

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/  
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from:  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
  - Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison
  - Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison
  - Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

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

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
									✓		



# The Volunteer Review

And Military and Naval Gazette.

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

VOL. I.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1867.

No. 45.

For the REVIEW.

## FAMELESS HEROES.

BY MARY A. M'IVER.

A song for the noble dead  
Who left behind no name,  
Who toiled and bravely bled,  
Their worth unknown to Fame!

For the soldier laid to rest  
In earth his blood had bought,  
By those who loved him best  
His nameless grave unsought.

For the sailor gone to sleep  
In Ocean's sparry caves,  
Where wild winds o'er him sweep  
And sea-weed sadly waves.

For the exile forced to leave  
His home, his native streams,  
For the lone ones left to grieve  
Who saw him but in dreams.

For all those, whate'er their land,  
Whate'er their creed or tongue,  
Shall rise an anthem grand  
By a million voices sung!

OTTAWA, Nov., 1867.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM.

The following stanzas are from the pen of FENINGS TAYLOR, Esq., Clerk of the Upper House, and a gentleman well-known as one of our most finished Canadian writers.

God bless the dear old country, may He defend  
her cause,  
May, virtue guide her rulers, may wisdom make  
her laws

God bless our gracious Sovereign, and the Princes  
of her line,  
God bless her loving subjects of every race and  
clime.

God bless our new-born Nation, stern Empress of  
the North;

Pure offspring of high counsel, fair child of patri-  
ot worth;

The dear old flag is our flag, to bear through fame  
or loss—

Britannia's flag of freedom! the glorious triple  
cross!

God speed the New Dominion, thus prays each  
patriot soul;

Its flanks are mighty oceans, its base the North-  
ern Pole;

Oh! right noble is the royalty for noble men to  
sway,

Then banish fears and crown with cheers, our  
first Dominion day,

—

An Irishman, just from the sod, was eating  
some old cheese, when he found to his dismay  
that it contained inhabitants. "Bejabbers,"  
said he, "does your cheese in this country  
have childer?"

## STORIES ILLUSTRATIVE OF CANADIAN HISTORY.

BY CARROLL RYAN.

### No. XIV.—L'ENVOY.

There is a pleasing satisfaction always attending the completion of any work which has cost more than ordinary care and labor; a sense of having done something, (that for the time that has been given you, you have something to show,) although it may be but little, is proof that one has not wasted all his hours in idleness. But this pleasing sense of completed labors unfortunately is not mine, for I am most reluctantly compelled to discontinue these stories for some time to come, but I hope on some future day to return to these topics, as they have a charm only equalled by poetry for which, as Bulwer Lytton said, "I have all the lingering fondness of a first love."

In Canadian History is to be found all that the most devoted lover of romance could desire, and the wildest story constructed for sensation will find as strange and wonderful parallels in the traditional tales of our young and beautiful country. The firmest courage, the highest heroism, and the most exalted patriotism, have been displayed in the lives of the early settlers of Canada, not only in combating the natural difficulties of climate and forest, but in defending the homes they had created from the destroying hand of the invader and the savage.

I feel that it is unfortunate that I should have to discontinue these stories at that particular era in Canadian History which is undoubtedly the most heroic in our annals. The war which began in defeat and disaster for British arms in all parts of the world, but more especially on this continent, was brought to a glorious and triumphant close upon the heights of Abraham, by the gallant Wolfe. From this same war may be dated the rise of the new nationality in the American colonies of Great Britain, for it was from beholding the incapacity, selfishness and blundering of English commanders that the Colonists formed an idea of their own power, and when unjust taxation gave a pre-

text they did not fear to meet the demands of the Home Government by open and armed hostility. But greater and more unexpected results were to follow than even the most devoted lover of liberty had dared to dream of; and many a "red field of battle" in Europe, Asia and Africa was to write with blood on the bosom of the earth that awful lesson which has been written so often, and so often forgotten.

The History of a people is written on the land they inhabit; the traveller to whom the sight of many lands is familiar, easily learns the story of a country by passing through it. Every step he takes is illustrated in a manner too striking to avoid observation. Canada more than any nation, except perhaps the United States, shows her history to those who pass along her great rivers, loiter in her hybrid cities, or wander through the byways of her forests. Little is there in the wild grandeur of our country to attract those who seek a life of luxury and idleness; there is on the contrary a strong demand for active exertion from the nature of the climate and the necessities of life, for here all must labor. This it is which has made our people to-day the firm, hardy and independent race we behold battling with the giants of Forest and Stream, and making a paradise out of a howling wilderness.

The loyalty and patriotism inherent in the breast of every Canadian offer the best guarantee for the prosperity and liberty of the country; and it only needs proper direction to their impulses to place on the most lasting foundation the young and glorious Empire of the North. In turning for a while from this path, where I have gained so much that was instructive and from which I have gathered so many pleasing memories, I would ask those who have so far patiently listened to me, to forgive my many faults and omissions, and, if I have not performed the task as well as it should have been performed, the fault of the execution lies in the hand not the heart. That which is a labor of love, has its reward in fruition. Having intruded thus far I will retire, but not without the hope of resuming at some future day the pleasing labor.

## BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

## FROM YORK, O.

The second annual dinner of the 37th Battalion Haldimand Rifles, was held in the Battalion Drill Shed, at York, on Saturday the 19th ultimo, in order to recognize the assistance given by the County in the erection of drill sheds for the Battalion and the various companies, and also to celebrate the opening of the Battalion headquarters shed in a fitting manner. Invitations were sent to the members of the County Council and many prominent citizens of the county, and a large number sat down to table. In addition to the officers of the Battalion were many officers of the Sedentary Militia, who, with the County Council and county officials, were the guests of the evening. The Drill Shed was handsomely decorated with flags and overgreens, interspersed with appropriate mottoes, among which the characteristic motto of the Battalion, "We Advance," was conspicuous. The chair was occupied by Lieut. Colonel Davis, with Majors Thompson and Scoble as vice chairs. The tables were laden with good things, to which ample justice was done in the first instance. Then followed the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, viz:

The Queen—God bless her.—Received with all the honors. Band—God Save the Queen.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the Royal Family. Cheers and Band—God Bless the Prince of Wales.

His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, Lord Monck.—Cheers and Band—He's a Jolly Good Fellow.

Song by John Stewart, Esq.—The Real Old Irish Gentleman.

The Army and Navy of Great Britain.—Cheers and Band. Responded to in a very patriotic speech by Colonel Villiers.

The Warden and County Council of the County of Haldimand.—Cheers and Song—For they are Jolly Good Fellows. Responded to by John McClelland, Esq., Reeve of Walpole, in an excellent speech.

The Service Militia of Canada, coupled with the names of Colonels Martin, Farrell and Young. Cheers and Band. Responded to in eloquent speeches by Colonels Farrel and Martin, after which Colonel Farrell gave:

Colonel Davis and the 37th Haldimand Battalion. Great cheering. Responded to by Colonel Davis in an eloquent and patriotic speech.

The 1st vice-chairman, Major Thompson, then gave the following toasts, viz:

Prosperity to the Dominion of Canada. Cheers. Responded to by John R. Martin in a feeling and patriotic manner.

Song by Dr. McCargow.

The County Officials, coupled with the name of Judge Stevenson. Cheers. Responded to by Judge Stevenson in excellent style.

Song by Alex. Taylor, Esq.

The Adjutant General, Colonel Macdonald, and Militia Staff, coupled with the name of Colonel Villiers. Cheers. Responded to by Colonel Villiers in an excellent speech, in which he paid a high compliment to Colonel McDougall, as an efficient and energetic officer.

Song by Captain Davis.

The 2d vice-chairman, Major Scoble, then gave

The Queen's Own and the 13th Battalion, coupled with the name of Captain Jackson, Captain of No. 11 Company of Queen's Own, in June 1866. Cheers. Responded to by Captain Jackson in an appropriate manner.

Alex. Kinnear, Esq., here gave "The Charge of the Six Hundred," in splendid style, and was loudly applauded.

The memory of the men who fell at Ridgeway. Drank in solemn silence.

Our Guests, coupled with the names of Captain Brown, of the Binbrook Company, and Alexander Taylor, Esq. Cheers. Responded to by both gentlemen in an excellent manner.

Song by Dr. McCargow.

Song by Major Scoble.

The Press, coupled with the name of Thomas Messenger, Esq. Responded to by Thomas Messenger, Esq., of the *Sachen*, and Dr. Harrison, of Selkirk.

The Ladies. Responded to by Captain McKinnon, No. 7 Co.

After which followed many volunteer toasts, until eleven o'clock, when the party separated, after a most pleasant evening.

The Drill Shed, which was opened on this occasion, is built on the Government plan, for a Company headquarters' shed, and is thirteen feet long by sixty-two feet in breadth. It is situated on a corner of a square block of land, with the Battalion store-rooms, Orderly room, Officers Mess room, and care-taker's apartments, most excellently furnished and filled up, in a long building at right angles with the shed, thus inclosing on two sides a level and commodious parade ground. The whole is nicely fenced in, and a fine flagstaff gives an appropriate finish to the most compact and best finished Battalion headquarters west of Toronto. Too much praise cannot be given to the contractors, who, under Colonel Davis' careful supervision, have completed the buildings for a comparatively small sum. It is not only a credit to the county generally, who are liberally disposed to the Volunteers, but to Lieutenant Colonel Davis especially, that these buildings should have been erected for the use of the Battalion. He has been most indefatigable not only in this, but in everything that could promote the efficiency and well being of the regiment under his command: and through his well directed and earnest efforts the 37th Battalion is approaching, in organization, drill and discipline, that position to which they and all Volunteers should aspire.

## FROM SAULT STE. MARIE.

An esteemed correspondent writes: The Sault Ste. Marie Infantry Co. was inspected on the 7th ultimo, by Lieut. Colonel Durie, Assistant Adjutant General. The Colonel expressed himself pleased with the men, and the good condition of their clothing, arms, etc. The gun detachments went through their drill (with the field pieces) to the Colonel's satisfaction. The Company has been served with the Snider rifle.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29th, 1867.

The Military Commanders of the Departments of the South have very generally met with much odium from a large portion of the people of the North, but upon what grounds it is not quite certain, few of the charges brought against them being tenable. That they have uniformly sought to carry out the instructions of Congress, is every day becoming more and more apparent, and President Johnson's reasons for removing them, one after another, becoming daily more and more inexplicable. Scarcely more than the semblance of military law exists there, as is clearly shown in the correspondence between General Thomas, commanding the Department of Cumberland, and the War Department relative to the Municipal elections in Nashville, Tennessee. General Thomas asked the War Department which party he should recognize and support, and what support he should give. His reply from General Grant was. Interfere with no party, but preserve order if called upon. Plain instructions could not be given. Yet, in spite of the efforts of Congress and the Authorities to produce something of order out of the chaos that the South was plunged into at the close of the war, disturbances of a serious nature are continually occurring between the whites and blacks. Not even the torrents of blood spilt during the war could wash away the life-long, deep seated prejudices of the two races. The proud, aristocratic Southerner, and the proud domineering Northerner, could but ill brook the idea of equality between the white and black races, even if the latter accepted the gift as such; but when the desire of the whites to render tardy justice to the blacks is but the signal for them to engage in lawlessness and offer insults and indignities to those who but lately called themselves their masters, it is quite natural that regret at what has been done, and a desire to remove the disturbing cause, should take the place of the former and more laudable desire. That is the case now. Many of the fiercest abolitionists are beginning to see and reluctantly admit that the blacks ought to be sent away, that they may acquire too much power; and that to allow them the full privileges of citizenship will be fraught with future danger to the Republic. Hence, the endeavors of the Military Commanders to preserve order and to repress the wild lawlessness and the domineering and insulting conduct of the negroes, meet with ready approbation from the people. Yet, it will be long before the troops can be withdrawn and the South re-admitted into the Union without fear of another outbreak, if, indeed, such can ever be done. The feelings engendered during the war exist still perhaps as intensely as ever, though such forcible expression is not given to them, unless it be in denunciations of England and desire for revenge upon that country for the

real or fancied wrongs suffered by the Americans during the war. Naturally this feeling causes some attention to be paid to affairs in Canada; and by far the most popular and prevalent idea is that Canada should belong to the United States, will ye nill ye. Of course, this is no new idea. It existed long ago; and the Monroe doctrine merely furnished its supporters an argument of their own making, on which to base, or rather by which to prop up, their absurd views. Nevertheless, that doctrine never had more adherents, or was more plainly and openly advocated than at present. Many of the more intelligent and thinking people, in view of the late Confederation of the Provinces, see that annexation is likely to be further than ever from accomplishment, if the British Dominions are allowed to consolidate and acquire strength, as they assuredly must do in a few years, and consequently say that now is the time to urge, and, if necessary, enforce annexation. Others again affect an indifference on the matter, and pretend that Canada is not worth having; while yet others seeing the inevitable quarrel with England that must issue, if any steps be taken by the United States openly to influence the Canadians, and not willing to acknowledge their fear of the consequences of such a quarrel, endeavour to salve their vanity by the reflection that Canada must eventually belong to the United States by the mere force of attraction; that, like a huge maelstrom, the States irresistibly draws every thing towards it: hence, spite of the efforts of England to retain Canada—which efforts the people here are too bigoted to see England does not make—Canada will naturally come into the Union, while for the present the enlightened subjects of the Republic are content to look on and smile at, and pity the people of Canada for their want of foresight.

Such a state of feeling as I have endeavored to describe, leads to but one conclusion. The United States is jealous of England having, even in name, any possessions on the American continent, and want the whole to themselves. People are not wanting who attribute to Seward a far seeing policy in obtaining possession of the Russian territory, so that whenever the time comes the United States may be able to surround the British Provinces, and so absorb them. We may, therefore, reasonably conclude that whenever a possible opportunity occurs, these opinions will assume tangible shape. The Americans think they could at any time invade Canada, and in much less time than they at first thought they could subdue the South, overrun and conquer the whole Dominion, and they may be only waiting a pretext for attempting such a course. This is no fancy of my own, or the wild ravings of a few fanatics here, but the calm deliberate opinion of a very large portion of the people; and such a movement would be decidedly popular. Of course we cannot suppose, that either the people or the Government of the United States would wilfully pick a quarrel with Canada or England, or would wantonly invade Canada for the sole purpose of

annexing it; but they would undoubtedly do so if a fair pretext could be offered, and the will to make such a pretext exists. Hence, it behoves the Canadians to continue their volunteer system with energy, so that in case of need they could at least keep their powerful neighbour at bay until substantial aid reached them from the Mother Country. That the struggle will take place, there can be but little doubt in the mind of any one who talks to, and hears the opinion of the people here. Such opinions do not often find expression either from the lips of public speakers or through the columns of the press, but are freely given utterance to in conversation, while at public meetings the lightest word reflecting upon England is met with enthusiasm, clearly indicating the tide of popular feeling. The knowledge of this should stir the Canadians to renewed efforts to acquire thorough efficiency in military matters, if they desire to retain their present connection with the Mother Country, or aspire in the future to be an independent Kingdom.

The *Journal of Commerce*, a by no means unimportant paper, lately said that England was anxious to settle the Alabama claims, but that the United States was more desirous for delay, as it would at some future time afford the needed pretext for the invasion of Canada. J. E.

#### VISIT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL TO HUNTINGDON.

As stated in our last, we were honored by a visit last week from the Adjutant General and Assistant Adjutant General of Canada. Those gentlemen arrived here from Montreal by way of Hemmingford, at about one o'clock on Wednesday, and after having partaken of some lunch at Mr. Barrett's, proceeded to examine the section of country and the different routes between this place and the Dundee Frontier. The roads were very much cut up owing to the recent heavy rains and the great amount of driving with loaded wagons which is done at present, and their drive was certainly a very muddy and disagreeable one. Having made a pretty thorough tour through the various roads on the Irish Ridge and over the Pine Plains, they arrived at Dundee village late in the evening, where they stopped some time to refresh themselves and horses. At a late hour they started for Huntingdon again, and got back here some time before daylight on the morning of Thursday. The invincible determination and indefatigable vigilance of the Assistant Adjutant General is nothing new to the people of this district, and we are glad to have had an opportunity of learning that he has a match in this respect in the Adjutant General himself. During the afternoon of Wednesday and the morning of Thursday, Colonel McEachern sent out orders in all directions to the officers and men of his battalion to turn out at eleven o'clock on Thursday forenoon for special drill and review, and at the hour appointed the officers and men of the 50th battalion, "Huntingdon Borderers," assembled in full muster on the parade ground, whence they marched, headed by the Huntingdon Band, to Mr. Schuyler's farm, where the review was to take place. Having arrived at the ground they were drawn up into line by order of the commanding officer and received the Adjutant General and Assistant Adjutant General, with the general salute. The battalion was then formed into open column right in front, and inspected, after which they were put through a variety of intricate battalion movements, by Colonel McEachern, with the execution of

which the Adjutant General expressed himself highly pleased. The battalion was then formed into square and addressed by Col. McDougall, as follows:

Colonel McEachern, Officers and Men of the Huntingdon Borderers: When I left Ottawa I did not know that I should have the great pleasure of reviewing the Huntingdon Battalion, or I should have brought my military uniform, in order that I might pay you the respect which is your due; and I beg that you will, therefore, all of you, excuse the omission. Knowing that you had been so recently inspected, it did not appear at all possible that it would be convenient for the officers and men that the battalion should again muster; and I take it as a high personal compliment to myself, that you should have turned out for an inspection at such very short notice, in such numbers. Everything that I have seen has been most satisfactory; and I highly congratulate Colonel McEachern on his having the command of such a body of men; and I may with truth congratulate the men of this battalion on having at their very head a commanding officer such as Colonel McEachern, and on his being assisted by such field officers and company officers as I see here to-day. But I must go further and congratulate the Volunteers of this district at large on their having at their head an officer in whom I have such entire confidence as Lieutenant Colonel Osborne Smith, who has, I am rejoiced to find, gained the confidence and esteem of all who serve under him (Cheers). One of the first secrets of success in all military operations is that perfect confidence should be felt by all Volunteers in those whose duty it is to command and direct them, and I leave this district with the pleasant assurance that such is the case here. Colonel Smith has shown me what were his plans for meeting the threatened invasion of those ragamuffins calling themselves Fenians last year; and I am happy to assure you that I entirely approve of them. Go home with the very comfortable conviction that the Province possesses at one of its principal front doors such men as the Huntingdon Volunteers to meet any attack. I believe firmly that to deal with any such attacks as I believe to be possible, the Huntingdon Battalion is amply sufficient. In the very improbable contingency of the Fenians returning as far as Huntingdon, in any numbers, and which you would not have force enough to repel, I promise you that you shall have such a support as will render the event a certainty in your favor. You are now armed with the best weapon in the world—a weapon that makes you equal to four times the number of enemies on an equal field, and supposing those enemies to be as good as yourselves in all respects. In the case under consideration I should consider that on equal ground and with equal weapons the Huntingdon Borderers would be equal to at least four times their number of Fenians; and if we take into account the superiority of your weapons, I think one Borderer to about sixteen Fenians would be a fair allowance. I hope you will all consider your rifles as a sacred charge, and that you will take care they do not suffer any injury in your hands from inattention. I have only to say in conclusion that I shall have the satisfaction when I return to Ottawa of telling the Governor General what I think of you. Colonel McDougall and Colonel Smith then retired, after which the battalion was formed into line and marched through the principal streets of the village, headed by the band, to the parade ground, where they broke off.—*Huntingdon Journal*.

## FOREIGN MILITARY ITEMS.

The New flag of the North German Bund—red, white, and Black—has been inaugurated in the Prussian navy with a salute of twenty-six guns and other solemnities.

Government has raised the reward from £100 to £300 for the apprehension of the Fenian murderers of the Bandsman McDonell in Bloomsbury.

Another Fenian outrage has taken place at Bloomsbury. A man suspected of being a spy was set upon by some Irishmen on Friday, and severely maltreated.

The white and blue uniform of the Austrian troops is about to be replaced by gray blouses and loose red trousers, with gray cap.

The total sum subscribed in France for the Pontifical Zouaves amounts to 1,125,000 francs, in 2,250 offerings of 500 francs each.

Sergeant Brett, killed in Manchester during the Fenian attack on the prison van, is claimed by an Irish paper as a native of that country. He entered a cavalry regiment from the King's County, according to this statement, and on his discharge joined the Manchester police.

**NEGLECTED GRAVES.**—The *New York Tribune* says that thousands of graves of Union soldiers interred in the cemeteries at Chattanooga, Stone River, and Knoxville are unmarked by name or date, and bear only the inscription "Unknown," as a perpetual rebuke to the remissness of hospital officials during the earlier years of the war.

The *New York Times* says, General Sheridan is under greater obligations to Andrew Johnson than any man in America. But for him, Sheridan would almost infallibly, this summer, have been sick or dead, in New Orleans, of yellow fever. Instead of that, he passed the hot season in the North, enjoying its invigorating breezes, feasted and lionized, overwhelmed with banquetings, junketings, and all sorts of processions and demonstrations.

**MAXIMILIAN'S TROOPS.**—The National Steamship Company's steamer *Helvetia*, which reached the Mersey on Saturday morning, had on board among her passengers ninety-four soldiers, in charge of an officer, who belonged to the army of the late Emperor Maximilian. The disbanded troops which came home from Vera Cruz, by way of New York, are all Frenchmen, and bear evidence of the severity of the Mexican climate and the campaign. Many of them wore the "regulation" cap, whilst the majority had the wide Mexican sombrero.

**DEPLORABLE RESULTS OF THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.**—Little by little the truth about the Mexican expedition is coming out at Paris, and it is lamentable. It is now stated that, at one time, the 2nd Regiment of Zouaves was four days without food, and had to eat grass, donkeys, and the old dog of the regiment. Out of 2,300 men composing it, when sent to Mexico, only 1,100 returned. Of a company of the 99th Regiment, left at Vera Cruz, all perished of yellow fever except 12 men; of a company of riflemen, all except three; and of fourteen Zouave, all except one.

**THE EFFECTS OF THE NEW MILITARY ARMS.**—An article in the *Moniteur* gives some interesting details of the effects of the new military arms. According to the writer, the improvements made in cannon and muskets, far from increasing the slaughter on the field of battle, have diminished it. He gives the subjoined figures:—At Austerlitz the French loss 14 per cent., of the effective engaged, the Russian 30 per cent., and the Austrian 44. At Wagram the French 13 per cent., and the Austrian 14. At Borodino the French 37 per cent., and the Russian 44. At Bautzen the French 13, and the Russians and Prussians 14 per cent. At Waterloo the French 36, and the Allies 31 per cent. At Magenta the French 7, and Austrians 8. At Solferino the French and Sardinians 20, and the Austrians 8 per cent. According to the report of the United States General Rosecranz, at the battle of Murfreesboro' it required 37 cannon shot and 155 musket balls to kill one man. In each soldier of the enemy killed there was an expenditure of 900 lbs. weight of iron. The mortality in armies is not due to the field of battle, but to disease, bivouacking on cold nights, halting in the midst of snow, marches under a burning sun—These are the real and terrible foes of the soldier.

**THE LONDON IRISH VOLUNTEERS AND SERGEANT GROVERS.**—On Saturday night the London Irish Rifle Volunteers mustered in full force in the quadrangle of Somerset House for their first march out since the summer recess. There was a very uncomfortable feeling on parade, and it was the subject of general conversation prior to the fall in, at the disgrace which had befallen the regiment by the supposed connection of one of their comrades with the murder of the unfortunate bandsman McDonnell, and his alleged connection with Fenianism. It appears, however, says the *Observer*, that Groves bears a very high character in the corps, is a kind and inoffensive young man, and that not one of his comrades believes him guilty either of the crime imputed to him or of Fenianism, and it is broadly stated that he had mentioned, and it could be proved, that he had only obtained copies of rules and other documents belonging to the Fenian brotherhood out of curiosity to see what they were like. How far this can be established remains to be seen. So strong is the feeling on the subject, it is stated that one company have had a meeting, and have agreed to an address of loyalty, which every one present signed: and it was understood a similar document was going to be sent round for the signatures of every member of the regiment.

**STRANGE OUTRAGE AT HARROW.**—The town of Harrow was thrown into a state of consternation at about two o'clock on Wednesday morning last by the discharge of fire arms and the bugle calling the Volunteers to arms. It appears that the sergeant major of the Harrow Rifle Corps when on his way to drill on Monday evening, fell in with a man who appeared very curious to know the number of rifles, &c., which were kept in the drill shed, a barn situated a short distance from the town. The sergeant having communicated this to his captain, and their apprehension of danger being considerably increased by the report of the pro-

sence in the neighborhood of a number of very suspicious-looking men, it was deemed advisable to place a guard over the barn for the night. Accordingly several riflemen were told off for this duty. Nothing, however, occurred during the night to cause any further alarm; but being on duty also the following night, about two o'clock they were alarmed by a loud report, and the simultaneous falling in of the doors of the barn. They immediately sounded the bugle and discharged their rifles. Messengers were at once despatched for the officers of the corps, and the whole town was immediately in arms, and rushing to the scene of action, expecting nothing less than to find a Fenian army invading their homes. Although it turned out to be rather less serious than that, still the affair assumed a very strange aspect. The doors had evidently been blown up by a train of gunpowder placed beneath them; but no clue whatever could be discovered as to the culprits. The general opinion is that it must have been done for a lark by some one connected with the corps. If such be the case, it is not only a very disgraceful lark, but such a piece of fun as might have proved anything but amusing to its perpetrators, considering that the Volunteers' rifles were loaded with ball cartridge, and several barrels of gunpowder were part of the stores in the shed. A council of inquiry was held by the officers of the corps, but the result is not yet reported. The excitement in the town has by no means subsided.—*Globe*.

**WHAT THE FENIANS WANT.**—A correspondent who signs himself "A Fenian," writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* as follows:—We want not concessions from the British Government; we want Ireland for the Irish, wholly and absolutely; and that we shall have. It is not our game to commit outrage, except in self-defence, and in retaliation for any indignities put upon any of our men by our enemy. But we watch, wait, arm, and prepare for the opportunity that will enable us to destroy the British empire effectually, and to avenge centuries of cruel oppression. If England chooses to precipitate matters by hounding on the masses of her ignorant lower classes against our people, then it will be war to the knife; let her look to her volunteers' depots, her magazines, her manufactures, her docks, her stores, and, above all, certain of her governing classes. Just take this simply as our position: We mean to fight, and, if necessary for the freedom of Ireland, destroy England. We wait our opportunity, and meanwhile will take care to avenge the slightest injustice done to any of our people by the English law, armed police, and infuriated masses notwithstanding.

**A NEW WAR INVENTION.**—A London paper says:—Scientific inventions are daily making war far more difficult. In the good old times, for instance, a besieger always felt certain that by taking ordinary precaution he could defy a garrison to prevent him from drawing the first parallel and opening trenches. The engineers marked out the ground, the working party plied pick and spade in silence, under the vigilant eyes of the sappers: not a light was visible, and smoking was forbidden. The garrison could not see, and the dawn disclosed the long dark lines behind which batteries could safely be constructed. But now invention has put an end to this easy mode of attack. Experiments at Catham have shown that an

electric light, backed by a powerful reflector, illuminates a wide space three hundred and fifty yards from the defences, disclosing every man, while the brilliant glare renders the fortress invulnerable. Consequently, guns, and even rifles, at that distance, could play on the assailant and drive them away. The device of the besieged, however, can be used by their opponents but if two electric lights be opposed to each other, then objects at the points where they are fixed become invisible, while right and left of the lights both parties are exposed to view. It is assumed that the advantages remain with the defenders, because they can, and their assailants cannot, protect the illumination. But the reasoning is not conclusive; since ordnance for breaching purposes is now effective at ranges far beyond the reach of the new apparatus. The invention will be useful in close attacks, especially against storming parties; but nothing except actual warfare can be an adequate test of its value. Night signals, by means of lights, are destined to be extensively used; and further experiments are highly desirable. The lesson taught us is that mechanical appliances only serve to raise the demand for strategical ability."

#### A SUGGESTION FOR THE EXTERMINATION OF FENIANISM.

The recent Fenian outrage at Manchester induces Lord Fermoy to offer some advice to the people of England. His Lordship observes: "There is but one cure for Fenianism, but one way of settling the question between the American sympathizers and the advocates of British domination, and that is by marshalling the loyal people of all classes and orders in Ireland, and showing the world what is patent to every man who really knows Ireland and the Irish, that, taking Ireland from north to south, from east to west, an overwhelming mass, preponderating, if not in numbers, certainly in effective strength for all peace preserving purposes, and, if necessary for war, are to be found on the side of law and order as well as British connection. Let this be done. Let the loyal Irish be called upon to defend Ireland from rowdy invaders, as well as from native communists, and depend upon it, such a display of well-disposed citizens will be made as will put an end to all Fenian speculators on both sides of the Atlantic. I have as good reason to know the South of Ireland, at any rate, as any other man; and I maintain that in it any government fairly disposed to trust the people, and try a fall with Fenianism in its own boasted stronghold, will find a sufficient number of well-disposed Roman Catholics and Protestants to combine together, if they are only treated with confidence and duly aided by the Government, to put down in one week any Fenian outbreak. After that has taken place, should such take place, or at any rate after the peace of the country has been secured in the only way in which in my opinion the peace in any country ought to be attended, viz., by native loyalty, energy and pluck—will be the time for the statesman to intervene and remedy the many grievances which all admit more or less to exist. But to attempt to propose remedies while revolution is openly advocated and tried, would be simply suicidal on the part of those who wish to see the framework of society preserved. The simple way to make Fenianism collapse on both

sides of the Atlantic, is to show the world that Ireland contains men enough within her shores honestly disposed to preserve connection, and to take their chance with the people of England, so lately enfranchised, of obtaining in a constitutional way all necessary reforms. For myself, I have not a doubt that such a number of people so disposed does exist; and I now say through you to the people of England: Give us leave to help ourselves, and trust to an all-wise Providence, and to us as his instruments, for the result."

#### CANADIAN MILITARY NEWS.

**CANADIAN RECRUITS FOR THE POOR.**—The *Courier de St. Hyacinthe* says that recruits for the Papal Zouaves are being enrolled throughout Lower Canada.

General Grant was in New York on the 29th October on his return from West Point where he had been to place his son in that Institution for his military education.

The 69th Regt. New York Infantry, which reaped well deserved laurels during the war is rapidly going down, only 250 men, including officers and band, turning out for review a few days ago.

**RIFLE MATCH.**—The members of Captain Campbell's company 50th Battalion met Wednesday, according to previous notice, for target practice, and to compete for the splendid Silver Cup, which the Captain had presented to the company to be awarded to the best marksman. The match came off on the farm of Mr. John Dunsmore, and was a most interesting affair, all the members of the company being present and taking part in the tournament. The cup was awarded to Mr. James Dalzell, one of the Sergeants of the company.

**OUR MILITARY BAND.**—Sergt. Vale returned from Nordheimer's Tuesday night, with the complement of new instruments for the 30th Battalion Band. They have now the brass instruments, drums, cymbals and triangles complete, and more than a full quota of volunteers have already been received. The twelve old members of the Band have just been measured for their uniform—which is similar to that of the rank and file, except with different facings and cross braid mountings on the breast. Mr. Jones, late master tailor of the 17th Regiment, and now a resident of Guelph, has been employed to do the work. The new members of the Band will be measured as soon as the cloth arrives. The regular practice has been attended with unlooked for success, and the Band can play eight or nine tunes with great precision.

**VISIT OF A 69TH VETERAN TO HIS FORMER REGIMENT.**—The *Courier* says that Colonel Cotter, of Dunnville, paid a visit to Brantford on Monday last, for the purpose of seeing the 68th Regiment, with which he had been associated as an officer for a number of years, having joined the regiment in 1803, and was present in the engagements of Quatrebras and at the battle of Waterloo, where British intrepidity was the means of settling the affairs of Europe for some time. At the battle of Waterloo, Colonel Cotter was then a Captain in 69th, but left the regiment a few years thereafter, since which, until last Monday, he had never seen his old regiment.

**ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF CHATEAUGUAY.**—Saturday the 26th Oct. was the 55th anniversary of the battle of Chateauguay, an event memorable in Canadian history as resulting in the defeat of an invading army of seven thousand Americans by a mere handful of hardy Canadian militiamen; under the gallant De Salaberry. But few of the veterans, who so nobly proved their loyalty to the Crown of England and to their native Canada, survive now to commemorate the occasion of their triumph. A few old men, however, wearing the Chateauguay medal, issued by the British Government (in grateful recognition of their services) can still be found scattered through the country parishes, reviving in their persons the memory of the greatest victory ever yet achieved by Canadian arms.

**THE 25TH BATTALION.**—We are happy to observe that Captain G. P. Lockwood, late of the 16th Regiment, and formerly Adjutant of the London Military School, has been gazetted Major of the 25th Battalion. This is an appointment which will give general satisfaction, being "the right man in the right place," as from his long experience in military matters and thorough knowledge of his profession, he will be well qualified to play an important part should his services ever be required by the country of his adoption. We congratulate the 25th Battalion on having a gentleman like Capt. Lockwood appointed as their Major.—*Free Press.*

The ball to Colonel Farrington and the officers of the 29th Regiment, was, in every respect, a brilliant success. The hall was well lighted and tastefully decorated with flags, and at the foot of it, stretching between the large windows, were the words "Welcome 29th" in gas jets. The floor was waxed and chalked, and the band which occupied the alcove at the side, furnished admirable music. The supper was laid on the stage, and was concealed by a row of evergreens along the front of the proscenium. The company was a most brilliant one, the red uniforms of the officers with the rich dresses of the ladies, giving an appearance of quietude, such as has not been witnessed in Hamilton for some years. Besides the officers of the regiment, we noticed among the guests General Stisted, C.B., Commander of the Forces and Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, the Honorable John Sandfield Macdonald, F. Cumberland, Esq., and a number of prominent citizens from Toronto, St. Catharines, and other places. Dancing was kept up until an early hour this morning, nothing occurring to mar for a moment the pleasure of the occasion. We congratulate the committee upon the perfection of their arrangements, and the success which has attended their effort to bid a hearty welcome to the brave men who have recently come among us.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

**DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF TORONTO.**—Bishop Strachan of Toronto, expired at the Episcopal residence in this city, on Friday morning, the 1st November, in the 89th year of his age. The Toronto papers appear in mourning and devote several columns to an obituary of deceased. He was renowned during his long and eventful life, not only as a brilliant ornament of his own church, but as vigorous and uncompromising politician of the Conservative school.

## RIFLE MATCHES.

**TARGET PRACTICE.**—A squad of Capt Ryan's company met for target practice with the new breech-loaders on Saturday last. It will be seen by the score below that the shooting was very good—quite equal, on an average, to the great Ottawa tournament reported in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW last week. There were only two or three of the best shots in the company out. On next Saturday the company practice again. The following is the score :

	200 yds.	300 yds.
Major Mabee.....	22430	20023—18
Capt. Ryan.....	32432	22020—20
Ensign Newkirk.....	03322	00003—13
Serg't. Baker.....	32334	20202—21
Corp'l Price.....	00432	22000—13
Private Harris.....	23430	00000—12
Private Kitchen.....	02422	03030—16
Private McCall.....	02020	02320—11
Private Nash.....	43233	43244—32
Private Waterhouse....	22320	20000—11

—*Norfolk Reformer.*

**RIFLE MATCH.**—The annual match of the "First Canada Rifle Club," Owen Sound, took place at the iron target, on Tuesday last. The shooting shows a decided improvement over that of last year.

**FIRST MATCH.**—Ranges—100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 yards.

First Prize, a Silver Medal, for Breech loaders only. The medal was awarded to George Price, as having scored the highest number in the winning squad.

**SECOND MATCH.**—Ranges—300, 400, 500 yards—five shots at each range. Open to any rifle with open sights.

1st prize—Revolver value \$15; 2nd prize, a Purse of \$5. Geo. Price 1st; John McLean 2nd.—*Owen Sound Advertiser.*

## RIFLE TOURNAMENT.

The annual Rifle tournament of the Kent or 24th Battalion of Volunteers, was commenced at the Chatham Range, on Monday the 28th ultimo. All the companies of the Battalion were represented except No. 8 (Zone Co.), the number of men from each company being limited to five in each match. The weather so far has proved most favorable, being calm and dry, although the haze peculiar to this season of the year interferes somewhat with the sight towards the afternoon.

There are in all five matches open for competition, but, on account of the numerous entries, the first was not concluded till the forenoon of the second day, and the result will be found below. The second match is going on as we write, and will appear in Friday's issue.

The Snider Enfields give the greatest satisfaction to the Volunteers: indeed, their praise is in the mouth of everybody. It will be seen that the shooting, especially at the longest range has been first class, and that with little or no practice. When they become more accustomed to this admirable weapon, it will be found that the men of the 24th Battalion are second to none in the Province.

**FIRST MATCH.**—Open to all Volunteers of the 24th or "County of Kent Volunteer Bat-

talion," long or short Snider rifles; 200, 300 and 400 yards, 5 shots at each range. Entrance fee 25 cents, and entries from each company limited to 5 men.

First prize, L. Corp. Jas. Miffin,	49	points.
Second prize, Pr. Daniel Fields,	47	"
Third prize, Corp. Israel Fields,	44	"
Fourth prize, Capt. Stephenson,	44	"
Fifth prize, Sergt. Alex. Parr,	43	"

Messrs. Stephenson and Fields tied for the third prize, but Mr. Stephenson waived his right to it in favor of Mr. Fields, and accepted the fourth prize for himself.—*Chatham Planet.*

**THE RIFLE MATCH YESTERDAY.**—The match between Her Majesty's 29th Regiment and the Independent Infantry was proceeded with yesterday, notwithstanding the gale which prevailed during the whole of the afternoon. The weight of the gale was such as to give the best marksmen great trouble in keeping on the target, especially at 600 yards. We have seldom seen a day on which it was more difficult to make a good score, and those who succeeded in making a fair average yesterday are entitled to great credit for their steadiness and judgment. We subjoin the scores, from which it will be seen that the match resulted in a victory for the Independent Infantry by 34 points.

## 29TH REGIMENT.

	200yds.	400yds.	600yds	T'l.
Capt. Phipps,	12	17	5	34
Lieut. Carrington,	13	11	4	28
Col. Sergt. Fountain,	11	17	6	34
Sergt. Cole,	10	9	8	27
" Wm. Houghton,	12	14	0	26
" W. White,	10	13	0	23
" O. Donnell,	9	9	0	18
Corpl. G. Houghton,	12	8	0	20
Privt. Wilkinson,	12	17	7	36
" Farrell,	11	8	6	25
" Kane,	6	10	0	16

287

## INDEPENDENT INFANTRY.

Lieut. Smart,	11	16	0	27
Ensign Adam,	8	12	8	28
Sergt. Omand,	10	9	11	30
" Mitchell,	10	11	3	24
Privt. Farmer,	10	18	6	34
" Murison,	10	10	13	33
" Mason,	10	14	9	33
" Nicholson,	11	12	8	31
" Freeborn,	9	13	8	30
" Mundie,	12	14	0	26
" Scott,	11	14	0	25

321

The challenge came from the Independent Infantry, the arrangements for the match being made between Capt. Mackelcan, of No. 2 Company and Lieut. Carrington, Inspector of Musketry 29th Regiment.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

**HIGHLAND RIFLE COMPANY.**—The annual fall rifle match of the Highland Rifle Company, Queen's Own, took place on the Garrison Common on the 4th inst., at which a number of valuable prizes were competed for. The weather was unfavorable, yet the shooting was excellent. The following are the names of the winners: 1st prize, 'Moulbour cup,' value \$25, Private W. Christie. 2nd prize, silver ice pitcher, \$20, Capt. Ramsay. 3rd prize, fire extinguisher, \$20, Private James Muir. 4th prize, silver goblet, \$15, Lieut. D. Gibson. 5th prize, silver cup, \$12, Private J. Youngton. 6th prize, silver cup, \$10, Ensign Scott. 7th prize, silver

goblet, \$8, Private P. Kemp. 8th prize, silver cup, \$5, Cor. J. Wright. Second class (those who never won a prize. 1st prize \$4, Private Youngton. 2nd prize \$3, Sergt. Sas. McDonald. 3rd prize, \$2, Corporal L. Gorris. 4th prize \$2, Corporal W. Wright. 5th prize, \$1.50, Coporal J. Marshall. 6th prize, \$1, Private P. Forbes.—*Toronto Telegraph.*

## PRESENTATION.

The Metcalfe Infantry Coompany, under command of Capt. Morgan, was, on Friday, the 25th inst., inspected by the Brigade Major, Col. Jackson. At the close of the inspection and in the presence of Col. Jackson and a number of other gentlemen, Capt. Morgan, in behalf of of the Company, presented a beautiful sword, accompanied with the following address, to Ensign John Nesbit, as an acknowledgement of his services as Instructor of the Company for the last year:

*To Ensign John Nesbit:*

SIR,—The acknowledgement of merit and the just appreciation of eminent service have claims upon our gratitude, which no generous heart will deny. Of such a nature have your services been with us. Your untiring industry, zeal and enterprize, your agreeable and gentlemanly conduct, duly seasoned with that military rigour so essential to proper discipline, have so engaged the attention and enlisted the affections of this Company, that we feel it to be a duty no less than a privilege to present you with some small token of our regard for you, both as a military instructor and as a gentleman, in every way possessed of those attractive qualifications so characteristic of British Military Officers.

You will therefore please accept this sword as a small token of our esteem for you and of the eminent services of the last twelve months. Nor must you neglect to regard its intrinsic value in just the inverse ratio of the respect that donated the gift.

(Signed, in behalf of the Company—)

IRA MORGAN,

Capt. Metcalf In. Co.

Metcalf, Osgoode,  
October 25th, 1867.

To which Ensign Nesbit made the following reply:

*Capt. Morgan, Officers, Non-Com. Officers and Men of the Metcalfe Infantry Co.:*

Words of mine cannot express the gratitude I feel in receiving from you such a valuable present, accompanied, as it is, by such a flattering address. And I assure you that nothing could give me more pleasure than to know that the humble services which I have performed in connection with the instruction of this Company has been such as to induce you to feel that I at least have done my duty. For I believe it is my duty to assist in every way possible in defending the privileges we enjoy in our beloved Canada; and I only hope that the energy and zeal which has prompted you to prepare for the defence of your country will still actuate you to proceed till you come to that state of proficiency which is necessary to stamp you as good British soldiers.

Again I must thank you for this beautiful sword; and I assure you it will ever be held by me in grateful remembrance. And should I have to unsheath it—which God forbid—in defence of the flag of our country, it never will be sheathed in dishonor.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

CANADA



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 8th November, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA

No. 1.

The Officers of the Force are hereby notified that Snider Enfield Ball Ammunition, extra for practice, may be obtained from the Militia Department by purchase in the usual way. The price per 1000 rounds is \$17.70, and not less than a box containing 500 rounds will be sold.

No. 2.

The services of Provincial Storekeeper Wm. Manton, at Kingston, are hereby dispensed with.

*2nd Battalion "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto.*  
Acting Ensign F. W. Otter, M. S., is now confirmed in his rank temporarily from the 13th Sept., 1867.

*6th Battalion "Hochelaga Light Infantry."*  
To be Lieut.:  
Ensign George Stanway, vice Gardner, promoted.

*19th Lincoln Battalion of Infantry.*  
No. 6 Company, Grimsby.

To be Ensign, temporary:  
Sergt. Edgar Woolverton, M. S., vice H. E. Nelles, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

*23rd "Essex" Battalion of Infantry.*  
No. 1 Company "Garrison Battery," Windsor.  
To be Captain, acting till further orders:  
1st Lieutenant Huskisson C. Wynn, vice Worthington, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be 1st Lieutenant, temporary:  
2nd Lieut. Charles R. Horne, M. S., vice Wynn, promoted.

To be 2d Lieutenant, temporary:  
Frederick Lucas Foster, Gentleman, M.S., vice Horne, promoted.

*35th Battalion "The Simcoe Foresters."*  
This Battalion is hereby permitted to adopt as its Regimental motto the words "Spectemur Agendo."

No. 1 Company, Barrie.

To be Lieutenant:  
Ensign Henry Wisden, vice T. C. Sidworth, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
George Woodward, Gentleman, vice Wisden, promoted.

*38th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry.*  
This Battalion is hereby permitted to adopt as its Regimental motto, the words "Pro ari- et focis."

*39th "Norfolk" Battalion of Rifles.*  
No. 5 Company, Waterford.

To be Ensign, temporary:  
George P. Pichayer, Gentleman, M. S., vice Slaght, resigned.

*40th "Northumberland" Battalion of Infantry.*  
No. 4 Company, Brighton.

The resignation of Ensign C. M. Lawson, is hereby accepted.

*Ottawa Provisional Battalion.*

To the Quarter Muster:  
Robert Lang, Gentleman, vice Tallon, left the limits.

*Onemec Infantry Company.*

The resignation of Ensign Jno. Disbrow is hereby accepted.

BREVET.

To be Majors:  
Captain Thomas Ross, Ottawa Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery, and Captain Charles Quimet, St. Therese Rifle Company.

No. 3. SERVICE MILITIA.

The following Candidates for Commissions in the Service Militia have received Certificates from the Commandants of the Schools of Military Instruction:

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions	Names.
Compton	William P. Anderson, Gent.
Quebec	J. B. Morissette, do
do	Odiion Rheume, do

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES

Brome	Francis H. Perkins, Gent'n
Chambly	C. Alex. Bigonesse, do
do	Joseph T. A. Pare, do
Citecontimi	Edward Lemieux, do
do	Louis Quellet, do
Hochelaga	Hyacinthe M. Dostaler, do
do	Thomas Boyes, do
Levis	Jules Guillot, do
do	Emile Jobin, do
Lotbiniere	Geore Pare, do
Northumberland (P. Ontario)	Hugh O'Neil, do
Quebec	Hugh D. MacKay, do
do	Samuel J. Heigh, do
do	Joseph A. Guenet, do
do	Louis N. Z. Levasseur, do
do	Thomas McMullen, do
do	Aurez Evanturel, do
do	Honore Juncau, do
do	Jean Bto, Gosselin, do

do	Theophile Morency,	do
do	Tomisonata... Alexis Dumas,	do
do	William Irvine,	do

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Frontenac	Patrick Moir, Gentleman
Welland	John M. Goodwillie, do
SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.	
Brant	Alfred James Read, do
do	Thomas Swan, do
Durham	Walter B. Gillett, do
do	Hugh William Watson, do
Frontenac	Ens. William King,
do	William D. Antrobus, Gent.
do	Ens. Andrew McNico,
do	Captain Elijah Joyner,
Haldimand	Andrew Williamson, Gent.
Halton	William Panton, do
Hastings	Elijah Horton, do
Lanark	Adam R. G. Peden, do
do	Isaac Crum, do
do	Robert Wm. Bell, do
do	George Kerr, Jr. do
Lennox and Ad-	
dington	Nathan F. Perry, do
do	Ens. Cornelius Knight,
do	Edwin Abrahams, Gent.
Lincoln	Albert V. Palmer, do
Norfolk	Walter Matheson, do
Ontario	William W. Flint, do
Prescott and	

Russell	William C. O'Brian, do
do	Edward F. Dartnell, do
Wentworth	Hercules Wilson, do
do	Edward W. McClann, do
York	S. Napier Robinson, do
do	Allan Anderson, do
do	Charles Hy. Grantham do
do	John Scadding, do
do	James W. H. Wood, do
do	George K. Atkinson, do
do	Henry Browne, do
do	Thomas Smith, do
do	William H. Atkinson, do
do	Ralph C. Nicholson, do
do	Henry O. Jones, do
do	John S. Ewart, do
do	Thomas Wm. Bredin, do
do	James B. Baxter do
do	William Braithwaite, do
do	Henry A. Biscoe do
do	Fredrick W. Monro, do

*Erratum.*—In General Order No. 4, dated 11th October last, Service Militia, Province of Ontario, for "Samuel G. Wood, Gentleman," read "Captain Samuel G. Wood."

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

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

Canada.



### THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!

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

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

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



## The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1867.

### THE BANK OF MONTREAL AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

A not very sapient or well informed individual writes to the Editor of the *Montreal Herald*, a letter, which we will do him the compliment of reproducing; reviving a subject which, for the credit of the Bank of Montreal, would better have been left in oblivion. That institution has not gained much honor by its late action in reference to the Commercial Bank failure, and the same spirit which dictated the order forbidding its *employees* to serve in the ranks of the Volunteers is well manifested in late events; and this possibly "inspired" and probably self appointed champion of the Bank of Montreal would better have shown more wisdom had he taken care to post himself before he rushed into print. The letter is as follows:  
*To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.*

MONTREAL, 1st Nov., 1867.

Sir, The "Volunteer Review" of Sept. 23d has just been handed me by a friend,

who drew my attention to an article, in which are various charges against the Bank of Montreal, amounting to an accusation of using its power to deter its "employees" from joining the volunteer force in this Province.

I deeply regret that the article now in question should have appeared, as I fear that its want of courteousness and candour may go far to destroy the usefulness of the "Review."

I shall not advert to the reprehensible terms in which the article is couched, and which must be deplored by every man interested in the publication, but deal simply with the facts, as they are within my knowledge, when holding a post in the Bank in this city.

The first charge is, that "the Bank issued its order forbidding the employees to join any Volunteer Company." Now the truth is, that the Manager in this city went himself to the employees in the Bank at the first alarm and encouraged them to enroll themselves in the volunteer force, and indicated to those who were already members that they were at liberty to join their respective companies. The next charge is, "that the Institution grudged the volunteer the few hours taken from work," etc. This charge is a direct perversion of the truth. I have now served in the volunteer force eight years and have scarcely ever been absent from drill or from the frequent parades that were ordered in the middle of the day, and although holding a responsible post in the Bank, have never met with the slightest difficulty in obtaining leave or perceived that it was grudgingly extended—more than that, at one time five employees were absent together from the city on duty as Volunteers, and one with the full approval of the Bank was four months on the frontier. The third charge is that "one great banking institution" was guilty of "selfish parsimony." In what way? Was it "selfish parsimony" to pay those five young men their salaries, while they were on duty on the frontier in the Volunteers? Was it "selfish parsimony" to contribute liberally in aid of the efforts made to afford necessaries and comforts for the Volunteers when they were called out? or was it "selfish parsimony" to engage and pay a drill Sergeant to instruct the officers of the Bank? It is peculiarly wrong that such charges should be made against a body of men, like "the Directors of the Bank of Montreal," one of whom has gallantly served his country in arms, and all of whom will yield in patriotism to none in the Province, and to make such charges as far as I know without an atom of foundation. I have made enquires at the Bank and find that since I left that institution there has been no change whatever in its policy with regard to Volunteers.

Yours, etc.,

FRANK BOND.

The article at which Mr. "FRANK BOND" has taken umbrage merely contains reference to facts which are too well known throughout the Province to require repetition. Our authority for the statements which we made was received direct from *employees* of the Bank, and we had sufficient faith in the words of those gentlemen whereon to base the charges we preferred. If Mr. "Frank Bond's" memory can go back as far as the earlier portion of the month of April last, he may remember how severely the Press of Western Canada commented upon the action of the Bank of Montreal in relation to Volunteering. If the Directors of that

institution have since discovered their error and are making amends for their past contemptible conduct, we are satisfied; and if this has in any manner been brought about by the well-deserved strictures of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, we are glad; and will accept the fact as a proof that our "usefulness" after all is not likely to be destroyed.

It must be borne in mind that it was not at the time of the excitement consequent upon the Fenian Raid of June, 1866, that the order to which we have reference was given, but long after; and we had occasion at the time to advert to the matter in a way which we deemed the peculiar circumstances of the case warranted. If the Bank of Montreal did then all that its champion represents, it did no more than its duty, and not one whit more than the other Banks did at the same time. But it was by its action *subsequently* that it earned and received the chastisement of the Press. The *Woodstock* (Ont.) *Times*, which we quoted before, in its issue of the 11th of April, 1867, said:—"The Bank of Montreal, enjoying as it does, the patronage of the country, and no small share of its treasure, should not be found the first to set up a barrier against the most popular and least expensive mode of defence." It seems very odd that the truth of these allegations should never have been publicly questioned by any one *in authority in the Bank*, but be left for some officious outsider, at this late hour, to contradict.

"Frank Bond" accuses us of a "want of candour and courteousness" in our strictures upon the Bank; really we cannot see where there is a lacking of either; we stated a fact which had come to our knowledge, and that fact was of such a nature as to demand the severest reprehension, and to treat with courtesy persons who could so far forget the duty they owe to the country and place themselves in so mean and unpatriotic a position would be to show them an attention which they did not deserve. It has been well said that corporations have no souls, and the Bank of Montreal is only another illustration of the truth of the maxim. An institution which is fattening upon the country and enjoying advantages of which it has shewn itself unworthy, deserves but scant courtesy from the Volunteers or from us. This correspondent fears that the "usefulness of the REVIEW" will be destroyed by our comments upon the conduct of the Bank of Montreal. This is certainly amusing, and goes to show a not very clear idea of the deductions of logic on his part. It is by the course we have pursued since the beginning of our connection with the Volunteer force which has made our "usefulness" great within the sphere of our influence. And it was by fearlessly advocating the cause of the Volunteers against all who, like the parties whom "Frank Bond" defends, attack their rights and privileges, that we have gained the confidence and support of those in whose interest the REVIEW is published.

## THE NEW MILITIA BILL.

As the present session of the Dominion Parliament will last only thirty days, it is not intended by the Minister of Militia to introduce this measure until the next meeting of the House, in February of the new year. It is contemplated by this Bill to place the whole Militia force of the Dominion upon one footing, doing away with all the differences at present existing, as to organization, etc., in the various Provinces, as well as to incorporate the Volunteer Force into the new Militia system, preserving, however, its Volunteer distinction, but governed, as nearly as possible, by the same rules and regulations as apply to the regular Militia. The Military School system will be continued and improved; and all officers, who have not already done so, will have to qualify and obtain certificates to retain their rank. It is intended by the new law to equalize the burthen of national defence upon all classes of the people, and not leave—as under the old arrangement—the whole weight of the service upon willing shoulders, and to make military training the duty of every able-bodied man of given age. We are well aware that although these regulations are thus stringent, there is patriotism sufficient in our people to render a resort to the draft, for the purpose of filling the ranks of the Militia, altogether unnecessary. But, at the same time, it is only just that the Government should have the power to compel all classes to come forward in defence of the country. In these "piping times of peace," it is difficult for people engaged in the daily avocations of life to understand the necessity of—as a correspondent has well expressed it—"strutting in the garb of war; but it is one of the first duties required of us, that we should train ourselves for all possible contingencies. Those, who, after enrolment, are too careless or unpatriotic (and we know well that such are few in our country) to personally give that service which the State has a right to ask from every citizen, will be compelled to drill themselves or provide substitutes; while those who escape the first enrolment will, very justly, have to pay the tax from which such as drill or find substitutes, will be exempt. The first draft for the Service Militia will be probably for 100,000 men, who will be required to drill during a portion of each year (say twenty-five days)—supposing Parliament should vote the necessary funds—for the space of three years consecutively. Failing the training of the whole of the rank and file, power will be reserved, we believe, to train all the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Force, each year, by assembling them in camp for a certain number of days. After the elapse of the third year, the second enrolment will be made; and when this, in its turn, will have completed the required service, the third will follow. By thus means

the whole population of the country will, in a few years, be educated to a knowledge of those duties which may be required of them should the unfortunate necessity for active service ever arise. The minor details, such as regards the time and place for drilling, and the interior economy of companies and battalions, are all provided for in the new law, which has had the most careful attention bestowed upon it in its preparation, by Colonel MacDougall, whose practical knowledge and extensive experience well fit him for the task of framing a measure which will reconcile or remove the present incongruities in the system and distribute the burthen of defence alike upon all.

## THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

The English papers recently contained the announcement that Mr. Thornton, lately British Minister to the Court of Brazil, was appointed to succeed the late Sir Frederick Bruce as British Minister at Washington. This, although extensively copied and commented upon by the press, needs confirmation, for, as yet, there is no ratification of the appointment. Mr. Thornton is admitted by all to be a man of rare ability in his peculiar walk; but it is thought that a plain Mr. Thornton is not sufficiently aristocratic for our Republican neighbors, who, it is well known, delight in high sounding titles and show a deference to high birth and titles oddly at variance with their professions of simple republicanism and democracy. Mr. Thornton is a gentleman of extensive experience, and, in the missions with which he has been heretofore entrusted, he has shown great tact and ability, especially in arranging the difficulty between Great Britain and Brazil, which had almost come to an open rupture, and which would, no doubt, have been productive of very unpleasant consequences were it not for his capacity and wise efforts in bringing about a solution. The present dispute with the United States on the vexed question of the *Alabama claims*, requires the selection of a man to fill the vacant office, who possesses great knowledge and ability, and who can carry with him much of the prestige of the nation he represents. The subject of these claims is one requiring much delicacy in its arrangement; and the interest of both countries demand a speedy solution of the difficulty: therefore, we hope the Government will not be slow in filling the appointment, as a step most likely to bring about this much desired end. Lord Stanley has shown great good temper and forbearance in this dispute, having agreed to submit all things really at issue to arbitration as desired by the American Secretary of State: so that the responsibility of the matter rests entirely with the latter. It is sufficiently apparent, however, that the United States Government seems in no great hurry to come to an adjustment, and keeps these claims

in abeyance for some ulterior object. By appointing speedily a successor to the late Sir Frederick Bruce, the Home Government will show their desire to conclude this affair, and we will rejoice when this is consummated. Whether it be Mr. Thornton or not, is a matter of small moment, so that the person chosen possesses the requisite talents to fill the mission. If our American friend, prefer a gentleman with a handle to his name, they can call Mr. Thornton by his foreign title, which is euphonious enough to please the most fastidious republican ears.

## THE ITALIAN DIFFICULTY.

The late news from Italy is such as to rouse serious apprehensions that the adroit fencing of astute diplomats may suddenly be brought "from quills quick and paper bullets of the brain," to needle guns and rifled cannon. Since the great campaign which ended so disastrously for Austria and which made that dream of many centuries an actual reality—the liberty and unification of Italy. The Napoleonic idea of consolidation of nationalities found some very apt and able demonstrators in such men as Cavour and Bismark, and with such men as Garibaldi to direct the enthusiasm of a people awakening to a sense of their greatness, is likely to make startling changes in the maps of the old world.

A storm has long been gathering on the political horizon, and the action of Garibaldi has only precipitated the complications which have been long increasing. The peace and security of Europe demand a speedy settlement of the Roman Question, and if it is left to be decided, as it should be, by the popular vote of the Romans themselves, there is little doubt but the States of the Church will soon become part of United Italy. The spiritual and historic grandeur which surrounds the See of St. Peter is unparalleled on earth, and to behold this power, for long the most gigantic, tottering to destruction is a sight at which the world may well gaze with awe. It is not to be supposed for one instant that the millions of Catholics all over the world will calmly look on while the temporal power is being wrested from the hands of the Pontiff; or that the patrimony of the Church will be quietly absorbed into the dominions of Victor Emanuel. The famous September convention was a clumsy affair and satisfied none of the parties engaged in it, and the advance of the Garibaldians supplied a pretext for which both French and Italian rulers were anxiously waiting. If there is, as is rumored, a secret understanding between the Emperors of France and Austria, we may rest satisfied that the scheme of a joint protectorate of Rome by the Catholic powers will for a time be established; but even this is only preparing the way to further complications, and we cannot see that the Pope would be any better protected by French, Austrian or Spanish bayonets than by Italian. There is

in fact, but one way to settle this difficulty, and that is by allowing the people to decide for themselves. The question of the existence of the temporal power concerns them—their welfare and happiness, and they should be allowed to decide for themselves. Should there be no solution obtained of this much needed question, we greatly fear that it will lead to one of the most terrible and bloody wars of which we have any record. The jealousy existing between the two great rival military powers in Europe—France and Prussia—may at any moment be fanned into a blaze of open war, and it is impossible to foresee what may be the end. We do not believe that the possession of the city of Rome and a few miles of territory surrounding it, can have any effect upon the head of the Church, or that the loss of this territory would in any way embarrass His Holiness as acknowledged head of the Catholic Church. After the suppression of this Garibaldian revolt, a conference of the Catholic powers will very likely be held, which will probably set at rest forever the question of the temporal power and make the independence of the Pope compatible with the unification of Italy and the advancement of the age.

#### THE NORTHWEST.

The following from the *Nor'wester* of Oct. 5th, is well deserving of careful consideration by the people of the new Dominion; and we hope ere long to see this flourishing settlement incorporated into our new nationality. It is too bad that the Hudson's Bay Company should be allowed to retain its powers and privileges to the detriment of the best interests of the country. Determined action should at once be taken to settle this matter, for it is quite possible that it may be left unregarded too long; and it is of the greatest importance that all these outlying portions of our country should be brought into a closer and more effective union:

**THE NORTHWEST BEGGING FOR A GOVERNMENT.**  
—Any careful or profound consideration of the present relations of this settlement will bring one squarely to the following state of facts, that, notwithstanding the several earnest petitions presented the Home Government long since, yet our Twelve Thousand people still go begging for a government; that the Hudson's Bay Company, whose claims many, for years, have pronounced spurious, still retain their old possessions and prerogatives practically intact; that the Home Government is quite willing to concede our susceptibility for future greatness, yet is not blind to the fact that we at present would be no unimportant element of its wealth and greatness, and consequently make haste slowly towards assuming a new colonial responsibility.

The new Dominion regard us, if obtained as a gratuity, as quite a respectable appendage to their new confederation kite, and yet are not willing to risk their fingers far into the monopoly's coals after this territorial chestnut. Thus we may put the Home Government down as passively acquiescent, the Dominion, as anxious but circumspect, and the H. B. C. as in *statu quo*. This,

clearly, is the state of affairs abroad and the attitude of those interests from which we have expected so much.

Now, will some more enlightened source than that heretofore attainable, point out what we have done for ourselves? Does not this surfeit of abject begging for favors from abroad defeat the very end in view? Have we no element of independent action? Is there no praiseworthy spirit inherent in us that shall develop our physical and political resources, so that we may be sought after rather than be eternally and ineffectually seeking? There is great danger in ever turning one's eyes outward looking after and expecting some undefined assistance, rather than manfully going to work ourselves and by an indomitable spirit of enterprise and independence, earning a position that would procure us active assistance.

A calm, intelligent organization, not with the intent to usurp any powers but what are inherent and recognized, would secure many benefits to this settlement which are now unknown to us. Any action then taken to amend governmental evils at home or to secure a change from abroad, would have the advantage of united action and the sanction of authority, that weigh far more than the frittering voice of this or that man, which rarely secures consideration. Or, in other words, we suggest the building up of a healthful public sentiment, that shall go on securing moderate blessings, rather than waste our substance and grow grey waiting for a mammoth undefined blessing, which, like the millennium, is approaching slowly.

The *Westminster Review* strongly advocates the dissolution of the Hudson's Bay Company, that the immense territory, which it is their interest to retain as an unsettled wilderness, may share in the benefits which will undoubtedly arise from its union with the Confederation. It says:

The project of uniting the British North American colonies in one confederation has made such progress by the union of the two Canadas, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, that its full accomplishment can hardly be thought doubtful. This gives additional importance to the Hudson's Bay territories. Are Columbia and Vancouver's Island to be left out in the cold by their elder brethren in the east? Let the southern portion of Rupert's Land be settled and formed into a colony, communication opened with the other colonies on either hand, and we shall have a chain of British provinces in North America stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, united in one grand confederation, holding in our name the true highway to the east. The matter is becoming urgent. The Americans are pushing up to the boundary line rapidly. Nay, Yankee traders have actually entered the hitherto sacred preserve of the company, and buy furs before their eyes in Red River. American miners have squatted on the banks of the Saskatchewan. As the neighboring State of Minnesota fills up, American emigrants will throng more and more over the boundary line into the Fertile Belt. They cannot spread westward within the limits of the United States, for the great American desert forbids it. In most significant relation to this view of the question are the facts that the settlers of Red River, discontented with the partial government of the company, are half inclined to look favorably on any prospect of annexation to the United States; that an attempt has been made in the legislature of Vancouver to vote such annexation of the island; and that in the last session of the American

Congress a bill was introduced by General Banks, which proposed to obtain the cession of Rupert's Land from the Hudson's Bay Company to organize into two "territories," with the ultimate view of their being admitted as states into the Union. Although the introduction of this bill was probably a mere party move to gratify the anti-English section of the American people, it shows that they are alive to the discontent which prevails at the Red River, to the value of our territory, and the neglect which it has hitherto met with from the English Government. Is it altogether unlikely, as the settlers of Red River suggest in their petition, that the American flood may prove irresistible if we do not anticipate it by immediate occupation? The Hudson's Bay Company stand in the way of such a step. They have, it is true, made professions of an intention to open out the country, but did little towards such a design. In 1863 they published a prospectus of reconstruction, and issued and sold shares to the amount of £2,000,000, on the distinct and absolute pledge that "southern districts will be opened to colonization under a liberal and a systematic scheme of land settlement." The money was raised on this express understanding three years ago; but up to the present time the only step they have taken has been to send out Dr. Rae to survey a route for a telegraph line across the continent, which would be connected with the Russian telegraph to British Columbia, and thus complete the chain round the world. Dr. Rae, we believe, reported that no difficulty whatever existed along the Fertile Belt and through the Leather Pass, and there the faint attempt to carry out their programme ended. The old directors, leavened with the old leaven of the monopoly, came into power, and contented themselves with struggling vainly to keep up the fast failing fur trade, to the neglect of far greater sources of wealth in their power to develop. They hope, doubtless, that they may be saved all further trouble by the purchase of the territory either by the Canada or British Government. The time seems to have come, indeed, when, since the teeming human life of the United States is pressing onward into this preserve for animals, where settlement is prevented, commerce prohibited, and free government denied to an English community of 10,000 people, who have but one law-giver, one executive, one merchant, one banker—the company itself—this anomalous and unjust condition should cease, and the last great monopoly share the fate of all others which have preceded it. Let the proprietors be compensated for the loss of their property; but that property must be transferred from their hands and put to better use.

We have received the November number of the *New Dominion Monthly* from the publishers Messrs. Dougall and Son, of Montreal. This periodical is well and neatly got up and is designed to supply a want long felt in Canadian literature. It contains much well selected matter, although some of it is rather ancient; there is, however, as a set off to this, some very pleasing original articles. Altogether, it is very good and exceedingly cheap, and well worthy the patronage of the reading public.

THE *FAKIR OF VISINU* gives a very pleasing entertainment, not the least amusing feature of which is the distribution of prizes, some being very handsome and valuable. He is worthy of the patronage of the public.

### THE FIRST CANADIAN COMMONS.

The Canadian House of Commons was duly opened on Wednesday last, after which the Hon. Mr. Cockburn was chosen Speaker of the same. His Excellency appointed the Hon. Mr. Cauchon Speaker of the Upper House. On Thursday His Excellency the Governor General proceeded to the Senate, and after the Commons had been summoned to attend, delivered the Speech from the Throne. Referring to the question of Defence, His Excellency said: "A measure would be laid before the House for the adoption of a well considered scheme of Militia Organization and Defence." In addressing the Commons he said: "The general organization and efficiency of the Volunteers and Militia have been greatly improved within the last year, and the whole Volunteer Force of Ontario and Quebec is already, by the liberality of the Imperial Government, armed with the breech-loading rifle."

Since the opening, the House has been occupied almost exclusively with matters of routine. The real business of the Session will commence in earnest during the present week. As we state elsewhere, in referring to the new Militia Bill, no action will be taken on the vital question of militia organization until the February Session. In the meantime we advise our Volunteer officers to qualify and secure their certificates as speedily as possible, so as to retain their rank in the Volunteer service, which, notwithstanding all that has been said or written to the contrary, will be the *elite* of the organization.

The ceremony of the opening was very grand, and was witnessed by an immense concourse of people from all sections of the Dominion. In the Senate Chamber on the second day the beauty and fashion of the country were well represented by the fair daughters of Canada, who, arrayed in gorgeous full dress befitting the occasion and their own beauty, offered a pleasing contrast to the ancient collective wisdom in whose presence they were assembled. The approaches to the Parliament buildings were lined by the Regular and Volunteer forces of the city, while the Ottawa Garrison Field Battery was drawn up on Major's Hill, under command of Capt. Forsyth, and fired the salutes customary on such occasions with remarkable precision. The Governor General on his entrance into the Senate Chamber was accompanied by a brilliant staff of officers. Besides his customary attendants we observed Gen. Sir Charles A. Windham, K.C.B., Major Gen. Stisted, C.B., Major General Russell, C.B., Colonel MacDougall, A.G.M., Lieut. Colonel Anderson, C.B., R.A., Lieut. Col. Brunel, 10th Royals, Toronto, Lieut. Col. Wily, C.S.R., Lieut. Col. Aumond, Ottawa, Major Thos. Ross, Ottawa G. A., Major Buller, P. C. O. Rifles, Lt. Col. D. M. Grant, Ottawa, Major G. H. Perry, Carleton, Capt. Smythe, 100th Regt., Capt. Parsons, Ottawa G. A., Lieut. Gemmill, Ottawa G. A., and many others.

The assembling of the first Parliament of the Dominion is an event fraught with vast consequences to the country; and we trust that the prayer which concludes His Excellency's speech may be realized, and that it will prove indeed, "A fresh starting point in the moral, political and material advancement of the people of Canada."

On the arrival at the Buildings of the Brigade of Garrison Artillery and previous to their extension for the purpose of lining the way, Col. Anderson, C.B., commanding the Royal Artillery in Toronto, addressed the officers and men, complimenting them on their fine and soldier-like appearance. He regretted very much that the Government had not seen fit to equip them with their proper weapon, but hoped that some action in the matter would immediately be taken. He also advised those who could afford the time to proceed to Toronto and receive instruction in the School of Gunnery now open there. His remarks were evidently received with much pleasure by the Artillerymen, who were immediately afterwards moved off to perform the duties for which they were detailed.

### THE MONTREAL VOLUNTEER GUIDES.

It is very unfortunate that this fine troop, which has always held a very high position in the Volunteer force, should, by the ill considered action of a few of its members, be subjected to the rebuke lately administered by the Adjutant General. Two non-commissioned officers and a trooper were publicly dismissed from the service for insubordination in presence of the District and Brigade staff at Montreal last week. In reference to the matter Colonel MacDougall says in a memorandum to the officer commanding the Troop:—

"So serious an instance of military insubordination has rarely come under the notice of the Adjutant General; and so long as he holds his present position he will not permit the introduction into any military force under his charge, of a practice which is entirely at variance with all the customs and traditions of the British army; one, moreover, which must be subversive of discipline wherever it may obtain.

"The power and authority of the officer commanding any military body under the British Crown is delegated by the Sovereign alone; and the Adjutant General would unhesitatingly recommend the removal from the Volunteer Militia list of any corps, rather than admit the principle that the commanding officer is, in any sense, the nominee or delegate of those under his command."

### THE LONDON RIFLE TOURNAMENT.

Rifle competition in connection with the volunteers must be making great progress in the western part of Ontario, to judge by the great success which has attended the tournament held in London last week, for a full original report of which we have made arrangements, and will give it in our next. The weather has been exceedingly fine throughout, and the manner in which the matches were conducted is highly creditable to all concerned.

### TORONTO RIFLE TOURNAMENT.

The above match has been further postponed until the 12th, in order to allow those Companies at the London Rifle Match on the 5th to attend. General Stisted gives a prize and others are being added. It will be the most attractive affair of the season.

### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

For the week ending Saturday, 9th Nov. we have received as follows:

Kingston—Capt. D., \$2. Cornwall—Lieut. McC., \$2. Manningville, Q. Lieut. Colonel R. R., \$2. Montreal—Hon. J. R., \$2; J. M., \$1; W. McG., \$2; J. R., \$2. Ottawa—R. G., \$1; Sergt. J. L. \$1. Fitzroy—Capt. F., \$2.

### DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

On Saturday Lady Moxer distributed the prizes to the winners in the recent match of the Civil Service Rifle Regiment. Want of space compels us to hold over an account of the proceedings till next week.

THE RIFLE MATCHES OF THE 22ND BATTALION.—The annual matches of the Oxford Rifles commenced at Ingersoll on Tuesday last. Owing to the lack of ability on the part of a large portion of the competitors to reach the range before noon, firing did not commence at the hour intended. For the officers prize—first match—there were ninety-eight entries, and the balance of the first day was consumed, and the match was only half through when darkness set in. In the absence of Col. Richardson or any of the field officers, Capt. Wigham took charge of the firing party; Lieut. Crotty acting as Secretary. The arrangements for the tournament were as good as circumstances would permit; and although in the opening the shooting was not up to general expectation, the scores made by a number of competitors proved clearly enough that the 22nd is possessed of many excellent marksmen. The company match was taken by Capt. Nesbit's men. The most valuable prize was taken by Corp. Coad, of No. 7, Woodstock; Sergt. Major Frances, second; and Pt. Pascoe, of No. 7, third. In the all comers match the first prize was taken by Capt. McLeneghan; the second by Asst.-Adjt. Chimmer, the third by an amateur shot, who, with the other prize-men, used a Snider Enfield.

The match for lads under 20 years of age was not completed last night, but it is quite probable that it will be carried off by Capt. Chambers' company.

The highest score made in the all comers, at 400 and 600 yards, was 23, two shots at each range; and it is rather satisfactory to know that against a variety of fancy rifles, that in the hands of the Volunteers has proved the best.—*Woodstock Times*.

READY! AND READY!—The following return of the offensive and defensive weapons which France has at her command is not without interest:—9,173 bronze cannon, 2,774 cannon obusier, 3,210 bronze mortars, 3,921 bronze obusiers, 1,615 cast-iron cannon, 1,229 obusiers, 18,778,349 iron balls, 1,712,574 percussion guns, 10,263,986 kilogrammes of powder, 4,993,768 pomps. Needless to remark that every cannon is in order, every gun new, every grain of powder dry, and every bullet perfect.

## THE WAR WITH ABYSSINIA.

EXTENT OF THE COUNTRY—POPULATION—GOVERNMENT—MILITARY FORCE—GONDAR THE CAPITAL—A MARCH UPON THE CAPITAL CONSIDERED—BASE OF OPERATIONS—THE EXPEDITIONARY CORPS—THE ROAD FROM MASSUAH TO THE CAPITAL, ETC.

The war with Abyssinia being of some interest to Canadians, the following intelligence about the country, its government, military force, etc., will give our readers an idea of the nature of the coming contest:

Abyssinia lies on the eastern coast of Africa, and is about 750 miles long, with an average width of 500. Its population is about 5,000,000, and very mixed, some of the people being copper-colored and others quite black, their hair black and generally straight. The people are said to be of Arabic and Nubian descent.

The government is an absolute monarchy, there being no law other than the King's will. He is pleased to communicate with his people through the medium of a third person who may be (if he is not) called the "King's mouth." The official prefaces his communications by saying, "Hear what the King says," and then goes on to say what the King is gracious enough to say to his people, whose agent (not master) he really is, for they feed and clothe him, as do the people civilized monarchs. The Abyssinian monarch is said to be the descendant of Menilek, son of Solomon, by the Queen of Sheba.

The standing force of Abyssinians is about 10,000 men, badly armed. This body may, in time of war, be increased to 50,000 men, but there are no depots of arms of any consequence.

The income is not over \$5,000,000, and is collected in the form of tribute chiefly. It is to be presumed that, in time of war, this could be greatly increased by the King taking from his people what he wanted for the war, making a sort of forced loan in fact.

The currency is in gold and rock salt, chiefly the latter, which is hard as stone, and quite white. It is not likely that this latter money will go out of the country, therefore, no law is made to keep it in. As there are fields of salt-rock, this money can be easily made, and there would be a danger of an over issue from the Royal Mint in time of war.

## GONDAR, THE CAPITAL.

Gondar lies in a central position, near Lake Dembea. It has about 75,000 inhabitants, and is built chiefly of clay huts, thatched with straw, which a few mortars could soon utterly destroy. The palace is a stone building, flanked by four square towers, and the churches are also of stone. The capital of Abyssinia is, therefore, not a rich city, and the currency is rock-salt; but the city is healthy, being situated on very high ground, perhaps 15,000 feet above the level of the sea—in this respect (but this only) not unlike the city of Mexico, or Cacul.

## OPERATIONS.

It is probable that the commanding general will march directly upon the capital, to bring the war to a speedy and decisive close; this being the way of operating in India, generally, and the best calculated to strike terror into a semi-barbarous potentate. This operation could be executed safely with 10 to 15,000 men—European troops, or chiefly so. The country being well adapted for defence, it would be necessary to execute a bold, quick movement against the enemy,

which would inflict a mortal blow that would break their strength.

## A MARCH UPON THE CAPITAL.

In a march upon Gondar the action of the column would be a continual skirmish; perhaps not unlike that in the Afghan war in 1842, but the Abyssinians cannot be as brave as the Afghans, and therefore the resistance will not be as strong nor the attack as spirited as that of the troops of Akber Khan. The advantage in this action will be with the enemy, who will take up good mountain positions, one after another, from which it would not be an easy task, even with the aid of rifled batteries, to drive brave men, who could, besides, inflict heavy loss on the assailants.

## BASE OF OPERATIONS.

The point of the coast chosen for the base of operations is Mussurah, the chief seaport, which stands on the Red Sea. There is a good road (good for Abyssinia) running from Massuah into the interior, and leading to Gondar, the capital. It is the ordinary *cafilah* (caravan) road to and from the interior, and the most practicable. The country for 50 or 60 miles inland is inhabited by Shilos, who are accustomed to furnish guides to all travellers, and are nominally under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Massuah. The lofty mountains and narrow defiles within the above named district are in their undisputed possession, and as the passage is regularly traversed by heavily laden mules, it cannot present any serious obstacles to the march of an army. The Shilos, though a powerful tribe, have no firearms; and it is thought that, instead of opposing, there is every reason to believe that, for an adequate remuneration, they would be most ready to facilitate the march of our troops through their territory. Massuah has a harbour, and, being the principal emporium of trade in that quarter, offers facilities for obtaining supplies which would be looked for in vain at any other point on the coast. The existence, moreover, of a regular government on the island of Massuah and the adjoining mainland is another important consideration, presenting as it does perfect security for disembarkation, and for the establishment of a depot.

## THE EXPEDITIONARY CORPS.

It is suggested by a general officer that the corps to be sent into Abyssinia should consist of at least 10,000 men, and that it should be composed as follows:—Two regiments irregular cavalry, Scinde or Sikh; three batteries of light field artillery, Armstrongs, all of one calibre, for convenience in respect to ammunition; and, if the roads are found practicable, four 8-inch mortars, in park, and a supply of rockets: two companies of sappers; three regiments of European infantry; four regiments of native infantry, one or two of which to be Sikhs.

This is a good selection; but for the force of artillery there are some *pros* and *cons*. The road chosen to operate by is at least rough and rocky, and Armstrong guns cannot bear much hard usage. On the other hand, artillery is the most effective arm against a barbarous people. It would, perhaps, be better to send two batteries instead of three. The mortars will be very useful to burn the towns of the enemy, which are built of combustible materials. The 1st Batt. 60th Rifles might have been sent to form a part of the corps, being so suitable for the service, instead of coming to Canada. The column should march in the lightest order, the men with reduced kits.

## THE TRAINS.

The Commissary and Quartermaster trains

should be made as small as possible; and here the British are likely to err. No tents need be carried in train, except those for the staff. Each man might carry half a *tente d'abrie*, which is a mere bit of canvass six feet square. This is done in the French and American armies.

The Commissary need carry only a good supply of biscuit and coffee, etc., for there are plenty of beef cattle in the country, and of salt there is any quantity. Here again the British is likely to err, as all sorts of eatables will be carried, perhaps to be thrown into the desert or down a ravine.

The ammunition train can be made light also, by limiting the supply for artillery to say eighty rounds per gun (besides, of course, what is carried in the caissons).

As to the cavalry rations, a small supply of short forage might be carried, chiefly for the use of the staff. The Indian horses would forage well for themselves, no doubt, living on the country.

In short, the commanding general should do as the French would do in such an expedition.

## DEPARTURE OF SIR F. WILLIAMS.

On the evening of the 24th instant, Sir F. Williams left Halifax for England in the Royal Mail Steamship *Cuba*. The Halifax "*Unionist*" says:

At seven o'clock, a large concourse of citizens proceeded to Government House, where they formed in procession. Shortly after, his Excellency stepped into his carriage, which was drawn by a number of young gentlemen of the city. The members of the Union Protection Company and Band, with torchlights, headed the procession. The Governor's carriage, which contained besides the Lieutenant Governor, their Excellencies Sir Rodney Mundy and Major General Doyle, then moved off down Pleasant street, into Hollis, North of Cunard's wharf. The leading merchants and men of the city, embracing professional men and the representatives of the mechanical classes, numbering several hundreds, carried torch-lights, which made the procession one of the most brilliant and imposing ever witnessed in our good city. Then followed gay equipages, containing the *elite* of the city and the Heads of Department. The remainder of the procession was composed of thousands of citizens—not the ragamuffin portion such as greeted the return of Mr. Howe, but the bone and sinew—the sterling men of the capital.

We venture to assert that on no previous occasion in the history of the city, has there ever been such a demonstration. As the long line of procession moved along, cheer after cheer made the welkin ring. Windows were thrown up, and the fair daughters of Acadia waved their handkerchiefs to the Conquering Hero, indicating that his Excellency not only occupied a large place in the affections of the male portion of the community, but that our bachelor Governor largely shared the affections of the softer sex.

The Dartmouth Engineers, under command of Captain Symons, formed the guard of honor. The Royal Alfred, Gannet, and the French Monitor, were brilliantly illuminated. Salutes were fired by the Naval Brigade and Volunteer Artillery, as the *Cuba* passed down the harbor.

On the wharf the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The cheering was continued until the steamer was out of sight. Rockets were fired off from different parts of the city. After the steamer had left, hearty cheers

were given for General Doyle, our new Lieutenant Governor, and Admiral Mundy.

We heartily wish General Williams a speedy and pleasant voyage across the Atlantic. This demonstration will prove to the people of England that his Excellency has endeared himself to the loyal inhabitants of this Province—that his administration in this colony has been a great success. The anti press may write themselves blind, but they cannot tarnish a single feather in our gallant countryman's plume. Long live General Williams!

**A NEW MILITARY WEAPON.**

The following is from the *Correspondence* of Berlin: "Some of the French journalists some time since published the following news relative to the murderous weapon lately invented: 'The new infantry cannon, wrapped up in leather and placed in steel cases, has just been sent to various battalions of the army, with express orders not to make the fact known to the troops until a few days before using them.' The intention is therefore entertained of surprising the enemy, and in that way augmenting the confidence of the soldier and shaking that of his adversary, by means of the mystery thrown over the effects and construction of this new infernal machine. The French cannon was known in its essential parts on this side of the Rhine before the journals spoke of it; the principles on which it is founded, and even its details, had been studied before the first news of the existence of the monster had been spread. The instrument is only an improvement of an American invention of Mr. Gatling, of Indianapolis, but so superior that its imitation and introduction into the Prussian military armament appears to have become a matter of immediate necessity. They must not be left alone in the possession of this machine, even were it only to avoid for our troops not discouragement, but the uneasiness which its mysterious reputation might produce. Besides, it is so good an idea, in a military point of view, to give cannon range to infantry fire, that it fills up a real hiatus in the art of destruction."

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO  
**GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1868.**  
 JAMES SUTHERLAND, EDITOR AND COMPILER.  
 Hunter, Rose & Co., Printers and Publishers,  
 Ottawa.

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

Terms of advertising made known on application to agents. Subscription price of book five dollars.  
 HUNTER, ROSE & Co.,  
 Printers and Publishers.  
 Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1867. 43-1f

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

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



**ADDITIONAL CANAL REGULATIONS.**

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

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

Privy Council Office,  
 Ottawa, 11th October, 1867.

Regulations in pursuance of the 28th Chap. Con. Statutes of Canada, for landing fire-wood on the line of the Rideau Canal, in the city of Ottawa, and in addition to the regulations for the management and protection of the Provincial Canals, which were authorized by the Governor in Council, 20th May, 1857, Section 14 and following, and were made applicable to the Rideau Canal, under the Order of His Excellency in Council of the 2nd of June, 1860.

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

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

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

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

5th. No fire-wood may be landed without a permit having been first obtained from the Lock Master or Collector, and the let-pass must be given up to this Officer before the wood is unloaded, under a penalty of forty dollars. 44-5in.

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

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

**W. P. MARSTON,**

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

**THE RUSSELL HOUSE,**

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

JAMES A. GOULIN, Proprietor.

**E. SPENCER,**

PHOTOGRAPHER, 24 Sparks street, Central Ottawa. Sign of the Camera. Photographs of all sizes, from the miniature gem to the size of life. Particular attention paid to Cartes de Visite or Album Pictures, which are sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of Canada, if desired.

First-class Workmen constantly employed. He would call particular attention to his Stereoscopic and other Views of Parliament Buildings and Ottawa Scenery, of which he has a large variety constantly on hand, for sale.

N.B.—The trade supplied with Stereoscopic and other views at reasonable rates. Views of the proposed Toronto Monument to the heroes of the Queen's Own who fell at Ridgeway. 1-ly

**GEO. H PERRY,**

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

**J. GARVEY, M.D.,**

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, dealer in Drugs, Perfumes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Combs, &c. Office and place of business, corner of Rideau and Sussex streets; Residence, Rideau street, nearly opposite to Mathews' Hotel, Ottawa. N.B.—Prescriptions carefully dispensed. Advice to the poor free of charge. 1-ly

**ROBERTSON & CO.,**

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

**METROPOLITAN CHOP HOUSE,**

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

**JAMES DOUGLAS STEWART, M.D.,**

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

**P. S. GILHAUSEN,**

TOBACCONIST, Rideau street, Ottawa, C. W. The choicest brands of Tobacco, Cigars, &c., always on hand. Meerschaum, Briar and common pipes, &c. Ottawa, January, 1867. 16-ly

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

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Ottawa. Day office opposite Magee & Russell's, Sparks street, Centre Town; Night office at his residence, Maria street, Centre Town, Ottawa. Carcers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy, and almost painless process. References given to parties successfully treated, if required. The cure guaranteed. 1-ly

**CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY,**

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

**WILLIAM MCKAY,**

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

**HAMILTON'S HOTEL,**

FORMERLY MATHEW'S HOTEL, YORK STREET, OTTAWA—MRS. HAMILTON, Proprietress. This house has been put into a thorough state of repair, repainted, decorated and refurnished with all the latest appliances of comfort. No exertions or expense will be spared in rendering this house second to none in Ottawa. Terms—One dollar and fifty cents per day. 1-ly

**K. ARNOLDI.**

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

**THOS. & WM. HUNTON,**

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

**JAMES BOURGET,**

Wholesale dealer in WINES, BRANDIES AND SPIRITS, 98 Sussex street, Ottawa, C. W.

**RUSSELL HOUSE BILLIARD ROOMS,**

JAMES BOURGET, PROPRIETOR, Sparks street, Ottawa, C. W.

THESE Rooms are situated in the Russell House, and are fitted up with three Marbletop Tables, Patent Cushions a good stock of Cues, and kept in good order.

CANADA.



DESPATCH AND REGULATIONS RESPECTING FOREIGN ORDERS.

Circular.

DOWNING STREET,  
5th September, 1867.

SIR,

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

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

You will find in the Appendix to the recent Edition of the Colonial Regulations, page 128, the Regulations respecting the grant of Foreign Orders and Medals to British Subjects, which have been promulgated by Command of Her Majesty, and which are now in force. It would be desirable that general publicity should be given to these Regulations in the Colony under your Government.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient  
humble Servant,

Signed, BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

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

S. (Page 43)

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

Regulations respecting Foreign Orders.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regulations respecting Foreign Medals.

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

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

Signed, CLARENDON.

Foreign Office, 10th May, 1865.

11/11.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,  
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.  
CAPITAL, . . . . . Nine Million Dollars.

PROVINCIAL INS. COMPY OF CANADA.  
Head Office, . . . . . Toronto.  
1-ly DONALD M. GRANT, Agent, Ottawa.

FINGLAND & DRAPER,

Importers of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CORNER OF

SUSSEX AND RIDEAU STREETS

OTTAWA.

1867.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

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

TERMS FOR 1868.

Table with 2 columns: Description of subscription and Price. Includes rates for one, two, three, and four reviews, and for Blackwood's Magazine.

Subscribers in the British Provinces will remit, in addition to these prices, twenty-five cents a year for Blackwood, and eight cents a year for each Review, to cover the United States postage.

The works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American periodicals are advanced in price or reduced in size, and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of the matter contained in the original editions. Hence our present prices will be found as cheap for the amount of matter furnished as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about one hundred dollars a year, our prices, fifteen dollars, are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British publishers for early sheets and copyright in gold—one dollar costing us at this time, January, 1867, nearly two dollars in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our civil war, and, though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability, and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

Blackwood, from September, 1861, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents a year.

The North British from January, 1861, to December, 1865, inclusive; the Edinburgh and the Westminster from April, 1861 to December, 1865, inclusive, and the London Quarterly for the year 1864, at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents a year for each or any Review.

A few copies yet remain of the four Reviews for 1864 at four dollars a set, one dollar and fifty cents for any one.

LEONARD S. OTT & CO.  
Publishers, 38 WALKER STREET, N.Y.

L. S. & Co. publish the  
FARMER'S GUIDE,

By HENRY STEPHENS of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1,600 pages, and numerous engravings. Great Price seven dollars for two volumes—by post-paid, eight dollars.

**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.

**DANIELS' HOTEL**

[LATE CAMPBELL'S.]

**PRESCOTT, C. W.**

**L. H. DANIELS,** Proprietor.

SECOND TO NO HOUSE IN CANADA.

**G. MERCER ADAM,**

[LATE ROLLO & ADAM,

BOOKSELLER TO THE PROFESSIONS, BOOK IMPORTER

IN Law, Theology, Medicine, Education, The Sciences, and General Literature.

61 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

"VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVE SERVICE HANDBOOK."

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

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

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

G. MERCER ADAM, Publisher, Toronto.

**PARLIAMENT HAIR-DRESSING**

SALOON AND WIG MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,

ANGUS' BLOCK, RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA.  
E. MILES, Proprietor.

HAIR DRESSER, by appointment, to His Excellency the Governor General.

Camp's famed Patent Rotary Hair Brush, the only one on this Continent, constantly in use.

Wig Making—In this line of business E. Miles will always be able to compete with any and all of the establishments of the kind in America, as he makes it his aim to employ the best European Artists in manufacturing all kinds of Hair-work. All orders punctually attended to.

N.B.—A large stock of Musical Instruments, Walking Sticks, Canes, &c.  
Ottawa, January 1st, 1867. 1-ly

**J. PENNINGTON MACPHERSON,**

BARRISTER.—Office, Montreal Telegraph Buildings, Metcalfe street, Ottawa. 1-ly

**CITY HOTEL,**

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

**GOULDTHRAITE'S SALOON.**

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

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

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

**"THE QUEEN" RESTAURANT,**

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

**G. H. PRESTON,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, &c. Light Profits and Quick Returns. Two Stores—No. 12 and also No. 83 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, Nov. 7, 1867.

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

**CANADA AGENCY AND DEPOT**

FOR THE SALE OF

BALLARD'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

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

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

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

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,  
Agents,  
Montreal.

And for sale in Ottawa by  
A. WORKMAN & Co.,  
Rideau Street, Lower Town, and  
Wellington street Upper, Town. 19

**HEUBACH & COWARD.**

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

**W.M. B. AIRD,**

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

**HOUSE DECORATION & ADORNMENT.**

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

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

**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.

**SAVAGE & LYMAN,**

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

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

271 CATHEDRAL BLOCK,  
Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, April 1867, 15-ly

**JAGGER & LEDYARD,**

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

**GEORGE COX,**

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

**WILSON & PATTERSON,**

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

**MR. P. OREILLY, JR.,**

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

**R. MALCOM,**

181 KING Street East, Toronto, Manufacturer of Saddles, Harness, Horse Clothing, Collars, Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Satchels, &c. Military equipments in general. Government Contracts undertaken, and promptly executed. 19-ly

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

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

**C. E. ZOLLIKOFFER,**

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

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

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

**R. W. CRUICE,**

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent. Office in Post Office Block, Ottawa. Reference—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 supplied larder.

**MATHEWS' HOTEL,**

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

**RIFLE CUPS**

AT THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE, OTTAWA.

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

**NOTICE.**

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

Ottawa, August 23rd, 1867.

E. MILES, 35-11

**STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**

ESTABLISHED 1823, 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, at any of the agencies throughout Canada.



## PROSPECTUS

OF

## 'THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW' AND CANADIAN MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

Army, Navy and Militia appointments, Promotions, General Orders, &c., &c.

Reports of Reviews, Inspections, Rifle Matches, Improvements in Arms and Drill, Munitions of War and Fortifications, and all intelligence of a Military and Naval character, with copious notes and criticisms from able pens.

Special Correspondents will be secured in every Military District, and our columns will at all times be at the service of the members for the purpose of making public matters of interest to the Force.

"THE REVIEW" will contain carefully prepared Editorials and selections on Military and general subjects, and an interesting digest of European, American and general news.

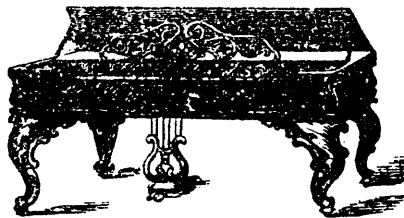
In addition to topics of a Military character, a due proportion of space will be allotted to Literature, and such subjects as many from time to time occupy the public mind, in such manner as to render "THE REVIEW" a welcome visitor, not only to the Military man, but to the fireside of his family.

A small portion of its columns will be devoted to advertising, and as its circulation promises to be extensive in every section of British America, it will be found the best medium for special, professional, and general announcements in the country. "THE REVIEW" contains sixteen folio pages, printed on good paper, with clear type.

Subscription price: Two Dollars a year, payable strictly in advance.

GEORGE MOSS,  
Proprietor, Ottawa.

To parties acting as Agents for "THE REVIEW" in each Battalion or Company in British North America, a liberal commission will be allowed. Terms made known on application.



A. & S. NORDHEIMER,

15 KING STREET EAST, Toronto, Importers and Dealers in

MUSIC AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

Sole and general agents in the Dominion for the sale of the celebrated

STEINWAY, CHICKERING AND DUNHAM PIANO-FORTES.

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

HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS

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

BRASS INSTRUMENTS

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

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

MILITARY BANDS.

Parties applying by letter will receive PROMPT attention.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER,

King street, Toronto.

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

## THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE STADIUM.

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

Price by mail Two Dollars Fifty Cents.  
All kinds of Telescopes, Field Glasses, Microscopes, and Opticle Instruments made and sold at  
CHARLES POTTER,  
Optian, King-street, Toronto, Ontario.

## BRITISH AMERICAN ASSURANCE CO.,

OLDEST ESTABLISHED U. CANADIAN OFFICE.

AGENCIES at all the principal places throughout the Province for the transaction of Fire and Marine business.  
Head Office—Church street, Toronto. George Percival Ridout, Governor; T. W. Burchall, Managing Director. Agents for Ottawa, Herrick and Brush. Jan. 31st, 1868—5-6m

## JAMES HOPE &amp; CO.,

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

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

## GEORGE HORNE.

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

Always on hand:—Company Roll and Squad Books; Riflemen's Register of Practice; Military Account Books ruled, printed and bound to order, on short notice, at moderate prices.  
April 13th, 1867. 11y-5

## DOMINION OF CANADA.

N. MCEACHREN. . . . MASTER TAILOR,

QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES,

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

## RIFLES.

Overcoat—New Regulation—Trimmed with Black Russian Lamb.....	\$27 00
Dress Tunic—without Ornaments.....	21 00
Do Lieutenant-Colonel's—Embroidered.....	35 00
Do Major's.....	32 00
Do Captain's.....	26 00
Patrol Jacket.....	9 to 12 00
Shell Jacket.....	11 00
Dress Pants.....	7 to 9 00
Mess Vest.....	5 00
Shoulder Belt & Pouch—Plated Ornaments..	12 00
Forage Cap—with silk cover.....	2 50
Color-Sergeants' Badges.....	2 25

Rifle Badges of Every Description Made to

## INFANTRY.

Over Coat.....	25 00
Scarlet Tunic—regulation pattern.....	27 00
Scarlet Tunic—Lieut.-Colonel's or Major's..	38 00
Patrol Jacket—new regulation.....	21 to 30 00
Patrol Jacket—Blue Serge.....	8 00
Mess Jacket.....	12 00
Dress Pants—black.....	7 50
Oxford Mixture.....	6 50
Forage Cap—with silk cover.....	2 50
Silk Sashes.....	9 00
Cocked Hat for Surgeons, Paymasters and Quartermasters.....	20 00
Color-Sergeants' Chevrons.....	2 50
Sergeants' Sashes.....	2 25
Gold Numerals.....	1 25
Steel Scabbards.....	4 50
Silver Lace half inch per yard.....	1 50

Regimental Colors and Gold Numerals for Forage

Caps made to order.

## ARTILLERY.

Overcoat.....	32 00
Dress Tunic.....	40 00
Dress Tunic—Captain's.....	50 00
Stable Jacket.....	50 00
Patrol Jacket.....	24 00
Dress Pants—Gold Band.....	25 00
Undress Pants.....	9 00
Forage Cap.....	6 00
Busby complete, with case.....	20 00

## CAVALRY.

Dress Tunic—gold Trimmings.....	100 00
Stable Jacket—Silver Trimmings.....	40 00
Dress Pants.....	10 00
Forage Cap.....	7 00

## STAFF

Dress Tunic.....	125 00
Undress Frock.....	32 00
Undress Pants.....	9 00
Dress Vest.....	11 00

101 YONGE STREET,

Toronto, Ontario.

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