Orth yielded to Mr. Paine, who introduced a similar joint resolution in reference to Robert Lynch, of Milwaukee.

Mr. Wood (Dem., N.Y.) obtained the floor,

and gave notice of his intention to introduce a joint resolution requesting the President to interpose his official authority to effect the release of Colonels John Warner and W. J. Nagle, and any other American citizens who have been arrested in Ireland under the *habeas corpus* Act, and who are now imprisoned without sufficient ground to charge them with the commission of any offence against the laws of Great Britain.

Mr. Wood sent up to the Clerk's desk and had read a correspondence between Colonel Nagle, himself and the Secretary of State. He afterwards stated the President had attempted to intercede in the matter. A correspondence had passed between the Secretary of State and Sir Frederick Bruce, who had telegraphed to Lord Stanley, recommending the release of those two prisoners. The British Government had not acted on the recommendation. This he characterized as a studied and direct intentional insult to the United States. It was entirely in keeping with the whole policy and conduct of Great Britain towards this country. She had always shown her animus, her vindictiveness, her malignity against the United States. Her whole conduct had been insulting, arrogant, and such as no proud, great, and free people, like that of the United States would submit to or tolerate a day longer.

Mr. Shanks (Disun., Ind.) spoke in support of the joint resolution relating to Father McMahon, taking the ground that he was entitled under the British Statutes to a trial by a mixed jury, which right had been denied him.

Mr. Brooks (Dem., N. Y.,) suggested a modification of the language of the joint resolution. Inasmuch as it would be closely criticised in its literary as well as its political aspect, he would advise the omission of the words "Fenian raider." The word "raider" was not to be found either in Webster or Worcester. If it meant anything it meant a predatory incursionist into another country, and its very use admitted a crime.

Mr. Banks (Disun., Mass.), Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, admitted the propriety of using exact terms. The appeal on behalf of Father McMahon was made on the general belief that there were circumstances affecting his case which would produce favorable action on the part of the British Government.

Mr. Higby, (Disun., Cal.) asked Mr. Banks to state on what charge Father McMahon was convicted? Was it not treason?

Mr. Banks understood that it was.

Mr. Higby was therefore in favor of Mr. Brooks' suggestion.

Mr. Orth remarked that the charge on which Father McMahon was convicted was that of treason and felony, and he modified the joint resolution in that particular. The joint resolution was then passed unanimously.

Mr. Paine's joint resolution in reference to Robert Lynch, of Milwaukee, was also passed unanimously.

Mr. Wood then introduced the joint resolution, of which he had given notice, in reference to Colonels Warren and Nagle.

Mr. Bingham (Disun., Ohio) suggested that the omission of the words "interpose his official authority," and the substitution of the words "that the President be requested to intercede," &c.

Mr. Wood made the modification suggested.

Mr. Wood also, at the suggestion of Mr. Banks, struck out the words "under the habeas corpus Act."

As thus modified the joint resolution was passed unanimously.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The latest dates from the captives in Abyssinia are to October 28th. They were then all well.

Mr Hall received £5000 from the Government for the invention of the rockets that bear his name.

On the 9th ult. Herr Von Dreyses, the inventor of the needle-gun, died at his native place of Sommerda, near Erfurt.

It is said that the recruiting Sergeants in Dundee (Scotland) are just now doing a brisk trade, doubtless in consequence of dull trade.

All the Garibaldian prisoners with the exception of those who belong to the Pontifical States, have now been delivered to the Italian Government.

The Italian Government, the Florence journals state, has contracted for the supply of 300,000 Chassepot muskets, to be delivered at the rate of 50,000 a year.

Jane, Duchess of Gordon, enlisted Soldiers for her son's regiment, the 92nd Highlanders, by offering the bounty-money to likely youths at country fairs between her lips. "One kiss of that beautiful mouth was worth dying for."

A telegram from Massowah announces that more than one hundred villages have tendered their services to the British expeditionary forces. The tribe of the Gallas has joined Gebazy, and the latter is reported to have captured Magdala.

SINGING FENIAN SONGS.—At a Scottish Police Court, two ballad singers named John Wilson and William Brown (the latter being blind) pleaded guilty to singing a party song, entitled "Lamentation of Mrs. Larkin for her husband, Michael Larkin, who was executed at Manchester." Both prisoners were sent to jail for 60 days. They left the bar muttering revenge and predicting a day of retribution.

A Royal Warrant is about to be promulgated, which provides that the medal and gratuity for long service and good conduct which has hitherto been conferred upon soldiers of irreproachable character who have not been convicted by court martial during a period of twenty one years in the cavalry and eighteen in the infantry, shall in future be conferred upon soldiers in all branches of the army after eighteen years service.

From Dunkirk comes the news that a quantity of cannon and projectiles have been sent for the fortifications that have recently been enlarged and strengthened; and from Strasburg we hear that the additional works which were recently ordered are being rapidly executed, and that cannon to arm them and the fortifications have been prepared. Lille journals state that some emotion has been caused in that town by the Government having ordered a demoralising of the fortifications: that is, placing thereon 900 cannon out of the 2000 they are capable of receiving. The fortifications of Lille are the most formidable in France.

The new breech-loader which the Russian Government has adopted is called the "Karl." It is similar to the Prussian needle-gun, and its accuracy was found to be in no way impaired after 30,000 shots had been fired with it. It is stated by the *Invalide* to be superior to the needle gun both in the rapidity of its fire (twelve to fourteen shots a minute) and in the arrangement for keeping the needle in its place, which is much less liable to get out of order than the Prussian gun. It may be taken to pieces and put together again with very little difficulty, and the mechanism is not disturbed by the effusion of gases.

MEMORIAL OF THE LATE GENERAL BRUCE.—*The Examiner*, in one of a series of articles "Visits to Private galleries and Studios," says:—A monument, intended to be placed in Dunfermline Abbey, of the late General Bruce, recently executed by Mr Foley, has engaged on more than one occasion the especial consideration of Her most Gracious Majesty. It is an altar tomb, on the panels of which, in bas reliefs, are commemorated the chief incident of the journey to the Holy Land, made by the Prince of Wales, under the guidance of the accomplished and gallant officer, who for several years occupied the honorable and responsible post of Governor to His Royal Highness.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.—The news from the seat of war in Paraguay is of the usual contradictory character. The *London Times* speaks of several sanguinary engagements, in all of which the Allies had been victorious. General Mena Baroto, with seven battalions of infantry and two of cavalry, had carried the fortified position of Portreo Obello, defended by 4000 Paraguayans. The Brazilians had 400 men killed and wounded. The Allies had also taken the important pass of Yapi, entirely commanded that portion of the River Paraguay, and this completely investing Umata. Colonel, Rodriguez was among the slain. The *Post* has seen a telegram from Lisbon of a totally different complexion, but admits that if the Allies have gained the alleged victories they would have a most important bearing on the results of the war.

A NEW TORPEDO.—Letters from Brest mention the extraordinary effects produced by a new kind of torpedo, tried in the river of Landerneau, which flows into the bay. The vessel selected for destruction was an old ship of 100 guns, the first fire of which had been cut down. The New torpedo is far superior to either the English, American, or Russian one. The former is only efficacious when the vessel is passing over it; the latter are so contrived as to stick to the vessel and cause a shock; but the new French torpedo produced its effect at a distance of twelve metres from the hull, and six metres below water. There were four torpedos thus placed around the vessel, and connected by wires with an electric battery on shore. On the signals being given, three immense sheaves of water were seen rising to the height of sixth storey, the wire of the fourth torpedo being broken, it did not go off. Nevertheless, the effect was astounding. The ribs and planks of the vessel were shivered, and there was barely time, notwithstanding the precautions taken, to run the vessel ashore.

## SEARCH FOR SUSPECTED FENIAN PRIVATEERS.

—The *Gladiator* (six), paddle sloop, 430 horse-power, Captain Aplin, sailed from Portsmouth on Wednesday afternoon for the westward, on sudden orders; and the *Medusa* (two) paddle sloop, Commander Potter, 312 horse-power, followed at a later part of the day. The *Cromer* (four), screw gun vessels, also sailed from Portsmouth for the westward. All three vessels are supposed to have sailed under sealed orders; but it is probable that one of the three will look into Plymouth Sound and at Falmouth for communication with the authorities at head quarters, and the rendezvous of the three will be somewhere in the latitude of the Lizard. A suspicious vessel, believed to be without national flag or papers, is reported to have been seen off the land westward. A guard house has been erected on board the *Talbot* floating magazine in the Thames, below the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, and an armed guard were on Wednesday appointed for immediate duty. The police aloft opposite the dockyard have been appointed to night duty, and it is at present under consideration to augment the force, which is to be armed with revolvers and cutlasses, so as to be prepared for a sudden emergency, as the establishment has been so frequently threatened.—*English Paper.*

GENERAL GRANT ON THE AMERICAN ARMY WEAPONS.—In General Grant's opinion, no breech-loader in the country or in Europe has been produced which is superior to the converted Springfield musket, as altered at the armory, and none equal to it in serviceable qualities can be produced at less cost. In view of the fact that all the 50,000 converted muskets will very soon be issued to the troops, leaving no breech loading muskets on hand in store, it is recommended that the conversion of the Springfield musket, discontinued by order of the former secretary of War, be resumed. The report is equally explicit in regard to the efficacy of our heavy guns. A board of officers have reported that 1915 pieces of the calibre of 13, 15, and 20 inches for smooth bores, and of 10 and 12 inches for rifles, were required for the permanent fortifications. None of these guns have yet been provided, and there are no existing orders or contracts for heavy cannon. This stoppage of the procurement of heavy cannon, says General Grant, has been mainly occasioned through "persistent efforts for some time past by ignorant or designing persons to destroy public confidence in the heavy guns which have been provided by the Ordnance Department for the army and navy," but thorough experiments have established the fact that our heavy cast iron cannons are the cheapest and best effective guns possessed by any nation. Although our rifled guns have been tested with favourable results, it is not deemed advisable now to proceed with the manufacture of this arm until further experiments have been made.—*New York Times.*

ALDERSHOT IN WINTER.—The recent hard weather has covered our table with complaints from Aldershot, where the men appear to suffer severely from cold. Short allowance of fuel and bad fuel is the general complaint, but "Shivering Ben," a married soldier, writes to us to-day to complain of the inadequacy of the bedding and blankets supplied to the married people. "Ben"



says that each single soldier is allowed during the hard weather three thin blankets and a rug, but that a married soldier with a family consisting of a wife and four or five children is allowed but four small thin blankets, two rugs, and two pallets of straw. We observe that the men invariably assert that their commanding officers are cognizant of the hardships to which they are exposed and anxious to abate them, but that all representations on the subject made to the War Office are disregarded. A winter in the huts of Aldershot must be a terrible trial to the constitution, especially of women and children, and ought surely to receive all the alleviation that warm clothing, sufficient bedding, and abundant fuel can supply. — *Pall Mall Gazette.*

**SURVIVING AN EXECUTION.**—The Italian journals relate a most singular story. A soldier who had deserted and taken to brigandage was captured and condemned to death. Being brought out to the place of execution, a firing party of five performed their painful duty, and the sergeant commanding them perceiving that the man was not quite dead, gave him point blank the *coup de grace*. In the belief that this was really a finishing stroke, the body was handed over to the gravedigger; but as night was approaching the latter postponed his office until the morning, leaving above ground what he naturally supposed to be a corpse. The unfortunate man, however, was still alive, and the cold night air, by irritating his wounds, revived him. Painfully he dragged himself to the wall of the inclosure, against which he managed to place a ladder which happened to be there, got over, although all bleeding and with his arm broken by the bullets, and delivered himself up as a prisoner at the nearest guard-house. The Ministers of War and Justice each claim this resuscitated victim of martial law, but the belief is that he will be pardoned. His wounds are not mortal, and his arm has been set.

**GRANT'S LIFE BEFORE THE WAR.**—The new life of General Grant, written by Col. Badeau of his staff, thus sketches the ante-war life of the now foremost man in the country:—"Thus, when the civil war broke out, Grant was a private citizen, earning his bread in an insignificant inland town. He was of simple habits and tastes, without influence and unambitious. Having never been brought in contact with men of eminence, he had no personal knowledge of great affairs. He had never commanded more than a company of soldiers and although he had served under both Scott and Taylor, it was as a subaltern, and without any opportunity of intercourse with those commanders. He had never voted for a President but once; he knew no politicians, for his acquaintance was limited to army officers and western traders; even in the town where he lived, he had not met the member of Congress who represented the district for nine successive years, and who afterwards became one of his most intimate personal friends. Of his four children, the eldest was eleven years old. He lived in a little house at the top of one of the picturesque hills on which Galena is built, and went daily to the warehouse of his father and brother, where leather was sold by wholesale and retail. He was thirty-nine years of age before his countrymen became acquainted with his name."

**A FENIAN CONVICT.**—"That Train Again!"—George Francis Train has agreed to deliver a lecture in New York for the benefit of the wife and children of Colonel John Warren, the Irish-American lately in England sentenced to fifteen years penal servitude. He says:—"Give me no praise—I do it for love! Irishmen have always been my friends. Irishmen never called me fool, charlatan, lunatic and traitor! Turn out by thousands for the benefit of the family of brave John Warren. I will make a political speech that will shake New England to its centre, and make old England read the letters of the "Hand-writing on the wall." Down with British tyranny and up with Irish nationality! Liberate our citizens in British jails! Pay the "Alabama" claims! or fight the Irish nation."

**CIRCUMLOCUTION.**—In an article on War Office reform, a curious specimen of circumlocution in its prime is given. There is a tradition, said to be historical, concerning a clerk in the War Office who once wanted a peg whereon to hang his hat. To save the expense of a carpenter he applied for a hammer and a nail with which to drive it in himself. Six months passed before he received any answer to his request, and he had long ago set up a peg of his own when a special messenger from the Tower arrived in Pall Mall with a hammer sent to him at last through the medium of numberless requisitions and authorisations. At the same time he was informed that it was not the province of the Tower officials to supply nails, but that these would come to him from Woolwich, and after a few months' further waiting, they really did arrive—a pound of nails, brought by a great ambulance waggon, with its half dozen horses and its dozen attendants.

**THE VICTORIA CROSS.**

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the under-mentioned officer and private soldiers of Her Majesty's army, whose claims to the same have been submitted, for Her Majesty's approval, for their gallant conduct at the little Andaman Island, as recorded against their names—viz.; Assistant-Surgeon Campbell Millis Douglas M. D., Privates Thomas Murphy, James Cooper, David Bell and Wm. Griffiths, 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment, for the very gallant and daring manner in which, on the 7th of May, 1867, they risked their lives in manning a boat and proceeding through a dangerous surf to the rescue of some of their comrades, who formed part of an expedition, which had been sent to the island of little Andaman, by order of the chief commissioner of British Burmah, with the view of ascertaining the fate of the commander and seven of the crew of the ship *Assam Valley*, who had landed there, and were supposed to have been murdered by the natives. The officers who commanded the troops on the occasion reports:—"About an hour later in the day Dr. Douglas, 2nd battalion 24th Regiment, and the four privates referred to, gallantly manning the second gig, made their way through the surf almost to the shore, but finding their boat half filled

with water, they retired. A second attempt made by Dr. Douglas and party proved successful, five of us being safely passed through the surf to the boats outside. A third and last trip got the whole of the party left on shore safe to the boats." It is stated that Dr. Douglas accomplished these trips through the surf to the shore by no ordinary exertion. He stood in the bow of the boat, and worked her in an intrepid and seaman like manner, cool to a degree, as if what he was then doing was an ordinary act of every day life. The four privates behaved in an equally cool and collected manner, rowing through the roughest surf when the slightest hesitation of want or pluck on the part of any one of them would have been attended by the gravest results. It is reported that seventeen officers and men were thus saved from what must otherwise have been a fearful risk, if not certainty of death.

**TO PRINTERS.**

A GOOD JOURNEYMAN PRINTER may find a constant employment and good wages by applying at this office, Ottawa, 19th January, 1868.

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

BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

Office—Amongst Buildings, Rideau St., Ottawa.



**NOTICE.**

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

R. S. M. BOUTTE, Chairman, Board of us. ms. Excheq. and Stamps.

JOHN LANGTON, Aud. or. Ottawa, 23rd December, 1867. 1-31n.

**POSTERS,**

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CARDS,

PAMPHLETS, BOOKS,

BLANK FORMS,

AND EVERY OTHER KIND OF

**PRINTING**

AT

"THE OTTAWA CITIZEN" STEAM PRINTING HOUSE.

An additional new STEAM PRESS and also an additional new POWER JOB PRESS have just been added to THE CITIZEN establishment, together with a large quantity of new Type and material, thus affording greatly increased facilities for the execution of every variety of

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

All work is turned out as quickly, in as good style, and at as low prices, as any establishment in Canada.

I. B. TAYLOR, Proprietor. 45-47

Ottawa, Dec. 2nd, 1867.

**GEORGE HORNE.**

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

Always on hand:—Company Roll and Squad Books; Utteman's Register of Practice; Military Account Books ruled, printed and bound to order, on short notice, at moderate prices. April 25th, 1867. 1193





GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Tuesday the 24th day of December, 1867.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR  
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

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

REGULATION.

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

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council.

ONTARIO

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

QUEBEC.

Amherst, Magdalen Islands,  
Coaticook,  
Gaspé,  
New Carlisle.

NOVA SCOTIA

Hallifax,  
Amherst,  
Annapolis,  
Antigonish,  
Archat,  
Baddeck,  
Barrington Passage,  
Bear River,  
Bridgetown,  
Canning (In Cornwallis),  
Digby,  
Kelly Cove, [Great Bras d'Or],  
Guysboro Harbour,  
Bridgewater in I. A. Hare,  
Liverpool,  
Lunenburg,

Manono Bay,  
Margaretsville,  
North Sydney,  
Picton,  
Port Gilbert,  
" Hawkebury,  
" Hood,  
" Medway,  
Pugwash,  
Ragged Island,  
Saint Anne's,  
Saint Peter's,  
Sydney,  
Tatamagouche,  
Wallace,  
Weymouth,  
Windsor,  
Yarmouth.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

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

"DOMINION" NEWS DEPOT!

MILES' OLD STAND, 57 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,  
Boston Pilot,  
Irish Citizen, new,  
Scottish American Journal, Musical Review, new,  
Harper's Bazar, new,  
Chimney Corner,  
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, N. Y. Ledger,  
N. Y. Weekly,  
Pencil and Pen, new,  
N. Y. Clipper,  
Waverley Magazine,  
Godey's Lady's Book, Frank Leslie's Lady's Mag.,  
Madame Demorest's Monthly Magazine,  
Budget of Fun, and other Comical Papers,

ENGLISH:

London Journal,  
How Bells, new,  
London Illustrated News, and other Periodicals,  
London Punch, and other Comical Papers.

CANADIAN:

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

STATIONERY ALWAYS ON HAND.

HOUSER & FULTON.

Ottawa, Nov. 18, 1867.

G. H. PRESTON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN  
BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, &c. Light Pro-  
fits and Quick Returns. Two Stores—No. 12 and  
also No. 25 Rideau street, Ottawa City.

THOS. & WM. HUNTON,

IMPORTERS of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,  
Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Silks, Shawls,  
Mantles, Millinery, Straw and Lace Goods, Car-  
pets, Oil Cloths and Mattings, Manufacturers of  
Clothing. 47 and 49 Sparks street, Ottawa. 1-ly

SMITH AND RODNEY,

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

WE have secured the services of a Military  
Tailor from Buckmaster's, London, and are  
now in a position to warrant a perfect fit in all  
styles of Military clothing. 4-ly

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1868.

JAMES SUTHERLAND, EDITOR AND COMPILER.  
Hunter, Rose & Co., Printers and Publishers,  
Ottawa.

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

Terms of advertising made known on applica-  
tion to agents. Subscription price of book five  
dollars.

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

J. GARVEY, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, dealer  
in Drugs, Perfumes, Patent Medicines, Dyo  
Stuffs, Brushes, Combs, &c. Office and place of  
business, corner of Rideau and Sussex streets;  
Residence, Rideau street, nearly opposite to  
Mathews' Hotel, Ottawa.

N.B.—Prescriptions carefully dispensed. Advice  
to the poor free of charge. 1-ly



DEPARTMENT OF MARINE  
AND FISHERIES.

OTTAWA, 29th Nov., 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS

HEREBY GIVEN

THAT ALL

COMMUNICATIONS

RELATING TO

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

AND THOSE RELATING TO

Protection, Regulation and Development of  
Deep Sea, Coast, and Inland Fisheries, Inspec-  
tion of Fish and Fish Oils, and general promo-  
tion of Fishery Interests for Canada, should be  
addressed,

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE & FISHERIES,  
FISHERIES BRANCH,  
OTTAWA,

P. MITCHELL,

48-6-Ins. Minister of Marine and Fisher,

**REVERE HOUSE,**

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

**ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,**

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

**METROPOLITAN CHOP HOUSE,**

AUMOND'S BLOCK, Rideau street, Ottawa. P. O'MEARA, Proprietor.

**THE RUSSELL HOUSE,**

OTTAWA.—This establishment is situated on the corner of Sparks and Elgin Streets, in the very centre of the city, and in the immediate neighborhood of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings, the Post Office, the Custom House, the City Hall, the Theatre, the Telegraph Offices and the different Banks. It is fitted up and conducted with every regard to comfort, and, with certain extensive additions which have lately been made, it will accommodate no fewer than 250 guests, thus constituting it one of the largest hotels in Canada. 1-ly JAMES A. GOVIN, Proprietor.

**"THE QUEEN" RESTAURANT,**

WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings. M. KAVANAGH, Proprietor. "The Queen" is now fitted up, and comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The house has been refitted and refurnished throughout. 1-ly

**CITY HOTEL,**

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

**GOULDTHRAITE'S SALOON.**

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

**DANIELS' HOTEL!**

[LATE CAMPBELL'S.]

PRES COTT, C. W.

L. H. DANIELS, Proprietor.

SECOND TO NO HOUSE IN CANADA.

**G. MERCER ADAM,**

LATE HULLO & ADAM,

BOOKSELLER TO THE PROFESSIONS, BOOK IMPORTER IN Law, Theology, Medicine, Education, The Sciences, and General Literature.

61 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

**"VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVE SERVICE HANDBOOK."**

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

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

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

G. MERCER ADAM, Publisher, Toronto.

**W. BALDWIN THIBODO, M.A.,**

BARRISTER-AT-LAW. Chambers—Anchor Buildings, Kingston, C.W. 19-ly

**W. P. MARSTON,**

MANUFACTURER and Importer of Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, Target and Hunting Rifles, Ammunitions, &c., &c., No. 132 Yonge st., Toronto. 1-ly

**RIFLE CUPS**

AT THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE, OTTAWA.

E. K. MACGILLIVRAY & Co., direct the attention of Volunteers to their large stock of Watches, Rifle Cups, Tea Sets, &c. Rifle and Agricultural Cups and Medals, made to any design. 1

**IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF LONDON, ENGLAND.**

CAPITAL, - - - - Nine Million Dollars.

**PROVINCIAL INS. COMPY OF CANADA.**

Head Office, - - - - Toronto. 1-ly DONALD M. GRANT, Agent, Ottawa.

**FINGLAND & DRAPER,**

Importers of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CORNER OF

SUSSEX AND RIDEAU STREETS

OTTAWA.

**GEO. H. PERRY,**

CIVIL ENGINEER, Union Buildings, corner of Sussex and Yorkstreets, Ottawa. 1-ly

**CANADA AGENCY AND DEPOT**

FOR THE SALE OF

BALLARD'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

THE EAGLE ARMS COMPANY'S PATENT CARTRIDGE REVOLVERS, BREECH-LOADING SINGLE SHOT PISTOLS, AND FOR THE

NEW YORK METALLIC AMMUNITION COMPANY'S PATENT METALLIC WATERPROOF CARTRIDGES.

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

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,

Agents, Montreal.

And for sale in Ottawa by A. WORKMAN & Co., Rideau Street, Lower Town, and Wellington street Upper, Town. 10

**THOMAS ISAAC,**

FURNISHING IRONMONGER,

AND DEALER IN

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

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

SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,

Sparks street, Central Ottawa, Canada West.

**JAMES HOPE & CO.,**

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

Always in stock—A supply of Rifle-men's Registers and Score Books; also Military Account Books, Ruled, Printed and Bound to any pattern, with despatch. 14-ly

**THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE STADIUM.**

THE RIFLE STADIUM is an instrument for judging distances from 50 yards to 800 yards, and is in universal use in England.

Price by mail Two Dollars Fifty Cents. All kinds of Telescopes, Field Glasses, Microscopes, and Optic Instruments made and sold at

CHARLES POTTER, Optician, King-street, Toronto, Ontario.

**BRITISH AMERICAN ASSURANCE CO.,**

OLDEST ESTABLISHED U. CANADIAN OFFICE.

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

Head Office—Church street, Toronto. George Percival Ridout, Governor; T. W. Burchall, Managing Director. Agents for Ottawa, Herriek and Jan. 31st, 1866—5-6m

**JAGGER & LEDYARD,**

IMPORTERS and Dealers in all kinds of British, American and German SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE, FANCY GOODS, &c., wholesale. No. 90, Yonge street, Toronto. W. M. JAGGER. H. F. LEDYARD. 1-ly

**GEORGE COX,**

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

**WILSON & PATTERSON,**

MERCHANTS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 452 St. Paul Street, Montreal. December 12, 1867. 5-ly

**MR. P. ORLILLY, JR.,**

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

**R. MALCOM,**

181 KING Street East, Toronto, Manufacturer of Saddles, Harness, Horse Clothing, Collars, Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Satchels, &c. Military equipments in general. Government Contracts undertaken, and promptly executed. 18-ly

**J. G. JOSEPH & CO.,**

MANUFACTURE on their premises RIFLE CUPS and other PRESENTATION PLATE, London and Paris House, Toronto, C.W. 18-ly

**C. E. ZOLLIKOFFER,**

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

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

OFFICE—At the Rooms of Augustus Laver Esq., Elgin street, opposite the Post Office. 1-ly

**R. W. CRUICE,**

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

**J. M. CURRIER & CO.,**

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

**ROBERTSON & CO.,**

CUSTOM and Military Tailors, and General Outfitters, are now showing a very large assortment of Tweeds, Cloths, &c., selected with special care, which will be made up on the shortest notice, in the most fashionable styles. Professional Robes, Riding Habits, Military Uniforms, Livery, &c., promptly made to order, Sparks street, Ottawa. 1-ly

**DR. O. C. WOOD,**

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Ottawa. Day office opposite Minge & Russell's, Sparks street, Centre Town; Night office at his residence, Maria street, Centre Town, Ottawa.

Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy, and almost painless process. References given to parties successfully treated, if required. The cure guaranteed. 1-ly

**CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY,**

IMPORTERS of Dry Goods, Flowers, Feathers, Plumes, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Millinery, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Counters, Tapes, Table Covers, Cloths, Fannels, Blankets, Damasks, and General Furnishings. 14 Rideau street, Ottawa, C.W. 1-ly

**WILLIAM McKAY,**

DEALER in Paints, Oil, Glass, Colors, Room Papers, Gilt Mouldings, Looking Glasses, Plate, &c.; Ornamental and Decorative Painter. GLASS STAINING—This is the only Glass Staining Establishment in Ottawa, and one of the three in British America. As to style of work, reference is made to the stained glass work in the Parliament Buildings, executed at this establishment. First-class artists only employed. Orders from any part of Canada or the United States, for church and other designs, will receive prompt attention. Mcgrove's Block, Rideau street, Ottawa. 1-ly

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

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

These periodicals are ably sustained by the contributions of the best writers on Science, Religion, and General Literature, and stand unrivalled in the world of letters.

TERMS FOR 1868.

Table with 2 columns: Description of subscription (e.g., 'For any one of the Reviews'), and Price (\$1 00, 7 00, etc.).

CLUBS.

A discount of TWENTY PER CENT. will be allowed to Clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review will be sent to ONE ADDRESS for \$12.80.

POSTAGE.

Subscribers should prepay by the quarter, at the office of delivery. The POSTAGE to any part of the United States is TWO CENTS a number.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1868 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the four Reviews for 1867.

Subscribers may obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The NORTH BRITISH from January 1863, to December, 1867, inclusive; EDINBURGH and the WESTMINSTER from April 1861, to December, 1867, inclusive, and the LONDON QUARTERLY for the years 1865, 1866 and 1867, at the rate of 1 dol. 50 cts. a year for each or any Review; also, Blackwood for 1866 and 1867, for 2 dol. 50 cts. a year, or the two years together for 4 dol.

Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted DIRECT TO THE PUBLISHERS.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.
THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
140 Fulton St., N. Y.

The L. S. Pub. Co. also publish the FARMER'S GUIDE,
By HENRY STEPHENS of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORBON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1,600 pages, and numerous engravings.
Price seven dollars for two volumes—by mail, post-paid, eight dollars.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

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

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

JAMES DOUGLAS STEWART, M. D.,

Oculist and Aurist, Ottawa. Office—Above Dr. Garvey's Drug Store, Rideau street. Consulting hours, from 10 to 12 o'clock, a. m., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, p. m., each day. Consulting fee, two dollars, payable strictly in advance. 1-1y

P. S. GILHAUSEN,

TOBACCONIST, Rideau street, Ottawa, C. W. The choicest brands of Tobacco, Cigars, &c., always on hand. Meerschaum, Briar and common pipes, &c. Ottawa, January, 1867. 10-1y

K. ARNOLDI,

IMPORTER, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines, Spirits, Ales, &c., Telegraph Company's Building, Metcalfe street, Ottawa. 2-1y



AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNTS.

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

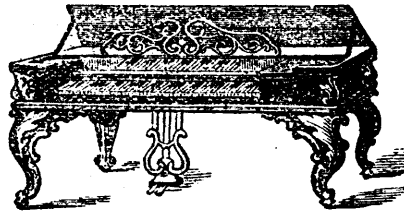
IT is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister, that hereafter Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto.—Such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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Customs, Ottawa, Jan. 10, 1868.

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

THOMAS WORTHINGTON,
Assistant Commissioner of Customs.



A. & S. NORDHEIMER,

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

STEINWAY, CHICKERING AND DUNHAM PIANOFORTES.

Also in stock, Pianofortes of good reliable makers, which can be highly recommended and guaranteed: 7 octaves, from 250 dollars upwards. Prices and terms liberal.

HARMONICUS AND MELODEONS

by Mason & Hamlin, and Geo. A. Price & Co.

BRASS INSTRUMENTS

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

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

MILITARY BANDS.

Parties applying by letter will receive PROMPT attention.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER,
King street, Toronto.

Agencies at London, Hamilton, Ottawa and Quebec.
Toronto, June, 1867. 24-1y

ESTABLISHED 1818.

SAVAGE & LYMAN,

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

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

271 CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
Notre Dame Street. 15-1y

HEUBACH & COWARD.

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

WM. B. AIRD,

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

HOUSE DECORATION & ADORNMENT.

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

Glass plate silvering done on the premises in the most elegant style of the art.
Ottawa, June 8, 1867. 24-1y

DOMINION OF CANADA.

N. MCEACHREN. MASTER TAILOR

QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES,

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

RIFLES.

Table listing clothing items for rifles: Overcoat—New Regulation—Trimmed with Black Russian Lamb (\$27 00), Dress Tunic—without Ornaments (21 00), Do Lieutenant-Colonel's—Embroidered (35 00), Do Major's (32 00), Do Captain's (20 00), Patrol Jacket (9 to 12 00), Shell Jacket (11 00), Dress Pants (7 to 9 00), Mess Vest (5 00), Shoulder Belt & Pouch—Plated Ornaments (12 00), Forage Cap—with silk cover (2 50), Color-Sergeants' Badges (2 25).

Rifle Badges of Every Description Made to

INFANTRY.

Table listing clothing items for infantry: Over Coat (25 00), Scarlet Tunic—regulation pattern (27 00), Scarlet Tunic—Lieut.-Colonel's or Major's (36 00), Patrol Jacket—new regulation (24 to 30 00), Patrol Jacket—Blue Serge (8 00), Mess Jacket (12 00), Dress Pants—black (7 50), Oxford Mixture (6 50), Forage Cap—with silk cover (2 50), Silk Sashes (9 00), Cooked Hat for Surgeons, Paymasters and Quartermasters (20 00), Color-Sergeants' Chevrons (2 50), Sergeants' Sashes (2 25), Gold Numerals (1 25), Steel Scabbards (4 50), Silver Lace half inch per yard (1 50).

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

ARTILLERY.

Table listing clothing items for artillery: Overcoat (32 00), Dress Tunic (40 00), Dress Tunic—Captain's (50 00), Stable Jacket (20 00), Patrol Jacket (24 00), Dress Pants—Gold Band (23 00), Undress Pants (9 00), Forage Cap (6 00), Busby complete, with case (20 00).

CAVALRY.

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

STAFF

Table listing clothing items for staff: Dress Tunic (125 00), Undress Frock (32 00), Undress Pants (9 00), Dress Vest (11 00).

191 YONGE STREET,

Toronto, Ontario.

On application a card will be sent giving full instructions for self-measurement.