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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. II.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1868.

No. 20.

BY THE BEACH.

I heard the solemn flow
Of rhythmic waves upon the stony beach.
I watched them come and go,
Like fleeting thoughts whose depths we fail to reach.

I saw the waste of sea
Looming afar beyond my narrow ken,
Like some deep mystery
Beyond the keen research of thoughtful men.

I watched the billows roll,
Shaping their course in endless tracks of foam,
Like aims that have no goal,
Splitting in froth where'er they yearn to roam.

I heard the dreary cries
And moans of waves that never more depart,
Like sounds of tears and sighs,
Welling from the wild ocean of man's heart.

When low upon the deep
The winged sails of ships dipped peacefully;
Like sudden hopes that sweep
Upon the loneliest and dearest sea.

And then I heard a voice
Of merry children on the noisy beach,
That made the heart rejoice,
And sweetened ocean's sad mysterious speech.

And mingled with the sound,
The laughing sailors, boisterous in their mirth,
Walked answering glee around,
And drove the soul of melancholy forth.

O pitiless waves afar!
O sorrowing echoes from the mournful sea!
There's music in your jar,
To him who understands your mystery.

So let him only hear,
The purling ebb and flow of happier cries,
So that my spirit's ear
May grasp, and keep earth's sweet melodies.

THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.

CHAPTER XI.

(Continued from our last.)

None of the honorable brigadiers were good or scientific soldiers, and it is more than probable that Wolfe's perplexity and hesitation on the day of the attack at Montmorenci came from the feeling that he would not be seconded with that zeal and intelligence which is necessary to secure a victory. Monckton and Murray were honest men but of slow intellect. Townshend with more brilliant parts was neither just nor honest, and moreover hated Wolfe. The plan, therefore, which led to the battle on the Heights of Abraham was doubtless, his con-

ception, and it is more than probable with the turpitude common to all public men of his time, it was intended for a trap into which the *parvenu* General should fall, while the subordinates would shelter themselves under the plea that the fault lay in his dispositions. In any case it was the worst and most desperate alternative which could be chosen. First,—Because it involved an attempt in landing from a rapid river at night with a precipice to scale where a company of soldiers could have beaten an army. Secondly,—If repulsed after landing there was no alternative between destruction and capitulation; the naval forces could render no assistance, and to attack the camp they would have to encounter the batteries of the town. Thirdly,—The French if defeated, as happened, had the line of retreat open, could fall back on Jacques Cartier, reassemble and reinforce their army, and assume the offensive at a favorable opportunity with a fair prospect of success, which also happened. Fourthly,—It involved the risk of the destruction of the troops engaged, and did not accomplish what should have been their first object, the total dispersion of the French force and the conquest of Canada in one campaign. And lastly,—It did not prevent the French reaching their magazines, whose losses could be measured by those fallen in fight and an untenable fortress. It would therefore appear that General Wolfe's plan was the proper one to have carried out, as it would effectually accomplish all the Brigadier's proposal failed to do, and was attended with far less risks.

Beyond battering the defences of the Lower town it does not appear the naval forces were generally utilized in the operations of the expedition. It does seem strange that a squadron was not despatched to destroy the magazines at Trois Rivières and thus cut off the French from supplies. This operation alone would have the effect of starving them into a surrender without a soldier putting foot on the Heights of Abraham.

Beyond Murray's abortive attempt nothing more was done. He effected a landing by

surprise at De Chambaud, burnt some magazines, with the spare stores, clothing, arms and baggage of the army, and took a few prisoners from which he learned the surrender of Fort Niagara, and that Ticonderoga and Crown Point was abandoned, the French troops having fallen back to Isle aux Noix, and that General Amherst was building vessels for the purpose of attacking them by descending Lake Champlain—this latter officer did not hear of Wolfe's success till 19th October, when he learnt from a prisoner that Quebec had surrendered on the 18th September.

It is evident that General Wolfe had made up his mind to try the hazard of an attempt on the west of the city, and it is more than probable if the landing was successful, he would have withdrawn his troops to the Isle aux Coudres, and entrenched them there for the winter, by fortifying that point he could have held the passages of the river, and it would be impassable to a French fleet, and he could by reinforcements in the spring be prepared to co-operate with General Amherst's troops in the final conquest of Canada. His biography asserts he had drawn a plan of a fort and other works at the Isle aux Coudres for this purpose. Having adopted the advice of the Brigadiers, the troops at Montmorenci were withdrawn on the 3rd of September, and landed at Point Levi. Immediately on their departure, Montcalm detached Bougainville with 1,500 to watch the movements of the British, especially about the Batiscon, to which point the French ships had moved. He was also obliged to weaken his force by allowing over 2,000 Canadians to retire for the purpose of reaping the harvest.

After a careful reconnoissance of the north shore of the river from Cape Rouge downwards, General Wolfe, fixed on a small basin known as l'Anse du Foulon, from which a pathway carefully entrenched led to the Heights of Abraham above the city, by which the right rear of Montcalm's entrenchments were covered. On the 5th and 6th of September the troops destined for the hazardous attack marched from Point Levi to some distance above the Chaudière where they were embarked on board the ships of

Admiral Holmes' squadron during the night, and on the 7th, 8th and 9th, these vessels sailed up the river, anchoring opposite Cape Rouge, where the troops were landed and encamped on the South shore. Meanwhile preparations were carried on by the fleet occupying the basin in front of Montcalm's intrenchments, so as to completely deceive that General, who, fearful of an attack in the weakened state of his forces, withdrew a battalion of regular troops he had placed at the L'Anse du Foulon, so that it was completely unguarded. Ever since the 18th of July when the squadron passed above the city the French army had to trust to land transport from Batiscan for their supply of provisions, but owing to the necessities of the country, the number of people employed in its defence, and in endeavoring to save such crops as the English troops had spared, or were inaccessible to them, and the unavoidable wear and tear of waggons and carts which could not be replaced, it was determined to risk a convoy of provisions in batteaux, for the use of the starving troops and garrison. This latter fact was communicated to General Wolfe by a French deserter from the Royal Rousillon, who also informed him that de Levi had marched with a large detachment to Montreal, and Bougianville was busily engaged watching the movements of the fleet at Cape Rouge, afraid of an attack on the French shipping; he also gave the countersign which was to be used by the crews of the expected batteaux.

All the necessary arrangements being made the troops were put quietly on board the boats of the fleet and batteaux, and at two o'clock on the morning of the 13th of September, the first division, consisting of Light Infantry—the General's barge leading, dropped down with the tide, from the *Sutherland*, man-of-war, in whose main top a light had been shown, indicating the rendezvous. Passing closely under the dark shadows of the cliffs so soon to reverberate with the echoes of battle, the flotilla dropped swiftly and noiselessly down the river. Professor Robinson, then serving as a midshipman in Admiral Sanders' fleet, is accountable for the following story: He states that seated in the stern sheets of his barge, Wolfe conversed with his officers in a low tone of voice on literary subjects, and recited Gray's celebrated "elegy," the last stanzas with especial emphasis.

"The boast of hearty, the pomp of power,
"And all that beauty, all that wealth o'er gave,
"Await alike the inevitable hour,
"The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

"And now, gentlemen, I would rather be the author of that piece than take Quebec," were his concluding words. The advance was composed of twenty four men and officers of the Light Infantry, under Captain Delaune—all volunteers as a forlorn hope—the French outposts extended along the beach for some distance—the Volunteers passed two of their videttes, but as they were about to land were challenged, and answered *La France*; the sentinel inquired what regiment, was told *La Reine—Ne faites pas de bruit sont les Vives*. As the *Hunter*, sloop of war, lay out in the river, and the convoy of provisions was expected, they were allowed to pass. A little lower down, the landing place since immortalized as Wolfe's Cove, was reached, and a portion of the troops were rapidly ascending the face of the cliff, encountering no greater obstacles than that afforded by the difficulties of ascent. Just as the top was attained the sentries on duty fired on the advance, but were driven off, and after a smart skirmish the guard-house was captured, and as day

dawned Wolfe found himself with hardly the shade of opposition on the Heights of Abraham. As fast as the troops were landed the boats were dispatched for reinforcements, the fleet having dropped down with the tide about an hour after the boats started, so that before six o'clock 4,826 British soldiers and officers were drawn up in order of battle.

The fortifications of Quebec are covered on the West face by a line of small eminences, known as the *Battes-a-Neveu*. From the first of these the ground gradually slopes away to the top of the cliff, over Wolfe's cove. The British army was drawn up fronting these eminences; its right rested on the wood of Samos, its left on the *Borgia* Mansion, overlooking the valley of the *St. Charles*. His order of battle was in two lines, and a reserve. The first line consisted of the 35th Regiment, *Louisburg Grenadiers*, and the 28th formed the right; the 43rd and 47th formed the centre; the 78th and 52nd Regiments formed the left. The second line comprised the 15th and the two battalions of the 60th, while the 48th in eight subdivisions with large intervals, formed the reserve; the Light Infantry under Col. Howe, covered the rear. The field of battle presented nearly a level surface without fence or inclosure, occasionally covered with patches of brushwood, and flanked by woods which afforded shelter to the enemy's marksmen—the *Grande Allee* or road to Cape Rouge, ran through its centre.

It has been positively asserted that the British army had only one piece of artillery—a six pounder in action, but immediately after landing they were obliged to capture a battery of three 24 pounders and one 13 inch mortar, which commanded the road from the landing place to its junction with the *Grande Allee* on their left; and a "journal of the expedition up the *St. Lawrence*, containing a true and particular account of the transactions of the fleet and army from the time of their embarkation at *Louisburg* until after the surrender of *Quebec*," first contributed to the *New York Mercury*, 31st December, 1759 by the Hon. John Fraser de *Berry*, of *Torrebone*, distinctly states "we got two six pounders to fire against the enemy; very soon six more, besides two *Royal Howitzers*, came up while the enemy were making haste to attack before our artillery should be got up, as they dreaded our quick firing." During the night *Montcalm* had taken every precaution against what appeared to be an attack in force on his lines from the ships in the basin, and was not a little startled by the intelligence his dislodged piquets brought him of the landing above the city. At first he was incredulous, thinking it only a feint, but going out to reconnoitre with the Governor General, who reproved him for his obstinacy and want of caution. "Yes, I see them where they ought not to be, but since they have got to the weak side of this miserable garrison we must give battle, and crush them before mid-day. Leaving 1,500 militia troops under the *Marquis Vaudreuil* to guard the lines he hurried the remainder as fast as they could be collected across the *St. Charles* and along the northern face of the ramparts to face the British troops and decide for the time being the Empire of North America.

The whole French force numbered 7,500 men with three field pieces; it is said his order of battle was in one line without reserves, and his first attempt was to turn the British left, but this was frustrated by *Brigadier Townshend* forming the 15th Regiment *en pointe* and probably by the fire of the captured battery. This repulse appears to

have disordered his line, as it is stated it broke into something like three columns by wheeling back from the centre which marched obliquely from their right with the intention of attacking the British right, and occupied the ground between the latter and the western ramparts. At eight o'clock their guns opened, but the English suffered more from the fire of a band of *Savages* concealed in a cornfield opposite the right wing, until *Colonel Howe* by *Monkton's* order sent some platoons to drive them away. Wolfe then desired his men to lie down—they remained in this position until nine o'clock, when *Montcalm* moved his column a little forward on which the whole line stood to their arms. At 10 o'clock, a. m., the French with loud cheers advanced rapidly, while they fired obliquely towards the British right—owing to their formation this was a platoon fire and from its distance not very effective, as they closed the latter made a half face to the right and when the distance between the opposing lines was reduced to 40 paces poured in a single volley so destructive and fatal in its effects that it may have been said to decide the battle; the French columns reeled from the shock, and when the wind blew away the dense clouds of smoke they stood reduced to single groups among heaps of slain—the veteran battalions of *Bearne* and *Guenne* were shattered to pieces, the *Royal Rousillon* reduced to a skeleton; profiting by the confusion Wolfe ordered his line to advance, while *Montcalm* undismayed rode through his broken ranks encouraging them by his voice and bearing, and aided by a small redoubt rallied them again, presenting a front to the British, who now sweeping over all obstructions at a run, carried all before them. Early in the action Wolfe had been wounded in the left wrist by a musket ball, but wrapping his handkerchief around it continued to discharge his duty. At the advance he was again hit, but acting up to his own maxim that "whit a man is able to do his duty, and can stand and hold his own, it is infamous to retire." He dissembled his pain, and still led the 28th Regt. As the lines again closed a ball struck him on the breast, he reeled and would have fallen but was caught by *Lieut. Brown*, of the *Louisburg Grenadiers*, who with *Mr. Henderson*, a Volunteer in the same company, and a soldier, were the three persons who carried him to the rear of the redoubt captured in the morning. His words as he was borne from the field were: "The day is ours, keep it." During the brief struggle which took place before the final rout of the French, an officer proposed to send for a Surgeon, but he said "It is needless, it is all over with me." He desired them to lay him down, as he was "suffocating." Nothing was said for several minutes but heavy breathing and an occasional groan, and the mourning group thought he was already lifeless, when a cry was heard "they run—they run," as if aroused from heavy sleep, Wolfe asked who—who run. He was answered "the enemy, sir, they give away everywhere." He then said "Go one of you, my lads to *Colonel Burton*, tell him to march *Webb's* (48th) Regt., with all speed down to the *Charles River*, to cut off the retreat of the fugitives from the bridge." He then turned on his side, and his last words were "Now, God be praised; I die in peace," and thus in his three and thirtieth year died Wolfe victorious.

While the life of the gallant General was passing away his troops pressed the retreat of the flying French, who still led by the heroic *Montcalm*, showed a resolute front, and endeavored to secure a regular retro-

grade movement. Twice badly wounded already, with both his second and third in command killed, he still endeavored to stem the tide of evil fortune, but at a spot between the Porte St. Louis and the Batterie Neve he fell under his horse mortally wounded by a grape shot. On his fall the retreat rapidly became a flight, and the impetuosity of the pursuit was only checked at the St. Louis Gate by grape shot from the ramparts, and at the St. John's Gate, by the fire from the hulks and barges protecting the former in the St. Charles.

During the action Gen. Monckton was desperately wounded by a musket ball through the lungs, and the command devolved on Brigadier General Townshend, who finding that his rear and left were threatened by De Bougainville, who was advancing from Cape Rouge with 350 cavalry and 1,500 infantry; suspended the pursuit, and while reforming line to the rear, marched the 35th and 48th Regiments, with two field pieces, to check the enemy's advance, but the latter having learned the defeat of the French army, retreated at once.

The gallant Montcalm was carried from the spot where he fell to the Castle of St. Louis within the walls of Quebec, he ordered the Surgeons in attendance to tell him at once if his wounds were mortal, and being told they were, inquired how long he might survive? was answered—"Ten or twelve hours"—he said "So much the better, I shall not live to see the fate of Quebec;" then addressing M. de Ramosay and the Commandant de Roussillon, he said—"Gentlemen, I commend to your keeping the honor of France, endeavor to secure the retreat of my army beyond Cape Rouge, I shall myself pass the night with God and prepare for death." Being asked by the commander of the garrison for orders respecting the defence of Quebec, Montcalm with much emotion exclaimed, "I will neither give orders nor interfere any further, I have business to attend to of greater moment than your ruined garrison and this wretched country. My time is very short, so pray leave me; I wish you all comfort and to be speedily extricated from your present perplexity." He died early on the morning of the 16th and was buried in the garden of the Ursuline Convent, his grave being a trench formed by the explosion of a shell close to the wall.

During the evening of the battle day the Governor General held a Council of War, at which most of the officers present were of opinion that the army should retire beyond the Jacques Cartier River in order to secure their communications. De Vaudreuil, Bigot and Bougainville were of a contrary opinion, and were for trying the chances of war once more, but the majority prevailed. Montcalm on being applied to said there were three courses open—to attack the enemy—retire as the majority desired—or capitulate for the whole Colony. The second was adopted and de Vaudreuil after reinforcing the garrison and giving orders to its commandant to resist till the enemy were prepared to deliver an assault, and in any case to capitulate when provisions failed. Then fearing his retreat would be cut off he evacuated his lines leaving tents standing with the greater part of his artillery and waggons desfilng through Lorretta and St. Augustine. He reached Jacques Cartier on the 15th.

The British loss in this action was 1 General, 56 officers and men killed; 1 General, 32 officers and 544 non-commissioned officers and privates wounded. The loss of the French were 3 Generals and 1,500 men killed and wounded.

A 6,000-POUNDER GUN.

One of our most successful inventors and engineers has lately patented, and the specification has been published, of an enormous air-gun of 32-inch bore, to throw a 6,000 pound shot. The bore of the gun is to be upwards of 30 feet long, and the inventor asserts that he can compress and retain air at working pressure of 10,000 pounds to the square inch. The sectional area of a 32-inch bore is 804½ square inches, and the total initial pressure would thus be 8,042,400 pounds, or nearly 3,600 tons.

It would, of course, be next to impossible to pump in air fast enough at this enormous pressure to keep up the velocity of the shot, so the high pressure air is to be contained in a huge casing or jacket formed around the bore of the gun, and having the same capacity of say 165 cubic feet. Thus, instead of the pressure being reduced almost to nil at the muzzle, the air would have been expanded but two-fold on the discharge of the shot; and if we disregard the influence of rarefaction, and consequent cooling by expansion, and its effect on the pressure, we should have 5,000 pounds per square inch still left.

If we take the average pressure at 7,500 lbs. throughout the length of the bore, we shall have 2,400 tons exerted through 30 feet, or say 72,000-foot tons, and this, were the air to follow fast enough, would send a 6,000-lb. shot at a rate of more than 1,300 feet per second. As no ordinary valve could be opened quickly enough to admit air under such pressure, and in such quantities, the shot itself forms the valve. The high pressure air in the air casing or jacket enters the chamber of the gun through ports, like those by which steam enters a steam cylinder. The shot—a short cylinder with hemispherical or pointed ends—is so packed as to close these parts while the jacket is being pumped full. To discharge the gun a little high pressure is separately pumped in behind the shot, so as to start it on and past the ports, when the stored up air does the rest of the work.

Although there may be certain practical difficulties in carrying out this scheme, it possesses great interest, and we shall look with much curiosity to its practical realization.—*Engineering.*

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT IN CANADA.

The Fenian fair at Buffalo, we are told, has proved a great success, and gathered an immense crowd to that city. The Fenians have not abandoned their hostile intentions on the new Dominion. The Canadians are well aware of this. In Fenian and pro-Fenian journals this Buffalo fair has been described as a cover for a Fenian gathering preparatory to a Fenian raid. It is notorious that the wrath of the Fenians against Great Britain has been fanned into fury by the executions of O'Farrell and Barrett. It is equally notorious that General O'Neil boasts of being at the head of an army of thirty thousand men, well drilled and well armed, and ready for action. It is not, therefore, surprising that the citizens of the new Dominion, in spite of their experience of the last Fenian bungler, should be somewhat alarmed. Another Fenian invasion might prove as miserable a failure as the last, but it might also entail upon the border towns and

cities untold misery. Life and property would both be in peril.

We have no means of knowing whether the Buffalo fair is intended only to be a scare. It may or it may not. Certain it is, the time is not unfavorable for a Fenian raid. The Presidential campaign is at hand. Republicans and Democrats are equally anxious to secure the Irish vote. Republicans and Democrats, therefore, though they may not openly encourage the Fenians, will not go out of their way to discourage them. If they do not help, it may be taken for granted that neither political parties will hinder them. In this lies the hope of the Fenians.

We cannot forget that there is such a thing as regard for the honor of this great country. With Fenianism we have no special desire to intermeddle; but we cannot permit Fenianism or any other organisation to disregard our laws, and bring disgrace on the Republic. We cannot allow the Fenians to make of this country a base of operations for carrying war into the territory of a people with whom we are at peace. President Johnson is now, through the failure of the impeachment, in a position which enables him to do the right thing with the Fenians. As the chief magistrate of the Republic, he has heavy responsibilities; but as a politician he is free. His interests do not bind him to either of the great political parties. Duty demands that he protect the honor and dignity of the nation. Unnecessary interference is not called for. Overmuch zeal is as much to be deprecated as overmuch indifference. All that we ask—and we have a right to ask it—is that the President, in the event of another Fenian invasion, will see to it, that the law be promptly and effectively executed. We may have our grudges, but even our grudges must be expressed with dignity. Filibustering is not worthy of a great people.—*N. Y. Herald.*

DEATH OF KIT CARSON.

Kit Carson died at Fort Lynn, Colorado, on the 23rd inst., of rupture of an artery in the neck. Kit Carson was noted as a mountaineer, trapper and guide. He was born in Madison County, Ky., December 24, 1809, and while he was an infant his parents emigrated to the region now known as Howard County, Missouri. At the age of fifteen Carson was apprenticed to a saddler, with whom he continued two years, and then joined a hunting expedition—commencing the pursuit he followed during the remainder of his life. For eight years he was engaged on the plains as a trapper, which he relinquished for the post of hunter to Bent's Fort, where he remained eight years more. Soon after he met Lieutenant (now General) John C. Fremont, who engaged him as guide for his exploration on the Rocky Mountains. To Carson's energy and skill is due the success, in a great measure, of General Fremont's enterprise. In 1847 Carson was sent to Washington as bearer of despatches, and was appointed Lieutenant in the Rifle Corps of the Army. In 1853 he drove 6,500 sheep over the mountains to California, and, on his return at Laos, was appointed Indian Agent in New Mexico. Since this appointment he has been largely instrumental in bringing about the treaties between the United States and the Indians, and on a mission of this kind he visited Washington a few weeks ago in company with a deputation of the red men, and made a tour of several of the Northern and Eastern cities.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE

FROM CHATHAM, N.B.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir,—Being aware that your columns are always open to any news with reference to the Volunteer movement, I now take this opportunity of giving a slight description of the movements of the Volunteers in this section of the Dominion. The captain of the Chatham Battery of N. B. Artillery extended a challenge to the captain of the Chatham Rifles to meet him and ten of his company on the 23rd, for a friendly competition at target shooting; accordingly on the day named the competitors appeared on the ranges in rear of the town, when the firing commenced. The ranges being 200 and 300 yards; 5 shots at each range. The victory being decided in favor of the Rifles, who beat their opponents by a majority of two points. The highest score was made by Private Mair of the Rifles who made 33 points. The victory is to be ascribed to the poor shooting of one of the Artillery officers, who usually makes very good firing, but who, upon this occasion had worked himself into a great excitement in a dispute with another competitor, and consequently only scored 4 points, which was unparalleled in his whole target practice. It is the intention of the Artillery to offer another challenge to the Rifles, when it is supposed they will retrieve their lost laurels. Sunday being the Queen's Birthday, the Artillery company in full uniform marched to the Episcopal Church to divine service, where an excellent and very appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Neales, wherein he depicted the ravages of war; touched upon the opinion of those who discountenance war under any circumstances; described the condition of nations who have been strangers to war for a great number of years, as being under the influences of sin in a superlative degree, pictured the purifying influence which war wrought upon mankind, gave a few remarks upon the duties devolving upon every man in upholding his Queen, and defending his country and native land; and concluded his remarks by imploring his hearers that though they should be prepared for all these, they should not forget the duty we owe to God, in arming ourselves for that great spiritual warfare against the world, the flesh, and the Devil. Monday, the 25th, being the day proclaimed for the celebration, the Artillery company turned out, and at 12 o'clock fired a *feu de joie*, being debarred from firing their large guns from motives of humanity, there being a person very ill on the other side of the river, whom it was thought the firing might injure. The company in the afternoon marched to Newcastle, five miles distant to sea and take part in some games and races that were in progress there. The officers of the 1st Battalion Northumberland Militia turned out in the afternoon for some target shooting, and to compete for a prize offered by the commander of the Battalion. The ranges were 200 and 300 yards, 10 shots at the 200, and 5 at the 300 yards. The highest score was made by Lieut. S. C. McCulley, who scored 49 points, and who was therefore declared the winner. The shooting generally was

very good. The proceedings of the day were terminated by a dance in the Masonic Hall, under the auspices of the Artillery, at which I understand every one who attended enjoyed themselves very well. From some unaccountable reason, Capt. Snowball did not turn out his company to take part in the celebration; the fault is not to be ascribed to men who were all willing to turn out, but to the petty obstinacy of their captain, who labors under the erroneous idea that Infantry takes precedence of Artillery, the Queen's Regulations to the contrary, not withstanding, and whose spirit of patriotism appears to be supplanted by "building castles in the air." Any circumstances worthy of note, will receive attention from Yours, &c., BLUE COAT.

FROM EAST OXFORD.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

I hereby send you an account of the way in which the East Oxford or No. 8 company the 22nd Battalion Oxford Rifles put in their annual drill this year. The officers are Capt. Wm. Chambers, Lieut. Mulvin and Ensign Pettit, all M. S. Cadets. They put in their sixteen day's drill in camp, the men paying for their board at the rate of 37½c. per day. I had occasion to visit the company during the last week, and I really was very much surprised to see their proficiency in drill for the short time that they have been at it. I stopped a couple of days, just to see how the thing was carried on, and I must say that the men conducted themselves with the greatest propriety, there being no ill feeling between either officers or men, and drinking, swearing, &c., so common to Volunteer companies was entirely dispensed with. During the time I was there I did not hear an oath or see a drunken man, these are facts, and haven't the slightest hesitation in saying that this is one of the best conducted and orderly companies in the Dominion. They number over forty in the ranks, and while they were in camp drilled six hours a day. The men fell in for morning parade at six, and were put through a course of squad drill for a couple of hours, when they broke off for breakfast. Parade again at ten and had company drill till twelve. Light infantry movements in the afternoon from three till five, and in the evening, guard mounting, placing sentries, &c. By giving this a place in your valuable journal you will much oblige.

Yours respectfully,

OBSERVER.

FROM WHITBY.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THIRTY-FOURTH (ONTARIO) BATTALION.—Her Majesty's Birthday was duly and loyally observed throughout the county of Ontario, and, as usual the Volunteers took a prominent part in the festivities of the day. On Sunday, the 24th, No. 4 Company (Captain Dartnell's) paraded at 6 p. m., at the Drill Shed, and marched (in numbers nearly 40)

to All Saints Church for Divine Worship. An eloquent and patriotic sermon was preached by the Incumbent, the Revd. J. D. Cayley—"God Save the Queen" was sung by the congregation at the conclusion of the services. On the 25th, companies one and four paraded at 9:30 a. m.; and, after inspection by the Senior officer in command (Captain Dartnell) proceeded to the Agricultural grounds, where they were exercised in battalion drill, skirmishing, firing with blank cartridge, &c. At noon the usual *feu de joie* was fired with precision and effect. In the afternoon an immense crowd attended to witness the athletic games, for which prizes to the amount of nearly one hundred dollars were awarded. There was a concert in the evening.

At Oshawa, companies two and three spent the forenoon in target practice. These companies are nearly full, though the larger number in their ranks are recruits. At Greenwood, Oxbridge, Brooklin, and Cannington, the companies at these places also turned out in respectable numbers. The annual drill is making fine progress. No. 10 (Cannington) has completed, and No. 4 (Whitby) has nearly completed the full number. There is no doubt that in the event of a call for service the Battalion will muster its full strength of 600 men of all ranks. Colonel Fairbanks has organized a Band, of eighteen performers at Oshawa. Measures are being taken for procuring a stand of colors to be presented to the Regiment on Dominion Day.

Some changes are to take place among the officers. Captain Cameron of No. 1, having resigned, his place will be taken by Lieut. Donovan of No. 4, a most meritorious and valuable officer, who has well earned his promotion. W. Dow (M. S.) received the appointment of Ensign in the same company and Mr. Dehart (M. S.) the like position in No. 8 (Brooklyn). Captain Gibbs of No. 5 (Greenwood) has also resigned. As yet no one has been appointed to his place.

The Battalion Drill Shed has been lit up with three sets of hanging lights of twenty burners each—it looks remarkably well. There is much complaint as to the remissness of the authorities in providing a caretaker for the building. It is in an isolated position, nearly half a mile from the centre of the town, and there is no one responsible for the large amount of Government property at present stored in it. Lieut. Col. Bowell, M. P., paid a visit to the building while the men were drilling last week, and expressed himself much pleased with the appearance and efficiency of the new companies. The Battalion has received the reserve ammunition (27,000) round, and are in every way prepared for a move at short notice.

FROM COBOURG.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FORTIETH NORTHUMBERLAND BATTALION.—Due honor was rendered to Her Majesty on the 25th ult., in Cobourg, by the assembly of six, and a portion of the seventh, out of the nine companies composing this fine Battalion, to which is also attached the excellent Artillery Company of the town of Cobourg. Were it not that three of the companies are so distant from Headquarters as to render it too heavy a tax on the men to follow their inclination on this always joyful day, there is no doubt that nearly every man in the Battalion would have been

present. In fact the only drawback to the general satisfaction was the singular conduct of that usually energetic officer, Lieut. Col. Boulton, commanding the Cobourg Troop of Cavalry, who ordered his men not to assemble in the usual manner. The military parade was therefore shorn of one of its most distinctive features, and the warm-hearted and liberal people of Cobourg were not only much disappointed, but regarded the absence of the Troop as a slight to the town. With the exception, however, of a very natural surprise and regret at the adoption, by an officer of such unquestionable spirit and loyalty, of so remarkable a course, all went well.

By half-past nine Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6 companies (viz.: the two Cobourg, the Cold Springs, and the Grafton companies,) together with the Artillery, had assembled at the Drill Shed, and before ten o'clock the boat from Brighton and Colborne landed Nos. 4 and 7 at the wharf. These were received and marched to the Drill Shed by Major Wainewright, Captain Smith, (the able and energetic Adjutant) and the Band of the Battalion. Captain Duncan and some of the men of the Castleton (No. 8) company, also accompanied, and reinforced No. 7, (Colborne). The companies present having been equalized into eight, the parade was formed on the common below the Drill Shed, on the shore of the Lake, as follows:

Captain Dumble and Lieutenant Stapton of the Artillery, being unfortunately absent from home, that fine company was commanded by Lieut. Floyd, the senior Lieutenant of the 40th. No. 1, (Artillery), Lieut. Floyd, No. 2, Captain Graveley; No. 3, Captain Elliot; No. 4, Lieutenant H. R. Floyd; No. 5, Captain Webb; No. 6, Captain Gifford; No. 7, Captain Rogers; No. 8, Captain Vars. The Battalion (about 360 rank and file) was then put through a variety of manoeuvres by Lieut. Col. Smith, until 12 o'clock, when the *feu-de-joie* was fired, after which the troops marched past in quick time. Lieut. Col. Patterson, Brigade Major, acting as Reviewing officer. Two deep square was then formed, and faced inwards, when Col. Patterson addressed the Battalion in terms commendatory of its appearance and steadiness. The Battalion was then marched through the town, headed by its band, and on its return to the front of the splendid Town Hall, the companies were severally marched off to the dinners provided for them by the liberality of the Corporation and inhabitants. The weather was, as usual, Queen's weather, notwithstanding the rain of the previous two or three days, and the threatening aspect of the skies on Sunday night.

At 7 o'clock the officers sat down to a dinner of which it is only necessary to say that it more than sustained the reputation of Mr. Pauwell of the "Pauwell House." It is only to be regretted that the absence of several officers of the Battalion from home, and the necessity, on the part of Capts. Webb, Vars and Duncan of Brighton, Colborne and Castleton, of their return by the boat at 5 p. m., deprived the gathering of many of its most esteemed members. Amongst the guests were His Worship the Mayor of Cobourg, the Hon. Asa Burnham, Captain Boulton, late of H. M. 100th. Regt. Messrs Jas. Field, Butter, &c. Neither the Hon. the Speaker of the Commons, Mr. Keeler, M. P. for East Northumberland nor Mr. Fraser M. P. F. for West Northumberland, had reached here in time to be present, as was their intention. Ample justice was done both to the excellent dinner, and to the usual loyal and other toasts which fol-

lowed, and among the many speeches made it was very gratifying to the officers present when Captain Boulton, in response to the toast of "Our Guests" emphatically assured the company that, having seen a great deal of the English Volunteers, he had no hesitation in asserting that their Canadian brethren whom he had seen that day would sustain a most favorable comparison with them.

At nearly twelve o'clock most of the officers and some of the guests adjourned to the Town Hall, to afford their support to a Ball given by the non-commissioned officers and men. At what time some of them reached their homes, it is totally unknown to your correspondent, who, however, was himself not amongst the earliest to depart.

There will be a Battalion Rifle Match at Colborne on the 17th of June, and possibly a muster of the Battalion at the same place on Dominion Day.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The marksmen of Ontario will be sorry to learn that John Granger & Son, Rifle manufacturers of this city, have determined to leave Canada in a few weeks. Those wishing good sporting material or target rifles will have one last opportunity of procuring them at reduced prices as they are desirous of selling everything except their machinery before leaving. The splendid scores of Mr. Murray of Hamilton, and Sheppard of this city, are sufficient guarantee that what the Grangers' manufacture is A. I.

It is expected that Lieut. Col. G. T. Denison's resignation will be accepted, and the force thereby lose one of its ablest and most energetic officers.

The 10th Royals mustered over four hundred strong the other evening. The Drill Shed at present is pretty well occupied with Cavalry, Artillery, and Military Schools, together with the various Battalions who are putting in their annual drill just now.

The 29th Regiment, who supplied the place of 17th, gone home, are an extremely tidy and intelligent looking class of men, and the citizens are endeavoring to induce their Band, as well as that of the 13th Hussars, to favor them in the Park occasionally. The 29th Band is rather loud and brassy for a room, but sounds very well in the open air.

Complaint has been made that the Volunteers in the Rolling Mills are subjected to insulting remarks by their non military companions. It is to be hoped that this matter will receive due attention from the proper authorities.

As your correspondent was out of town on the 25th, the account of the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday is drawn principally from the various newspaper reports. The day, which was truly Queenly, as regards weather, was ushered in with booming of cannon and tolling of bells, and from many a flag staff floated the English Ensign. The various vessels in the harbor spread their lunting to the breeze, and the gunboat *Heron* in particular, presented a very gala appearance. Unfortunately for both the military and their friends, Spadina Common was desperately muddy, which materially affected both the comfort and appearance of the spectators, and interfered with steady marching of the line, more especially the Volunteers, who are not drilled into pace and time daily, like the Regulars. The most

effective part was undoubtedly the charge of the 13th Hussar, in the sham fight which followed the Review. General Stisted acted as Inspecting Officer, and the following corps were present: 13th Hussars, Royal Artillery, 29th Regiment, Volunteer Artillery, Grand Trunk Brigade, 10th Royals and Queen's Own. The Review was rather long, lasting till past 2 o'clock, and helped to spoil the boat procession, which was to have taken place in the Bay at that time. Most of the rowers were Volunteers, who were thereby delayed so that many of the boats left without waiting, and not more than eighteen boats, it seems, joined in the procession, which was consequently pronounced a failure. In the evening the concert of the Queen's Own and 10th Royal Bands, was certainly a success as regards numbers; the immenso Shed was completely filled throughout the whole evening, and as the audience were constantly changing (no one caring to listen long to the monotony of only the two bands) the respective band funds must be in a very flourishing condition. Some disappointment was manifested by the country folk at the absence of the usual display of fireworks; the only attempt in that line being a one horse affair on the Island, which many will remember with disgust; for the ferry unfortunately running aground, and remaining fast for a considerable time, it was fully 3 a. m., before the last respectable individual regained the city and congenial society. The day passed with a singular freedom from accidents. Only one, and that, sad to say, of a peculiar distressing nature occurred, resulting in the death of a daughter of Mr. Innes, of the Crown Lands Department, aged nine years. Some careless lad had procured a toy cannon, and recklessly besides the powder, put in a bullet. The cannon was pointed in a safe direction, and the match applied, but it would not go off, and while placing powder on the touch-hole the position, unknowingly, was greatly changed, and when fired the ball struck the little girl, who was standing on her father's door step, some seventy feet distant, in the spinal column, at the base of the neck, fatally injuring the spine, and although the best medical aid was at once obtained, she died in a few hours. A verdict of accidental death has been rendered. The police should be more strict with children playing with such dangerous toys. Altogether I am of opinion that the citizens generally did not spend their time so pleasant as your correspondent, who having served the last seven Queen's Birthdays in the ranks, determined to strike out a new course and see how the loyal people of Young street observed the day. The first notice I had of the commencement of the *fun* was at 2 o'clock a. m., at the hotel at Thornhill on Monday morning, when the landlord inaugurated the day by an erratic clanging of a large fire alarm bell in the cupola, which completely extinguished all ideas of slumber in the immediate vicinity, and collected a gang of wideawakes bent on mischief. Not having cannon handy, these ultra loyalists improvised a royal salute by means of two blacksmiths anvils; into two holes in each, having poured a fistful of powder, they rammed home the charge with a sledge hammer and plug, and the plug having a hole already bored, a train was laid, and volleys of four were fired every few minutes, with explosions which would be no disgrace to most of the cannon invented nowadays. The demonstration, accompanied with firing of guns, *pushhandles* and firecrackers, were continued until 6 a. m., when after being informed of the rival attractions of the various

villages, our party decided in favor of Richmond Hill (sixteen miles from Toronto) where it was reported over four hundred dollars was to be expended in amusements. Arriving about noon, the first sight that met our eyes was the "Calithumpians," consisting of about forty of the rummiest costumed individuals, mounted on a disreputable collection of nags, that I have ever seen, far excelling any carnival to be seen in Montreal or Quebec. This grotesque party paraded the street, headed by two bands for about an hour, when they marched to the judges stand, to be rewarded according to merit. The first prize was allotted to a gentleman with seven league boots on reaching to the ground, and hat in proportion; the second to a well got up Indian chief, and the third to "Sally Brown," a most captivating looking *dame*? of about sixteen summers. After this commenced the games, which included greased pole, pig with greased tail, old woman's race, sack and blindfold wheelbarrow race; also the "egg" race, which consisted in picking up fifty eggs a yard apart, and placing them in a basket at the end of the line. The games being over, an ambitious youth attempted to walk a rope stretched from two chimneys. He slipped three several times to the intense fright of the fair sex, and the third time, in military parlance, "continued the motion," for the jerk on the rope proved too much for the chimney, which came down on the rush, luckily the rope catching in several projections, allowed the acrobat to sail down gracefully astride of the rope through the air, with no other damage than a severe shock, both mental and physical. In the evening the Calithumpians had a torchlight procession. Several professionals from the city gave a concert, and the Committee of management let off a fire-balloon and any amount of rockets, &c. I have expatiated somewhat largely on trifles, but it may prove interesting to many to know how heartily the people of the villages in Ontario exhibit their loyalty and respect the noblest of Sovereigns, Victoria.

It is currently believed that the Fenians will, before long, commence their active operations. The fair at Buffalo is not for concentration for attack, but merely to raise money and keep up excitement.

FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

It seems as if those cut-throat marauders the Fenians are bound to annoy us again: positive and authentic information as to their intentions and actions admit of no doubt on the matter, and the country, thank God, is awakening to a sense of duty as to the ultimate disposal of such of the wretches as come into its hands. Mistaken leniency that characterized the disposal of such Fenians as were captured in '66, thus has its reward, and the cut-throats again dare to tempt the clemency of the nation. It seems high time that Great Britain should demand from the government of the United States some definite guarantee for the peace of the borders, or else we shall be obliged ourselves to cross over the frontier, and give those wretches a salutary lesson. Should or should not the Fenians intend to invade the Province, the injury even in the suspense is incalculable. Business is positively languishing on that account, and the

state of trade is such as to excite fears even in "good houses." Nobody will buy, nobody will speculate, and matters must be at a standstill till the excitement of the public is allayed. In this respect the Fenians are punishing the colonists of perfidious Albion. The prospects of an early brush with the Fenians has had the effect of rousing the drooping ardour of the Volunteers, and they are all activity, anxious to smell powder to try their mettle. It is well-known that last year when the volunteers were called to the front, their employers generally kept their situations open for them on their return, or else compensated them in some manner if unavoidably obliged to fill up their places; on the other hand there were several who behaved most shabbily and despicably in the matter, giving them the alternative of refusing their country's call or instant dismissal. Such conduct was most reprehensible and disloyal, and a feeling of delicacy kept those who knew from publishing their names. I am determined to watch carefully these sordid disloyalists, and shall not scruple if they act in a similar manner again to let the public know who and what they are.

The Drill Shed enigma is not yet solved. It has been stated in Council that \$50,000 has already been the outlay on the building, and that a further expenditure of \$7,000 has been made by the contractors by orders from the architects. The contractors on the other hand assert that not more than half of the above sums have been expended. Whence this great disparity? The nature of the site, and the purpose to which the building is to be devoted, being considered it is quite clear that excessive parsimony is totally out of place, that a suitable structure must be built though a few thousand dollars have to be spent to attain it. The City Fathers who will see to this may depend upon securing for themselves the hearty good will of our gallant volunteers.

On Saturday last a presentation of new colours to the 78th Highlanders took place on the Champ de Mars. A large concourse of spectators being present in spite of the rain which poured down all the while; the presentation being made by Lady Wyndham. The ceremony was very impressive, being rather a novel one to the good citizens of Montreal; speeches were made by Gen. Wyndham and Lt. Col. Mackenzie, after which the regiment marched past the General and off to quarters, while the spectators rapidly sought their homes or shelter from the rain. We understand that this favourite and popular regiment have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Quebec, but the day of departure has not been fixed. A portion of the regiment will assist in erecting the fortifications at Point Levi.

Assurance is given that no troops will be withdrawn from Canada in view of a coming Fenian invasion on our frontier, and the government are shipping large quantities of ammunition to different points along the frontier.

The speech of the Adjutant-General of Militia at St. Armand was very encouraging to the Volunteers. He said—"that the government not only wanted to maintain the present volunteer force, but to do all that is possible to increase its efficiency, and that all objectionable clauses would be settled by future legislation;" still on the other hand, if he really believed such to be the fact, why did he resign? Which fact would itself tend to contradict his statement, thus showing that so far as the Bill is at present, he not only thought the Bill impracticable,

but not likely to be modified in a hurry, we understand the obstinacy of the Minister of Militia when it was up before the House. I agree with you Mr. Editor, it is a pity that we are to dispense with the services of such a tried and suitable man as the Adjutant-General of Militia merely to save (?) a few paltry hundred dollars a year when so many thousands are sunk in jobberies of all kinds. A soldier of the 13th Hussars stationed at this garrison was last week tried by court martial for having caused the death of his horse by hard riding. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and to be put under short allowance of his daily pay, until the value of the horse, (some £40) be made good. If the man is ordinarily careful of his clothing, and can manage to keep out of the cells and the hospital, the government will probably have recovered the amount in about ten years from this date.

As I mentioned before trade is dull, wretchedly dull, and such as to cause grave apprehensions.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir,—Your "Own Correspondent" writing from this city has drawn upon his imagination to an unusual extent, in attending to the movements of the Hochelaga Legion Infantry on the 25th ultimo. The only point on which he is approximately correct is, unfortunately the muster, which he sets down as 50—the actual figures being rather over 70, and this muster, though small, is as large as we could reasonably expect our men being working men, whose first duty is to provide for their families in our short business season. The men were not marched down to Point St. Charles, (which is two miles up steam) but down to the wharf immediately in front of their armory, where they fired the customary *feu de joie*. Not however in the direction of St. Alban, as your correspondent very absurdly states. We may congratulate ourselves on having officers at the head of the battalion, who understand their position too well to descend to the undignified farce of "defying a cut-throat horde" distant sixty miles off by firing blank cartridge in the direction of their (possible) prospective camping ground.

Lastly, sir, the men were not regaled by their officers with sundry "drinks"; but were provided with a lunch at their armory; wherefrom every description of spirituous liquor—not excepting beer—was vigorously excluded. Nor of the "vendors" being present, it is scarcely necessary to add that their "being most unmercifully assailed by a regular fusillade of corks" is a mere fiction, suggestive of a lively imagination on the part of your correspondent.

I assure you, sir, that the men, during the seven hours they continued on duty, behaved themselves in a most orderly and soldier-like manner; and as certain parties are always rejoiced at an opportunity to sneer at this battalion, because the rank and file, are poor men. I shall be obliged by your inserting this letter, that our men may not unjustly be charged with having been engaged in something very like a tavern brawl (which most of your readers must believe to be the case were your correspondent's remarks to remain uncontradicted) when in point of fact they did not taste a drop of liquor.

I am, sir, respectfully,
THE CAPTAIN OF NO. 4 CO.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir,—As the Editor of a military newspaper, you will, I am sure, insert the following in your next publication: Our Sault Ste. Marie Company of Volunteers turned out to celebrate Her Majesty's Birthday, and being an old officer of forty years service, I think you will allow I am capable of giving my opinion on their appearance, and the method they performed their duties. Everything was most respectable. The men were clean and soldierlike in their dress and carriage, and as their zealous Captain, Joseph Wilson, Esq., is a good soldier himself, and has served before; there was nothing wanting but the opportunity to place them in their position with any company of Volunteers in the service. They fired a Royal Salute, in addition to their Infantry duties, from two field guns belonging to their Captain, in a very creditable manner.

Believe me to remain,

A WELL-WISHER TO THE VOL. SERVICE,
Sault Ste. Marie, May 28th, 1868.

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY, John Dougall and Son, Montreal. This Canadian Monthly is steadily improving, the present number being much superior to its predecessors.

We have received a copy of the *Craftsman*, an excellent Masonic Monthly, published at Hamilton, Ont., by Messrs. T. and R. White. Being the only publication of the kind in Canada, and well conducted, we recommend it to the support of the Craft.

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.

"BLUE COAT."—Chatham N. B. see present issue. The columns of the REVIEW will be always open to you.

"G. W." We are very sorry the alterations which we were necessitated to make, have not met your approval, but if you will kindly consider the peculiarities of the case you will easily understand how dangerous it would be to insult a whole people in connecting them with a disreputable minority of their country-men.

"SOLDAT," Waterloo, O.—The matter is altogether foreign to our object. We are willing at all times to oblige our friends at a distance from the Capital, but we cannot interfere in a case of this kind.

"CADET."—The colors of a Regiment are borne by the two junior officers present on parade, the senior of whom carries the Queen's, and the other the Regimental color. The Queen's color is always on the right. The guara generally consists of four non-commissioned officers on ordinary occasions.

The *Toronto Telegraph* of Thursday evening last says that eight companies of Fenians arrived in Buffalo the night previous.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 2nd June, 1868.

GENERAL ORDER.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

Officers commanding Battalions and Corps of the Volunteer Militia are hereby notified that, until further orders, when Volunteers are called out for actual service, the rates of daily pay will be, for privates fifty cents; and for non-commissioned officers in proportion.

Free rations or an allowance in lieu thereof will be furnished in addition, in conformity with the Blue Book regulations published in 1866.

Boots will be issued free of charge to all Volunteers who may be required to leave their homes for actual service.

Boots will be issued by District Staff Officers on the requisition of Commanding Officers of Corps or Battalions, for the number of men actually under arms for such actual service.

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

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

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 5th June, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

In order to simplify, as much as possible, and to ensure uniformity in the mode of conducting correspondence with Head Quarters, the following course which has generally been practised by Officers of the Volunteer Militia will be observed universally in future, viz:

Officers desiring to communicate officially with the Adjutant General, will address their letters to him direct, and forward the same to the intermediate higher authority for transmission.

No. 2.

10th, or "Royal Regiment of Toronto Volunteers."

The Christian names of Lieutenant Ramsay are "William John" and not "John" as was stated in the General order of the 8th May last.

33rd "Huron" Battalion of Infantry.
Lieutenant and Adjutant Henry Cooke, having obtained a First Class Certificate on the 10th March last, is now confirmed in his rank from that date.

To be Battalion Drill Instructor:

Lieutenant and Adjutant Henry Cooke.

No. 5 Company, Bayfield.

To be Ensign acting till further orders:

Joseph Twentyman, Gentleman, vice W.

H. Woods, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

34th "Ontario" Battalion of Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Fairbanks and Major Wm. Warren Junior, having held First Class Military School Certificates at the time of their appointment, are now confirmed temporarily in their respective ranks from that date.

43rd "Carleton" Battalion of Infantry.

Ensign and Adjutant Wm. H. Falls, to have the rank of Lieutenant.

No. 5 Company, Richmond.

To be Captain, acting till further orders.

Lieutenant John Joseph Maxwell, vice Jno. A. Bryson, left the limits.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Ensign Thomas Good, M. S., vice Maxwell promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

John Hill, Gentleman, vice Good, promoted.

44th "Welland" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, Clifton.

To be Captain, (temporary):

Lieutenant Wm. Russell, M. S., vice Cannon, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Ensign Hiram Bender, M. S., vice Russell, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Sergeant Robert Thompson, vice Bender, promoted.

No. 3.

SERVICE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The Brampton Grammar School Drill Association.

A Drill Association is hereby authorized at Brampton, in the Regimental Division of Peel, under the direction of John Seath, Esq., B. A., to be composed of the Masters and Pupils of the Brampton County Grammar School, and to be styled the "Brampton 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.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

OUR AGENT.

We beg to notify our numerous friends and subscribers that Mr. J. J. BELL is authorized to act as General Travelling Agent for THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW; to receive subscriptions and transact any other business connected with the paper.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1868.

The letter from our Toronto correspondent reached us too late for insertion last week.

By a Militia Order published in this issue it will be seen that the rate of pay for privates is fixed at 50 cents per day, with free rations. Boots are also provided.

All the gunboats on the Lakes are now fully manned, armed and in running order. It is consequently not very likely that a landing can be easily effected on any part of our lacustrine frontier.

A flying column, composed of the 1st Batt. P. C. O. R. B., 43rd Carleton Volunteers, the Ottawa Field Battery, and the Frontenac Cavalry; the whole to be under the command of Lord Alexander Russell, Colonel of the 1st Batt. P. C. O., is to be held in readiness to proceed under orders at the shortest notice.

The Quebec Chronicle says that over 400,000 rounds of ammunition have been forwarded from Quebec by Grand Trunk Railway to St. John's, St. Armand, and other points along the frontier.

"DO YOU MEAN FIGHT?"

In view of the approaching Presidential contest in the United States, our old *bete noir*, the irrepensible Fenian, pops up simultaneously with the inevitable nigger. With the latter our Republican friends may do as they please, but with the former *mauvais sujet* Canadians will soon have to deal, if common report is to be relied upon. Now, we are heartily sick of these repeated Fenian sensations, and the public mind has become so exasperated by continued outrages that a longed-for desire has arisen that they may come so that we shall have an opportunity of teaching them a lesson which they so much require. And we strongly recommend our Volunteers, should they have the satisfaction of closing with these reprobates, to show them no mercy. Every one taken with arms in his hands upon Canadian soil should be shot instantaneously. Sentimentality has had its day; now, we must meet Fenianism with the only weapons which are competent to deal with it. Stamp it out with the iron heel of determination wherever and under whatever circumstances it may show itself.

As Fenianism has had its birth in the United States, and has drawn its vitality from the countenance and support given to it by the public men of that nation. The United States is responsible to Great Britain for all acts of hostility committed by the Brotherhood. A straight forward annunciation from the British Government that a Fenian invasion of Canada will be considered a cause of war between the two nations would have the effect of placing this matter in its true light. The people of the Republic have had enough of war to make them pause before rushing into such a terrible contest as this would certainly be. If we are to have war, for the sake of humanity and national honor, let it be honest and above board. Deeply as we would deplore such an eventuality in which we Canadians would doubtless be great sufferers, we cannot but think it would be preferable to this villainous filibustering. In such a case we would know with whom we had to deal and what we had to expect; in a struggle with the Fenian cut-throats of the United States neither honor nor reputation can be gained.

The injury caused to the country by this Fenian excitement has been very great, and it is really a monstrous injustice that a free, peaceable and law-abiding community should suffer from such a cause. It is now high time all this were ended, for we cannot and will not endure, from year to year, the repetition of such outrages. Let the unprincipled demagogues of the Republic thoroughly understand our feelings and intentions in regard to this ugly pup; they take such delight in training, and we will, no doubt, hear less about it. The ill-favored cur is at present without a master, and Democrats and Republicans are vying with each other as to which will have the honor of leading him to the polls, even if they have to go round by the gallows.

THE N. Y. WORLD AND THE FENIANS.

The enterprising "special" of the N. Y. World, stationed at Montreal, has been cooking up some spicy articles to tickle the palates of its Fenian subscribers. This reliable and trustworthy correspondent unblushingly states that the Canadians are in a paroxysm of fear at the late announcement of another Fenian invasion, and that numbers of the Volunteer officers have sent in their resignations in consequence,—that the Adjutant General refuses to accept them at the present dangerous crises, with a lot of sensational rubbish to the same effect. While we cannot withhold our admiration at this evidence of the astonishing enterprise of our New York contemporary, we cannot help being surprised that a respectable, well-conducted journal as the World undoubtedly is, would stoop to such mean lying cowardice, to gain for its party the Fenian vote. Few journals on the continent possess such influence as the New York World, and its journalistic enterprise and brilliant articles render it worthy of its reputation, but such a course as it is now pursuing with respect to Canada and the Fenian movement, though it may gain for it some popularity among the lawless crew to which it panders, must eventually bring it into disrepute among the respectable classes of even the Democratic portion of the community. It has yet to learn the golden rule, to "do to others as it would that they should do to it," which is the only real safeguard for states as well as private individuals. The World would no doubt be shocked if people should even insinuate that it aided and abetted in the Clerkenwell business, the attempted assassination of Prince Alfred, the cowardly murder of Mr. McGee, or any other eccentricities of its Fenian friends, but no one can doubt that the World has, by lending its influence to their cause, drawn on itself a share of their infamy. Canadians will not readily forget that the World was the most rabid of the Fenian papers, and was ever ready to encourage a horde of lawless miscreants in their unholy undertakings. If the World had any real sympathy for the Fenian movement, or was deluded enough to believe that they could benefit Ireland by an invasion of Canada, we could afford to pity its ignorance, and wish for it a more enlightened view of the case. But the World knows better. It is well aware that the Fenians have no hope of ever wresting Canada from Great Britain. It is well aware that their sole object is plunder, and their patriotism simply an overflow of bile against everything British. It knows that even though they should succeed in establishing an Irish Republic in Canada, they would be no nearer the liberation of Ireland than at the close of that memorable day when they won imperishable laurels by the murder of an unfortunate policeman. No, the World has no real sympathy for such acts; their sole aim is to gain the Fenian votes for the Democratic party at the next election, and that object once gained, they will be the very first to argue a suppression of the infamous conspiracy. One almost wonders how the deluded fools can be so blind as not to see this, and the Democratic organ so base as to acknowledge such scoundrels for their friends.

GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The human race has been in every stage of its civilization addicted to hero-worship, and we might go farther, and say, that the character of the heroes worshipped by a people or a nation is a pretty sure indication of the idiosyncrasies of that people or nation. And it seems indeed strange that the very same qualities which raise a savage in the estimation of his fellows are those which are the surest means of success in the highest civilized communities of modern times. The military hero has ever been successful in gaining the suffrages of his fellow citizens, principally because the qualities which he possesses are of a kind which readily win admiration, for, despite all that has been said and written to the contrary, Man is an essentially pugnacious and fighting animal, nor is the proneness to exalt successful military men confined to monarchical or aristocratic systems of government. Indeed the United States, which is the greatest Democratic Republic which ever existed, has, on many occasions given a notable display of this propensity by electing to the chief office in the nation their greatest military heroes.

At the late Republican Convention held in Chicago General Grant was unanimously chosen as the Presidential nominee of that party; and as he has accepted the nomination there can be no doubt of his election, for despite the failure of that big fizzle known as Impeachment, the Republican party is doubtless perfectly able to secure the return of its candidate. Of Gen. Grant's fitness for the high office to which it is intended to elevate him, we can say nothing; certain qualities he does possess, which are certainly valuable adjuncts to one in his position. First of all, he knows how to hold his tongue, and when he speaks never commits the folly of saying too much: that he has a will of his own, has been well proved on many remarkable occasions, although he has managed to "straddle the fence" pretty successfully during the late embroglio at Washington. And if his future political may be judged by analogy with his past military career, Congress will not find him the ready tool they anticipate. No doubt Grant is prepared by past experience to endure all the abuse and bedevilment which the American people are so fond of heaping upon the men of their choice, and when he reaches the White House he will find it contains something else besides a bed of roses. The Convention which has done him the honor of a nomination has not given the world any very exalted idea of its wisdom in the construction of its "Flat form," which is, beyond all comparison, the most rotten and absurd that human ingenuity could invent, and is a good instance in politics of that sort of thing practiced in the early days of the late war by United States Generals, and familiarly known as "brilliant

flank movements." Take, for instance, the second plank which is: "The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained; while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States."

This, instead of enunciating a principle, displays a thorough want of it, and is a very paltry means to adopt for the purpose of concealing the ugly countenance of the inevitable nigger, and as a political expedient is worse than contemptible. The suffrage which the Northern States in every instance emphatically denied to the negro, the Republican party would force upon the unhappy South, and the constitution, that tattered, dragged and now utterly worthless document, must hereafter have two interpretations to suit the dominant party. This it is easy to perceive has been done for the purpose of over-riding the people of the South by the Negro vote. The Chicago Convention insists upon Congress guaranteeing the enfranchisement of the Blacks in the South, and, in the same breath, denies the right of Negro suffrage in the North--consistent! This appears the more unjust when we remember that as a man a Negro of the North is by far more intelligent and better fitted to exercise the franchise than his more barbarous brother of the South. The simple deduction to be drawn from this is that the Republicans do not care a straw for the negroes, further than to make them tools for the purpose of over-riding their opponents, the Democrats.

The other articles adopted by the Convention are modelled after the same style as that which we have quoted, and two resolutions are appended which curiously enough contradict the foregoing. The programme which Gen. Grant is thus pledged to carry out in the event of his election is not a very pleasant one for any honest man to contemplate, and we greatly doubt his ability for the performance.

MILITIA BRIGADE OFFICE,

Brockville, 1st June, 1868.

The annual inspection of the undermentioned Volunteer companies will take place as follows, viz:

Carleton Place Rifles, Captain Brown, Tuesday, 9th June, at 4 p.m.

Almonte Infantry, Captain McDougall, same day, at 7:30 p.m.

Fitzroy Infantry, Captain Fraser, Wednesday, 10th June, at 3 p.m.

Pakenham Rifles, Captain O'Neil, same day, at 7 p.m.

Millar's Corners Infantry, Captain J. Johnston, Friday, 11th June, at 10 a.m.

By order,

W. H. JACKSON, Lt.-Col.,
B. M., M.

The following in reference to the new Militia Act is taken from the *Saturday Review* of the 19th ult.

"We have most of us been rather disposed at times to reproach our Canadian fellow subjects for their apparent want of zeal in military organization, or rather their dread of the consequent expense; but if this will should become law, and be put into force, the people of the Dominion will be entitled to turn the reproach against us. They have in substance adopted the proposal which Lord Elcho brought, without much success, before the House of Commons, and which we hope he will introduce, again, and again, if need be, until his efforts are crowned with success. The principle of the Canadian Bill is that every man within certain ages shall be enrolled in the Militia; that a certain number, in the first instance, of the younger class, shall be balloted into active Militia, the remainder forming the Reserve; and that, with the exception of judges, jailors, clergymen, cripples, and the only sons of dependent widows, no one shall be exempt unless he can produce a certificate of three years' service as a volunteer. Should this scheme be efficiently worked, Canada will have an army sufficient to remove all the uneasiness which the proximity of the great Republic has caused of late years; and before we shall be entitled to preach to her any more lectures on patriotic duty, we must so far follow her example as to make militia service compulsory in fact, as it is in theory, on all but those who discharge their obligations to the country in the Volunteer ranks. How soon we shall make up our minds to take a step which is essential to place this country on a footing of equality with other Powers, it is impossible to predict; but probably some fresh war or panic will be wanted to screw our courage to the sticking point. Very little pressure would be needed to increase almost indefinitely the numerical strength of the Volunteers. A little indolence is, with most young men, the only obstacle that prevents them from joining the national ranks; and the chance of a ballot for the Militia would, with the great majority, suffice to turn the scale. Whether we look at France or Prussia or the other great military Powers, or at our own colonies in Australia and Canada, we find the same idea prevailing that a population trained to arms is a better reliance than a limited army, however efficient in itself, without reserves to back it. A war of very short duration is sufficient to drive us to depend upon half-trained recruits, as we did to a great extent in the Crimea, and nothing will enable a country to create highly-trained battalions with the rapidity required by the drain of war so readily as the possession of a vast population who have mastered before the rudiments of military duty. A vast reserve of men who, if not trained in the sense in which a severe disciplinarian would use the term, are capable of being trained in the course of a very few weeks, is the resource which will maintain a contest long after the first available army may have been used up on service; and as we have found the way, in our Volunteer system, to acquire preliminary training without any interference with civilian duties, the policy of making this discovery available for a comprehensive system of defence ought to be recognised, here no less than in Canada, as a paramount obligation."

The Eastern Township Bank has sent its funds to the City Bank Montreal, for safety, in consequence of threatened Fenian raid.

5TH BRIGADE DIVISION.

MILITIA BRIGADE OFFICE,
St. Andrews, 2nd June, 1868.

The annual inspection of the following corps in the 5th Militia Brigade Division will take place during the present month :

June 15th, 6 p.m.—Thurso Infantry Company, Capt. Cameron.
June 16th, 6 p.m.—Plantagnet, No. 8 or Capt. McLean's Company, 18th Batt.
June 17th, 11 a.m.—L'Original, No. 3 or Capt. Millan's company, 18th Batt.
June 17th, 2 p.m.—Henry's Corners, No. 7 or Capt. E. A. Johnson's company, 18th Batt.
June 17th, 4 p.m.—Vankleek Hill, No. 2 or Capt. S. W. Johnson's company, 18th Batt.
June 17th, 4 p.m.—Vankleek Hill, No. 5 or Capt. McIntosh's company, 18th Batt.
June 17th, 7 p.m.—Hawkesbury, No. 1 or Capt. Higginson's company, 18th Batt.
June 17th, 7 p.m.—Hawkesbury, No. 6 or Capt. Urquhart's company, 18th Batt.
June 18th, 12 noon.—East Hawkesbury, No. 4 or Capt. Ogdon's company, 18th Batt.
June 18th, 4 p.m.—Carillon, No. 9 or Capt. Forbes' company, 11th Batt.
June 19th, 11 a.m.—Lakefield, No. 5 or Capt. Rogers' company, 11th Batt.
June 19th, 12 noon.—East Gore, No. 6 or Capt. Shorritt's company, 11th Batt.
June 19th, 4 p.m.—Milleisle, No. 8 or Capt. Pollock's company, 11th Batt.
June 20th, 10 a.m.—West Gore, No. 3 or Capt. McKnight's company, 11th Batt.
June 20th, 1 p.m.—West Gore, No. 2 or Capt. Smith's company, 11th Batt.
June 20th, 5 p.m.—Lachute, No. 5 or Capt. Simpson's company, 11th Batt.
June 22nd, 11 a.m.—Grenville, No. 7 or Capt. Neve's company, 11th Batt.
June 22nd, 4 p.m.—Chatham, No. 10 or Capt. Cushing's company, 11th Batt.
June 23rd, 11 a.m.—St. Andrew's, No. 1 or Capt. Macdonald, 11th Batt.
June 23rd, 3 p.m.—St. Andrew's Troop, Capt. Burwash.
June 24th, 4 p.m.—Como Rifles, Capt. McNaughton.
June 25th, 5 p.m.—Lachine Infantry, Capt. Wright.

By order,
JAMES W. HANSON, Lt. Col.,
B. M., M.

The Editor of the Ottawa Times is at present absent from the Capital, which accounts for the following *morceau* :—

"We know, and have also marked that we shall not easily forget them, the men whose timidity or whose evil sympathies enjoined them to hold back. And if, in a few days or a few weeks, those whom we trust in and depend upon are called out to line the frontier against the ragamuffins of O'NEILL, and we note the class of whom we are unforgiving enough to hold the suspicions in their attachment to their homes, we shall take good care that it will not be from any want of watchfulness on our part, if they find the occasion of mischievous co-operation, within our midst, with the cut-throats whom their maudlin sympathy with robbery and murder encourages from the outside."
What on earth does it mean ?

It is confidently stated, in official circles, that the Earl of Mayo will shortly succeed Lord Monck as Governor General of the Dominion.

We have received a poster from Calodonia, Ont., advertising a Rifle Match to be held by the 37th Battalion on the 9th inst. There are nine matches in all, for which many valuable prizes are offered. The 37th is famous for its success in these things, and we have every hope that this will be a big success. We will give the names of the winners, and best scores after the match comes off.

It will be gratifying to the Volunteers to know that from all parts of the Provinces prompt answers have been received at Headquarters, signifying the readiness of the various Corps and Battalions to march to the front if the threatened Fenian invasion should take place.

REMITTANCES.

During the week ending June 6th, we have received, on account of subscriptions, as follows :—

OTTAWA—G. L., \$2.
GODERICH—Lt. Col. R., \$2.
MONTREAL—Capt. J. C. S., \$2.
COLLINGWOOD—W. H. W., \$2.
WOLVERTON—N. W. \$1.
HAWKESBURY—Lt. Col. H., \$2.

SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 26th ult., at two o'clock, the Soldiers' Annual Industrial Exhibition was opened at the Victoria Skating Rink by Lieut. Gen. Wyndham, K.C.B. A guard of honor from the 16th were drawn up opposite the entrance, and upon the arrival of Gen. Wyndham and his staff, he was received by Major Gen. Russell, C.B., as the President, and the members of the Exhibition Committee. The rink was handsomely decorated with flags, and there was a large attendance of ladies and officers of the garrison.

His Excellency Gen. Wyndham having been conducted to the gallery at the further end of the rink, Major Gen. Russell, C.B., read the following address from the Exhibition committee :

The committee of the Military Industrial Exhibition of last year, at the close of the address which I had, on their behalf, the honor to present to Sir John Michel, expressed the hope "that an annual Soldier's Industrial Exhibition will henceforth take its place as a permanent institution in the new Dominion of Canada."

The committee of the Exhibition of this year not only indulge a like hope, but they look upon this hope now as realized from the warm interest which Your Excellency has been pleased to take in the present exhibition, during this the first year of your command of Her Majesty's forces in British North America.

Your Excellency is aware that the soldier has ample means of recreation and amusement provided for him by Government, but it is principally of a literary nature. Such recreation, however, is not congenial to the taste and habits of all, and it is to find occupation during the long Canadian winter for soldiers who have skill in various kinds of workmanship, and take pleasure therein, that these exhibitions are proposed.

The committee are enabled, from past experience, to assure your Excellency that this object is thus attained; and that in preparing for these Exhibitions the soldier not only exercises but improves his previous knowledge.

It affords this committee much gratification to inform your Excellency that the opinion expressed by the committee of last year's Exhibition as to the benefit which would accrue to the public service from these Military Exhibitions has since been in part verified.

This opinion was "that the knowledge thus elicited of the amount of skilled labor available in each corps might, in the many varied circumstances in which a British Regiment is placed, be of the greatest advantage to the public service of the country."

Since the Exhibition of last year many of the skilled workmen of the corps in this District have been employed in public works by the Royal Engineers, to the benefit of the soldier, and to the advantage of the public service.

The committee of this Exhibition are convinced that it only remains that the necessity should arise for a fuller proof of the correctness of this opinion.

The committee hopes that this employment of skilled workmen will lead to other soldiers endeavoring to acquire a knowledge of some useful trade.

The committee desire to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact that this is the first year that a regiment not in this district has contributed to the Montreal Industrial Exhibition.

Your Excellency will observe that the 53rd and 69th Regiments now stationed at London, Ontario, are represented in this Exhibition, and the committee hope that next year their good example will be followed by all the corps serving under your Excellency's command.

The Committee would remark that to the Royal Artillery and three of the regiments in garrison, the Exhibition is a novelty, and that this, with the expected relief of other corps in this district, has tended to prevent a larger increase to the number of exhibitors compared with previous years.

The committee, however, believe that the countenance which your Excellency has been pleased to afford to the Military Industrial Exhibition as an institution in which the latent talent of the various corps under your command may from year to year be displayed, will give confidence to all, and that each succeeding year the Military Exhibition at Montreal will be the annual attraction of this city.

The committee desires to express to your Excellency their deep sense of the support given by your presence here this day, and of the benefits which the exhibition will derive therefrom, and they request that your Excellency will be pleased to proclaim the third Annual Military Industrial Exhibition of the District open to the public—hoping that the citizens of Montreal, who take an interest in the well being of the soldiers quartered among them, will aid it by their presence.

His Excellency then replied to the following effect:—He said he felt great pride in being called upon to be the patron of such an exhibition. He felt he should be fit to be Prime Minister of England if he could reply suitably to the address which had just been read to him by Major Gen. Russell. He understood that the first Soldiers' Exhibition had been successful, but that the second had been a partial failure; he hoped however, that the one this year would be attended with greater success than ever. If they only persevered in a good cause, it was sure to be a success, and it was only necessary to show them that the cause was a good one to make them persevere; and if they did so, the result would be success. On looking at the document presented him, he saw that

the objects of the Exhibition were to cultivate among the soldiers intellectual pursuits and amusements. As he saw many non-commissioned officers and soldiers present, he would say a few words on the subject. A soldier's occupations were ordinarily of two kinds; one compulsory, the other voluntary—they might be classed as drill and drinking. He would like to know, why he, as an adjutant, had to inflict extra drill as a punishment. Drinking might be an amusement, but it was never known that a man was punished by having extra beer served out to him. He, (Gen. Wyndham) supported this exhibition because it gave an opportunity to the young soldier to avoid hard drinking. Since he had entered the service great ameliorations had been made in the condition of the soldier, by the introduction of reading rooms and libraries, but much more might be done, and it was for this reason that the soldiers exhibition should be supported. They had all heard that money was the root of all evil at least the usurious love of it, but for all that they could not get on without it. He hoped, therefore, that the exhibition would be supported liberally, and that the prices asked for the articles would be moderate for it was impossible that the soldier who generally assumed the red coat, before he had thoroughly learned any handicraft could with the means at his disposal turn out such a finished article that it would compete with that of an ordinary tradesman. In conclusion he must again express a hope that the exhibition would be supported liberally, and that the pursuits which it encouraged would tend to make them better Christians and better men, and more an honor to the service to which they belonged. (Applause.)

The General then declared the "Soldiers' Exhibition" open, upon which the band of the 16th struck up the "National Anthem" and the six Armstrong guns stationed in the field behind the rink fired a Royal Salute of 21 guns, after which His Excellency inspected the Exhibition.

On Tuesday the soldiers' exhibition was fairly patronised and a large number of sales were made. It was continued yesterday afternoon. The band of the 78th was present, and the attendance was moderate. As the visitor enters the building the most prominent object on his left is the ambulance waggon of the latest pattern, sent out about a year ago. It is a light waggon on four large wheels. The bottom of the waggon contains two moveable canvas stretchers, which can be used on the field, and behind is a seat for three men slightly wounded. Attached to the ambulance are a medicine chest and boxes containing supplies for the sick—essence of beef, tea, candles, &c., port wine, brandy, plates, dishes, canteens, towels, spare traces, and a variety of miscellaneous articles calculated to meet any emergency—a conveyance which schemers might have a nice time of it.

We next come to a small table containing six tastefully made straw baskets of elegant patterns, and lined with different colored silks—also some elegant fans beautifully worked lace, contributed by Mrs. Col. Wolsey. The baskets are contributed by Lady Alice Havelock.

ROYAL CANADIAN RIFLES.

This corps has a capital stall, and is great in the educational department, especially maps drawn in the regimental school. One of the most remarkable of these is a map of Abyssinia by a boy of 13, T. McGillicuddy, showing the route and halting place of Gen. Napier's army with the dates. This has

attracted much notice. There are also a number of other maps very neatly executed by children of from ten to thirteen years of age, as well as some excellent architectural and mechanical drawings, and some good water color drawings by School master McCray. Mrs. Major Campbell shows a fine Indian lace shawl, valued at £130 stg., which for texture and elaborate work is unequalled.

The better halves of the R. C.'s are evidently good at the needle. From the large number of neatly made children's frocks exhibited, one might anticipate a large number of young recruits to this regiment. A Magentic baby's embroidered cape is not to be overlooked. Major Campbell shows some good specimens of stuffed ducks, woodcocks, and also a curious pair of flint lock silver mounted pistols, used at the battle of Culloden. On the other side of the hall the most noticeable article is a frontal altar cloth or dossal, by the Hon. Mrs. S. Sandys Dugmore, from a design by Lieut. Dugmore, intended for the church of St. John the Evangelist, in this city. The colors are principally orange and red, and in the centre is a pointed oval containing a figure of Christ on the cross, with the words "For us men, and for our salvation." Along the lower border, are the words "One sacrifice for sins for ever."

We took leave of the well-furnished stall of the R. C. Rifles, by paying our respects to a magnificent pin-cushion, profusely decorated with bead work, by a lad of the regimental school, named James Gibson, and rather envying some neatly made camp stools.

60TH RIFLES—1ST BATT.

The stall of this corps is distinguished by a Maltese cross in handsmen's swords. On the first side we have a very good assortment of children's dresses, socks, and pinafores, and in fact all sorts of children's clothing, very neatly made, and creditable to the seamstresses who are no doubt quite familiar with these little articles. Two circular walnut tables inlaid with various woods were exhibited by Privates Morbey and Avery, and were perhaps the most finished specimens of cabinet work in the exhibition. They were purchased by Gen. Wyndham.

Private Ward's quilt is a piece of work that is sure to attract notice. Such a quilt surely never was made since people first commenced to go to bed. One of the many borders exhibits the colors of all nations worked in Berlin wool. The centre is circular, with lions at the four corners, and the inner circular border contains the notes of the "Rule Britannia," and "God Save the Queen," while in the very centre are the flags and honors of the regiment. Private Houghton exhibits promising water color and crayon drawings.

The officers of the regiment send some good photographed landscapes. Col. Fielden some Burmese curiosities. Private Bull has two well executed statuettes of Riflemen in undress, executed in Malta stone, with two eights of an inch of a pen-knife, an old file and a knife with a saw edge. Some Indian tulwars, one of them a very fine one with the hilt inlaid with silver are contributed by Col. Ward. A small model cottage made of card board and enclosed in a glass case is shown by Private Foster, and took a second prize. A good pencil sketch is contributed by schoolmaster Hebb, and Quarter-Master Sergeant Sullivan, is great on a large patchwork rug. The large model of the *Queen* frigate of 40 guns, by private Friday is one of the best things in the collection. It is some three feet long, and shows great neatness in execution.

Private Bull, however, once had his quarters on board the *Queen* himself, which accounts for his naval propensities.

MILITARY STORES.

We now come to a small table of military, on which are shown the different pistol cartridges the manufacture of caps; portfires, friction tubes, and a variety of minor details in the art of killing people. Here also we have the ordinary military tent, capable of accommodating 18 men, with two tents D'Abri for pickets.

Feetham's patent camp cooking apparatus will arrest attention. It consists of twenty-two pieces, one of which is a large iron stand, and the rest pots, pans, plates and dishes of every description, all fitting inside one another so that the whole goes in a box 1½ feet by 3 feet, a sort of military puzzle, which it would require a small amount of training to pack and which an enemy would have to abandon in despair. Another small table contains a collection of fuses and models of cartridges for guns, which are filled with coal dust. Adjoining we have a table to old sabres and cutlasses.

100TH REGIMENT.

The 100 Regiment are evidently on their metal and have got the most gorgeously painted sign in the exhibition, which we learn was designed by Color-Sergeant Burnet. In the fine arts we have two fair specimens of water colors by Mrs. Dawson, and schoolmaster Hopkins gives us a very striking insight into the Devil's Glen. Corporal Gordon's illuminated lettering, and Corporal White's oriental paintings of flowers, are both excellent in their way, but this hot weather one feels one would abandon high art for ever on condition of being presented with one of Pte. Sullivan's water coolers. These make the handsomest show on the 100th stall, and are painted and finished with great taste; we dare say the gallant private made water coolers before he went soldiering, or knew what thirst was on the rocks of Gibraltar. Sergeant Burnet prides himself on his new tobacco cutters, "which cut it as fine as you like;" to us, however, cut tobacco is much better than a tobacco cutter, which involves an infliction only equalled by that of opening your own oysters. Fine specimens of patchwork table covers and quilts are shown by Sergt. Nichols, Corporal Morrison and Private Hensley.

The ladies of the 100th are not behind, and needle work in all departments is well represented. Mrs. Burnet, Mrs. Marsland and Mrs. Evans, exhibited some fine sofa cushions in Berlin wool. There are also a considerable variety of neatly made children's frocks, (which, if we may take the liberty of saying, seem to be a general regimental desideratum.) A child's tippet, by Mrs. Wise, elaborately worked, and the whole is stated to have been done in spectacles. Then we have mats from the fibres of a tree, which grows in Gibraltar, and some very good worked lace by Mrs. Carpenter and Mrs. Morrison, also some bead and basket work by Mrs. Morris, Evans, and Pte. Gifford.

The 100th also show a fine collection of Gibraltar stone, and specimens of inlaid marbles, and a case of silver mounted bracelets and ear-rings, made of Gibraltar stone, by a Sergeant of the regiment, which carried off the first prize. In fact the 100th seem to have gone the round of the arts and sciences, we did not however observe any cabinet work, and think they ought to remedy this defect at the next exhibition.

(To be Continued.)

CANADIAN ITEMS.

By the *Fergus News Press* we learn that they had a lively time at a meeting in that town called for the purpose of taking steps to erect a Drill Shed. The meeting, though not very large, made up by noise what they otherwise lacked in sense and numbers.

FATHER McMAHON.—The story that Fath. McMahon had been detected carrying on a clandestine correspondence with a party in the States and that he had forwarded drawings of the door of his cell and a plan of the Kingston Penitentiary, is pronounced a fabrication.

The 35th Battalion Simcoe Foresters were presented with a splendid set of Colors by the Ladies of the County on the 25th ult., with imposing ceremonies. The *Barrie Examiner* says:—"With regard to the colors, we feel confident in asserting that a finer stand is not in possession of any corps in Canada, and they reflect the highest credit both on the good taste and liberality of the donors."

Sergeant-Major John McCann, of the St. Catharines Volunteer Battery, while proceeding to the Drill Shed on Friday evening, was assaulted unawares and received a murderous blow from a slug shot. The assailant is supposed to have been a sailor of Fenian proclivities, belonging to some American vessel, and the cowardly act was prompted simply by a devilish antipathy to the British uniform.

Mrs. GALT, the wife of the Hon. A. T. GALT, presented the fifty-third battalion of Militia with handsome colors, on the 25th ult.; and on the evening of the same day the Hon. Mr. GALT entertained the officers of Militia in the district at dinner. The local papers say that the Militia of the district never turned out in greater force or better order than they did to celebrate Her Majesty's anniversary.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

On Thursday fortnight, the Norwichville Volunteer company was put through their company drill and skirmishing, by Lieut. Chinnors, Battalion drill Instructor, under the inspection of Lieut. Colonel Richardson, who, at the close of the day, expressed himself highly satisfied with the general appearance and efficient drill of the company, and had no hesitation in saying that Captain Nesbitt's company was the best company in the 22nd Battalion.—*Woodstock Sentinel*.

It is stated that the Hon. Ambrose Shea, one of the leading Unionists of Newfoundland, is about to visit this city on a mission connected with the admission of that Island into the British North American Confederation. Whether this be true or not, it is quite certain, from authentic information received thence, that the Newfoundlanders are becoming more and more inclined to the Union, and that it will not be long before they, like the people of British Columbia, will be knocking at the door for admission.

THE HON. MR. LANGEVIN, C. B. The following notification, dated War Office, May 11, appears in the *London Gazette*—"The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Mr. Hector Louis Langevin, one of the delegates for the province of Quebec, to attend the conference in this country on the subject of the confeder-

ation of the British North American Provinces, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath."

The *Globe* correspondent says of the 29th Battalion at New Hamburg.—"This splendid corps mustered five companies here, numbering over 200, officers and men, on the 25th instant, according to previous order, to perform their sixteen days' annual drill. Col. Goodman is in command, assisted by senior Major A. G. McMillan, Acting junior Major Campbell, Adjutant McGachen, Assistant Adjutant Pickering, and the various company officers. The battalion parades three times a day, looks splendidly and is a credit to the County of Waterloo. The good example of this village ought to be followed elsewhere."

NATURALIZATION IN CANADA.—The new naturalization law of Canada permits foreigners, after one year's residence in the country, to acquire, upon suitable application, all the rights of citizenship. This law is even more liberal than that of the United States, so that the matter of ready naturalization should be no bar against Europeans and other immigrants settling in Canada. At one time, objections were urged, more particularly by Germans settling in Western Canada, which the new law will definitely remove; and it is to be hoped that this and other newly made facilities for settling in Canada will have a speedy effect in promoting an increase of population.

The *London Canadian News*, of the 12th ult., has the following:—"Sir C. Lanyon, in his place in the House of Commons on Monday evening last, asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies whether negotiations were now in progress for the transfer of the Hudson's Bay Company's territory; and if so, at what period the transfer was likely to be made? to which inquiry Mr. Adderley replied that under the provisions of the Confederation Act of last year the two Chambers of the Canadian Legislature had addressed her Majesty, asking for the annexation of the Hudson's Bay territory to the Government of Canada. It was considered by the Government that the question of territory and government should go together, and negotiations were, therefore, set on foot and were now proceeding; but they were not now in condition to justify him in stating their nature or progress." Mr. Smith, the Secretary of the Company, has also written a letter in reply to the statement in the *Owl* of last week, that the transfer of the territories had been agreed to by the Chairman, Lord Kimberley. Mr. Smith says that the article in our contemporary being likely to mislead shareholders and others interested in the Company, he is instructed to say that no agreement has as yet been come to with her Majesty's Government for the transfer of the territory.

We learn by the *Oshawa Indicator* that the salutary effects of the new Militia Act are manifested in the 34th Battalion under the command of Lieut. Colonel Fairbanks. At a meeting of the Volunteers and others recently held in that locality Lieut. Colonel Fairbanks addressed the meeting in explanation of the provisions of the new Militia Bill, and pointing out the advantages Volunteers possessed now, over those who had volunteered 5 years ago—the government at the session of Parliament having granted \$20,000 for Rifle shooting—and urged those who had not yet volunteered to come for-

ward now and take the places of those who had faithfully fulfilled their engagement. Capt. Farowell and Lieut. Scurrah respectively addressed the audience at the close of which 40 young men volunteered and commenced their annual drill on Saturday last. The other companies of the battalion are also determined to take similar steps to fill up the ranks and complete their annual drill. The Oshawa companies are drilling regularly in good numbers. It does not appear that the 34th Battalion has any difficulty to fill up its companies, without having recourse to conscription. Competent officers following the example of the officers of the 34th will be rewarded with similar results. The ladies of the South Ontario are collecting funds to present Col. Fairbanks with a set of colors for his Battalion.—*Woodstock Sentinel*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY }
OF STATE OF CANADA. }
Ottawa, May 23rd, 1868.

His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz :

The Honorable John Hamilton Gray, of the city of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, to be an Arbitrator under the 142nd Section of "The British North American Act, 1867."

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY }
OF STATE OF CANADA. }
Ottawa, May 29th, 1868.

His Excellency the Governor General of Canada has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz :

Etienne Parent, of the city of Ottawa, Esq., to be Under Secretary of State of Canada.

William Henry Griffin, of the city of Ottawa, Esq., to be Deputy Postmaster General, under the Act 31st Victoria, Chapter 10.

Thomas Douglas Harrington, of the city of Ottawa, Esq., to be Deputy Receiver General.

William Dickinson, of the city of Ottawa, Esq., to be Deputy Inspector General.

Thomas Worthington, of the city of Ottawa, Esq., to be Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

Robert Shore Milnes Bouchette, of the city of Ottawa, Esq., to be Commissioner of Customs.

George Futvoye, of the city of Ottawa, Esq., to be Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

Edmund Allen Meredith, of the city of Ottawa, Esq., to be Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

John Langton, of the city of Ottawa, Esq., to be Auditor.

Hewitt Bernard, of the city of Ottawa, Esq., and of Osgoode Hall, Barrister at Law, to be Deputy Minister of Justice.

J. C. Tache, of the city of Ottawa, Esq., to be Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture

Toussaint Trudeau, of the city of Ottawa, Esq., to be Deputy of the Minister of Public Works.

William Smith, of the city of Ottawa, Esq., to be the Deputy of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The following is Gen. Grant's reply to the nomination of the Chicago Convention :

Washington, May 29th.—To G. B. Hawley, President, of the National Union Republican Convention :

In formally accepting the nomination of the National Union Republican Convention

of the 21st of May, inst., it seems proper that some statement of views beyond the mere acceptance of the nomination should be expressed. The proceedings of the convention were marked with wisdom, moderation and patriotism, and I believe express the feelings of a great mass of those who sustained the country through its recent trials. I endorse their resolutions, and if elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with the view of giving peace, quiet and protection, everywhere. In times like the present, it is impossible, or at least eminently improper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years, new political issues, not foreseen, are constantly arising. The views of the public on old ones are constantly changing, and a purely administrative office should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I have always respected that will and always will and always shall. Peace and universal prosperity, its sequence, with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, while it constantly reduces the national debt. Let us have peace.

With great respect,

Your obdt serv't.,

U. S. GRANT,

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT ST. ARMAND'S.

SPEECH OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF MILITIA.

Notwithstanding the threatening state of the weather the volunteers of this district made a most creditable display. Four companies of the Bedford Battalion—the Bedford, (Capt. Bockus), the Dunham, (Capt. Kemp), the Phillipsburg, (Capt. P. Smith), and the Frelighsburg, (Capt. Fittimore), assembled as arranged, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher. The Adjutant General of militia, accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Earle, military Secretary, arrived on the ground shortly before-noon, when he was received with a general salute, and inspected the line. After the *feu de joie* in honor of Her Majesty's Birthday, a number of field movements were performed with much credit, and subsequently the assembled troops proceeded to the Drill Hall, where a substantial luncheon, on temperance principles, had been provided. The usual loyal toasts having been responded to, "The Army and Navy" was given, and replied to in a few happy remarks by Colonel Earle, who, having obtained the permission of the chairman, proposed the health of the "Canadian Volunteers," which was replied to in the following terms by Col. MACDOUGALL:—I am proud to have the privilege of returning thanks for the Volunteer Force of Canada; I have been associated with them now for three years, and no man therefore is better able to bear testimony to the value of that force than myself. (Cheers.) And at a time when there seems to be a general belief that the Fenians are about to make another of the ridiculous attempts on Canada, it is peculiarly satisfactory for me to see here to-day such hardy and intelligent frontier volunteers, convincing me as it does, that the safety of this part of the frontier will be cared for. (Loud cheers.) I have heard that there is a feeling abroad among the volunteers, that, the provisions of the new Militia Bill are adverse to the Volun-

teer Militia; and I am glad to have this opportunity of saying to you and to the force at large, that you should not be too hasty in judging of the manner in which the Bill will operate. One thing I feel perfectly certain, that the Government not only wishes to maintain the present volunteer force, but to do all that is possible to increase its efficiency, and is prepared to treat liberally the comparatively few men who compose the militia force of the country, in order to insure that the service shall be cheerfully performed. And, moreover, I feel confident that, if any of the clauses of the new Bill are shown by experience to be detrimental to the efficiency of the volunteer force, those clauses will be altered at the next session of Parliament. (Cheers.) One word about your arms, the weapon you now carry, is the best military weapon in the world, and I hope you will all show your appreciation of its value by keeping it always in the best order; your rifles got wet on parade to day, and I trust there is not a man among you who will return his rifle to the Company arm-rack this evening without having taken the very small amount of trouble necessary to clean it; any man who does so is quite unworthy to have such an arm in his possession. (The Adjutant General resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged cheering.)

THE CHARGE OF MURAT AT EYLAU.

The following description of the charge of Murat at Eylau, is given by Mr. J. T. Headly, in his "Napoleon and his Marshals":

It is at Eylau that Murat appears in his most terrible aspect. This battle, fought in mid winter, in 1807, was the most important and bloody one that had then occurred. France and Russia had never before opposed such strength to each other, and a complete victory on either side would have settled the fate of Europe; Bonaparte remained in possession of the field, and that was all, no victory was ever so like a defeat.

The field of Eylau was covered with snow, and the little ponds that lay scattered over it were frozen sufficiently hard to bear the artillery. Seventy one thousand men on one side, and eighty-five thousand on the other, arose from the frozen field on which they had slept the night of February, without tent or covering to battle for a continent. Augereau, on the left, was utterly routed in the morning. Advancing through a storm so thick he could not see the enemy, the Russian cannon mowed down his ranks with their destructive fire, while the Cossack cavalry, which were ordered to charge, came thundering on, almost hitting the French infantry with their long lances before they were visible through the storm.

Hemmed in and overthrown, the whole division, composed of 16,000 men, with the exception of 1,500 were captured or slain. Just then the snow storm cleared up, revealed to Napoleon the peril to which he was brought, and he immediately ordered a grand charge by the Imperial Guard and the whole cavalry. Nothing was further from Bonaparte's wishes or expectations than the bringing of his reserve into the engagement at this early stage of the battle, but there was no other resource left him.

Murat sustained his high reputation on this occasion, and proved himself, for the hundredth time, worthy of the great confidence Napoleon placed in him. Nothing could be more impeding than the battle-field at this moment. Bonaparte and the Empire trembled in the balance, while Murat prepared to lead down his cavalry to save them,

Seventy squadrons, making in all 11,000 well mounted men, began to move over the slope, with the Old Guard marching sternly behind.

Bonaparte, it is said, was more agitated at this crisis than when a few moments before, he was so near being captured by the Russian s. But as he saw those seventy squadrons come down on a plunging trot, pressing hard after the white plume of Murat, that streamed in the snow storm far in front, a smile pressed over his countenance.

The earth groaned and trembled as they passed, and the sabres, above the dark angry mass below, looking like the foam of a sea-wave, as it crests on the deep. The rattling of their armor, and the muffled thunder of their tread, drowned all the roar of battle as with firm set array, and swift steady motion, they bore down with terrible force on the foe.

The shock of that immense host was like a falling mountain, and the front line of the Russian army went down like frost before it. Then commenced a protracted fight of hand to hand, and sword to sword, as in the cavalry action at Eckmuhl. The clashing of steel was like the ringing of countless hammers, and horses and riders were blended in wild confusion together: the Russian reserve was ordered up, and on these Murat fell with his fierce horsemen, crushing and trampling them down by thousands. But the obstinate Russians disdained to fly, and rallied again and again, so that it was no longer cavalry charging on infantry, but the squadrons of horses galloping through broken hosts that, gathering into knots, still disputed, with unparalleled bravery, the red and rent field.

It was during this strange fight that Murat was seen to perform one of those desperate deeds for which he was so renowned. Excited to the highest pitch of passion by the obstacle that opposed him, he seemed endowed with ten-fold strength, and looked more like a god than a human being treading down helpless mortals, than an ordinary man. Amid the roar of artillery, and rattling of musketry, the falling of sabrestrokes like lightning about him, that lofty white plume never once went down, while ever and anon it was seen glaring through the smoke of battle, the star of hope to Napoleon, and showing that "his right arm" was still uplifted and striking for victory.

He raged like an unloosed lion amid the foe; and his eyes, always terrible in battle, burned with increasing lustre, while his clear and steady voice, heard above the turmoil of strife, was worth more than a thousand trumpets to cheer on his followers. At length, seeing a knot of Russian soldiers that for a long time kept up a devouring fire on his man, he wheeled his horse and drove in full gallop upon their levelled muskets. A few of his guards, that never allowed that white plume to leave their sight, charged after him. Without waiting to count his foes, he seized his bridle in his teeth, and with his pistol in one hand and his drawn sword in the other, burst in headlong fury upon them, and scattered them as if a hurricane had swept by. Murat was a thunder-bolt on that day, and the deeds that were wrought by him will furnish themes for the poet and painter.

WM. B. AIRD,

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

WILSON & PATTERSON,

MERCHANDISE BROKERS, and General Commission Merchants, No. 452, St. Paul Street, Montreal. December 12, 1867. 5-ly

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, June 4.—The Secretary of State for India has received a despatch from General Napier, dated Adegeral, May 21st. The General says a small detachment of troops will remain at Zouffa. All the remaining troops of the expedition have gone forward to Annesley Bay to embark for home.

Another despatch he has received from General Napier, dated June 1st, reports that the Royal Crown of the late King Theodorus, captured at Magdala, was returned to his Queen, who remained at the capital. General Napier also states that a great flood swept through the Soaroo defile, causing great damage, and rendering the road impassable; the loss of life, however, was small: only 6 natives were drowned instead of 600, as reported. The health of the soldiers was good, notwithstanding the heavy rains.

London, 5th.—In the House of Commons, this evening, an amendment to the suspensory bill was offered, placing the office tenures under the Maynooth College Grant, on the same basis as the livings in the Irish Church. The amendment was opposed as destructive and not suspensory, in accordance with the character of the bill under consideration, and was rejected by the House.

The House then voted in favor of permitting new appointments to be made to the Maynooth College. The suspensory bill was then passed in Committee.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Saturday, 30th day of May, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Inland Revenue, and under and in virtue of the authority given by the Act passed during the late session of the Parliament of Canada, 31st Vic. Cap. 50, intitled: "An Act to increase the Excise Duty on Spirits, to impose an Excise Duty on Refined Petroleum and to provide for the Inspection thereof," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order and is hereby ordered, that the following Regulations respecting the Inspection and Branding of Petroleum, shall be and they are hereby made and established.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk of Privy Council.

REGULATIONS

1st. Refined Petroleum shall be tested by Taglibus Pyrometer or by such other similar instrument as may be approved by the Minister of Inland Revenue, and all such Instruments shall be distributed under the Supervision of the Department of Inland Revenue, and shall be used in accordance with instructions sanctioned by the said Department.

2nd. Refined Petroleum which was on the 2nd of May, 1868, in possession of parties who were not Refiners, may be allowed to pass inspection provided it bears a fire test of one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit Thermometer.

Sec. 12.

without giving off vapor that will explode or ignite on the application of fire.

3rd. All Barrels, Casks, or Packages containing Petroleum which has been inspected shall be branded with

The date of the Inspection.

Sec. 17. The name of the Inspecting officer.

The degree of heat at which the vapor produced by it ignited.

The name of the refiner, or if imported the name of the importer.

4th. Refined Petroleum may be warehoused and removed in Bond under the regulations made by an order in Council on the 27th day of April, 1868.

23-3in.

There is in the arsenal at Stockholm a long rifle with which Queen Christina used to amuse herself shooting at flies in her bedroom, a work which she followed up with so much spirit that she rarely missed her aim.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Saturday, 30th day of May, 1868

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Inland Revenue, and under the authority given by the Act passed in the late session of the Parliament of Canada, 31 Vic. Cap. 8, intitled: "An Act respecting the Inland Revenue," and by the "Act respecting Raw Tobacco, 31 Vic. Cap. 51," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Regulations respecting the granting of Licenses and Permits to Tobacco dealers, shall be and they are hereby made and established.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

REGULATIONS.

1. Licenses to deal in Raw Leaf Tobacco and to enter the same ex-warehouse for consumption on payment of duty, may be granted by any of the undermentioned Officers on application being made in the proper form, namely:

All Collectors and deputy Collectors of Inland Revenue.

Such Postmasters, not exceeding one in each Parish, Township or Municipality wherein there is no officer of Inland Revenue, as may be from time to time appointed by the Minister of Inland Revenue.

2nd. Application for a License shall be made in such form, and shall contain such information as may be required by departmental regulation, and shall also state the name, place of residence and occupation of the person applying.

3rd. A License shall only be valid when granted on a form supplied by the Department of Inland Revenue, and signed by the Commissioner; and any License may be forfeited by the Minister of Inland Revenue whenever he has satisfactory evidence that the person to whom it is granted has evaded or assisted in evading the payment of any duty to which Tobacco is liable, or that he has failed to comply with these regulations or any part thereof.

4th. Permits to take Raw Leaf Tobacco out of Bond or from the farm or premises where it was grown, for consumption, may be granted by the officers and persons hereby authorized to issue licenses, on application being made in the form approved by the Department, and payment of the duty to which the Tobacco would be liable if manufactured, that is to say: on Raw Leaf Tobacco, the growth of Canada, five 51, sec. 4 cents per pound, being the duty 31 Vic. Cap. 51, sec. 4 to which it would be liable if manufactured into Common Canadian Twist, and on Raw Leaf Tobacco not the growth of Canada, ten cents per pound.

5th. Every permit shall be valid only when the form supplied by the Department of Inland Revenue and signed by the person issuing it—And every such Permit shall be delivered to and retained by the importer or grower of the Tobacco as evidence that the Tobacco to which it relates was lawfully removed, and the said Permit shall be produced by him whenever demanded by any officer of Inland Revenue for the purpose of taking an account thereof.

6. All persons issuing Licenses or Permits under these Regulations or who receive any duty on Raw Leaf Tobacco entered for consumption, shall transmit all money so received to the Receiver General at least once in each week or often should the amount collected in one week exceed fifty dollars, and they shall account to the Department of Inland Revenue in such manner, at such times and in such form as may be from time to time determined by Departmental Regulations in that behalf.

7. All persons licensed to deal in Raw Leaf Tobacco shall keep an account of all that they receive or sell or otherwise dispose of in such form as may be prescribed by Departmental Regulations.

23-3in.

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



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Tuesday, 12th day of May, 1868

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 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:"

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," and also in addition to the Ports named in lists sanctioned by subsequent orders of His Excellency in Council, passed under the authority of the said Act, the following Port be included in the list of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion of Canada, viz:

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Port of Shelburne.

Certified,
WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.



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(Formerly the Ottawa & Prescott Railway)

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ON and after Friday, 15th May, 1868, and until further notice

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

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|---------------------|---------------------|
| Express, 7:00 a. m. | 9:25 a. m. |
| Mixed, 1:00 p. m. | 4:15 p. m. |
| Ma', 9:00 p. m. | 11:45 p. m. |
| Leave Prescott. | Arrive in Ottawa. |
| Mixed, 7:15 a. m. | 10:35 a. m. |
| Express, 1:35 p. m. | 4:15 p. m. |
| Ma', 5:00 p. m. | 7:45 p. m. |

The time of these Trains have been so arranged as to ensure connection with night and day Trains on Grand Trunk, East and West.

Baggage to and from Ottawa checked through from and to stations on Grand Trunk Railway.

Return Tickets to Prescott, Kemptville and Ottawa at reduced rates can be had at the principal Stations on the line.

T. S. DETLOR, THOMAS REYNOLDS,
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N. B.—The above trains all run by Montreal time. Prescott, April 29th 1868. 14-1y

GEO. H. PERRY,

CIVIL ENGINEER, Union Buildings, corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 1-1y

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In the beginning of May we shall issue the first number of "THE CANADIAN PRESS," which we shall publish monthly thereafter, in the interest of Newspaper Publishers throughout the Dominion, and in which we intend giving a complete list of the Newspapers in Canada, short sketches of the principal writers and newspaper men amongst us, a summary of news interesting to Journalists generally, and such other matter as may come within our province.

Any Publisher desirous of authorizing us to take advertisements and subscriptions for him, will please send a copy of his paper as an exchange, addressed to

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MONTREAL, April, 1868.

REFERENCES.

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J. M. CURRIER, M. P., Ottawa.
R. LYON, M. P., Carleton.
B. CHAMBERLAIN, M. P., (Editor Montreal Gazette.)
Hon. E. M. MACDONALD, (Editor and Proprietor Halifax Citizen.)
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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 preparation, and will be issued early in the new year. The book will contain full and accurate information of all cities, towns, villages, etc., in the Province of Ontario, together with an alphabetical list of the various trades and professions, prominent citizens, manufacturers, &c., in each locality.

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

HUNTER, ROSE & Co., Printers and Publishers. 48-11

Ottawa, Oct. 12

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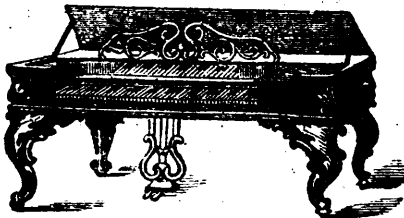


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