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# The Volunteer Review

And Military and Naval Gazette.

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

VOL. I.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1867.

No. 28.

## HURRAH! HURRAH! FOR NORLAND.

Set to Music by S. Holt, B. M., 17th Regt.

Men of Norland, draw the sword;  
Set your households all in order.  
See, there comes a rabble horde—  
A storm-cloud darkens on our border.  
Come, man your guns, true Norland sons  
Of sires famed in battle story.  
Strike home, strike home; a time has come  
To fight for freedom and for glory.

CHORUS.

True Norland men, we're staunch and steady;  
Hurrah! hurrah! for Norland!  
Let foemen come; they'll find us ready;  
Hurrah! hurrah! for Norland!

From Lake St. Clair to Newfoundland,  
Hark! the bugle sounds "Assemble."  
Up! defend your native land;  
Be not you the men to tremble.  
Recall the fight on Queenston height;  
Remember the Stadacona foreland;  
The glorious fray at Chateauguay,  
In the bloody, brave old days of Norland.

CHORUS.

True Norland men, we're &c.

On Erie and Ontario's shore,  
Midst Niagara's ceaseless thunder,  
Where broad St. Lawrence rapids roar,  
Meet greeting give these ours of plunder.  
Meet them beside the St. Croix tide,  
By bosky bank of Ouangondy,  
Acadia's strand, in Rupert's land,  
Or on the foaming waves of Fundy.

CHORUS.

True Norland men, we're &c.

With sword, and gun, and shot and shell,  
Then come on, godless, reckless raider,  
We'll let our children's children tell  
How met the Norland men in invader.  
No bandits vile shall e'er defile  
The freedom's sacred soil of our land,  
Then, foemen, hear, by all that's dear,  
We'll stand or fall by our lov'd Norland.

CHORUS.

True Norland men, we're staunch and steady,  
Hurrah! hurrah! for Norland!  
Let foemen come; they'll find us ready;  
God save the Queen and Norland!

HALIFAX, 1867.

## MAXIMILIAN OF AUSTRIA.

(FROM AN AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW.)

Harper's Magazine, Nov., 1863.

As the name of the Archduke Maximilian of Austria has been brought somewhat prominently before the American public of late, as the probable occupant of the new Imperial throne of Mexico, I have thought it might not be uninteresting to give a short sketch of that prince.

The writer, or rather talker, as he would wish the reader to consider him, had, during several years of close communication, both official and otherwise, with his Imperial Royal Highness (then Viceroy of the Provinces of Lombardo-Venetie), many usual opportunities of learning his true character and worth, as well as understanding his re-

markable ability—which extends not only to matters within the range of drawing-rooms and courts, but to the minute details of scientific and manual labor. But what he had to note, and that with wonder, was the total freedom of this prince from the many prejudices which usually hang upon and overwhelm with ridiculous affectation the scions of royalty.

With our press it has long been the fashion, in imitation of that of England, to decry Austria and everything Austrian: and the chief object of this "chat" is to correct many evil impressions that have gone forth against that nationality, as well as to prove that there are men high in its councils, who, though born and nurtured at its court, and surrounded by the traditions and superstitions fallacies of "royal right and sovereign prerogative," are yet intelligent and far-seeing enough to value, to their fullest extent, not only the American people, but the free and enlightened institutions by which they are governed.

One such is the subject of this sketch: Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph, Archduke of Austria, Commander-in-Chief of the I. R. Marine, etc., etc., and eldest brother of the present Emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph I.

Raised in the gayest capital in Germany, or, perhaps, in the whole world; educated at one of its most brilliant courts, this prince, though always of a cheerful disposition, was never prone to frivolity or the many follies by which young men, situated like himself, usually enervate alike their brains and systems. While others were flitting the "golden moments" away—taking part in pompous shows, or indulging in the effeminacies of a life at court—he was innured with his professors, or deeply intent upon some erudite work of his great friend Humboldt.

Educated, too, by men who feared not to tell him the truth—men who had his welfare solely at heart, he "possessed opportunities"—I am using his own words—"seldom, alas! accorded to princess." Nor has he shown himself to be unworthy or unappreciative of the lore and devotion thus bestowed upon him by his early teachers.

Like all of the Austrian princes, Ferdinand Max, or the Archduke Maximilian, as he is called by the English, had to begin with the lowest rank of his profession, and although his exalted birth has of course been instrumental in securing him his present high position, I have been assured by those who have known him best that his talents would have placed him there sooner or later. His knowledge of nautical affairs is surprising, extended from holy-stoning a peck to close-hauling a frigate; while many

are the anecdotes told of his regarding for some time a stupid "landlubber" trying to tie some complicated knot or other, and finally losing all patience, and "tending a hand" himself.

At such times he generally ends by saying: "There, you stupid yellow, your Admiral has to show you how to do things properly."

But once, it is recorded, the Admiral got a retort from a plain, thick-headed Dalmatian, who, chafed at seeing a thing done so easily which had seemed to him so impossible, grumbled as he turned away, "Many thanks! If I got your pay I could do it too."

Though eminently ambitious, Maximilian has never lent himself to any of the numerous cabals of the court, either to abet his followers' cravings or to satisfy his own; still it has been his fate to play a prominent and distinguished part in his history of the Austrian Empire, which has yet to be acknowledged and appreciated by the world. The true extent of the wisdom and liberality shown by this prince, in his rule over the people of the Lombardo-Venetie, will probably never be known outside of a certain circle, nor properly appreciated even by the people in whose behalf it was exerted. Nobly he did what he thought to be his duty. Self-sacrificing, he threw every obstacle in the way of the stern military despotism urged as a necessity by designing men upon the central Government, and not only ameliorated the position of the Italian people under his charge by vast improvements undertaken and supported by his own private purse, but proved himself, too, so kindly lenient as to win their sincere affection. The first time I saw the Archduke Maximilian was at Venice, upon the occasion of the festivities and ceremonies usual during Easter holidays. It was Easter Sunday, that day of joy and promise to the Christian world, and it was to be celebrated with all the pomp and gorgeous ceremony peculiar to the Roman church. His Imperial Highness, as well as the young and charming Princess, his wife, was to assist at the attendant procession, which promised to be a very grand affair. Being desirous of seeing a prince whom I had heard so often and so favorably spoken of, I determined to break through my usual custom, which was to avoid crowds, and become a spectator of the pageantry.

Venice—with its romantic and interesting memories, its magnificent palaces and majestic domes—possesses, even amidst its ruins, more accessories for grand spectacles than any other city in the world. Every thing there is unreal—theatrical. The very architecture is of a strange, gorgeous richness, which seems more like the aerial fret-work

St. Cath. Review, 1871.

of the imagination than the substantial creation of human hands. There is a scenic fitness about what may be termed the "properties"—a tranquil serenity induced by the proud evidences of ancient glory that imposes upon his imagination; while the very quietude of the atmosphere, that perceptible absence of the noise of coaches and carriages, which at ordinary times swells the heart so gloomily, adds on such occasions a novel power to the scene, and lends the courtly show an increased awe and majesty.

I was late. And by the time I arrived the procession was issuing from the principal entrance of the grand old cathedral. Slowly it wended its way along the prescribed course, accompanied alone by the rich swelling tones of the organ. A magnificent train of glittering jewels and glowing colors. A huge serpent, in which were blended all the hues of the tropics.

The religious portion of the programme had finished with the solemn Pontifical Mass which was just over. It was, then, a courtly show alone. First came the halberdiers of the prince, in rich old Venetian costumes of maroon and with velvet. And the fiery Italian eyes of the by-standers lit up with a pride indescribable as they marked this tribute to their ancient glory. Next came the personal servants of the members of the prince's suite—running footmen, etc., etc., in the liveries of their several masters. Then followed the *valets des chambre* in magnificent court-dresses of blue and silver—the colors of the prince in their picturesque and flowing national costumes—half-barbaric in their Oriental splendor—followed by over one hundred pages, chasseurs, and footmen of the vice-regal household.

Here intervened a space when a mass of generals, field-marsals, courtiers, etc., appeared—all dressed in the rich uniforms of their several ranks, and their breasts literally blazing with jeweled "orders" and "decorations." Among them walked the famous Lieutenant Field-Marshal Goritzzuti, the military governor of the city—one whose character is of iron, and who neither gives nor expects mercy. He it was, who, when during the last Italian campaign, the Venetians had sought to gain the upper hand and failed—replied, in his rude and broken Italian, in answer to their prayers that he would not bombard their beautiful city. *Venetè bon, Io bon; Venetè non bon, Io bomb, bomb, bomb.*—"If Venice is good, I'll be good; but if Venice is not good, I'll bomb, bomb, bomb." Bad Italian as it was it was understood, and *Venice was "good."*

A tall, light, graceful figure followed the stern marshal—a space being reserved about him so that he walked alone. Slenderly yet compactly built, a frame neither enervated by luxury nor broken by dissipation, he was commanding yet modest. Fresh-complexioned, with a broad and noble forehead—his deep blue eyes somewhat thoughtful but kindly—the only feature which might possibly prevent his being termed eminently fine-looking was his mouth, which partook of the character of the Hapsburgs. But even that, though heavy, was agreeably and sweetly-formed, with an expression of nobility and magnanimity. Dressed in the plain, dark-blue uniform of the Austrian navy, while all about him were covered with the tinsel insignia of rank, he alone was without ornament, while, with one hand thrust carelessly in the half-buttoned breast of his uniform, he appeared neither to delight in the mummery which a stupid custom had prescribed, nor to be paying attention to the forms accompanying it, but regarded it rather as a necessity which must be gone through with.

This the people saw, and the revengeful glances which had been so liberally showered upon the bedeviled courtiers now softened, while the gratefully-uttered whisper of "Maximiliano," which ran from one to the other, assured me of what I had already divided, viz., that this plainly-dressed personage was Maximilian of Austria!

Of the train of magnificently-dressed ladies that followed I will speak but of one—the Archduchess—who, habited in a rich court-dress of crimson velvet and white satin, looked as lovely and regal as it is possible to look. Charlotte of Belgium, however, is not what might be termed strictly beautiful, but is, as the French have it, *elegant—tout à fait elegant.* With rich brown hair and hazel eyes—those sure tokens of amiability—she has yet more the appearance, or rather, I should say, the evidences, of having been educated at a court than any other royal lady that I have ever seen. She is every inch a princess, and her queenly head that day needed no herald to proclaim its royal birth, nor the dazzling crown of precious stones which surmounted it to give it majesty; for even as it disappeared up the grand staircase, among the sculptured arches of the palace, did it bespeak its own high origin.

So the procession had passed—without one single word of approbation on the part of the populace, except that grateful mutter of "Maximiliano."

Alas, how fearful is the hate for Austria, and how blind! What, then, must have been the merits of a prince who, being of the hated race, has yet succeeded in winning their esteem, if not their love?

Maximilian of Austria has indeed been a blessing to the Italian people. He has obtained more than one amnesty for them, and bid return to their homes those whom tyrannous subordinates had caused to fly from wives and children dear. In doing this, too, it was not his nature to seek the praise or glorification of the world, but rather to conceal the good he had done. The grateful swell of the returned exile's bosom, as he clasped in his arms the loved ones from whom he had been so long and so cruelly separated—the tearful blessings of the wife, or mother, or sisters, as they clung convulsively to the form of him who was more than life to them—these were the tributes that he loved the best, and that he sought alone.

One of the prince's pet projects for the improvement of the city of Venice, as the sea-port of his vice-regal dominion, was the cutting of a canal, direct from Malamoco through the different islands of the Lagoon, up to the city proper. This was to have accommodated vessels of the largest class, and was conducted and supported entirely by his private purse. As it was likely to be a tedious task, he had ordered the canals already existing to be cleaned, so as to admit vessels of 2000 tons being moored alongside the quays. This had been accomplished, and great was the joy of the Venetians thereat.

While this work was going on Maximilian was everywhere. Supervising this, overseeing that. Making everything go right, and watching that the work was conducted honestly and economically. His little black *gondoline* (without ornament or designation of rank) was to be seen everywhere. One day this light boat came into collision with a large one, bearing a number of workmen. It went crashing through the bow of the larger and apparently stronger boat, consigning its cargo of living freight to the swift tide of the Lagoon. The prince would have plunged instantly to their aid, had he

not been restrained by his followers. Nor did his care cease until he had seen them deposited in safety. Kindly guarded with warm garments from the fatal effects of the malaria, for it was in the winter season, and a proper donation, "*buona mano*," with which to drink his health. One little child, who had been in the boat, the prince carried away with him—wrapping it in his own cloak, and not leaving it until it was deposited with numerous gold-pieces in its mother's lap.

In ordinary times the Archduke goes about in citizen's dress. A plain black or dark-blue suit, cut apparently after a manner of his own, neither quite in nor quite out of the fashion. And on this occasion the poor mother never suspected for a moment that the plainly-dressed gentleman, who had so kindly brought her back her child, was "Maximiliano." She therefore treated him throughout as a "Signor Inglese;" and as such proffered him the hospitality of her poor house, which was freely accepted, and it was not until long afterward that she learned that it was the Viceroy, and brother of her Emperor, that she had entertained. The Archduke's *gondoline* was, whenever its master was in Venice, a conspicuous object. Darting here and there, it seemed always on the go; while every morning, regularly, it was to be seen gliding swiftly in the direction of the Arsenal, where a noble frigate, the *Dandolo*, was being built.

"When," said one of his aids-de-camp to me one day, "his Imperial Highness goes away satisfied, which is very seldom the case, we feel that we need bother ourselves no longer; for you may depend upon it, every bolt is then in its right place."

"Is he, then, so very observing?" I asked, "I have always understood that it was comparatively easy to deceive a prince. That is, if his followers wish to deceive him."

"It is not so with Max. His eye takes in every thing. He sees more than any man I ever knew; and with his quiet and sarcastic way points it out and waits until it is corrected. As for telling him a lie, I don't believe there is a man living who would dare to do so. He would detect it in a minute. Another peculiarity," continued the aid, "which he possesses, is to see that all his orders are duly executed. In this matter he trusts no one—not even his nearest friends. For instance, you remember the music on the piazza last Sunday? The prince was at a window listening. One of the pieces, a little Hungarian air, struck his fancy. He sent to the leader of the band to obtain a copy arranged for the piano. That evening it was left at the palace. The prince, well-satisfied, sent the man a present, but with it a *receipt-book*, to obtain his acknowledgment of its actual reception—thus obviating the difficulty under which the snuff-boxes, diamond-rings, etc., of the Russian princes sometimes labor. Nine-tenths of them, it is said, never reach their destinations."

Indeed, in his business way of doing things Maximilian is any thing but Austrian; and in many respects his feelings and habits are more those of an American, evinced, among other things, by his fondness for fast traveling. He is very fond of our nation, and never does he show to such advantage as when in conversation with one of our countrymen. His admiration for every thing that is noble; for the strength of mind that dares to think and feel differently from the great mass of ordinary mortals, attracts him, apparently, to our people. I have seen him before now, with some stickler for rank and precedent, quite ill at ease, scarce able to say a word. But the moment his look

turned to an American face it assumed a different expression, and he spoke warmly and well—making his conversation so interesting that one would rather hear him talk than to talk one's self, and producing his arguments with an honest conviction that assured his listener even more than his words.

One of his particular favorites was a well-known gentleman of New York, Mr. Gilbert, who was building a floating dry-dock for the Austrian Government. To this gentleman, who enjoyed frequently and unreservedly his confidence and hospitality, I might appeal, were any corroboration necessary of my correct appreciation of the prince's character.

I have dwelt somewhat at length, perhaps, upon traits of character that at first might appear insignificant, from the fact that I hold it all important that the American people should know correctly and thoroughly one whom Destiny seems about to set down, as it were, by their side. This is the more important since it will remain with them to say whether they will live at peace with their new neighbor or not. One thing is certain, the new Emperor will not be the one to create differences with a people whom he respects and admires.

Laying aside all questions, then, as to the desire of the Mexicans for a monarchy, those who know Maximilian may safely avow, that if a foreign prince is to be imposed upon them, no more conscientious man, no better neighbor could have been selected. Let us then hope that we, as we assuredly shall, will find a friend in him; that the Mexican people may yet find beneath his mild sway and liberal government those blessings which long years of anarchy and bloodshed have as yet failed to produce.

**A RIGID SENTINEL.**—Hugh Mc—, a son of the Emerald Isle, who had volunteered from Fairfield district' S C, in the 60th regiment of infantry, was stationed on the beach of Sullivan's Island with orders to walk between two points, and let no one pass him without the countersign, and that to be communicated in a whisper. Two hours afterward, the corporal with the relief discovered, by the moonlight, Hugh up to his waist in water, the tide having set in since he had been posted. Who goes there? Hugh shouted.

Relief.  
Halt, relief; advance, corporal, and give the countersign.

Corporal.—I'm not going in there to be drowned: come out here, and let me relieve you.

Hugh.—Devil a bit of it; the lieutenant told me not to lave me post.

Corporal.—Well, then, I'll leave you in the water all night. (Going away as he spoke.)

Hugh.—Halt! I'll put a hole in ye, if ye pass without the countersign. Them's me orders from the lieutenant. (Cocking and juggling his gun.)

Corporal.—Confound you, everybody will hear it, if I bawl out to you.

Hugh.—Yes, me darlin, and the lieutenant said it must be given in a whisper. In wid ye, me finger's on the trigger, and me gun may go off.

The corporal had to yield to the force of the argument, and wade in to the faithful sentinel, who rejoined: "The bloody tide has most drowned me."

**A BRITISH OFFICER SHOT BY A UNITED STATES SOLDIER.**—St. Louis, June 25.—A private letter from the steamer *Octoroon*, on her way to Fort Benton with Government stores and troops, dated near Fort Union, gives an account of the death of Capt. W. D. Speer, of the British army, who was shot by a sentinel.

The facts of the case were thus: Sentinels had been posted on the roof to watch the banks at night, so as to give warning of the approach of Indians. Capt. Speer started to go to his room, which was in the Texas, about 12 o'clock at night, and when about to enter was fired upon by a sentinel stationed aft of the Texas, killing him instantly. From the testimony taken by the committee appointed by the passengers, it appeared that the sentinel did not challenge Captain Speer, but fired without halting him. The sentinel was arrested and turned over to the military authorities at Fort Buford. The Captain of the boat states that sentinels were not at all necessary for the safety of the boat or passengers, and were placed on the roof by the Lieutenant commanding with express orders not to interfere with the passengers.

**AN IMPUDENT FELLOW.**—Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, has for some years been known as one of the most windy simpletons to be found in the American Senate. He is an orator of the "spread eagle" kind, and does not hesitate to express the opinion that the whole of this continent ought of right to belong to the decedents of those men who having rebelled against the mother country, set up a government of their own, which is now, somewhat inappropriately, termed the "United" States of America. Mr. Chandler has lately been visiting the city of St. Louis, and during his stay in that city he appeared before the public in his favorite character of a bunkum orator. In the course of his speech he declared himself favorable to the immediate seizure of Canada. He did not propose that war should be declared, but that the Yankees should simply "arise in their might" and perpetrate an act of piracy upon a large scale. He justifies the act which he proposes, however, by saying that Great Britain has refused to discharge the amount of the Alabama claims, and that the American people have therefore a right to help themselves. That such a dishonorable and thoroughly unprincipled ignoramus as Mr. Chandler can obtain a seat in the Upper House of the American Legislature is a sufficient indication of the necessity for the people of Canada being placed in a position to defend themselves against lawless aggression, if need be.

**MAXIMILIAN'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.**—The *New York Times*, a short time before the Emperor's execution, gave the following description of his personal appearance:

"Maximilian is rather above the middle height, well proportioned, with powerful high square shoulders. In face he is decidedly good looking, having regular features, light hair, long side whiskers and moustache of the same color, a small mouth and excellent teeth, with a good-tempered smile perpetually on his countenance. He has light blue eyes and a most benevolent and amiable expression of countenance. In dress he is always scrupulously neat. A black frock coat, light colored pantaloons, white vest, and a small black necktie usually constituted his morning costume, while in the evening, at dinner parties, receptions, etc. he

wore the usual evening attire of a private gentleman. He very seldom donned uniform, nor was it often worn at his receptions. When occasions of state rendered it necessary, he would appear in the plain dress of a general of the army. He was very fond of the Mexican costume, always adopting it when on horseback or in the country; also when travelling. This consisted of a handsome white sombrero, ornamented, and a silver band round it, or sometimes a plain white French wide-a-wake hat of very large circumference, a jacket and vest of black or dark color handsomely embroidered, and black pants with double rows of silver buttons down the outside seam of each leg. Sometimes his riding dress was like the rancheros of the country, namely, jacket, vest and pants of buff-colored leather, usually deer-skin, but handsomely embroidered and ornamented like the other."

**THE HANOVERIAN CONSPIRACY.**—In Hanover a conspiracy against the existing Government has been discovered. According to Prussian papers, some gentlemen of the nobility, connected with the former Court, and dependent upon its favor for maintenance of their position in society, have sought to enlist a number of peasant lads, and form them into a legion on foreign soil. In return for bounty money given, the promise was exacted that they would go to Arnheim, in Holland, thence, if the French landed at Hamburg, to invade Hanover, and proclaim the re-accession of King George. It appears that a score of ignorant people had no objection to pocket the money, though after it they hesitated to fulfil the remaining part of the engagement, and repair to the trysting place. Few only went to Holland, and these have mostly returned home. The Prussian Government seems to have been fully aware of what was going on. It suffered the matter to ripen, and when the right moment had arrived promptly interfered, securing at one blow all the principal agents in the scheme. Baron Holle, the head of the conspiracy, who was arrested with several other gentlemen of rank, managed to escape. One Herr Ezechiel Simon, the leading banker of Hanover, was taken into custody on the charge of concealing money, the property of King George, which it was suspected was destined for the furtherance of unlawful intents. Herr Meyer, another banker, had his office searched on a similar charge, and some 40,000 thalers (left in his keeping by the ex-king) sequestered. If, as Prussian official papers assert, it is true King George was privy to this ill-advised intrigue, his Queen, who is still staying at her chateau at Marienburg, near Hildesheim, will probably be requested to retire from the soil of her husband's former kingdom.

**VOLUNTEER BILLETS.**—When the Volunteers from Prince Edward and Northumberland were quartered in Kingston in June 1866, during the Fenian excitement, 50c. a day was paid in many instances by Captains of Companies for billets for their men.—Others that received 40c. were dissatisfied. Out of this dissatisfaction a suit arose, and was tried yesterday in the Division Court. Mr. Thos. Makins sued the Captain of a Coburg company for the full 50c. a day for board for some of his men. Judge Draper ruled that the plaintiff could only claim the Government allowance, 40c. a day which had been paid.—*British Whig.*

## CANADIAN MILITARY ITEMS.

THE 16TH TO LEAVE HAMILTON.—It is reported that H. M. 16th Regiment are under orders to leave for Quebec, very shortly. It is not yet known publicly what corps is to replace them in that garrison.

A SILLY drama, entitled British Neutrality, is just now being played in New York with some success. It is admitted to be a very nonsensical piece, but it is exceedingly insulting to Great Britain, and, for that reason, is warmly welcomed. In one of the scenes the wreck of a "British iron-clad" (which has been steered upon a rock by a treacherous Yankee sailor), is welcomed with loud outbursts of applause.

MILITARY EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC.—We understand that the arrangements for the proposed military excursion and pic-nic are proceeding most satisfactorily. An invitation has been extended to Captain Wardell's Infantry Company of Dundas, Capt. Glasgow's of Waterdown, and Capt. McCabe's Volunteer Artillery, to co-operate in the matter, which will be responded to by a goodly turn out from each of the commands named. The trip will take place on Monday or Tuesday, and will probably be to the town of Niagara or Queenstown Heights. The steamer *Huron* is chartered for the occasion, and a grand time is in anticipation by our military friends. We hope that their most sanguine wishes in this respect may be realized. Mr. Corey, clerk in the Gore Bank, is Secretary of the Committee.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

VOLUNTEER DINNER.—After the military exercises of Confederation Day had been completed, the men of Capt. Wilson's Battery of Artillery were agreeably surprised at finding an excellent dinner prepared for them in Brownlee's Hall by the officers. After full justice had been done to the good things, the following toasts were drunk with great enthusiasm:—"The Queen," "The Governor-General, and Hon. J. A. Macdonald," "The Memory of the late Captain Geo. Stoker," "The Officers of the Battery," "Quartermaster-Sergeant Bradley," "Mr. Shelltoe," and "Our Host, Mr. T. R. Brownlee." After singing the National Anthem, the Battery dispersed. We may here mention that the strength of the Battery is three officers, two trumpeters and 48 men, and is rated as an A No. 1 organization in the Volunteer Force.—*St. Catharines Post*.

THE 1ST AT SARNIA.—Seven companies (mustering nearly full strength) assembled on the parade ground, at the appointed hour, and went through the various evolutions, as laid down in the programme, with great credit. We were glad to see so good a muster of the rural companies from Moore, each company numbering some 49 men. After all that has been said and written about the Mooretown Company it is pleasing to be able to announce that they acquitted themselves with great credit, and are certainly up to the average of other rural companies. The exactness with which the Artillery company went through the different movements was generally remarked upon. The Widder Company arrived too late to participate in the Review, they are a fine body of men and mustered in full strength. After the various evolutions, as per programme, had been performed, the Battalion was formed into line to fire a *feu de joie*, after which three rousing cheers were given for the Queen and three for the New Dominion.—*Orndatam*.

DOMINION DAY.—A correspondent informs us that on Dominion Day, the Sidney Company of Volunteers, Capt. Vandervoort, turned out about forty strong, at the Town Hall, and went through a variety of evolutions in a very credible manner, including the firing of a *feu de joie*. A large number of people were present, who took considerable interest in their movements. At Melrose, No. 6 Company of the same Battalion, turned out thirty-seven, including officers.—They fired a *feu de joie* at noon, and went through different movements in a very successful manner. In doing honor to the day the Volunteers were joined by a large number of the inhabitants of the surrounding country.—*Belleville Intelligencer*.

DOMINION DAY IN ELORA AND SALEM.—The natal day of the new Dominion was duly celebrated in the above villages. A general cessation from business was observed, stores and shops being closed. The Elora Rifle Company, under command of Capt. Leitch, and the Hollin Company, under command of Capt. Thompson, paraded the streets, they then marched to Salem where Mr. Doerbecker with his usual liberality regaled them with copious draughts of his choice beer. In the afternoon there was a match between the two companies at target practice. There seemed to be general rejoicing throughout the community; every one looked happy and evidently felt the importance of being a member of the new Dominion of Canada.—*Wynford Times*.

In our notice of the doings of the military on Monday last (1st inst.) we omitted to mention that a little skirmishing was indulged, in which the men acquitted themselves very creditably. They managed however, to do considerable damage to the fence in rear of the Academy. Col. Clerk's fences suffering from the military ardor of the combatants, who were pushing and driving at an invisible enemy. Capt. Macdonald's Company turned out 47 men, including officers; the Artillery Company, Capt. Upper, 43 men. On the whole the military deserve credit for the display made, especially when the adverse circumstances under which they labored are taken into considerations. The St. Anns Company were entertained at dinner by our men.—*St. Catharines Journal*.

DOMINION DAY IN LINCOLN.—At 11 a.m., the steamer *Sprague*, from Port Rowan, entered the harbor,—she was crowded with passengers, over 300 being on board, among whom were the Port Rowan and Walsingham Rifle Companies. They were welcomed with cheers by the multitude on the wharf. At 11½ o'clock the companies composing the 39th Battalion mustered on the market square, where they performed company drill. Besides Lieut.-Col. Tisdale and his staff, Com. Allington and Col. W. M. Wilson were present. The battalion band played at intervals during the day, winning golden opinions. The battalion then formed fours, and headed by the jolly tars, preceded by the band, marched to the parade ground, where they wheeled into line and fired a *feu de joie*; they then presented arms and gave three cheers for the Queen and three for the New Dominion! They were then put through battalion drill, skirmishing, etc., acquitting themselves honorably. The cutlass exercise of the sailors and the bayonet exercise of the marines, attracted much attention, and were highly applauded. The men were then marched to the capacious warehouse of

Robert Helleyr, Esq., where lunch awaited them. The spread was highly creditable to the liberality of the people of Port Dover. The men fell in with alacrity, and it is almost unnecessary to state that ample justice was done to the good things that were so bountifully, tastefully and temptingly spread before them. P. Lawson, Esq., occupied the chair.—*B. Canadian*.

SPEAKING of Dominion Day the *Colborne Express* says:—About 9 o'clock things presented a military air—the gallant members of No. 7 presenting themselves at every corner in their usual cleanly appearance. Our brass band immediately struck up lively tunes, and the villagers turned out in countless groups. At 9 or a little after many—indeed all—were delighted to hear the strains of martial music and the rattling of waggon wheels "up the Castleton road." Instantly was observed dense clouds of dust, in which the Castleton Volunteers (Capt. Duncan's) headed by their band were enveloped. They came in at a rapid pace and halted at Leith's Hotel. A few minutes later the Warkworth Company (Capt. Hurlbut's) drove in in the same style, stopping at Mrs. McDonald's Hotel; their arrival, together with the large number of visitors already present, swelled the crowd to huge dimensions. In the meantime the Colborne men "formed company," under command of their old drill instructor, who came expressly from Belleville to take part in the day's rejoicings. At eleven the three companies were put in position, and marched—under command of Major Wainwright—to the grounds south of the Grand Trunk Station, which for the time being formed the great centre of attraction. Here some preliminary drill was gone through till the hour of twelve arrived, when a *feu de joie* was fired, three cheers given for the Dominion, and three for our gracious Queen—all, we need hardly say, with a will. After some further manœuvring the Volunteers returned to the village, and took dinner at, we are sorry to say, their own expense. This species of hospitality is unworthy of Colborne, and we would not allude it were the fact not generally noticed. All things considered, this locality is much indebted and thankful to Captains Duncan and Hurlbut for their presence and that of their commands—mustering each some 40 men. But we must not dwell upon an unpleasant theme.

THE 1ST AT CHATHAM.—The whole of the 24th Battalion Kent Volunteers celebrated Dominion day at Chatham in splendid style. We learn from the *Planet*, that the following forces and companies took part: Lt-Col. D. Smith, Major A. B. Baxter, Paymaster, J. J. Thompson, Surgeon, Dr. Askin, Qr. Major, J. G. Sherriff, Adjutant Rielly, Sergt.-Maj. H. Mercer, Qr. M. Sergt D. Smith, Jr., Paymaster's Clerk, F. Clerk, Or. S. Clk Wier, H. Sgt. Williams. No. 1 Co., Chatham, 43 men—Capt. S. M. Smith, Lieut. J. W. Lewis, Ensign J. G. Wier. No. 2 Co., Chatham, 42 men—Capt. Rufus, Stephenson, Lieut. Henry Reid, Ensign James Richardson. No. 3 Co., Blenheim, 34 men Captain John McMichael, Lieut. J. K. Morris. No. 4 Co., Morpeth, 48 men—Capt. H. Morris, Lieut. Wm. J. Graham. No. 5 Co., Florence, 48 men—Capt. N. C. Kirby, Lieut. J. Smith. No. 7. C., Pilbury East, 52 men—Capt. M. Martin, Jr., Lieut. D. Smith, Ensign J. McGregor. No. 8, Co. Bothwell, 41 men—Capt. John Walker, Lt. R. Chambers, Ensign Lowden. Total on parade, 387, officers and men.



**THE FIRST AT LONDON, C. W.**—The military review took place on the grounds north-east of the Port Stanley Railway bridge. About ten o'clock, the troops, consisting of Her Majesty's H. Battery Royal Artillery, the 53rd Regiment and the 6th Rifles appeared on the ground, and took up positions; volunteers, composed of Col. Shanly's Battery E. of Field Artillery, and the 7th Battalion London Light Infantry, under the command of Col. Taylor, the whole force being under the command of the commandant, Col. Harenc, of the 53rd Regiment. There were a least seven thousand spectators on the ground. The troops went through the manœuvres exceedingly well. The brigade was formed into line, and at half-past ten o'clock fired a *feu de joie*, after which they marched past in quick time, the volunteers passing the saluting point admirably. Capt. McBeth's company was signalled out as being the 7th. The Royal Artillery and the Volunteers passed at the double. The troops after the review marched back to their barracks, headed by their respective bands. The roads being exceedingly dusty, made it very uncomfortable for the bandsmen to do justice to their instruments, although they did their best. The volunteers, having arrived at the drill shed, had their thirsty soul refreshed with some Carling's best, which disappeared in a very short space of time. The officers of the battalion kindly entertained the men to a very substantial luncheon, provided by Mr. W. Rooks, and which was well appreciated by the volunteers. After full justice had been done to the edibles, the battalion was dismissed.—*Prototype*.

**INSPECTION OF THE MEGANTIC VOLUNTEERS.**—On Wednesday last the Megantic Volunteers were assembled for their annual inspection by the Assistant-Adjutant General, Col. Osborne Smith. They turned out a very fine body of men, numbering about two hundred and fifty, and under the command of Lieut-Colonel Barwis, whose military bearing and manner of commanding elicited warm praise from all the spectators. Mrs. Irvine, the wife of the popular sitting member, took the opportunity of their assembling to present the corps with a beautiful set of colors, and Mr. Irvine, in a few appropriate words, told the Volunteers that from their soldier-like bearing, and well-known character for steadiness and discipline, the colors would be long preserved to the corps in the event of war, which he, however, hoped we would long avert. Col. Barwis, in accepting the colors of his men, said they would never, he believed, desert them in the face of a foe of his country or of the Queen.—The corps then went through a variety of evolutions, and were warmly complimented by Col. Smith upon their efficiency—and then left the parade, headed by the band of the 10th Brigade, Royal Artillery, which had arrived expressly for the occasion.—The weather was beautiful and everything passed off with great *eclat*, the assemblage of people being more numerous than ever before witnessed in the quiet village of Inverness.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

**DISAPPOINTMENT.**—A fine-looking company of Volunteers from St. Anns, came down this morning (1st inst.) intending to participate in the "Grand Celebration," which they expected would take place here to-day. They were disgusted to find on their arrival that no provision whatever had been made to receive them—not even a dinner. Who's to blame?—*St Catharines Post*.

**THE 1ST IN BERLIN.**—About 10 o'clock, A.M. the five companies composing the Battalion, found themselves refreshed after the drive by a general wash, and comfortably seated at luncheon in the new drill shed. While they are thus enjoying themselves, we will give the number of men in each company:

New Hamburg Co. Capt. Campbell.	51	men
Berlin Co. Capt. Miller.	46	"
Crosshill Co. Capt. Barbon.	49	"
Galt Co. Capt. McDonald.	37	"
Ayr Co. Capt. Colwell.	48	"

Total. . . . . 231 men

Having done ample justice to the luncheon, they confessed to feel quite comfortable, and cheerfully "fell in" in their proper order, all displaying quite a military ardor and anxiety to go upon parade. On the parade-ground the Battalion presented a fine appearance, and it could not be otherwise, when we consider the material of which it is composed, for a finer looking lot of looking men no county can produce. We fancy, that in this opinion, we will be sustained by the ladies, of whom there were a large number present. We will not attempt to enter into a detailed account of all their movements; suffice it to say that all evolutions were capitally executed and reflect alike upon officers and men, taking into consideration that this was the first time they had met for Battalion drill. Lieut. Col. Goodman commanded in an efficient manner. Having shown by their conduct on parade that there was there the material to made a Battalion second to none in the province, and being pretty thoroughly fatigued, they willingly marched in the direction of the drill shed, knowing that each one would there get his dinner. The battalion having piled arms opposite, repaired at once across the way where an excellent dinner, and plenty of it had been prepared by mine host, Mr. Casper Heller. As may be inferred, ocular evidence was not not long wanting, that our gallant volunteers could as well do justice to a good dinner as strike in defence of their country.—*Telegraph*.

**DOMINION DAY.**—This, our new holiday, was throughout the Dominion very becomingly observed. In the larger cities processions, reviews, races, &c., made the celebration quite attractive. In our own village it was very quietly observed. First in the order of proceedings was a rifle match. We have space only for the score made by the winners, as below:—

VOLUNTEERS' MATCH.  
200 yds 400 yds Total.

1st. Lieut Beattie. . . . .	23040	34233	24
2nd, Ensign Wilson. . . . .	20225	22233	22
3rd, Cor. Jordan. . . . .	22320	42033	21
4th, Sergt Hughes. . . . .	04340	23022	19
5th, Pr. Graham. . . . .	20402	32202	17
6th, Pr. Jack. . . . .	23523	30000	17
7th, Pr. Grady. . . . .	32233	00030	16

CIVILIANS' MATCH.  
200 yds Total.

1st, A. Cattanach. . . . .	23324	14
2nd, D. Cattanach. . . . .	43340	14
3rd, Pr. Jack. . . . .	22423	13

In the above matches it will be noticed there were two ties—a second trial decided as above. The non-commissioned officers match (prize presented by Mr. Petrie) was won by Corp. Bowley.—*Fergus Record*.

DRILL FOR SINGLE VOLUNTEERS.

- Fall in.* . . . . Love with some amiable and virtuous young woman on the first opportunity you may have.
- Attention.* . . . . Pay to her assiduously and respectfully.
- Right Face.* . . . . Popping the question, like a man, and she will accept you.
- Quick March.* . . . . To her parents and ask their consent.
- Right turn.* . . . . With her to the church and go through the service of matrimony.
- Halt.* . . . . . And reflect seriously for a few moments; then determine to devote yourself entirely to your wife.
- Right About Face.* . . . . From the haunts that you have frequented when single, and prefer your own home.
- Advance Arms.* . . . . To your young wife when out walking together, and do not let her walk three or four yards beyond you.
- Break Off.* . . . . Billiard-playing, betting and stopping out at night, if you wish to have a happy home.

Yours truly,  
D.

**VICTORIA RIFLE CLUB.**—A meeting of the Victoria Rifle Club was held on the 2nd inst., and after the transaction of some routine business, and the preliminaries of a match with the Toronto Rifle Club being discussed, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Kellar, and seconded by C. R. Murray:

Resolved,—That the Club desire to express their sense of obligation to Mr. Trumbull for his valuable donation to them in casting, free of charge, five new target leaves and as some recognition of his liberality, he is hereby made a life member of the Club, free of all entrance fee or annual subscription.

It was also moved by G. Murison, seconded by J. Hilton, and

Resolved,—That the thanks of all who take an interest in the promotion of rifle shooting are due to Messrs. Farmer, Mudie and Adam, for their exertions in originating and carrying out the late successful matches on the Club ranges, and the club hereby by tender to them their congratulations upon the satisfactory result of their endeavors.—*Hamilton Times*.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE FENIAN RAID.—

The funeral of Mr. William Tyrwhitt Armstrong, who died at Brockton on the 1st instant, took place yesterday. The deceased who died of disease contracted while on duty during the Fenian raid of last year, was a young officer of much promise in the volunteer service of the country. He had passed the Toronto Military School, where he obtained a first-class certificate, and entered the Lloydtown company as lieutenant, in which capacity he served during the trouble of last year. He was much respected by the officers and men of his corps and by all who knew him, and his loss is deeply lamented.—*Toronto Leader*.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## FROM MONTREAL.

## ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH G. T. R. B.

The first annual match of the Grand Trunk Railway Brigade came off on Wednesday and Thursday last the 10th and 11th inst., at their range, Point St. Charles. There were eight prizes in the programme. The scores we are obliged to defer until next week. Too much praise cannot be given to the Committee of Management for their successful efforts to make the tournament one to be remembered; and if our Railway Volunteers improve in the future as they have during the few months since their organization, some of the older Volunteers must look after their shooting.

There are some 70 companies altogether of Grand Trunk men, divided into five battalions, two of which are artillery and the remainder rifles, with the exception of a company of Engineers. These companies extend from one extremity of the road to the other, and the fact that men from Rivière du Loup might be firing in the same squad and at the same time as men from Sarnia, very naturally gives greater interest to the proceedings than would be taken in a simple company match. Altogether the shooting was excellent, and quite up to the standard of our Volunteer shooting in general.

The Running Man was quite a new feature. It may be simply described as a piece of boiler plate cut so as to represent a man six feet high, and made to run on a tramway twenty-five feet long. A board screen was placed at each end of the tramway, and on the bugle sounding the "man" emerged from behind one and seemed to make all haste to take cover behind the other. Out of some 150 shots fired at him he was only struck about 20 times. The champion Challenge Cup presented by Mrs. Brydges was won by private Bedford, of Toronto. The Toronto men, also, made the best volley firing.

Lieut.-Col. Brydges commanding the Brigade, Lieut.-Col. Bailey, 2nd Battalion, Lieut. Col. Gallwey, Brigade Major, Lieut. and Adjut. J. Stevenson, 2nd Battalion, and Lieut. Lloyd, Engineers, deserve every praise for the manner in which they worked to make every thing go off well.

We will give the principal scores next week—prize winners, names, &c.

## FROM TORONTO.

Toronto, July 11th 1866.—Last Tuesday evening the officers of the Queen's Own dined together at the Terrapin, on which occasion Major Croft was presented with a handsome camp basket.

On Wednesday evening No. 3 or C company of the 10th Royals entertained their officers, Capt. Paterson, Lieut. Barrett, and Ensign Boswell, at the Terrapin, to a sumptuous supper, gotten up in Carlyle's best style. A most pleasant time was spent; toasts and songs being the order of the evening. The Queen and Royal Family; the Lieut. Governor of Ontario; Army and Navy; the Officers of No. 3; the Staff of the Regiment; the 30th Peel Battalion, coupled with the name of Capt. Nesbitt; the Ladies; Press and several Volunteer toasts were proposed and duly responded to. The party broke up about 12 o'clock, having spent a most pleasant evening. A number of the companies are to be paid off for the month of June to night (Thursday).

## FROM HAMILTON.

DOMINION DAY.—The Volunteer force of this city paraded, the 13th Battalion at their drill shed and the Field Battery at their gunsheds at the hour of 10.45 a.m., and marched to the grounds back of the Crystal Palace, in the West end of the city, where the 15th Regiment were already drawn up in line. The Volunteers marched on to the grounds set apart for the military amid the cheers of several thousand people, who had gathered on the adjoining hills. Precisely at 12 o'clock the entire brigade, including the 1st Battalion of Her Majesty's 46th Regiment, under Col. Peacocke, the Hamilton Field Battery of Artillery, under command of Captain McCabe, and the 13th Battalion Volunteers, under command of Lieut. Col. Skinner, were drawn up in line: the Artillery fired a Royal Salute, but the infantry were unable to fire a *feu de joie* in consequence of the fact, that there was no blank ammunition for either the Snider or the Spencer rifles.

After the firing of the Royal Salute the Brigade was formed into quarter distance column and marched past in quick and also in double-quick time, after which various other brigade movements were performed, the force directing its attention to a supposed enemy in the west which was its original rear. The enemy were severely cannonaded by the field battery after which the infantry did their fair share. But as it was supposed that the men wished to take part in celebrating the day in other respects they were not kept very long, and a little after 1 o'clock the different commands marched toward their respective quarters headed by their bands.

On reaching their drill sheds the 13th Battalion received an appropriate address from Lieut.-Col. Skinner, and was relieved from the semi-weekly drill in which it had been engaged for some three months past, and by which it has been much improved. Three cheers were then given for the Queen, three cheers for the Dominion and three cheers for the Colonel. After being dismissed from parade the members of the Battalion partook of some refreshments which had been provided by the officers of the Battalion, and then the men separated well pleased with that portion of day.

The Dundas and Watertown companies

(Nos. 7 and 8 of the 13th Battalion) did not parade with the Battalion, but fired the *feu de joie* in their own localities.

## FROM NORFOLK.

NEW DOMINION DAY.—The first of July being the birthday of Confederation, the County of Norfolk gave the day such a welcome and celebration as will cause "New Dominion Day," as it is called here, long to be looked back to and remembered with feelings of pleasure by the loyal sons and daughters of Canada, who turned out en masse on the occasion in true British style, and hailed the Infant Dominion, daughter of Britain—a new nation. The people of Norfolk showed their enthusiasm in numerous ways, amongst the most pleasurable of which was the invitation to the Norfolk Battalion of Rifles, and the crew of the gunboat *Britonart* to join the Port Dover people in a grand celebration of our new national holiday with military honors. Both invitations were heartily responded to. The Norfolk Battalion although scattered all over the county turned out almost to a man, answering the general order to assemble on that day and fire a *feu de joie* as good and loyal sons of the New Dominion should. The Battalion assembled on the Market Square at Port Dover at 11 a.m. although latter than had been anticipated, the delay having been caused by the steamboat which was conveying Nos. 3 and 4 companies from Port Rowan running aground from being so heavily laden with visitors, besides the volunteers, on board anxious to see a volunteer field day in their own county on such an occasion. The muster of the Battalion was as follows: Lieut.-Col. Tisdale, commanding 30th Battalion Norfolk Rifles; command of Allingham, commanding Gunboat *Britonart*; Senior Major Mabee; Junior Major Matheson; Paymaster McLaren and Assistant Surgeon Covertson, all mounted; twenty other officers belonging to the Battalion; Sergeant Major, two Staff Sergeants, 24 Sergeants, 6 Buglers, Drum Major, the Norfolk Battalion Band, under the able leadership of Bandmaster Williamson, 16 string, and 250 men exclusive of the gallant tars and marines of the *Britonart*, armed with short rifles and cutlasses, who acted as an additional company of the Battalion. Lieut. Colonel William M. Wilson, senior officer in command of Sedentary Militia of the county, was present on the staff by invitation on the occasion, and gave his hearty co-operation in the proceeding of the day.

The Battalion formed in open column, right in front with the *Britonart* on the left, and after being inspected by Lieut. Colonel Tisdale, and blank cartridge issued to them by the Quartermaster. They were then wheeled into line, formed fours left and headed by the splendid brass band which would be a credit to any Battalion, marched to a large field in the suburbs of the town which had been appropriated for the occasion

when they halted, opened ranks, and fired a *feu de joie*, followed by three right good British cheers for the "Queen" and three for the the "New Dominion." The Battalion was then formed in open column in rear of the leading company, and marched past in quick time. Several of the companies elicited well merited expressions of approbation from the Lieut. Colonel and Staff, as they came up and passed the saluting point. The gallant *Britomarts*—those bronzed sons of the sea—some of whom were well-earned medals on their stalwart breast—come "rolling up" in their peculiar ashore gait, with smooth and even ranks, looking every inch of them the sailor-soldier that they are, doing the officers commanding them great credit by their steady marching.

After marching past the Battalion was closed to quarter distance column on the front company, deployed on No. 1, and advanced and retired in line, the line marching being very good. The ground was quite rough enough to account for any unevenness in the line. At this stage of the parade the Colonel gave the command "stand easy," and by the alacrity with which the command was obeyed, we had no doubt the men appreciated it, the day being hot and the parade ground very uneven. The band of the Battalion played several of its choicest pieces during the intermission in the drill, which were thoroughly appreciated as they deserved to be by the vast concourse of people assembled on the ground, the music being excellent, and the performers acquitted themselves admirably. Immediately after the band ceased playing, the maries of the *Britomart* went through the bayonet exercise in capital style, followed by the sailors belonging to the *Britomart* being put through the cutlass exercise, elicited general admiration. This part of the day's proceeding was particularly appreciated, and deservedly so, as the men went through their exercises like clock work, and looked trim and well set up. After this special drill was concluded the men fell in again at the word of command, and advanced in direct echelon of companies from the right, formed company squares, prepared for cavalry, and fired in squares, reformed line on the rear company, fired volleys by companies from right of companies, and formed quarter distance column in rear of the leading company. Nos. 1 and 2 and the crew of the *Britomart* were then extended as skirmishers with supports, advanced firing, halted and fired, ceased firing and retired, advanced firing again, halted and were relieved by the supports, who also advanced and halted firing. The supports were then reinforced, skirmishers advanced firing and halted firing, ceased firing and assembled on the reserve. The covers were then placed when the Battalion formed right in front. We must say that the skirmishing was very well executed, shewing the benefit derived from the four days

drill the men underwent this spring, and reflected much credit on their Colonel, who was so painstaking in instructing the men during the spring drill, and on the men for the interest they had evidently taken to learn the duties of good soldiers. Lieut. Colonels Tisdale and Wilson and commander Allington then addressed the men in spirited language, advising the men to persevere in the course they had marked out for themselves, to instruct themselves in times of peace in the arts of war, and should occasion ere require, they would then be able to do their duty to their Queen and their Country. The Battalion was then marched down to a spacious store room at the wharf, where dinner had been provided by the liberality of the Dover people and surrounding neighborhood. The dinner was excellent, comprising not only the substantial which go to make up a good dinner, but every delicacy of the season, and the hungry and tired citizen-soldiers fell in with a right good will, shewing the appreciation of the liberality and kindness of the Port Dover people by the largeness of their appetites, which being once satisfied left no room for utterance. The afternoons military proceedings were terminated by target practice of the Armstrong Guns of the *Britomart* at various marks to shew the range. As it is not my intention to report other than matters appertaining to the Battalion, I will conclude this sketch of the day's proceedings by saying, that the whole proceedings were a complete success, and taking them apart from the celebration of the day, were calculated to do much good to the Battalion, not only with respect to its Battalion drill, but by shewing the friendly and encouraging spirit of the people of the county, which has much to do with the success of the Volunteer movement, a movement which, in the present situation of our country, is one whose importance cannot be easily overestimated. Long may the "New Dominion" flourish in peace and amity with her sister nations!

FOR LONDON.—Lieut. Degard in command of 41 non-commissioned officers and men of E battery, Royal Artillery, left town yesterday forenoon by the Great Western Railway, on the train in charge of Mr. Alex. Gormley, for London. Eighteen wives and twenty-nine children accompanied the command. The remainder of the Royal Artillery in this city destined for London will move this morning. The artillery at London will immediately replace those who left this city.—*Toronto Leader*, 5th.

A CASE OF GARROTTING.—On the 1st inst., a civilian was garrotted on Rideau Street, in the vicinity of the barracks, by the soldiers of the 53rd Regiment. During the operation, the man was robbed of a sum of money variously stated at from \$15 to \$80, and also of a watch. One of the parties, Private Patrick Giles, of company 1, has been identified and arrested. The matter will shortly be investigated by the civil tribunal.—*London Phototype*.

CONFEDERATION DAY IN WOODSTOCK.—In common with the inhabitants of other towns in the New Dominion, the council of the Town and people of Woodstock, in an unmistakable manner evidenced their appreciation of the altered state of affairs, by rejoicings of a rational and patriotic character. The auspicious morning was ushered in by the firing of guns, and at an early hour, came pouring in the sturdy men of the 22nd Battalion. At half-past eight the shrill note of the bugle sounded the assembly and at nine the companies formed. At ten the Battalion was formed at the East end, and after partaking of a generous supply of creature comforts provided by the gallant commanding officer, headed by the magnificent band of the regiment, the ten companies marched to the Market Square and were received by His Worship the Mayor, and council of the Town. The mayor then read the royal proclamation, and cheers were then given for the Queen, the Royal Family and the Dominion of Canada. The line of march was resumed, and on reaching the Western reserve, line was formed and the royal salute fired. Lieut. Col. Richardson, then exercised the Battalion in a variety of movements, and after skirmishing for about an hour, the Battalion reformed in column and being addressed by the commanding officer was dismissed. To say that the men of the force acquitted themselves as trained soldiers would be an exaggeration, but when the facts are stated, when it is known that a large percentage of the force consisted of raw recruits, some picked up a day or two before, the general sentiment that the performances were highly creditable is not an exaggeration. Not only did Col. Richardson have repeated occasion for flattering remarks, but other military men, Col. Barwick and Capt. Coen, did not hesitate to lend emphasis to the complimentary expressions of the officer of the day, and the good conduct of the men throughout was particularly noticeable.—*Times*.

FUNERAL OF DR. S. A. SCOTT, SURGEON TO THE 22ND BATTALION.—Ever since the camp duties of the battalion last year at Thorold, Dr. Scott complained of indisposition; but it was not until about two months ago that his condition was conceived at all critical. Then it was that inflammation set in with most painful symptoms, and notwithstanding the utmost skill and attention—although rallying occasionally—he never gained sufficient strength to offer hope of ultimate recovery, and expired at 3 a. m. on Friday last. Throughout the tedious and painful illness he manifested a degree of fortitude and presence of mind that illustrated his character for collected thought and strong resolution. His death was not expected, for, though so long sick and steadily failing, his bodily suffering had, in a degree, passed, and he expired in the arms of his attendant, no one anticipating the event. Although a very young man, Dr. Scott had attained a high position in his profession, and was, if we mistake not, the senior surgeon in the medical staff of the volunteer force. His remains were interred on Saturday last in the cemetery of St. Paul's Church, with the honors belonging to his rank. So universally respected, and so widely known was the deceased gentleman, that all business was suspended during the afternoon of the interment; and the large concourse of deeply affected friends who joined in the last sad rites supplied an evidence of the concern of this community in the affliction that had befallen an old and respected family.—*Woodstock Times*.



## THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by GEORGE MOSS, Proprietor.  
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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 forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that it may reach us in time for publication.

## The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JULY 15 1867.

### THE MURDER OF MAXIMILIAN.

When the news was first spread abroad that the unfortunate Prince Maximilian had fallen a victim to the bloodthirsty passion of his Mexican opponents, the civilized world could scarce give credence to the fact, but as each later advice from that distracted country more circumstantially confirms the statement we are all reluctantly obliged to believe it, and disbelief gives way to feelings of abhorrence for the cold blooded cruelty which compassed his death. In the hour of his security—when he had to support him thousands of French troops guided by skilled generals of France, little sympathy was felt among us for the unhappy Archduke, for circumstances had not then occurred to bring prominently out those finer traits of his character which have since won our admiration, while at the same time he was regarded as rather seeking the aggrandizement of France on this continent, than having any interest in the degraded race over whom he was sent to rule—and the world naturally regarded with suspicion any more which might tend to augment the influence of powerful and ambitious France. But as month after month went by and disaster after disaster thickened about the Monarch, the furnace of affliction proved the sterling metal of his mind and compelled the world to own that Maximilian was worthy of a happier nation and fitted to be an example to a far nobler race than that which circumstances had placed him over. On the painful events of his short and disturbed reign we will not dwell—of his abandonment by the Emperor of France, by whose influence he had mainly been induced to accept the perilous dignity—of his own brave resolve to remain to the last with those among whom he went to cast his lot and the faithful few who still remained true to him—of the pas-

sion's entreaties of the heart-broken Carlott: that his former supporters would not forsake him whom they had led into this great trouble—of her long sleepless nights of wild ravings when she discovered that the cold calculating thing which occupies the Imperial throne of France, had determined to truckle to his dear friends the Americans and leave her husband to his fate—of all these things we do not dare to speak—for we can only pity his fate and express our great contempt for those who so basely deserted him. Of the closing piece of treachery and the villain who accomplished it we can find no fitting terms to write—his name would clog in any honest pen, and very little better is the mis-called "liberal" Jaurez under whose sanction the last act of the drama of infamy appears to have been carried out. But now fully awakened to the reality of Maximilian's fate, and recovered from the surprise its first news occasioned, all eyes are turned on France to see what vengeance she will take for this most cruel murder—one thing alone can deter her from revenge—the fear of the cabinet at Washington—but if even that stands in the way of his plain duty, never again let France boast that Honor is the dearest thing to the heart of the nation.

### ANNUAL INSPECTIONS.—No 1 DIVISION.

During the past few days, Lieut. Colonel Atcherley, D.A.A.G., accompanied by Lieut. Colonel Jackson, Brigade Major, inspected the following companies, which completes the whole 47 in No. 1 Division, U. C., viz.—

MERRICKVILLE.—No. 4 Co., 41st Battalion, (Capt. Wright) paraded 2 officers and 34 non-commissioned officers and men; a very smart and efficient company, both officers and men show by their efficiency that they have attended drill regularly. The Drill-shed at this village is now being erected, and when finished, will be of great service to the company.

BERRITT'S RAPIDS.—No. 3 Co., 56th Battalion, (Capt. Campbell) paraded 3 officers and 27 non-commissioned officers and men. The long term of frontier service at Prescott has had the effect of reducing the strength of this old company, and as about half the men are recruits the drill was not quite so good as usual, but under the instruction of their efficient captain, and the fatherly care of Major Shepherd, (who was present on parade) the men must soon acquire their former steadiness and drill.

MILLAR'S CORNERS.—No. 4 Co., 56th Battalion, (Capt. Johnston) paraded 3 officers and 32 non-commissioned officers and men. The rain fell in torrents during the whole afternoon of this inspection, which no doubt deterred many men who live at a distance from attending, and as the company has no place to drill in the drill was performed in sixteen consecutive days last fall, consequently the men have become very rusty and must get a great deal of drill to bring them up to the

required standard. The drill-shed at this place is also nearly completed, and reflects great credit on the captain and neighbourhood.

SMITH'S FALLS.—No. 6 Co., 42nd Battalion, (Capt. Anderson) paraded 2 officers and 42 non-commissioned officers and men. This is a smart appearing company, and as they now have a drill-shed complete and qualified officers to instruct them, the company ought in a short time to become very efficient.

PERTH.—No. 3 Co., 41st Battalion, (Capt. Moffatt) and No. 3 Co., 42nd Battalion, (Capt. Matheson) the whole under command of Major Scott, parade very small, viz: 3 officers and 52 non-commissioned officers and men. Eight months of frontier service has told heavily on these companies as to numbers, but their high state of efficiency shows that their experience has not been forgotten. The D. A. A. G. complimented them on their drill, as also on the valuable service rendered while at the front.

A large Battalion drill shed is now being erected here, and when completed will afford the Volunteers an opportunity for drill heretofore unknown at Perth.

### DOMINION DAY AT PRESCOTT.

The following, from our correspondent "Quill," was received too late for insertion last week.—

DOMINION DAY.—The liberally subscribed for and anxiously awaited celebration of the 1st of July, here met, you will be glad to hear, with a success scarcely hoped for by even the energetic committee, and certainly astonishing to the thousand visitors who thronged the streets of the historic town on that day. At sunrise the ponderous Armstrong guns mounted on Fort Wellington thundered forth a joyous greeting, and the reverberations awakened Canadians for leagues around to the advent of a new nationality. The bells pealed out a merry welcome, and a hundred flags unfurled to the breeze flaunted gaily as so many emblazoned pages of our history—Past, Present and Future.

Early in the morning waggon-loads of the neighbouring yeomen came rattling into town, and later on the boats and trains brought excursionists from all points, including Fi Companies, Lacrosse Clubs, and several companies of Volunteer Rifles and Artillery. As the movements of the Military will alone interest you, I will confine the report to their part in the proceedings.

The Royal salute of 21 guns at sunrise was fired by a detachment of 15 men from the Iroquois Battery of Artillery, who handled the belching monsters and perfected the salute with such ease, precision, regularity and effect as must have astonished the Regulars then shocked from their sleep or lounging idly on the ramparts. About 10.30 a. m. the Volunteer Companies joined in the general procession through the town, and their tidy appearance, steady marching and de-

manner in the ranks was especially noteworthy and deserving of praise. As an American remarked, "but for the unassuming look of the officers and the absence of enoblish airs, the battalion would have passed for a regiment of Regulars." At 11 45 Col. Atcherly, D. A. A. G., and Col. Jackson, B. M., arrived on the ground when the whole force was drawn up in line on the parade ground, two companies from Gananoque having arrived, and the Regulars stationed here also filing an appearance. The line numbered 200 files or 400 men, the whole under the command of Col. Jessup, Captain Welch acting as Major, our old friend Major White being too dangerously ill to be present. The following were the companies present, viz: Gananoque Artillery, Major Jones; Gananoque Rifles, Capt. McCrum; Brockville Artillery, Capt. Worsley; Miller's Corners Company, Capt. Johnston; The Ottawa and Prescott Railway Company, Capt. Dettlor; Prescott Nos. 1 and 2 Rifles under Captain Armstrong and Lieut. Reynolds, respectively and the R. C. Rifles under Lieut. Lowe.

At noon a thundering boom from the Fort opened the Royal salute, and in the intervals the *feu de joie* rattled along the line. The salute, under the direction of Quartermaster Stoddart was well effected, every gun shaking the Fort to its centre, the effect being terrible as well as grand. Any deficiency in the *feu de joie* may be attributed to some companies having the breech-loaders, while the rest had the more clumsy Enfield. After "presenting arms," the line broke into open column, right in front, and marched past in slow time, wheeling very well, marching steadily and in good time, and keeping their dressing as well as could be expected. They then closed to quarter distance column, and marched pass in an equally creditable manner, except as to distance; some of the officers in command judging quarter distance any thing but correctly. The companies performed some evolutions admirably, the "manual exercise" motions being perfection itself. After a complimentary address from Col. Atcherly, the battalion was dismissed, to meet at 1 p.m. for lunch, as announced in the programme of proceedings.

This "luncheon," for which the committee appropriated a large portion of the subscription, was more like a sumptuous dinner than a hasty repast. The tables were set in the large Skating Rink lately erected by Capt. Armstrong, and groaned beneath the weight of viands, refreshing delicacies, and delicate refreshments. Col. Jackson, the Mayor and Town Council, the officers of the several Companies on parade, (the R. C. S. excepted) and a few honored guests, occupied one of the tables, and the volunteers were promiscuously but comfortably seated at the others. After storming the breast works of enemy, a concentrated fire was opened on the *glaciers* of the enemy, so called from the close resemblance of their armour to Labatt's quart bottles. The Mayor of the Town, Macneil Clarke, Esq., was called on for an address,

to which he responded in a speech characterized alike by its inspiring sentiments, pleasing deliverance, and vigorous eloquence, reaching and warming, without any tinge of July braggadocio or highfalutinism, the hearts of the hearers. Col. Atcherly and Brigade Major Jackson addressed the company in speeches received with the enthusiastic cheers which Volunteers alone know how to give.

At 7 p.m. the earthquake salute from Fort Wellington again shook the country, and may the reverberations long echo far and wide "success to Confederation." In the grand torchlight procession and magnificent display of fire works, the Volunteers appeared only as spectators, and I must say as the most orderly and joyous of them. There is matter calling for notice, to overlook which would be to make an oversight and do violence to my feelings—I refer to the want of unity of interest, cordiality, or even civility, to the want of co-operation or absence of reciprocal intercourse and mutual assistance, between regulars and volunteers, when the two come together on parade. It was a noticeable feature of the proceedings on this day, that a Volunteer battery of Artillery had to ride all night, in open waggons over a rough road, to be here to fire a sunrise salute out of guns within arm's reach of which regulars were sleeping. It was likewise remarkable that the lieutenant in command of the regulars took his command when in line and battalion with the Volunteers from the D. A. A. G., and not from the Colonel immediately in command, thus spoiling the effect of every movement. It was no less noticeable that the R. C. Rifles, although kindly invited, took no part in the procession and were not present at the dinner. I do not believe that junior officers, as a general thing, are impolitic or devoid of discretion, but another parade might lead me to suspect that there might creep into the mess one imprudently enoblish and conceited with an unfounded idea of vast superiority, if not unequalled perfection. On this you may hear more anon.

THE 1ST AT GODERICH.—The *Star* says:—The Goderich Township and Bayfield Companies arrived early in teams, and the Exeter and Clinton Companies came on the excursion train. The Seaforth Company had engaged their teams before it was known their would be a special train. Their arrival took place about 10.30. They were marched to the drill shed and their supplied with refreshments. The following is the parade: No. 1, Goderich Garrison Artillery, Capt. Kirk, Lieut. Thomson, 2nd Lieut. Skimings, 4 Sergeants and 25 privates. No. 2, Huron Rifles, Capt. Hays, 4 Sergeants and 30 privates. Lieut. Davison, of this Company, was acting Adjutant, and Ensign Ferguson was placed in command of the Goderich Township Company, the officers of that company not having received their uniforms. No. 3, Seaforth Infantry, Capt. Bull, Lieut. McPhillips, Ensign Wilson, two Sergeants, 25 privates. No. 4, Clinton Infantry, Capt. Murray, Lieut. Dinsley, Ensign Grigg, 3 Sergeants and 37 privates. No. 5, Byfield Infantry, Capt. W. W. Connor, Lieut. Jackson, Ensign Woods, 3 Sergeants, 36 privates. No. 6, Exeter Infantry, Capt. Hyndman, Lieut. Spackman, Ensign Howard, 3 Sergets, and 40 privates. No. 7, Goderich Township

Infantry, Lieut. Shepherd, Ensign Cartelon, 3 Sergeants and 32 privates. The Battalion was commanded by Lieut. Col. Ross. Law having been formed, the men were marched to the North-west side of the square, to fire the *feu de joie*. The Volunteers having taken up their position on the bank in front of Sheriff McDonald's, the guns of the *Prince Alfred* belched forth a Royal Salute of 21 guns, after which the same number of guns were fired from "Bess" in the "fort" on the hill, which was gallantly done by a detachment of the Goderich Artillery Company. At the same time the Volunteers fired a *feu de joie*. The usual cheers were then given, after which the military marched off to the Review ground, where they were put through Battalion drill for a couple of hours. Some of the country companies were of course rather behind in this, but they are composed of the right material, and if they only had a little more practice, there is little doubt they would rival some of the town companies.

CELEBRATION AT CAYUGA.—The Celebration of the New Dominion of Canada at Cayuga, on Monday last, was, in most particulars, a success—especially the display made by the 37th Battalion Haldimand Rifles, Lieutenant Colonel Davis commanding. The Battalion came out in almost its full strength (with the exception of the Dunnville company, which was permitted to remain in that village) and was certainly one of the best displays of the volunteers we ever saw on a holiday occasion. In point of physique and appearance, the 37th cannot be surpassed by any Battalion in Canada, and its movements on the field would do no discredit to much older soldiers; and the officers were not behind the men in their endeavors to do honor to the occasion and themselves. The Colonel was ubiquitous, and he was well seconded by his Majors, the Adjutant, and all other officers calling forth the highest praise from all. After a most fatiguing drill of two or three hours, including the firing of the *feu de joie*, the Battalion formed square in front of a wagon containing the Chairman of the day, John C. Stevenson, Esq., Judge of the County Court, who, after a few appropriate and well-timed preliminary remarks, read the Proclamation forming the New Dominion of Canada, which Act he eulogised very highly, and then called upon Colonel Davis to speak, who did so to good purpose, as he said his men were worn down with the heat and exercise, and wished to retire for refreshments. These sentiments were fully endorsed by all, and after three cheers for the "Queen," three for the "New Dominion of Canada," three for "Judge Stevenson," "Colonel Davis," "Majors Thompson and Scoble," and the "Committee of arrangement," the Battalion marched, headed by its excellent Brass Band, to the Agricultural Grounds, where refreshments in abundance had been provided for the occasion, but unfortunately, by some mismanagement, were not properly distributed to the troops, so that a couple of companies had to go back to the hotels and supply themselves at their own expense, which we trust will be made up to them. We have neither space nor time to enter into full details, but will close by saying that the inauguration of the New Dominion, in Cayuga witnessed one of the largest and most respectable crowds of people ever seen there, and that it will be a day long to be remembered by all who participated in its enjoyments.—*Sachem*.

## THE FIELD ARTILLERY.

Until the end of last year, this arm of the active force of Canada, was, except in the cases of three of the batteries, composed of pieces long since condemned in the Royal Artillery as practically unfit for the present exercises of military service. Five out of the eight in the service were four gun batteries of 6-pound guns and 12-pound Howitzers of the old smooth-bore pattern, the other three 9-pound batteries, those at Kingston and London being each of two 9-pound guns and one 24-pound Howitzer, and that on the Welland Canal of those 8-pound guns; these three batteries being from calibre of ordnance and extent of trajectory the only corps of this arm, possessed by the provincial force, adapted for the present field service. But even these so called 7 pound batteries were under serious disadvantages with reference to their practical utility as field guns, so serious indeed as to render them but doubtfully adequate for the services which in all likelihood they would be called upon to perform, the first and most prominent of the defects in their organization having been that they comprised but three pieces each; and consequently were only capable of operating *en masse* and not in divisions in supporting other troops, it being an established and well understood principle that not less than two field guns can safely be detached together, so as to ensure continuous fire and mutual support.

Another want much felt by such of the batteries as required to be marched from headquarters for practice in firing shot and shell to a distant range was that of camp equipage, and this in a country where it is altogether likely that field artillery would have to operate in case of active service, in position remote from other means of shelter, is a defect in equipment so remarkable as to raise the question whether any corps of this arm can be considered ready for active service unless complete in this respect, and when the business of encamping and picketing has not formed a part of its regular course of instruction: excellent opportunities of acquiring needful knowledge in this respect have yearly occurred in all the batteries during the periods of shot and shell practice, but as the means were wanting those opportunities were wasted. Practical knowledge of these duties would not only tend to saving of expense as compared to the cost of quarters or billets, but would enable those corps when on service to be held well together, always ready to move, a state not so readily attainable if scattered in quarters or billets; artillerymen on service are inseparable from their guns and drivers and horses, to ensure instant mobility must always be close at hand. This it is submitted forms a strong argument against that kind of economy which in the equipment of field artillery leaves such corps unsupported with independent means of shelter on

service, attention to this essential matter being only less important than proper supplies of ammunition.

A minor want was that of the means of protection within themselves, these batteries not having had small arms supplied to them, so that in the event of marching independently of other troops or of sudden attack in camp or quarters, they had nothing but their swords to rely upon for defence. Allusion to imperfect equipment with reference to the field artillery up to the close of 1866 would be incomplete, if it was omitted to be stated that the carriages and harness of most of the batteries had long been in a condition which in the Royal Artillery could not have passed the inspection of any officer whatever, and would only have been classified as "condemned stores." Thus stood the case of the provincial field artillery up to the close of last year, and it is the object of this article to point attention to the measures which have been taken towards its improvement, and also to endeavor to show that in order to place the batteries in a condition of real efficiency for service a good deal more remains to be done by amendment and extension of the existing law, as well as by a regular and prominent system of supervision and direction. The time appearing opportune for such suggestions as are embraced in the present article, they are offered in the hope that some of them at least may meet the views of the authorities at headquarters, who it cannot be doubted, are ready, if unrestrained by considerations of economy on the part of the department which controls the finance of the force: to complete the organization commenced, in a manner to place the field artillery on the only footing which will hold it ready at all times to answer the demands for its active services, with confidence in its own capacity to take the field, a feeling which cannot exist where a corps of this nature especially is hurried on service imperfect in details of equipment or with new and unaccustomed stores just supplied, and new duties to learn at a time when every officer and man should have his attention undistracted by anything extraneous to the immediate duty actually required of the corps. "*Semper Paratus*" should be the motto of the Field Artillery, and past events have shown that in so far as the spirit exhibited by all ranks of this arm of the force, it has not been inferior in alacrity to either of the other arms (notwithstanding the imperfect and almost un-serviceable condition of the batteries) to answer the calls for its services to the utmost of its ability. And this being admitted, it is not unreasonable to suppose that with men ready and willing, there is only needed thorough equipment in all other respects and due and justifiable expenditure to that end, to maintain an efficient force of field artillery as an indispensable auxiliary to the active force.

(To be continued.)

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF ONTARIO.—At noon on Monday last, Major General Sisted, C. B., was sworn in as Lieut. Governor of Ontario, at Clyde Hall, Toronto. He entered the grounds, escorted by a troop of Hussars, and was received at the Hall by a guard of honor from the 17th Regiment. He then proceeded to the conference room in the centre of the building, accompanied by a brilliant staff and a large number of volunteer officers and prominent citizens. He then took a position at the right of the table the Hon. Vice-Chancellor and Spragge standing in front of him. Lieut. Col. Bernard then read the mandate giving authority to the judges, after which he also read the Lieut. Governor's commission. Having subscribed to the oath, which was administered by Chancellor Vankouguet, he left the building and was saluted by a guard of honor, and returned to his residence.

## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, July 12, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

In accordance with the Militia General Orders No. 2, 27th October, 1865, and No. 1, of the 5th April, 1867, Boards of Officers, will assemble at Montreal, Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, London and Ottawa, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 30th and 31st inst., for the examination of such officers of the Volunteer Force, throughout the Province, as may desire to have their proficiency in drill and discipline tested and certified by such board.

The Certificates which the Board will be authorized to give, will be of two classes.

Class 1. For such officers as shall have proved to the Board, their ability to handle a Battalion at Battalion Drill.

Class 2. For such officers as shall have proved to the Board, their ability to drill a company at company's drill and to command a Company at Battalion drill.

No charge for travelling expenses will be admitted.

No. 2.

The undermentioned Officers having obtained Second Class Military School Certificates: are now confirmed temporarily in their respective ranks, viz.:

Lieut. W. W. Renwick, 45th Bat. of Infantry.  
 " J. J. Robson, do  
 " G. Boyd, Bobcaygeon, Infantry Company.  
 Ensign G. Page, 40th Battalion of Infantry.  
 " T. D. Craig, 46th do  
 " C. S. Dudman, 57th do

## SERVICE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

No. 3.

The following candidates for commissions in the Service Militia have received certificates from the commandants of the Schools of Military Instruction,

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.	
Hochelaga	Arthur W. Bell,	Gentlemen.
do	William Collins,	do
do	Wm. W. Walkem,	do
do	Thomas Parkinson,	do
do	George Martin,	do
Québec	Thomas Norris,	do

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Charlevoix	Joseph Roy,	do
Hochelaga	Wm. W. Walkem	do
do	Stainlas Huet,	do
do	Thoms Parkinson,	do
do	John Palmer,	do
do	Alfred Prevost	do
Jacques Cartier,	Antonie St Germain,	do
do	Remi St. Germain,	do
Kanotiraska	Alexis Dessaint,	do
Leeds, (Onta- rio)	Benjamin Tett, Jr.	do
Levis	Daniel McCool,	do
St. John's	Alphonse Bourque	do
St. Maurice	Henry LaRue,	do
Québec	Callixte Lacasse,	do
do	Albert Clarke	do
do	L. Telephone Lacasse,	do
do	Francis Gariepy,	do
do	Joseph Lariviere,	do
Terrebonne	Jos. Alphonse Allard,	do

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.	
Carleton	Nicholas Sparks,	Gentleman.
Frontenac	Henry McMillan,	do
Huron	Robt H. McPherson,	do
Lanark	E Geo. Patterson,	do
Lennox and Ad- mington	Albert J. File,	do
Oxford	P. H. C. Bettridge,	do
York	Adam H. Meyers, Jr.,	do

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Brant	John L. Charles,	Gentleman.
Durham	W. C. Loscombe,	do
Frontenac	H. D. Sommerville,	do
do	Geo. F. Herchmer	do
do	William C. Linton,	do
do	George G. Fortier,	do
Grey	N. Douglas McDonald,	do
Haldimand	Albert R. Pyne,	do
Halton	James W. Bowman,	do
Hastings	Charles W. Purdy,	do
do	George Stewart,	do
do	G. Seymour Herchmer,	do
do	Hector M. Howell,	do
Kent	Chas. Palmer Kellogg,	do
do	Julius A. Delmege,	do
Lanark	James Mann,	do
do	Joseph Campbell,	do
Leeds	Olmsby Stowell,	do
Middlesex	William H. Sanders,	do
Northumbld	William Richardson,	do
Peel	Lieut. Hugh Brewster,	do
Simcoe	Ens. J. R. Henderson,	do
Victoria	William Mitchell,	gentleman.
Yerk	R. Henry C. Green,	do
do	John H. Sprowle,	do
do	L. Collin Campbell,	do
do	William McNaught,	do
do	Richard Holmes,	do
do	Thomas B. Bentley,	do
do	John H. Parsons,	do
do	Samuel Fisher,	do

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

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

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

DURING THE WEEK ENDING, JULY 13TH, 1867.	
Pleasant Hill	Capt. J. D. M., \$10.50.
Port Rowan	Capt. J. R., \$4.50. Toronto
Lieut. A. G. L.	\$1. Georgetown—C. W. Y.,
Montreal	W. W., \$2.

CANADIAN MILITARY ITEMS.

UNION DAY AT OWEN SOUND.—Early in the morning, the members of our volunteer corps might be seen hurrying to and fro in uniform, and imparting quite a gay appearance to the streets. Between eight and nine o'clock the Flesherton Company, under command of Lieut. McKnight, arrived in town, and were billeted at Davis' Hotel. Shortly afterwards, the two Owen Sound and the Flesherton Company mustered at the Drill Shed, and at 10 a. m., headed by the Band, marched to the Peel Street wharf, to meet the steamboat, which was coming up the river with the Meaford and Leith Companies and a large number of excursionists on board. The Meaford and Leith Companies having disembarked, and the battalion being formed on the wharf, it was marched through the town to the large field on the west of the river, belonging to John Miller, Esq., where, after taking up a position in open column, the battalion was wheeled into line, and fired the *feu de joie*. The men then piled arms, and adjourned to dinner, the Owen Sounders going home, and the men from a distance being billeted at the various hotels.

At two o'clock the battalion again assembled for the grand ceremony of the day—the presentation of colors. These colors, which cost \$200, are really magnificent flags, and were got up in Toronto by Mr. McEachren, Master Tailor to the Queen's Own. The Queen's color is a beautiful silk Union Jack on a red ground, with the word "Grey" in the centre, and surrounded with a heavy silver fringe. The Battalion color is a blue flag, in the centre of which, in needlework, is the motto "*De bon valour servir le roi*," ("With good will we serve the king,") surrounding the numerals "XXXI," the whole enclosed in a wreath of maple leaves, surmounted by a crown, a beaver being at the lower edge. This flag also is trimmed with a heavy silver fringe. The battalion being drawn up in line, the right and left flank companies were wheeled inwards, forming a hollow square, into the centre of which the flags were brought by the color sergeants, and placed upon a drum. The covers were then removed by the Majors and the flags replaced, after which the consecration service was proceeded with by the Rev. A. H. R. Mulholland. The consecration being ended, Mrs. Pollard, wife of the Lieut. Col. stepped to the front, and read the following address:

"Lieut. Col. Pollard, Officers and men of the 31st Battalion:

"On me now devolves the highly gratifying and pleasing duty of presenting to the Grey Battalion these their maiden colors—colors with which, so long as you form part of the active force of Canada, the history of this Battalion will be interwoven—colors beneath whose folds you will be called upon—if ever the foot of the invader pollutes our land—to do battle for your homes and country, and on whose now virgin silk will then be emblazoned, for your children and prosperity to read, the record of how you acquitted yourself in your country's defence. I consign them to your keeping. See that every man of you guards them with his life—guards them not as mere flags, but as emblematic symbols; the one glorious banner of Briton, the standard to which we owe our allegiance, the emblem of British might and power, which proudly floats in every quarter of the globe, protecting beneath its shadow the meanest of its subjects. Stout hearts and strong hands for ages past have carried that banner in the van of battle. Yours is now the privilege to carry it—look to it that in your hands it sustains no discredit. The other, your own Regimental flag,—its motto now the motto of every man of this Battalion,—emblematic of identity and valor, the qualities most highly prized by all good and true soldiers—so highly prized indeed, that in all ages and in all parts of the world history is full of acts of devotion performed by brave men who cheerfully sacrificed their lives to sustain the honor of their flag and corps. I now hand them to your color-bearers, confident that they will guard them well; and while all pray

that they may never be unfurled in the smoke of battle, yet remember, that if the calamity of war does fall on our land, that we our wives and sisters would rather you had fallen like men bravely battling beneath their folds, than that you should return, yourselves safe, but with the honor of your flag stained and tarnished."

At the conclusion of the reading of the address, the Queen's color was handed to Mrs. Pollard by Major Cannon, and was by her presented to Ensign Stephens, who received kneeling on his right knee. The Regimental color was next handed to Mrs. Pollard, and presented in like manner to Ensign Cobean. Lieut.-Col. Pollard then made the following reply to the address:—

"I tender my thanks for the honor which you have done us, and for the terms in which you have addressed the officers and men. I assure you that we are deeply grateful for this act on your part. It rests with the Battalion to maintain its colors always with honor, and I feel confident they will do so. If these colors are ever unfurled in the presence of an enemy, this Battalion will be found ever ready to shed their blood in defence of their colors and country. Animated by the same spirit which has led our sires for ages to repel the invader and battle for national independence and rights, we will not prove recreant to the proud trust you have to-day committed to our charge, and which we have voluntarily assumed. I again sincerely thank you for the honor you have done this Battalion."

After the reading of the reply, the battalion was wheeled into line, and the officers forming line in front, escorted the colors up and down the line. The color party next took up their position in the battalion, which was then wheeled into open column, and marched past, afterwards performing the same movement in quarter-distance column. A variety of battalion movements and skirmishing was then gone through, the drill being kept up till five o'clock.—*Times*.

THE TOWN MAJOR.—Capt. McKay, of the 49th Regt., has reached Kingston, and will assume the duties of the office at once. His appointment was made prior to the receipt by the Lieut. Gen. Commanding the Forces of the memorial of the City Council, praying for the return of Capt. Geraghty to the office of Town Major here, then being filled temporarily. Capt. Geraghty is at present in Kingston on a visit, and soon resumes his duties in Montreal. Possibly an exchange between the gallant and popular Town Major and Capt. McKay may be effected if the Council again request it.—*Kingston Whig*, 8th.

DEPARTURE OF "H" BATTERY.—This fine battery of Artillery, which has been stationed in this city for the past two years, left for Toronto on the 3rd inst. They intend marching the entire road, and were to halt at Putnamville last night. They were accompanied a short distance on the road by the bands of the 60th Rifles and 53rd Regt, who played several appropriate tunes.—Owing to the early hour of departure, there was not such a large turn-out of spectators as could have been desired. If the men of the new battery to be stationed here prove themselves as orderly and well-behaved as their predecessors, there will be no cause of complaint.—*London Free Press*.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—The following gentlemen passed the necessary examination at the military school to-day, and received second class certificates. Thomas Wilkes, Penetanguishene; James Moffat, London; Wm. Wellington, Oshawa; Capt. George Parker, Sand Hill; James Wylie, Brockville; Clarence C. Rappelge; J. C. W. Daly, jun., Toronto; W. J. Dennison, Ottawa; W. P. Howard, Toronto; Chas. Wilkinson Toronto.—*Toronto Daily Telegraph*.

## FOREIGN MILITARY NEWS.

THE Prince of Teck has, after obtaining the consent of the Emperor of Austria, accepted the colonelcy of the 1st (late 2d) Surrey Artillery Volunteers, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Durnford.

ONE of the magnificent mansions recently erected by Lord Grosvenor, in the neighborhood of the Victoria Station, London, is to be set aside for lodging the Belgian Volunteers when they visit England, in all their force and splendour, this summer.

A GRAND review of the British fleet, in honor of the Sultan's visit to England, has been fixed to take place at Spithead on the 15th of next month. The fleet is intended to be made up of all the available ships and gunboats on the home station.

COST OF ARMY GUNS.—On Thursday, a return relative to army guns was issued on the motion of Mr. Samuda. It shows that the total cost of making 25 9-inch 42-ton muzzle-loading guns, Fraser construction, was £841 2s 5d each. The total cost of making 30 9-inch guns, original service construction, was £36,120, 3s 11d, or £1204 6s each.

ENGLISH DRILLED CHINESE SOLDIERS.—The *Shanghai Daily News* of April 13th says:—"Tartar cavalry which have been drilled at Tientsin by Major Brown have been ordered up to the capital, being reported efficient, and that officer is about to take a new batch of recruits in hand. They are armed and accoutred on the European model, and present a very respectable appearance."

THE NEEDLE GUN.—A Berlin paper says:—"The needle gun has not to fear comparison either with the English Snider or French Chassepot. Here is the result of experiments made on the 19th March last, the temperature at 3 degrees of cold, the weather sombre, and the soldiers inexperienced: 80 men, without knapsacks, but with their accoutrements, lying down with their cartouche boxes close to them, fired during 32 seconds, at a distance of 400 paces, 356 shots, and hit the target 75 times in the hundred. These men, who had not been at all prepared, and had been simply told to hit the target as often as possible in the time given, fired consequently 4 1-6 shots per head, which makes about eight rounds a minute."

WELLINGTON NEVER LOST A GUN.—It is a singular fact in this man's history that he never lost a gun to the enemy. "Returning with him one day from the hunting field," says Lord Ellesmere, "I asked him whether he could form any calculation of guns he had taken in the course of his career?" "No," he replied, "not with any accuracy; somewhere about 3,000, I should guess. At Oporto, after the passage of the Douro, I took the entire siege-train of the enemy; at Vittoria and Waterloo I took every gun the enemy had in the field; and what, however, is more extraordinary, I don't think I ever lost a gun in the field. After the battle of Salamanca," he went on to explain, "three of my guns, attached to some Portuguese cavalry, were captured in a trifling affair near Madrid, but they were recovered the next day. In the Pyrenees, Lord Hill found himself obliged to throw eight or nine guns over a precipice, but these were all recovered, and none fell into the enemy's hands at all."—*Brialmont's Life of Wellington*.

SERGE TUNICS IN MALTA.—The troops in Malta garrison took the new serge tunics into wear, on all duties and parades, on the 1st inst. This adds much ease and comfort to the soldier.

MEDICAL OFFICERS ON THE BRIGADE OF GUARDS.—We are happy to state that an attempt has really been made to compensate the medical officers of the brigade of Guards whose prospects of advancement were so seriously affected by an alteration which, our readers will remember, was made in their system of promotion, and by which it was changed from regimental to brigade seniority. That alteration was made upon the authority of an unpublished warrant, which was said to have been passed in 1860, but which did not emerge into daylight until 1866. We learn that Sir John Pakington, mindful of the great claims of these officers, has ordered that those Assistant-Surgeons of the brigade who may be prejudicially affected by the operation of this warrant shall be made supernumerary surgeons of their regiments, instead of, as was proposed, in the medical staff of the army.—*Lancet*.

THE NEW BREECH-LOADERS.—The Lieut. General commanding at Aldershot has issued the following memorandum relative to the firing with breech-loaders at field-days:—"The rapidity of firing having been much increased by the breech-loader, skirmishers must be cautioned to be very saving of their ammunition, and never to fire without having selected and duly covered some object to fire at. At a distance from the enemy it will be sufficient if one file only in each section fires. The amount of fire may be increased as the point of attack is neared. Officers and non-commissioned officers with the skirmishing lines should use their discretion and give directions according to circumstances. When in line, file firing is not to be used without special order. Volley firing by companies by word of command will habitually be adopted."

A RELIEF TO THE SERVICE.—The proceedings and findings of the district courts-martial which recently assembled at Chatham for the trial of Private Joseph Dunn, 30th Regiment, and James Kirwin, 106th Regiment were promulgated on Monday. The prisoners were tried for desertion and making away with their regimental necessaries. Dunn, who is a returned convict, has been tried by court-martial 15 times, and previously to his joining the 30th Regiment had served in the 53rd Regiment, from which he had been discharged with ignominy. Kirwin, who had been but four years in the service, has spent two and a half years of that period in prison, having been tried four times. On one occasion he received fifty lashes. The Court sentenced each of the prisoners to be branded with the letters "B.C." and "D." to be discharged from the service with ignominy, and to be imprisoned at the Military Prison, Rochester, for 336 days.

THE NEW "BULLET PUMP"—CENTRIFUGAL FORCE FOR WAR PURPOSES.—Under the name of the "bullet pump," many a sarcasm has been recently cast on the invention of a contrivance by which the celebrated "corporal and four men" might destroy a whole battalion in a few minutes. The invention however, is not so absolutely devoid of merit as to prevent the *Augs Gazette* from returning to the charge and endeavoring to demonstrate its practical utility. Nor is

this destructive engine quite new, inert and velocity having ere this been applied to obtaining an immense power of projection. In 1832, M. Steinbell caused a model of this same machine to be constructed; it could be managed by a single man, and was submitted to the inspection of a military commission, which made a series of experiments that left no doubts as to its destructive powers. Its principle simply consists in a proper application of centrifugal force. A metallic disc is made to revolve either by steam or by animal power; on either side of the disc a groove is cut, going from the centre to the circumference. The centre itself is hollowed out so as to receive bullets. The rotatory motion of the disc causes the bullets to get into the grooves, in which they fit loosely, and, obeying the laws of centrifugal force, they run to the circumference and fly off with a velocity twelve times greater than that of the rotation of the disc. There are several contrivances provided for giving the bullets the same direction. In 1818, M. Steinbell caused a machine for grape shot to be made; it was worked by steam, but the military commission which examined it was of opinion that it could not be used for the field, but might do good service in the navy or for the defence of fortresses.

ARMY DRESS AND EQUIPMENTS.—The paper read by Capt. Walker, of the 91st Regiment, at the United Service Institution, was thoroughly condemnatory of almost every part of the dress and equipments of the English soldier. From the shake to the boots, all is just what it ought not to be; in place of freedom and comfort there is stiffness unnecessary weight, and consequent uneasiness. "Ammunition" boots at 8s 6d per pair, trousers which won't allow the wearers to kneel for firing (and, therefore, presumably not for their prayers) without splitting, a tight tunic without pockets, and a pack weighing more than half a hundred weight—these absurdities have been pointed out by medical writers and military reformers again and again in the hope of at length beating down the War-Office barriers of martinet red-tapeism. Capt. Walker appears to be sanguine enough to believe that the attention of the military authorities is now so thoroughly aroused to the importance of the subject that in a short time the present restrictive uniform will be as much a thing of the past as the "pig-tails" of a bygone generation.—*The Lancet*.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA AND THE GAMBLER.—In the *Figaro* Mr. Wolff relates the following anecdote, quite characteristic of his Prussian Majesty:—"The King had forbidden the Prussian officers in garrison at Rastadt to gamble at the Baden tables, but more than one of them was often to be found in private dress among the group of players. One night a Prussian officer risked a sovereign on the *rouge*. He won, but two pieces, then four, then eight, and was about to draw his sixteen sovereigns, when he perceived King William in front of him. What torture for a sub-lieutenant to see sixteen golden pieces before him and dare not touch them! The *rouge* continued to win, and the heap of gold having exceeded the maximum, the croupier cried out, 'How much on the heap?' The officer, pale and trembling, had not the courage to reply; with one eye he looked at the King, and with the other at his gold. 'How much on the heap?' again shouted the croupier. At this moment the King of Prussia came round the table, and tapping the Lieutenant on the shoulder said to him, with that *bonhomme* character-



istic of his Majesty, 'Come, take up your money and make yourself scarce before your superiors meet you.' It is hardly necessary to say that the officer did not want to be told twice. Some time after the King reviewed the garrison of Rastadt, and perceiving the Lieutenant, made signs to him to approach. 'Sir,' said King William, 'I caused you to lose some money the other day in interrupting your game. The *rouge* won three times after you left. You may draw the difference from my private exchequer, but beware that you do not commence again.'

**THE BELGIAN VOLUNTEERS' VISIT.**—As the time approaches for the arrival of our Belgian visitors, the Reception Committee, for the purpose of carrying out the details of the Executive, have taken office at No. 8 St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square. The great difficulty which the committee have to deal with is the selection of the various entertainment offered in every direction. Each day brings with it fresh offer of entertainment of every description. The Belgian contingent, to the number of one thousand, will, it is understood, embark on board Her Majesty's steamers at Antwerp on the evening of Thursday the 11th July, and are expected to reach the mouth of the Thames early on the morning of Friday the 12th, where they will be met by the Royal Thames Yacht Squadron, and other yacht clubs, and be escorted up to Woolwich, where they are expected to arrive about 10 or 11 o'clock. Here they will be met by the Belgian Reception Committee, and taken on board some 3 or 4 river steamers and brought to Condon, and on landing at the Custom House will be received by a guard of honor of Volunteers, and be escorted to the Guildhall, where the Corporation will provide them with a public breakfast or luncheon, for the expense of which they voted £1,500 on Friday last. After this they will be escorted to their various hotels or lodgings; and it is expected that one or more of the theatres, several of which have been offered, will be visited in the evening. On Saturday the 13th the whole of the Belgians will be conveyed by train to Wimbledon, where at noon they are to be officially received by Earl Spencer. The President and the Council of the National Rifle Association and the President of the Belgian Reception Committee will then present each visitor with a silver badge and riband in commemoration of their visit to this country, which badge, it is expected, will be considered as a passport to every one wearing it to any public entertainment. The rest of the day will be expended in visiting the camps and shooting points, and in the evening the theatres and general amusements. On Sunday the 14th, the Zoological Society of London having placed their beautiful gardens in Regent's Park at their disposal, it is proposed that the Belgians shall, if they think proper, visit that far-famed establishment. Monday the 15th it is proposed shall be devoted either to a trip to Windsor or an excursion up the river to Richmond Park, including a cricket match, which is being organised by the gentlemen of the Civil Service Rifle Volunteers. On returning from Richmond in the evening it is intended to land the Belgians at Cremorne Gardens, which are to be opened gratuitously to them, and specially decorated in their honor. Tuesday the 16th is the day appointed for the visit to Miss Burdett Coutts' beautiful retreat, Holly Lodge, Highgate. On Wednesday the day will be devoted

to seeing the sights in London, the evening of that day being appointed for the grand and culminating point of the entertainment, viz., the ball, and reception of the King and Queen and the other foreign visitors, by the Prince of Wales, at the Agricultural Hall. This will, as a matter of course, be the great event of the visit, and will, no doubt, attract the attention of a large number of the aristocracy and many thousands of English. Thursday the 18th is proposed for the grand *ad fiesco* fete to be offered at the Crystal Palace, to conclude with a display of fireworks, for which that establishment is now so celebrated. Friday the 19th, it is proposed, shall be another day for shooting for prizes at Wimbledon, sight-seeing, &c.; and in the evening the monster concert at the Agricultural Hall, in which the most distinguished English artists that can be secured will assist, the bands being of the highest order and the most astounding character. Saturday the 20th will be the grand focus of out-door attraction, being the *finale* of the 1867 meeting of the National Rifle Association, and the grand review of the British Volunteers and field-day, in which the Belgian military are to be invited to participate, and march past his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief and other Royal visitors. The subscription list is progressing favourably, and it is believed that there will be no lack of funds to enable the committee to carry out all the entertainments they contemplate efficiently and with good effect. Amongst the most recent subscriptions are—Oxford University, £127, 5s; Cambridge University, £130; the Fishmongers' Co., £52 10s; the Cloth Workers' Co., £26 5s; the Duke of Cambridge, £20, and various other sums. The gross amount now reaches nearly £5000. —*English Paper.*



PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Copy.  
Circular.

Downing Street,  
25th April, 1867.

Sir—

With reference to the Circular Despatch from this Department dated the 5th of June, 1866, relative to the case of Foreigners naturalized in any of Her Majesty's Colonies who wish to obtain British Passports for foreign travel—I have the honor to inform you that different cases have occurred lately in which such naturalized foreigners have applied in this country for passports without being in possession either of a passport from the colony to establish their identity and character. You will readily perceive that this is calculated to embarrass this Department, and also to cause much private inconvenience to the parties concerned if they should find themselves unable to produce any sufficient evidence of their quality. I have therefore to suggest that, in every colony containing naturalized foreigners who are likely to travel in Europe, it would be convenient that notice should from time to time be given in public newspapers of the necessity for such persons providing themselves before leaving the colony with some official evidence and description.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,  
Humble Servant,

Signed, BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.  
The Officer Administering  
the Government,  
&c., &c., &c.

(With reference to the foregoing Circular.)

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

WM. McDUGALL,  
Secretary.

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

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

PRESCOTT, C. W.—L. H. DANIELS, Proprietor, and Agent for the Royal Mail Line of Steamers. New House, new Furniture and new Bedding throughout. Omnibuses to and from the Cars and Boats FREE OF CHARGE. Billiards and Livery attached. 1-1y

FOR SALE,

AN Artillery Officer's Uniform, Full and Undress, with Horse Appointments. For sale low. SAUVAGE & LYMAN. 27-1y  
271 Cathedral Block, Montreal.

WHITWORTH RIFLE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS WHITWORTH RIFLE, quite new, with most improved Sights, Fittings, &c., &c. Will be sold cheap. For particulars address Box 172, P. O., Quebec. 22

HOUSE DECORATION & ADORNMENT.

R. EATON & CO., Rideau street, Ottawa, have the largest stock of Mirrors, Paper Hangings, Paintings and Pictures, Window Blinds, Stained, Plain and Figured Glass in the city. Call and see them. Glass plate silvering done on the premises in the most elegant style of the art. Ottawa, June 3, 1867. 22-1y

THOMAS ISAAC,  
FURNISHING IRONMONGER,  
AND DEALER IN

IRON Coals, Chains, Ropes, Stoves, Glass, Oils, &c., Agent for H. Watrous' Rifles, Revolvers and Cartridges, SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW, Sparks street, Central Ottawa, Canada West.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

SAUVAGE & LYMAN, CATHEDRAL BLOCK, MONTREAL, have the largest and best stock in the Dominion, of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, Mantle Clock, Binocular Field Glasses, Leather Bags and Dressing Cases. Also, in Stock and manufactured to order, Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, Pitchers, Jugs, Cups, Trays, Medals, &c. Field, Cavalry, Artillery, Rifle and Infantry Officer's Swords, Belts, Sashes, Crown and Stars, Lace, &c. 271 CATHEDRAL BLOCK, Notre Dame Street. Montreal, April 1867. 15-1y

MUSIC EMPORIUM.

ESTABLISHED 1852. A. GROSSMAN, importer and dealer in Music, Musical Instruments, Violin and Guitar Strings, Wholesale and Retail, No. 61 James Street, opposite the Post-office, Hamilton, Ontario. Volunteer Bands supplied with the latest and most approved styles of WARRANTED INSTRUMENTS, on liberal terms. Pipes, Drums, Copper and Brass Field and Call Bugles in great variety. 14-3m

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1824, with which is now united THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Accumulated and Invested Fund, Thirteen Million Dollars; Annual Income, Three Million Two Thousand. W. R. RAMSAY, Manager. RICHARD BULL, Inspector of Agencies. No extra charge for Volunteers. Assurances effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous of taking out a Policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's office, No. 47 Great St. James street, Montreal, or at any of the agencies throughout Canada.

R. W. CRUISE,

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

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,

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

MATHEWS' HOTEL,

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

CALEDONIA SPRINGS, 1867.

NEW CANADA HOUSE.

THIS SPLENDID HOTEL is now open for reception of visitors. Passengers leaving Montreal by the 7.00 A. M. train for Lachine, connect with steamer "Prince of Wales," and arrive at the springs at 2.30 P. M. The steamer "Queen Victoria, Captain Bowe, leaves Ottawa daily at 6 A. M. and reaches the Springs at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES GOUIN, Proprietor.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Saturday, 22nd June, 1867.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Finance and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the 17th Sec. of the Act 20-30, Vic., Cap. 7, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the following regulations respecting the manufacture of the undermentioned dutiable goods in bond, and the duties to be levied thereon be and the same are hereby approved and adopted, that is to say:

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

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

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

- Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London.

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

WM. H. LEE, Clerk of the Executive Council. June 23, 1867.

CITY HOTEL,

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

GOULDTHRAITE'S SALOON.

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

J. M. CURRIER & CO.,

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

O'CONNOR & WALLER.

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

RIFLE CUPS

AT THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE, OTTAWA.

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



NOTICE.

THE RIFLE RANGE

AT

THE RIDEAU RIVER NEAR OTTAWA,

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

KEEP OUT OF THE LINE OF FIRE

WHEREVER THE

DANGER FLAG (RED)

Is hoisted on the Flag Staff at the Butts.

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

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

TWENTY DOLLARS

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

THOMAS WILY, Lieut.-Colonel Commandant Vol. Militia.

Ottawa, July 1, 1866. 6-1ns

G. H. PRESTON,

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

AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNTS.

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

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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Customs, Ottawa, July 12, 1867.

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

THOMAS WORTHINGTON, Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

CANADA AGENCY AND DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

BALLARD'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

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

PRESENT:  
**HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.**

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

Certified,  
 W. M. H. LEE,  
 Clerk Executive Council.



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

PRESENT:  
**HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.**

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, and under and in virtue of the authority given in the 85th Section of the 28th Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the following rates of toll be imposed, levied and collected on all timber descending the Government Slides on Black River, that is to say—

For every parcel or quantity of timber, equal to a crib of masts or spars, one dollar and fifty cents.  
 For every such parcel or quantity (equal to a crib) of square timber, one dollar.  
 For every saw-log, two cents.  
 And it is further ordered that such tolls be collected on all timber which has passed through the Black River Slides since the opening of the navigation in the present year.

Certified,  
 W. M. H. LEE,  
 Clerk Executive Council.

## PROSPECTUS

OF

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

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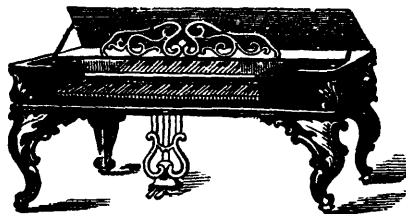
In addition to topics of a Military character, a due proportion of space will be allotted to Literature, and such subjects as many from time to time occupy the public mind, in such manner as to render "THE REVIEW" a welcome visitor, not only to the Military man, but to the fireside of his family.

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