

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
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



The Volunteer Review

And Military and Naval Gazette.

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

VOL. I.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1867.

No. 39.

For the REVIEW,

WHERE IS THE SAILOR'S HOME.

BY MARY A. M'IVER.

Where is the sailor's home?
Far on the smiling sea,
Where'er the free winds roam,
There it must surely be.
Vainly each isle of balm,
Vainly each storied shore,
Tranced in eternal calm,
Woo him to rove no more.

Where is the sailor's home?
Far on the frowning main,
Where the waves, white with foam,
Warn as they warned in vain;
And, with low, grieving wail,
Storms that are spent in tears,
Tell a mysterious tale,
Haunting life's after years.

Where is the sailor's home?
Far on the changeful deep,
Never a dream doth come
Breaking his happy sleep;
Not in the crowded graves
Where earth's dead children lie,
But 'neath the boundless waves,
Open to air and sky.
Ottawa, Sept. 21st, 1867.

For the REVIEW.

YE GALLANT COLONEL.

A TRUE INCIDENT OF THE REBELLION OF '37-'38.

Where the Grand River laves its vine-clad banks,
There stood a lovely village, now a town,
And peace and plenty blessed the citizens;
Nor much they thought of war or battle's frown.

But when rebellion spread its dusky wings,
And threatened, hovering o'er our native land,
From field, and forge, and shop, her sons poured
in,
And the brave "Colonel" led the gallant band.

Prepared to battle for their noble Queen,
And save their country from the threatened blow
With flint-locks, rifles, shot-guns in their hands,
Our stout "Militia" waited for the foe.

A wary scout beholds a cloud of dust,
And hears the noise of rumbling wheels afar.
Nearer it comes—"A flash of metal! Ha!
'Tis cannon—I'll report this battle-car."

He gallops off. Perhaps you may inquire
What really met his gaze upon the way.
'Twas a tin-peddler's van, where brightly shone,
Long trumpets flashing back the solar ray.

The gallant yeomanry expectant stand,
And cheer their hearts with "tangle-log" and
song,

When, hark! the clang of troops. "The scout!
The scout!"

They shout, and gather round, an anxious throng.

"What news? What news!" they cry. "Your
tidings tell."

"Hasten. We wait. Why art thou still so
dumb?"

At length the pale and trembling youth gasps
out:

"To arms! To arms! The foe—They come!
They come!"

Each hero clasps his trusty weapon close;
Their valorous leaders wave on high their swords,
While close they crowd expectant round their
chief,
And wait to hear their gallant Colonel's words.

"Now, boys," says he, "if you can fight 'em, do;
But if you can't, you'd better strike for hum;
And as I'm lame, I'll want a longer start:
So, I'm off before the rebels come."

GRAND RIVER ROARER.

STORIES ILLUSTRATIVE OF CANADIAN HISTORY.

BY CARROLL RYAN.

No. VIII.—THE IROQUOIS WAR.

That portion of Canadian and American history to which we have now arrived, displays more than any other the blindness and folly of the policy pursued by the colonists, both French and English. The natural difficulties by which they were surrounded, the constant alarm and insecurity induced by the incursions of the savages, were not sufficient to repress the vindictiveness and jealousy of national prejudice, and they must needs add to the dangers of their position the horrors of intestine strife, in which the unrelenting and merciless tomahawk of the Iroquois on the part of the English, and of the Hurons and Ottawas on that of the French, was employed to inflict the most cruel misery and devastation. At this time, about 1689, the settlers seem to have assimilated themselves to the savages instead of elevating the latter by the spread of a higher knowledge and purer faith; and while the Indian copied the worst vices of his white brother, the whiteman emulated the savage in the barbarism and cruelty of his customs.

Among the Iroquois chiefs who were seized and sent to France by Denonville was a fire-eating youngster of the Mohawk tribe known as One-eye; this young man had won a fame hardly surpassed by any warrior on the border for hatred of the French, powerful elo-

quence, and merciless courage. Although bound in chains, a captive and a slave in the galleys of his enemies his hand was never defiled by labor; wrapt in the proud stoicism of his unconquerable nature he set his tormenters at defiance, and like a wild animal chained in his den, he remained untamable and inaccessible to all who approached him. When Denouville was recalled from the command of the colony of New France, which he had plunged into war and misery, he was succeeded by the brave and politic Comte de Frontenac, whose first act as Governor was to release the Iroquois prisoners and conduct them back to Montreal, where he loaded them with presents and set them at liberty to rejoin their people which they all did with the exception of one, named Ourcouhure, who preferred to remain with that Comte who had won his entire love and confidence. The ship which bore the captives and Frontenac, who now for the second time assumed control of the destinies of Canada, also carried the family of M. Duchesnal, a gentleman of some birth and fortune who had received an appointment from the court and was on his way to assume its responsibilities. This family consisted of himself, his wife, a son and one daughter. The boy, a bold and handsome youth, attracted by the uncouth dress and manners of the Iroquois warriors, spent most of his time during the long voyage in their company. The fierce One-eye was his particular favorite, and it was strange to note the intimacy and affection which had sprung up between the wild hunter and the fair child. With the aptness of childhood he learned many strange words from his savage friend, and they understood and conversed with each other in a language peculiarly their own, made up of odd expressions from the mother tongues of each. When in due time Frontenac arrived with the liberated chiefs at Montreal, these strangely assorted friends were both to part; and One-eye, as if to leave an indelible mark of his love for the little companion of his captivity, tattooed upon the boy's breast the figure of a wolf ere he departed for the lodges of his people. At this time the Indian war was at its height, and no day passed without being marked

by some deed of blood and horror. Looking back at that unhappy time, the student of Canadian history is struck by the savage, remorseless, and unnatural manner in which the rival colonists of France and England persecuted each other; villages were sacked and burned, scanty harvests destroyed, and the prisoners, if any, when taken were generally delivered up to the tender mercies of the Indian allies of either party. Indeed the heartless cruelty of this war has no parallel, and the way in which these people butchered and destroyed each other is something appalling.

The haughty and revengeful chieftain One-eye never forgot or forgave the treachery of which he had been the victim, and when he joined his people he found the ancients and wise men of the tribe in council half-inclined to listen to overtures of peace from Frontenac. Rising in their midst he addressed them with wild and impassioned eloquence, for which he was famous, while, stretching forth his arms, he pointed to the marks of the manacles upon his wrists, exclaiming—"These, white people come to you praying to end this war, to bury the hatchet and smoke the pipe of peace, they bring you rich presents, and they talk to you with soft words. But what have we and our fathers known of them since they were first permitted to build their villages in our hunting grounds? Ask the ashes of your wigwams—ask the mourning wives of your warriors. Look upon the fading glory of your name and nation and tell me, O, my people! has not their treaties been all lies, and their friendship a cheat? They have sent you presents—behold they gave me a present and I have brought it here—the burning stain of iron forced on the limbs of your ambassador sent to the council of the French Father, trusting like a fool in his good faith. No! there shall be no peace;—peace to us is destruction. War is the only way we can drive those intruders from the hunting grounds of our fathers: then let us aid them to destroy each other. Let the English kill the French, the French kill the English—the more they hurt each other the greater will we become. There are fresh made graves in the war trail of the Iroquois, and the wolves are thick about the settlements on the great river. This is no time for peace!"

This wild oration had the effect the One-eye chieftain intended, and when he concluded the hot-blooded young men of the tribe sprang as one man to their feet with a wild yell, dancing about the council fire in the rushing mazes of the war-dance, imitating by their words and gestures all the incidents of battle.

In the meantime M. Duchesnal had established himself with his family on the banks of the Richelieu River. This post was the first to suffer from the incursions of the implacable One-eye, who, at the moment he was least expected, made a descent upon the unfortunate village. It was at night when Duchesnal awoke to find his house in

flames and behold his terrible enemies murdering his unfortunate people by the light of their burning homes. Taking her daughter in her arms, his wife managed to escape to the woods where she lay concealed until the Iroquois departed. When she came forth nothing but ruin and destruction met her gaze on all sides. The unfortunate people lay dead among their burning habitations. With painful, palpitating heart she sought among them for her husband and son, and at length she found the body of the former frightfully mutilated, with his scalp completely torn from his head. Casting herself upon the body, she gave vent to the anguish of her soul, till, overcome by her feelings, consciousness left her, and she lay almost as inanimate as the beloved corpse.

When the news of this disaster reached Montreal, the Governor sent a detachment to the place in pursuit of the savages, but they had made good their retreat. They, however, appeared on the scene of the massacre, in time to succor the few surviving inhabitants. Duchesnal's wife, among others, was found and conducted to a place of safety with her daughter.

When the fierce chieftain, One-eye, made this descent on the Richelieu, he found his little play-fellow in the days of his captivity, and, though he remorselessly slew the boy's father, he saved the child's life, and when he departed with his warriors, carried him with him to his native hunting-grounds. Years passed away, and the stripling had grown into a man, as the adopted son of the powerful One-eye. He promised yet to become a great warrior, and was known among the Iroquois by the name of the White Wolf.

During all this time the war between the French and Indians had continued with varying success. The indomitable Frontenac never ceased in his endeavors to break the power of the English and their savage allies, the Five Nations, but without effect. He again built and fortified the dismantled post at Catarauqui, and successfully held it against the Iroquois. It was about this time that the White Wolf and One-eye, with a party of warriors, were prowling in the vicinity of Montreal, and while engaged in an attack upon the house of an isolated settler they were surprised and captured by the French, who led them before the Governor, the aged Frontenac, who immediately recognized the former captive, and upbraided him for his ingratitude in making war upon him, who had treated him so kindly, and given him his liberty. The implacable One-eye made no reply; but when Frontenac beheld the White Wolf, his rage was overmastering. He perceived that he, at least, was no red man, and had no national wrongs to redress; he only saw in the semi-savage a renegade Frenchman, who was not only guilty of deserting his people, but of burning their homes and murdering them. Not caring to inquire into the story of the strange being before him, he ordered the

White Wolf to prepare for immediate execution. One-eye regarded the preparations for the execution of his protegee with grim stoicism, never uttering a word to elucidate the mystery. In the meantime the news spread through the town of the capture of a Frenchman, who had been taken in the dress and war paint of an Iroquois. Among others who heard this rumor was the wife of Duchesnal, and with the loss of her husband and son she coupled the strange name of the renegade, and remembering how her boy had been marked by the Indian chief she repaired to the Governor, to whom she related her story, and begged leave to see the Indian captives. Her prayer was granted, and when they were led into her presence she instantly recognized her son by the mark on his breast. She also remembered the terrible One-eye as the playmate of her child. Fainting she was carried from the cruel interview, for the white savage knew not his mother. The remembrance of his childhood seemed to have been completely blotted from his heart, and he was as much a warrior and an Iroquois as if he was the veritable son of the Mohawk One-eye. Frontenac, when he learned the true state of the case, was unwilling to carry his determination of executing the White Wolf into effect, and decided upon sending him to France, where he thought, under judicious management, he might be restored to his people. One-eye, however, he ordered to be led outside the palisades and shot, which was done. By unvarying kindness the white savage was at length won to regard his own people with favor, and live contented among them, and when, some time after, a peace was concluded at Quebec between the French and Iroquois, the exertions of the White Wolf were considered mainly instrumental in bringing it about; and the war-cry which for many long years never ceased to resound in the Canadian forests, was heard more.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE SIR FREDK. BRUCE.

The funeral of the late Sir Fredrick Bruce took place on the 24th inst., in Boston, according to the rites of the Episcopal Church of which he was a member. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers:—Gov. Bullock, Mr. Bertheney, Senator Sumner, H. J. Pratt, Hon. S. Hooper, and H. W. Longfellow. The exercises were brief and impressive. The church was thronged, including the members of the British Legation; the free Britons' Mutual Benefit Society, from Canada; the Foreign Consuls; the mayor and City Council of Boston, and many distinguished persons. The bells of the city churches were tolled during the obsequies. The remains of the deceased were deposited under the church, to await the arrival of the British man-of-war *Garnett*, which has been ordered to convey the body home to England immediately.

CANADIAN MILITARY NEWS.

In the rifle contest at Bedford, Nova Scotia, between ten sergeants of the 4th, and a like number of the 47th Regt., the latter were victorious. There was a good deal of interest manifested in the match.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—It is confidently expected that his Excellency the Governor and family will leave Quebec for Ottawa early in October next, where he will occupy the now vice regal residence in the capital of the Dominion.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—Since the termination of the Crimean War the Russian Army has been increased by 220,000 men. Its effective strength at the present time is 1,100,000 comprising 360,000 irregular troops. The military organization of the Empire is so complete that in case of war the fighting force of the country could be raised in a few days' time to 1,500,000 men.

RECRUITING.—The statement which was copied into the *Pall Mall Gazette* and other papers respecting the condition of the recruiting of the Army is without foundation. In fact, recruiting has not been so flourishing for years, at the London office such a busy "July" has never been known. Gunners for the Royal Artillery are wanting, but with that exception recruiting goes on most satisfactorily, and the 2d. pay has done its work effectually.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

BETROTHED.—Notwithstanding the misfortunes which befel the first Napoleon through his Austrian marriage, it seems that the prospective fourth French Emperor of that name is to marry a princess of the house of Hapsburg. It is reported that the object and aim of the meeting of the Emperors of Salzburg was a marriage between the Prince Imperial of France and the Princess Gisela of Austria, a charming little creature of 11 years of age, who bids fair to be one of the most amiable and intelligent princesses of Europe, being at present a sort of good fairy to all around her, yet full of simplicity and tenderness.

GRAND RIFLE MATCH AT TORONTO.—The Toronto Rifle Club are making arrangements to hold a grand rifle match in that city, between the 14th and 20th of October next. The prizes are to be open to all comers, and the design is to institute a Canadian Wimbledon, where the Riflemen of the Dominion will meet in friendly contest, and from amongst the best shots at these meetings, it is proposed to select a team to represent Canada at the great National Rifle Association meeting. His Excellency Major-Gen. Stisted, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, has consented to become the Patron of the association.—*Hamilton Times*.

CANADA AHEAD OF THE WORLD. We think the title of champion marksman of the world may with perfect safety be conferred upon Mr. C. D. Murray, since his recent feat at the Victoria Range, Hamilton. In thirty shots (five respect fully at 500 yards, 600, 700, 800, 900, and 1000), he made twenty-five bull's-eyes and five centres—in all one hundred and fifteen points, being only five less than the full number possible. The rifle used was manufactured by Mr. Grammer, of Toronto, the projectile Elys 442 cylindrical bullet, and the powder made by the Hamilton Powder Company. No sighting shots were fired. We believe this score under similar circumstances has never been equalled.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—The wife and daughter of the venerable Archdeacon Sandys met with an accident yesterday afternoon, which might have resulted in much more serious consequences than, we are glad to say, it really did. Mrs. and Miss Sandys had driven down to Thornbury cottage, to pay a visit to the family of G. W. Foote, Esq. On their return, the horse became restive, threatening to run away, and a soldier of the Rifles, who was walking along the road, caught hold of his head to endeavor to quiet him. The horse, however, broke loose from the soldier and threw him down, cutting a gash in his thigh with his forefoot, and again made off, with Miss Sandys alone in the carriage, and she very soon either jumped out or was thrown out, alighting on her head and receiving a severe concussion. On inquiry to day, we are glad to learn that Miss Sandys has greatly recovered from the effects of her accident, and hope that she will be perfectly convalescent in a few days. The soldier, whose name we did not learn, is also, we are glad to say, getting on well.—*Chatham Planet*, 13th.

TROOPS FOR TORONTO.—By referring to the Town Council proceedings published in this issue, it will be seen that our Council have voted the sum of \$1000 for the purpose of paying rent of buildings to accommodate four hundred of Her Majesty's troops; but should the number of troops be reduced, then the amount provided by the Council shall be proportionately reduced. We are in a position to state that the arrangements are nearly completed, and that the troops will arrive here as soon as the buildings for their accommodation have been properly fitted up to receive them. Smith's building on the corner of King and Division streets, McConnell's building on Division street, and the foundry building near the wharf, have been leased by Brigade Major Patterson for the privates, and the Wiggins residences, near the factory, for the officers. There will be 280 privates and twelve officers from the 17th regiment stationed here. Lieut. Gale, of the Engineer's staff, arrived in town on Thursday last, who will superintend the fitting up of the quarters. Capt. Thompson, of the Quartermaster's department, and two other officers from Ottawa or Kingston, are expected here immediately, and under whose supervision all the necessary arrangements will be made. In accordance with the resolution passed by the Council the amount voted to pay accommodation for the troops will be \$750 per annum for the number to be stationed here.—*Sentinel*.

THE ANNUAL RIFLE MATCHES OF THE 22ND BATTALION.—The preliminaries for the annual matches of the 22nd Battalion are so far completed that no indiscretion is committed in giving particulars. In addition to the Welstead prizes of £5stg., to youths under twenty, at ranges of 100 and 200 yards, and the £10, open to the non-commissioned officers and men, we have a really handsome collection of domestic valuables, the special gift of Mrs. Chas. Welstead. To these will be added the customary gifts of the county members, and the quota to be supplied from each company. Then it is only proper to expect from the public a liberal contribution, both in money and valuables. The matches are to be popularized by the admission of the public in several cases, and acting on English practice,

a match is set down specially for ladies. It is not expected that our fair friends, will as Pat would say, "shoot themselves," but they will have the privilege of selecting each a champion, who stimulated by the patriotic glance of lovely woman's eye will exert his utmost to carry off the palm. Already the ladies are looking around for "crack shots," from whom to select, and if filthily lucre could influence a member of the 22nd, we know more than one who might pocket a few "dubs" by throwing up his commission. Indeed this match bids fair to be the most interesting of the programme, because of the interest which the ladies bestow, and the known gallantry of the 22nd. Another match of interest, at least to the force, will be contested between a given number of men of each company, for a fixed sum, to go to the company having the highest score; and the match between youths under twenty will prove a very interesting feature. The days of the match are set down for the 29th 30th and 31st of October, and of course each captain will do his best to assist his men in acquiring knowledge of the use of the new arm, and will afford them all the practice permissible. It is expected that each company will be represented by ten men including officers, if preferred, so that the competition may be extended to every corps, and the prizes to every section of the country. In our next we expect to be in a position to give the programme. In the meantime those disposed to the prize fund, in money, or otherwise may signify their intention to any officer of the force.—*Woodstock Times*.

THE CAVALRY RACE.—The Quebec Volunteer Cavalry Races commenced on the 24th inst., on the St. Charles Course, under the most favorable auspices. The weather was delightful, and the track in the highest order of condition. There could not have been less than two thousand persons present, and it is much to the credit of our citizens that everything passed over quiet and orderly. The first race of the day was a hurdle, mile and a half over six leaps stiff timber, for which there were three entries, Mr. Bedard's *Shamrock*, Mr. Rickaby's *Lightfoot*, and Mr. J. Connor's *Montcalm Baby*. The *Baby* was the favorite in the betting. There was a very good start, *Shamrock* leading the first start round, the *Baby* and *Lightfoot* a considerable distance behind. At the third hurdle Connor's *Baby* run up and lapped *Shamrock*, taking the leap together in splendid style, and immediately showing in front on passing the judge's stand. The mare had the race now all her own way and won easily by three lengths. *Lightfoot* fell over the third hurdle, throwing her rider, Mr. Rickaby, heavily on his head, causing him such internal injuries that he was taken up in an insensible condition, and remained so for some hours. For the second race, mile heats, there were four entries, but the accident to Mr. Rickaby compelled the withdrawal of *Lightfoot*. The contest lay between Mr. Bedard's *Shamrock*, Mr. Villier's *Swichtail*, and Mr. Connor's *Montcalm Baby*, which was won by the latter, notwithstanding that she came in dead lame after the first heat. The third race was won by Mr. F. Gilchen's *Irish Girl*, beating Mr. Derry's *Arabian*. The fifth race a consolation stake was won by *Lightfoot*. To-day, the sport will be excellent, and the greatest interest is manifested to witness the contest between *Reporter* and *Sunshine*. Those who wish to see this race must be on the ground at one o'clock precisely. In the second race the horses are to be ridden by officers of the Volunteer Force.—*Quebec Daily News*.

RIFLE MATCHES.

MISSISSQUOI COUNTY RIFLE MATCH.

FRELIGHTSBURG, 18th Sept.

Our hardy frontiersmen seem to abate no jot of interest in training themselves to the use of the Rifle. Another Fenian invasion would find them armed with the best weapons procurable, and adepts in their use.

The Missisquoi Rifle Match held again at Frelightsburg this year, opened on Tuesday morning last. Rain had fallen during the night, and the day opened warm and misty—what is graphically termed muggy. A good many people staid away in consequence of this unpropitious state of things not believing the match would go on. But between 10 and 11 o'clock the Committee finding the competitors themselves had mustered in good numbers, begun the match, the President, L.W. Decker, Esq., opening proceedings by firing the first shot.

The firing was not very excellent, owing, probably, in some measure, to the state of the weather. The score made is subjoined.

CLASS NO. 1.

Open to all Sergeants of the Volunteer Militia of the District of Bedford, who have served bona fide in such rank for at least six months previous to date of match. To be fired for with weapons served out to the Volunteer Militia of the District, either Spencer, Peabody, or Enfield. Range 200 and 400 yards; 3 shots each. Entrance, 50c. First Prize—A Silver Watch, value \$30, presented by Lieut.-Colonel W. Osborne Smith, A.A.G.; second prize, £2 10s., Nine entries.

Table with 3 columns: Name, 200 yds., 400 yds., Total. Sgt. Lathner, Waterloo 143 334 21; Rodgers Dunham 334 123 19

CLASS NO. 2.

Open to all breech-loading Rifles in Missisquoi County, -3 shots at each range. Entrance 50c; range 200 and 300 yards. First Prize, £5 5s presented by B. Chamberlin, Esq., M.P.; second do, £2 10s, third do, £1 5s. 30 entries

Table with 3 columns: Name, 200 yds., 300 yds., Total. H. C. Bush, Clarencville 334 344 21; James G. Pell, Dunham 443 344 21; J.A. Howley, Clarencville 212 424 19

CLASS NO. 3.

Open to the Volunteers of the District, Service Rifles; entrance 50c; range 300 and 400 yards -5 shots. First prize, a Remington Rifle, £5 5s, presented by W. M. Pattison, Esq.; second do, £2 10s; third do, £1 5s. 32 entries.

Table with 3 columns: Name, 300 yds., 500 yds., Total. Geo. Bell, Waterloo 234 43 16; S. T. Rodgers, Dunham 442 33 15; E. Welsh, Farnham 443 32 15

CLASS NO. 4—LADIE'S PRIZE

Open to all Rifles in the County. Entrance, 50 cents; range 300 and 400 yards; 3 rounds each range. First prize, £5 5s, second, £2 10s, third, \$5; 29 entries.

Table with 3 columns: Name, 300 yds., 400 yds., Total. E. Welsh, Farnham 333 434 20; Capt. Bockus, Stunbridge 333 33 18; S. J. Rodgers, Dunham 213 223 16

Among the competitors and winners the volunteers of the County bore a large proportion, and the Snider Enfield made the best average work, Ball's and Ballard's being used against it.

Captain Stokes, of Lacolle, was also present with a Remington fitted with his new and ingenious breech loading lock, which attracted a good deal of attention. He is now engaged in simplifying it so as to make its mechanism less complicated than that of any other of the favorite breech-loaders now in use.

The second day's competition was somewhat

better than the first. The day, although unseasonably and oppressively hot, was fine until the close of the proceedings, when a thunderstorm came down.

The first competition was for—

CLASS NO. 5.

Open to all comers with revolvers with barrels not over 7 inches in length; 25 and 50 paces; 3 rounds each range, entrance, 25 cts. First prize, £3 15s; second, £1 3s; third, 15s. 12 entries.

Table with 3 columns: Name, 25 paces, 50 do., Total. E. B. Hodge, Waterloo 244 333 10; H. N. Slingsby, Phillipsburg 234 333 18; T. J. Shepard, Frelightsburg 333 144 18

The second competition was for—

CLASS NO. 6.

Open to Non-Repeating breech-loaders in the County. 50cents; range 100, 300, and 400 yards; one minute at each range—fire from half. First prize, £3 5s, presented by J. Chamberlin, M.D.; second, £1 1s. 11 entries.

Table with 3 columns: Name, 100 yds., 300 do., 400 do., Total. H. L. Jacques, Frelightsburg 21 17 19 57; T. Slack, Bedford 13 19 19 51; J. G. Pell, Dunham 21 10 9 40

The Stoker Rifle made 14 shots; Ballard made 11; Snider 8; Allan Wheelock 16.

The third competition was for—

CLASS NO. 7.

Open to all comers and rifles; range 200 and 300 yards, 1 shot at each range. Entrance 50 cents. First Prize a Ballard Rifle and 200 rounds ammunition, value £7 10s. Second Prize, £2 10s, presented by C.M. Murry, proprietor of the International Hotel, Frelightsburg Third Prize, £1 1s. 8 entries.

Table with 3 columns: Name, 200 yds., 300 yds., Total. T. J. Shepard, Frelightsburg 1344 3433 28; E. B. Hodge, Waterloo 2344 2444 27; Dr. Batterspy, Waterloo 4333 2334 26; G. Vosburg, Lacolle 2344 3133 26; S. J. Rodgers, Dunham 3413 3423 26

Tie fired off: Vosburg missed; Batterspy and Rodgers tied twice again, each winning centres. On the third trial Batterspy won with a centre against an outer by Rodgers.

The fourth and last competition was for a special prize of a Wesson Rifle, offered by G. B. Barker, Esq., value \$25, open to all comers and rifles in the country. 250 yards, 5 shots. 24 entries. I. A. Westover, Dunham, 4 2 3 3 3-15.

The firing in this competition was interrupted and hurried by the thunder storm. None of the rifles were actually sighted for the range.—Montreal Gazette.

FROM NAPANEE.

On Tuesday 17th instant, the first annual rifle match of the Napanee Battery of Garrison Artillery, engaged the attention of a large number of the members of that really splendid Volunteer corps. The rifle used was the short Enfield, and the regulations were according to Hythe.

Had it not been for the severity of an unwelcome nor easter, the firing would undoubtedly, and with justice, have been demonstrated to be even more than good. As it chanced, however, the day proved adverse; yet, such was the average scoring, that a new and hitherto untried company need by no means be ashamed to found its reputation upon the accuracy of last Tuesday's firing, notwithstanding the antipodes of the balmy zephyr did its very utmost directly across the range. The following were prizemen with their respective scores.

Table with 3 columns: Name, 200 yds., 300 yds., Total. Gun. Begley 24223-13 34244-17-30; Gun. Warner 32343-15 42223-13-28; Sgt McDonald 24424-16 22232-11-27

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score 1, Score 2, Total. Gun. Lanp 34233-15 24033-12-27; Gun. Spike 42322-13 33222-12-25; Gun. Bartels 23324-14 40033-10-24

[We shall be glad to hear from our Napanee correspondent frequently.—Ed. Vol. Review.]

A Good Shot.—The following score made a few days since by Mr. C. Murry, on the Victoria Rifle Club Range, Hamilton, is seldom exceeded, and deserves prominence as a specimen of what can be done by Canadian marksmen with Canadian rifles. The arm was made by Mr. Grainger, of Toronto, the projectile Ely's 442 cylindrical bullet, and the powder made by the Hamilton Powder Company. No sighting shots were fired:—

Table with 3 columns: Name, 500 yds, 600 yds, 700 yds, 800 yds, 900 yds, 1000 yds, Total. 4444-20 4344-19 4444-20 4344-18 4344-19 4443-19; Highest possible score 115, 120

FOREIGN MILITARY ITEMS.

The Queen has been pleased to confer upon Major Greig, Chief Consul of Liverpool, the civil honor of companion of the Bath. This is understood to be a recognition of his able services in connection with the suppression of the Fenian outbreak.

A letter from Italy states that King Victor Emanuel used his personal influence with Garibaldi to deter him from his designs against Rome. The King would not leave Florence so long as there was a Garibaldian attempt, and for some time there was great danger.

Queen Victoria's speech, proroguing Parliament, is not sanguine concerning the peace of Europe. The British Cabinet evidently expect war between France and Prussia next year, unless Napoleon should die before that time, or become seriously ill. His health has not been good the past two years, and his disease is considered probably incurable.

There have been several instances lately, observes the Army and Navy Gazette, of discontent in regiments arising from the refusal of the medal for long and good service to men quite entitled to it. The regulation limiting the number of such medals, no matter how many may deserve them, seems vexatious and unreasonable. It is a coveted distinction, and it is looked for with anxiety, and regarded with pride by those who get it, whilst the refusal of it too men equally deserving causes envy, ill blood, and dissatisfaction.

REQUIEM FOR THE LATE KING OF THE FRENCH.—Within the last few days several French noblemen and gentlemen have arrived in London, in order that they may be present at the Grand Requiem Mass which is sung every year at the Catholic Chapel at Weybridge, for the repose of the soul of the late King of the French, Louis Philippe. The ceremony will take place as usual on the 28th inst., The anniversary of his Majesty's death, and it is expected that it will be even more numerously attended than on former occasions by the adherents of the exiled family.

An important change has been effected in the interior economy of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich since the opening of the present term. It has always been a matter of serious complaint that the scale of dietary in use has been insufficient, and the subject has more than once been brought forward, but until this term no alteration has taken place. The former scale of diet seems to have been breakfast, dinner at one, and then a simple cup of tea with bread and butter at eight o'clock in the evening. There was certainly permission to have bread and cheese, with light beer, any time between four and six o'clock, which was, however, not generally made use of. A substantial meat supper now occupies the place of the former inutritious teas.

THE AMERICAN TESTIMONY TO ENGLAND.—"Which is the strongest throne on the globe to-day?" inquired the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher lately in New York. "Why, the English unquestionably, partly because a noble, virtuous, and illustrious woman sits upon it. She dignifies womanhood and motherhood, and she is fit to sit in empire. That is one reason why the English throne is the strongest. But that is not the only reason. It is the strongest, also, because it is so many legged. It stands on 30,000,000 of people. It represents the interests of the masses of its subjects. Another reason why England is the strongest nation is because it is the most Christian nation; because it has the most moral power. It has more than we have. We like to talk about ourselves on the 4th of July; we love to fan ourselves with eulogies; but we are not to be compared to-day with Old England."

THE WELLINGTON PAPERS.—We understand that the present Duke of Wellington is printing the whole body of his illustrious father's papers—for safety, not for publication. The "Despatches" given to the world in general are founded on these printed documents. We believe the Duke's plan is to put everything into the custody of type; and then to strike out such passages as effect living persons too closely, or such as it might be indiscreet to make public. Three copies only of the original impression are taken; one copy for preservation at Apsley House, a second at Strathfieldsaye, and a third at his Grace's banker's. The Duke, we are sorry to hear, objects to depositing one of these originals in either a public office or the British Museum. Valuable as are the published "Despatches," every reader will suspect that the suppressed passages must be still more curious and entertaining.—*Athenæum*.

ASCENDANT OF ROYALTY.—The present king of Sweden is an odd sort of a genius. He likes to travel incognito through his realm, and is never happier than when he mingles with his people without being recognized by them. Not long since he went to the city of Colmar, where he put up at a second class hotel. A pickpocket stole from him all the money he had with him, and the unfortunate King was consequently unable to pay his hotel bill. "My friend," he said to the landlord, "I am an honest fellow; I won't swindle you; some rascal has picked my pocket and stole all my money. I can't pay your bill now; but let me go now, and two days hence you shall have your money." The landlord could

not see it. He eyed the King suspiciously, and told him there were so many swindlers about the country that he could not trust him. He must pay his bill and must not leave his house before doing so. The King burst into loud laughter and exclaimed, "Poor Sweden! There will be an interregnum then until somebody goes security for her King!" The consternation of the landlord when he heard who his guest was may be imagined.

A TRAFALGAR HERO.—Robert Christie died at Alloa on Sunday week, at the age of 98. At the early age of 13 he engaged with Capt. McFarlane, of the Caledonia, as cabin boy, but left that ship and joined another belonging to Greenock. He had not been long on board of her, however, when the "press gang" made its appearance there, and he, along with several of his shipmates, was forced on board his Majesty's ship Bloodhound, where he remained under training for some time, after which he was sent on board the man-of-war ship San Joseph, and fought on board of her at St. Domingo, for which he received a silver clasp. After this he was transmitted to the Superb, and fought with Admiral Nelson at Copenhagen, and in several other engagements, including the renowned battle of Trafalgar, where the "Mighty Nelson" fell. He was engaged also at the battle of Algiers. The last battle he took part in was Navarino, when the combined fleets of Britain and Russia destroyed the Turkish fleet. Altogether he was engaged in nearly 40 battles and skirmishes, and strange to say, in all these conflicts he never received a wound. After peace was restored, Mr. Christie was, in 1820, discharged with a pension of £20 per annum, which he received up to his death.

A COLONIAL GOVERNOR ON MILITARY DRESS.

—The *Sunday Gazette* makes the following remarks on the order issued by the Governor of Malta prescribing the dress of his officers.—The many gentlemen of England who lounge by the bright sea waves, or roam over moor and field after the grouse (not so unfrequent or unsound after all), may bless their stars that they are not officers in the British army, serving under Lieutenant-General Sir Patrick Grant, Governor of Malta. The loungers and the roamers aforesaid not being allowed the costume of New Zealand, try the next best thing in this torrid weather, and the lightest of billycocks and the thinnest garments make the dogstar less terrible, and the change from the full city and stiff costumes more enjoyable. But were they serving her Majesty at Malta their fate would be different. We need scarcely say that in that island the thermometrical quotations rule higher than with us, and, as a matter of fact, we are told that during the last two months 90° in the shade at certain hours is nearer the average than 8°. Notwithstanding all this, the Governor has issued orders in which he desires that officers shall be prevented from appearing in public dress otherwise than they would were they going to their club in Pall Mall. Should, it is added, his Excellency find that some officers persist in wearing fancy hats or caps, and coats made out of the same material, and cut after the same manner of those worn by cattle drovers and stable boys, he will have no alternative but enforce her Majesty's regulations on the subject of dress.

It is further notified that his Excellency desires that officers of the garrison shall at all times appear in hats both in the country and in town, and on no occasion will he permit wideawakes or fancy caps to be worn. Admitting for a moment that our young military friends are too apt to follow the fashion of stable-boys in the "kumpy horsiness of their garments, we yet must sympathise with the unfortunate Malta garrison on the extent to which their chief has rushed in the contrary direction. He makes no allowance for climate, nor the incidents of life in a locality where boating, bathing, and other amusements associated with the idea of an easy *deshabille* form so much of the business of days. Imagine the Household Brigade playing a match at Lords with helmets, bearskins, sashes, and jack-boots, their opponents of the Zingara being rigorously attired in tall chimney-pot hats, and well-fitting close-buttoned 5 o'clock frocks, or the Oxford and Cambridge crews rowing in full evening costume. Sir Patrick Grant should not be too nice about costume, for with its picturesqueness the garb of his own old Gael is not more decent than even rowdy shooting jackets and wide-awakes.

MEXICO UNDER ITS NEW GOVERNMENT.—The

New York Herald of the 13th inst., describing the "reign of terror" in Mexico, says:—"Our correspondence from Mexico depicts vividly the characteristic progress of the Liberals in pacifying the country. This latest budget of news opens with another public murder, the shooting of old General Vidaurri in the open streets. Many of the liberal soldiers were before the war common cut-throats on the highway, and men like Vidaurri were their peculiar terror—the guardians of order and firm enforcers of wise laws. Now, for the time, the cut-throats have the name of law on their side; they have the upper hand, and they spill with peculiar gusto the blood of the men who once filled them with wholesome fear. Not only does the mob inspire and force the Government policy in these points, but it does the same in confiscations and decrees. Insane fury against foreigners is still the dominant tone. It has secured the decree preventing all but Mexicans from engaging in retail trade. This kills the whole retail trade of the country; for it was all in the hands of foreigners. Foreign capital had built railroads, telegraphs, and other paraphernalia of civilisation, and the property of these enterprises, not sympathising in politics at all, is now confiscated because the construction had been authorised under the empire. Only the mob spirit could exhibit such savage want of reason. The voice of protest raised in this country against the liberal barbarity having reached Mexico, the mob organs put their interpretations upon it, and say that these protests do not come from the American people, but from drunken editors. One illustrious Mexican writer inquires what business the American people have to meddle in Mexican affairs. If we have no such business it is a pity it had not been found out before our meddling in Mexican affairs induced the Emperor of France to withdraw the thirty thousand French soldiers who had driven Juarez to the last town on the Mexican border. Had our 'meddling' been stopped thus early, Juarez and his brutal followers would never have returned to Mexico city to inaugurate a reign of terror which promises to obliterate from the country all evidence that it was ever inhabited by a civilised people. It

appears that Santa Anna has been brought up from Campeachy to Vera Cruz in a Mexican man-of-war, and is to be tried for conspiracy against the Government. It is probable that as Santa Anna's available funds are beyond the reach of the Mexican Government, his life has been spared in order to fleece him of a heavy ransom. In this view of his case we guess there is a chance that his life may be spared. If Santa Anna is not sacrificed to the vomito at Vera Cruz, we guess that he will find the key that will unlock his prison doors, especially as nothing will be gained by shooting him."

THE ALLEGED MIRACULOUS CURES BY A ZOUAVE IN PARIS.—For the last fortnight the Paris papers have contained silly accounts of miraculous cures performed by a private soldier of the Zouaves, named Jacob. The public are asked to believe that this man, by merely looking at a patient for a moment, knows at once what is the matter with him, and as instantaneously cures him by no other means than the force of his will. For a long time the public naturally would not believe this, and classed the paragraphs on the subject with those multiform advertisements of charlatans which when they promise absolute miracles capable of being submitted to a test, constitute only a nine days' wonder. The fame of Jacob, however, got an enormous fillip from a letter published by a Captain Count de Chateauevillard, about whom the *Express's* Paris correspondent says he should like to know something more. This Count certifies that, being paralysed and exceedingly ill, he went to see Jacob at 80 Rue de la Roquette, that he was lifted out of his carriage by his valet and a strong working man, and by them carried up a long dirty court to a room in a house where Jacob was surrounded by a crowd of poor people—blind, palsied, and to all appearance dying; that Jacob told him to arise and walk, and he at once did so without difficulty, returning unassisted to the carriage from which a few minutes before he had been lifted, and passing along a court so badly paved that a young and active man would have been very likely to have sprained his ankle in it. His wife, who was with him, and who had been long extremely ill—he does not say what her malady was—also came out quite well. He further certifies that all the poor people through whom he with difficulty made his way to the healer Jacob were there and then cured of their divers diseases. Jacob, who, it is said, is believed in by his own regiment, has obtained a month's leave of absence to practice his cures in Paris. He takes no money, and as he administers no drug can scarcely be liable to prosecution for the illegal practice of medicine. The last story of him is that he has cured Marshal Forey of a hemiplegia, which had compelled him to resign his command. Last Saturday the approaches to the house in the Rue de la Roquette presented an extraordinary scene. There was almost as great a crowd of carriages and foot people as may be seen in the same neighbourhood when a criminal is to be guillotined. As many as 20 sergeants de ville were on duty to keep order. As the cured came out they were greeted with frantic cheers by the spectators, many of whom climbed up to the tops of the houses to get a near view. Count de Chateauevillard has offered Jacob a part of his house in case he finds his present premises too small to receive his patients. There is, writes the Paris correspon-

dent of the *Express*, very perfect machinery in operation for preventing the inquisitive scrutiny of witnesses wanting in faith. I would, he adds, go myself to see the cures, but should be told that none but the sick could be admitted, or if I alleged myself to be sick I should get number two thousand and something for my turn for an audience, and could not make use of the ticket without losing several days.

TRAVELLING ACCOMMODATION IN CANADA.—An order has been issued by the home authorities which leaves it optional with Government passengers on board the Montreal Ocean Steam Packet Company's boats, to proceed on their journey on arriving at Quebec either by boat or rail, when bound for Montreal and the Upper Province. The river steamer has hitherto been the means of conveyance. If the above order were extended to the wives and families of soldiers when accompanying their regiments, it would be a great boon. There is scarcely a regiment or draft despatched to the Upper Province but great complaints are made of the wretched accommodation afforded by these steamers. The hardships, as usual, fall the most severely upon the women and children. It takes sometimes four days to reach Toronto from Quebec, and during this period the women and children have to lie about on the lower deck, mixed up with the men. Their treatment is always very bad, but it becomes much worse during the Canadian travelling season, when the boats are crowded with tourists and parties of pleasure. Ordinary accommodation is out of the question; there is not so much as a seat to be had. A case in point is the 13th Hussars. The women and children of this regiment were shown the greatest kindness on board the ocean steamers, but on being transferred to the river boats the treatment was simply barbarous. They were kept on the bare deck night and day during the voyage to Toronto, not even a blanket given them for a covering. — *United Service Gazette*.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES—"QUEEN'S OWN."

(From our own Correspondent.)

On Thursday, as I mentioned before, His Excellency, General Stisted, C. B., distributed the prizes to the successful competitors in the "Queen's Own" annual match.

They amounted in value to about \$400, (quite a large sum for one regiment to compete for) and were more numerous than appropriate, comprising fire extinguishers, ton of coal, pair of boots, cord of wool, caddy of tobacco, room paper, etc., down to a box of sweetmeats.

The highest score throughout, Lieut. Gibson's, was very good, composed as follows. 200 yds, 15; 300, 18; 400, 16; 500, 13; total, 62—an average of more than centres. In firing they make use of a wind screen here, an advantage I have never noticed in rifle matches elsewhere.

By eight o'clock the large summer house was crowded, the occupants having their impatience restrained by the soothing influ-

ence of the band of H. M. 7th Regiment, who at this time, if anything, excelled themselves. I could notice a good improvement in this band, since their arrival in Canada. Their renderings of some parts of *Trovatore* and *Maritani* were long and loudly encored.

Shortly before nine o'clock the General, accompanied by his lady and suite, arrived, being received with "Present arms" by a guard of honor at the gate. Surrounding the dais—whereon the Band and a table on which the numerous prizes (ton of coal and such like excepted) were exhibited—members of the picturesque Highland (No 9 Queen's Own) Company were posted on duty.

Having admired the prizes, which included those for the athletic games, the General, in a brief speech, complimented the men on their prosperous state, the splendid prize list, their good scores, and last, but not least, spoke of the beautiful weapon they were now possessed of, urging them to continue to improve in their knowledge of it, as "one good shot was worth a hundred bad ones." It was evident from his speech that the General is a man of deeds more than words. He was, however, listened to as attentively, and cheered as lustily (such is one's feelings towards a good soldier) as ever D'Arcy was on concluding a most eloquent address.

With all due deference to the Queen's Own, I could not help remarking the peculiar styles of salute. After the splendid example of Gunner Kieman, R. A.—the first to receive a prize—I had expected something good; but to see a rifleman, with a rifle, salute by touching his cap, is a little too much. One of them even went so far as to take off his cap, amidst roars of laughter, which speedily caused him to replace it, this time reversed. This, however, rather better than others who never saluted at all. Among the latter I do not include the bugler boy, who received such a large box of sweetmeats that his two hands were bare, sufficient to hold them, and his only acknowledgment was a nod. Possibly the "H. E. General and "C. B.," etc., were too much for some of their weak nerves.

Mail just closing, so adieu pro tem.

APERTURE: SIGUR.

P. S.—The gallant Volunteers are generally more ready to practice and become perfect in the non-military salute—*presenting arms* to a lady, when, as "Punch" naively remarks, *muzzle stoppers* are not allowed. This usually takes place before a *shootable* (suitable) match, beginning by the Hythe (kneeling) position, and not at 170 yards, for "a miss is as good as a mile."

OXFORD.

Captain Bridgewater delivered a most interesting lecture in the Town Hall, Woodstock, on Monday evening, his subject being "Life in India," with concluding remarks on Canada's defenses. It was listened to

most attentively by over two hundred persons, including our prominent and influential residents, and was loudly applauded. Our brave Volunteers were greatly encouraged and our militia authorities most ably defended. The following evening the Captain was invited by the officers of the town to a supper at Wood's Hotel, where a most agreeable evening was spent. Captain McClenaghan occupied the chair, who, after proposing the usual toasts, proposed the "Army and Navy," coupling with it the name of Captain Bridgewater and Canada's Volunteers. The Captain replied on behalf the Army and Volunteers, alluding most feelingly to his frontier service with the Woodstock Companies, and the perseverance and energy manifested on that occasion by Lieut. Col. Richardson and Colonel Shanly, resuming his seat amid the plaudits of the Company. He will favor us with another lecture as he returns home from his eastern trip.—*Com.*

FROM BROCKVILLE.

RIFLE RANGE AND PRACTICE.

After a great deal of difficulty and many months negotiation, and the payment of a heavy rent, Brockville can again boast of a Rifle Range, and although not so pleasantly situated as the former one, so extensively known as "Wimbledon," yet for picturesque scenery and ease of access, it may vie with the one at the capital designated as "Model."

The range is situated about a mile above the town, and can be approached either by the regular road or by the river, and runs so that the firing will be northwest. The background of the target is a very high rock or cliff, covered with trees, and so high that all bullets missing will be stopped, thus making the range very safe; but from its peculiar situation it cost considerable to prepare it for use.

The Brockville Rifle Club had their first practice for the present year on the 23d instant. The arms present were two Sniders, two Bullards, one Palmer, and three Enfields, all breech loaders except the latter. The day was favorable, but the practice on the whole was not very good. The following scores, however, were made by Lieut. Col. Jackson, this being his first practice with a Snider, and certainly shows the superiority of the weapon over the old Enfield. The rifle had never been fired before, and no sighting shots were allowed. Regulation targets, from the shoulder at the first, and any position not involving a rest at the other ranges:

300 yds.	500 yds.
4 3 3 1 3—17	4 4 3 4 3—19
400 yds.	600 yds.
3 4 4 4 3—18	3 3 4 3 4—17

Total, with 20 rounds, 71 points.

N. B.—Would it not be well for all reports of rifle practice, to state position?

OTTAWA RIFLE TOURNAMENT.

To take place on the Rideau Rifle Range, at Ottawa, on the 8th of October, 1867, and the following days.

Patron—His Excellency the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief.

Vice Patrons—Hon. G. E. Cartier, Minister of Militia; Col. Macdougall, Adj. Gen.; His Worship the Mayor of Ottawa; J. M. Currier, M. P.

Managing Committee—President, Lt. Col. Powell, 43d Battalion Carleton; Vice President, Major Forrest, Brig. of Garrison Artillery; Lt. Col. Jessup, Prescott Rifles; Major A. Macdonald, Argenteuil Rangers; Major Bearman, 43d Batt.; Major Seale, do.; Major D. M. Grant, Ottawa Rifles; Major A. J. Grant, 38th Batt.; Major Shepherd, Prescott Rifles; Major W. B. Lindsay, Pres. M. S. Association; Capt. Morgan, 43d Batt.; Capt. E. A. Johnson, 18th Batt.; Capt. Perry, Brig. Gar Art.; Capt. Forsyth, Ottawa Field Battery; Capt. Parsons, Brig. Gar. Art.; Capt. Corbet, 43d Batt.; Capt. May, Ottawa Rifles; Capt. Mann, do.; Lt. Steele, Brig. Gar. Art.; Lt. Falls, 43d Batt.; Lt. Mowat, Ottawa Rifles; Lt. McGillivray, do.

Firing Committee—Capt. Smyth, 100th Regt.; Major W. B. Lindsay, etc.
Treasurer—Capt. May.
Secretary—Capt. C. E. Porry.
Assistant Secretary—Lt. Gemmill.

PRIZE LIST.

CLASS No. 1, 5 prizes.—Ranges 200 and 300 yds, 3 shots at each. Government Enfield rifles, Hythe position. Open to all Volunteers, officers of the Militia, Military School Cadets, and officers and soldiers of H. M. Service. Entrance 25c.

CLASS No. 2, 6 prizes.—Ranges 200 and 400 yards, 3 shots at each. Government Enfield rifles, Hythe position. Open to all Volunteers, officers of the Militia, Military School Cadets, and officers and soldiers of H. M. Service. Entrance 50c.

CLASS No. 3, 5 prizes.—Ranges 500 and 300 yds., 3 shots at each; any rifle not weighing 10 lbs., any ammunition, any position. Open to all comers. Entrance 50c.

CLASS No. 4, Battalion Match.—Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards, 3 shots at each. Government Enfield rifles, Hythe position. Open to ten men from any regularly organized Battalion, Brigade, Provisional Battalion or Provisional Brigade of Volunteer Militia, Military School Associations, or any Regiment or wing of Regiment of H. M. Army in Canada. Entrance per battalion, 5 dollars.

CLASS No. 5, 5 prizes.—Ranges 400 and 600 yards, 3 shots at each. Government Enfield rifles, Hythe position. Open to Volunteers, officers of the Militia, Military School Cadets, and officers and soldiers of H. M. Service. Entrance 25c.

CLASS No. 6, Officers' Match, 5 prizes.—Range 400 yards, 5 shots. Government Enfield rifles; any position. Open to all officers of the Volunteer Force, Militia, and of H. M. Service. Entrance one dollar.

CLASS No. 7, Company Match, 2 prizes.—Ranges 200 and 400 yards, 3 shots at each. Government Enfield rifles, Hythe position. Open to 5 members of all gazetted Companies of the Active Volunteer Force in the Dominion, Military School Association, and officers of H. M. Service. Entrance per Company, two dollars and fifty cents.

CLASS No. 8, "The Military School Association" Cup.—Range 250 and 350 yards, 3 shots at each. Government Enfield rifles, Hythe position. Open to all Passed Cadets of the Canadian Military Schools, and officers of the Volunteer Force and Militia—Passed Cadets not being officers of the Volunteer Force or Militia, must appear in Military School uniform. Entrance 50c.

CLASS No. 9, All Comers' Match, 5 prizes.—Ranges 400, 500 and 600 yards, 3 shots at each. Any rifle, not contrary to rule 3; any ammunition; any position. Open to all comers. Entrance 50c.

CLASS No. 10, 4 prizes.—Ranges 100 and 200, 3 shots at each. Government Enfield rifles. Any position at 400 yards, and standing at 200 yards. Open to all Volunteers, officers of Militia, Military School Cadets, and officers and soldiers of H. M. Service. Entrance 25c.

CLASS No. 11, Boys' Match, 4 prizes.—Range 200 yards, 5 shots. Any rifle, not contrary to rule 3; any ammunition; any position. Open to all members of regularly organized Boy Cadet Corps in the Dominion. Entrance 10c.

CLASS No. 12, Consolation Match, 4 prizes.—Ranges 200 and 300 yards, 3 shots at each. Government Enfield rifles, Hythe position. Open to all Volunteers who have not taken a prize at the Tournament. Entrance 25c.

N. B.—Non-commissioned officers and privates of H. M. Service pay half entrance in all matches open to them, with the exception of Battalion and Company matches.

BY-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

1. There shall be Five Ranges:—200, 300, 400, 500 and 600 yards. For which the size of Targets will be respectively: For 200 and 300 yards, 4 feet wide by 4 feet high; centre 2 feet wide by 4 feet high, and Bulls-eye, 1 foot wide by 2 feet high. For 400, 500 and 600 yards, 8 feet wide by 6 feet high; 1 feet square centre and 2 feet square bulls-eye.

2. Points at all ranges will be marked as follows: Outer 2 points—signal, white flag } Signalled Centre 3 " " blue flag. } from mark Bulls-eye 4 " " red & white } crs butt.

3. No artificial rests of any kind—including soles or stones—no wind-gauges, no hair-trigger, no magnifying or covered sights of any kind to be used in any match.

4. No rifle will be allowed in any match weighing more than 10 lbs. The minimum pull of trigger for Government rifles shall be 8 lbs., and all other rifles 3 lbs. Should winner's rifle be found less than the minimum pull of trigger, then the prize shall be awarded to the next highest score.

5. No competitor shall use more than one rifle in any match, nor shall more than one fire with the same rifle.

6. Firing shall commence each day at 9, a.m., precisely.

7. All disputes shall be settled on the ground by the Council of whom three shall form a quorum. Any person disputing or refusing to comply with the instructions of the council or officers in charge will be debarred from competing and forfeit his entrance fee.

8. Competitors shall if required submit their rifles to be tested at any time before during and after a match, when demanded by an officer on duty or a member of the Council.

9. All loading and firing shall be conducted by squads under charge of an officer appointed for the duty. Persons competing with the breech-loader will not load until ready to fire.

10. Intending competitors must sign their names to the competitors' roll—at the same time paying their entrance fee—at least one hour previous to the commencement of each match. The Secretary and Assistant's tent for that purpose will be pointed out on the ground. To facilitate arrangements, competitors should make their entries a day or two before the competition or as early as possible.

11. No competitor will be allowed to enter more than once for each match.

12. Unless otherwise expressly specified competitors entering as Volunteers for prizes must have been actually enrolled members of the Force, previously to 1st September 1867, and produce certificates of the same from the officers commanding their Battalion or Company.

13. All ties shall be decided by two shots at the furthest range of the match at which the same may occur.

14. In all matches, unless the contrary is specified in any match, none but Government ammunition shall be used, with which a competitor must supply himself.

15. The firing shall be in the order in which the competitors have entered their names. Any competitor who does not answer to his name when called and who is not present at the competition of the first round, shall be debarred from firing and forfeit his entrance fee.

16. No sighting shots will be allowed from the commencement to the conclusion of the firing each day.

17. Each competitor must fire within one minute of his being required to do so, by the officer in charge of the firing squad, otherwise he shall lose his shot.

18. Military and Volunteer prizes to be shot for by officers and men in the authorized uniform of their respective corps—officers in full or undress uniform—men with tunics, trousers, waist-belts and forage caps or shakos. Tunics must be buttoned up.

19. All winners of prizes shall apply to the Assistant Secretary for a certificate which shall be countersigned by the Secretary before any prize shall be delivered.

20. Winners of prizes shall on receiving the amount of such prizes from the Treasurer give up their certificates to him.

21. Winners of prizes exhibited in the tent shall before removing their prizes deliver their certificates duly receipted to the Treasurer.

22. In extra matches—of which due notice shall be given—the prizes shall be awarded according to the order in which they are won, and no selection will be allowed.

23. Any point or points of dispute not determined by the foregoing By-laws shall be decided by the firing committee who have the right to postpone the matches from day to day, if rendered necessary from bad weather.

N. B.—The Committee of Management regret that they have not been able to have the value of the prizes ready for publication to-day, but circulars with the full amounts will be sent to officers etc., in the early part of the week and the REVIEW will contain a full list next issue. All letters addressed to the Secretary must be post-paid.

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 Depart-
ment, 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 com-
munications. 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 in-
formation of this kind as early as possible, so that
it may reach us in time for publication.

CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!

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

Any NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER or PRIVATE
sending us 15 names at the above rate, will re-
ceive 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, SEPTEMBER 30, 1867.

BRIGADE OFFICE,

BROCKVILLE, 23rd Sept. 1867.

To the Editor of the Volunteer Review.

SIR,—Permit me through the columns of
your paper, to inform the officers command-
ing corps of Volunteers in the First Division
of Ontario, that the semi-annual inspections
will commence about the middle of October,
proximo.

In order to take advantage of the good
roads previous to their breaking up, these
companies off the lines of Railway will be
inspected first, the commanders of which
will, I trust, make preparations accordingly.

Your obedt. servant,

W. H. JACKSON,

LIEUT.-COLONEL,

B. M., M.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Alliances seem to be the order of the
day at present in Europe. The Emperor
Napoleon and Francis Joseph are "con-
doling" with each other in one place, and,
while the men who make it their business
to note the signs of the times are anxiously
watching for the upshot or speculating on
the probable consequence of this imperial
fraternization, a rumor comes from the
north, of a supposed alliance between the
King of Prussia and the Autocrat of all the
Russias. At the same time the American
naval officers who are on a visit to St. Pe-
tersburg, are being feted in right royal
style. Meanwhile the preparations for pos-
sible contingencies are proceeding with un-
abated vigor. From France we hear of the
arming of troops with the Chassepot rifle,
and of experiments with small cannon,
which, if all we hear of them be true, will
have the effect of making future battle
grounds in Europe like the harvest fields
of a farmer, for it is utterly impossible to
suppose that any army however well equip-
ped, organized and disciplined, could stand
for any time before such engines as are be-
ing experimented with at Meudon, and
which are thus described: "Cannon, car-
riages and ammunition are brought in lea-
ther valises, and the trials take place be-
hind a screen of planks. All that can be
known is, that at 2,500 metres these arms
send a perfect hail of balls against a target
two metres high and one broad. At that
distance the balls pierce an iron plate two
centimetres thick. Each cannon can fire
twenty shots in a minute, and two men suf-
fice for the transport of the arm, carriage,
ammunition, etc. Lately these guns were
tried against a clump of trees, 1500 metres
(nearly an English mile). The trees were
mowed down in a few minutes, like a corn-
field by a steam mowing machine. It is
frightful. Five or six men armed with such
an engine could destroy a whole regiment
in a few minutes!"

Napoleon does well to keep the secret of
this terrific cannon, the possession of which
would give him an advantage in the field
against any opposing force, no matter how
powerful, that would quickly decide the
contest. In connection with this we hear of
a new system of nocturnal tactics, which
is being studied at the various military aca-
demies of France. Indeed, the whole sys-
tem of modern warfare seems to be under-
going a complete revolution, and should
the apprehended disturbance take place, it
is utterly impossible to calculate with any
degree of probability what may be the re-
sult. Short, terrible and decisive it must
necessarily be, and another campaign of a
week or even a day, may alter the destinies
of European millions. But let us hope that
those Royal alliances may lead to peace in-
stead of war, and that the wisdom and
wealth of the great nations they represent
may be turned to nobler purposes than the

mere gratification of kingly ambition, and
that liberty and security may bless the
efforts of the people who seek for glory not
on the "red field of battle," but in the quiet
pursuits of industry. There is nothing,
however, which induces more to the preser-
vation of peace than preparation for war,
and when we of the New Dominion regard
the threatening signs of the political world
abroad, it becomes of a necessity our first
duty to place our defenses in a reliable con-
dition, that we may be able to meet any
danger that may arise.

OUR DEFENCES.

In noticing the result of the Elections in
Canada, the New York *Tribune* says:—"It is
expected that the Government will pass the
Ottawa Ship Canal and the Militia Bills, both
of which are meant as measures of defence:
the second to form a species of army for the
Dominion, and the first to create a back
communication and transport for defence,
which the Canadas do not now possess, the
only direct means of communication (the
Grand Trunk Railroad) lying on the fron-
tier." This again brings to our notice a
question of the utmost importance to the
well-being and permanency of the Domin-
ion; for, if we wish to maintain intact the
rights and privileges we have inherited, it is
incumbent upon us to provide such a system
of defence, that, should the occasion unfor-
tunately arise, we have such means at our
disposal and such communications open to
our use as will place us in a position to suc-
cessfully resist any hostile power that may
attempt to establish itself upon our shores.
Next to the importance of establishing an
efficient militia to share with the Volunteers
in the arduous duties of defending the coun-
try, is the creation of such lines of defence
and communication as will readily give ac-
cess to all parts of the country, while the
principal routes will be protected by such
works as the improved system of modern
warfare demand. Now it is a notorious fact
that with two or three exceptions the mate-
rial defences of Canada are in anything but
a satisfactory condition, and it should be the
first duty of the new Parliament to devise
a complete and thorough system of defence.
The great natural route of intercommunion
is by the St. Lawrence and the great lakes,
but this being so obviously exposed it is ne-
cessary that there should be an internal line
of communication that would not be liable
to the chance of interruption. The Grand
Trunk also, as the *Tribune* shrewdly remarks,
has the great disadvantage of being for
nearly its whole extent upon the border;
this objection will also apply to the Inter-
colonial Railway, although, perhaps, it would
be impossible for an invading army to hold
either of these lines for even the shortest
period in which their possession could be
made available. It must naturally occur to
every person who has at all considered this

subject, that a means of intercommunication through the whole length of the Dominion—is a necessity which can be deferred without endangering our existence as a nation. Of the many plans proposed as a means of internal communication, and which would at the same time be of great mercantile benefit to the country, and tend to develop the resources of the northwestern section of the Dominion,—that of the Ottawa ship canal is perhaps among the best. As a military work alone it would be of incalculable service to the country in case of invasion. Sectional jealousy, that great bane of Canadian progress, would, we have no doubt, be strongly opposed to this enterprise, but as we merely regard it in the light of a national means of defense, unbiased by any local predilection, we must say that it affords great advantages to the military welfare of the country. To fortify at any point a frontier so broken and extensive as ours, with our comparatively small population, is a work which it must take years to complete; but nature has furnished fully one half the line with natural barriers which, if properly managed, could be rendered impassable. Upon the lakes we should possess an efficient fleet of gun-boats, suitable to the climate and the service which they would be required to perform; in connection with which there should be a school for the education of our youth in naval tactics. The growing shipping and fishing interest of the maritime section of the Dominion demand that we should give our earnest attention to naval matters, so that in the future our country may not be laid defenceless to the seaward. The subject of national defence and internal communication is not a question that should involve party issues, but be considered by the representatives of all sections of the Dominion earnestly and calmly that the best means may be devised to secure our country from the possible inroads of foreign enemies.

THE GAME OF LACROSSE.

There is nothing so surely denotes the spirit and character of a nation; and the aptitude or unfitness for war, as their national field games. The hardy sports of the ancient Greeks were the schools which fitted them for those martial exploits which won them at one time the foremost rank among the nations, and it was only when those games were neglected that the warlike, adventurous spirit which they were calculated to inspire, left them, and they sank from their former lofty position and became as weak as the most effeminate race they ever conquered in the days of their glory. While manly and athletic games were practiced and encouraged among them they were invincible, for their youth had been trained in all hardy exercises, till, when they were capable of bearing arms, they were more expert in war than the veterans of other nations. It is owing to the

national game of cricket, and the universal love for all kinds of manly exercises and field sports among the English, that centuries ago they became one of the foremost nations in the world, and still retain the proud position. The pluck and endurance called forth by the fine old game of cricket is the true source of the stamina of the British troops, who would rather be annihilated than acknowledge a defeat. Until recently there had been no established national game among the Canadians. It is true they have always displayed a strong partiality for all manly field exercises, but no one in particular had ever become so popular with us so as to entitle it to the appellation of a national game. Cricket has always been a favorite sport among our youth and ever will continue so, and there are many excellent cricket clubs throughout the country, but a game more suited to the Canadian taste, and which is in some respects superior even to cricket, has gradually won its way, till it has become our national game. Lacrosse was originally an Indian game, and was played almost exclusively by the aborigines of Canada, who were passionately fond of it. Exciting matches frequently took place between the numerous tribes that once inhabited this country, and they often resulted in bloodshed, for notwithstanding all the rubbish that has been written about the dignity of the Indian, before the days of civilization in Canada, he has always been a very excitable animal. The variety of play, the agility of speed and endurance requisite in playing the game, and the advantage it possessed of allowing all parties to be engaged at the game, in time attracted the attention of the whites, and a few years ago a party of white men organized a Lacrosse club, and numerous matches took place between them and the aborigines, and almost generally terminating in favor of the latter. But the superior intelligence of the whites, and their "never say die," persevering spirit at length prevailed. They reduced the game to system, and turned the scale of victory in their own favor. It is rarely now that an Indian Lacrosse club defeats a Canadian one. The beauty and simplicity of the game was its own recommendation, and almost imperceptibly within the last few years, it has become universal throughout Canada. The English acknowledge its superiority over their own national game, and have introduced it into the mother country, where it has already become very popular. They have entered on it with that determination to excel by which they have achieved so many victories throughout the world, and we expect soon to hear a challenge to a trial of skill sent from across the Atlantic to some of our champion Lacrosse clubs. It would be well for our players to practice in anticipation of such a match, and show to the world that if the game originated in Canada, Canadians will ever continue its champions.

MILITARY RULE IN THE SOUTH.

The following, which we take from an esteemed cotemporary, speaks for itself, and we heartily indorse the sentiments expressed. It is something to see that the rabid northern press of the United States is beginning to awaken to a sense of the disastrous policy pursued by the "Rump Congress."

The New York *Express* draws attention to the fact that a large number of Southerners, unable to live under despotic rule of the military Bushaws, are about emigrating to Canada with a view of making this country their future home. The *Express* says:

"We regret to learn that many citizens of the South are sending their families to Canada, and that most of them are led to this change of residence by the ruinous policy of the Jacobins in and out of Congress. In some parts of Alabama and Mississippi, in the large towns and cities, the audacity of the negro has become so great, and the disposition so general among officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and others in authority, to wink at, sanction, or pass over those outrages, that as a matter of safety, many persons in the South are sending their wives and daughters out of the country. Canada is a favorite resort, because living in less costly there even at gold prices, than in the large cities of the North. The absence of an inflated currency has been of immense advantage to the Canadians, and would be to us."

The Southern immigrants may rely upon it that they will be hospitably received in Canada, where social and political rights such as they have never before enjoyed, will be accorded to them. The "New Dominion" offers a home to the oppressed of all the world!—*Hamilton Spectator*.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTICE.—All communications addressed to the Editor of the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW*, must be accompanied by the correct name and address of the writer, to insure attention.

"F. O." MONTREAL.—There is no Peace or War establishment in the British army. The strength of Regiments vary according to station and the nature of the service on which they are employed. Regiments, and each separate Battalion of Regiments, in England, Ireland and Scotland, number 12 companies. A corps in India numbers eight, the remaining four being left at home to form a Depot. In the Colonies and the Mediterranean a Regiment contains ten companies, two being left to form a Depot. The Depots of several Regiments stationed at one place form what is called a Depot Battalion, and is commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel and possesses a staff nearly the same as an ordinary Regiment.

"MILITIAMAN."—The stations of the British Army and Navy are generally classed as Home, Foreign and Colonial. Home stations are those in or about the British Islands. Foreign, the Mediterranean, East and West Indies; and Colonial, any of the Colonies. We may, however, state, that, in official documents, those places all come under the head of "Service Abroad."

"X. Y."—By no means.

THE CADET CORPS.

The great problem of economical and thorough colonial defence which has hitherto given so much trouble to Provincial statesmen, must, we believe, sooner or later, find its solution in the introduction of military training into the recognized educational institutions of the country. The advantages of a system of military exercises carried out in every section of the Dominion, would be attended with numerous advantages, not only to the country at large, but to the youth of the land, and would evidently produce a militia force, which for cheapness and efficiency could not possibly be equalled. Every hour devoted to the purposes of military training, throws upon the country a non working and non producing class of men which must be supported by the productive labor of the balance of the population. In the old settled and densely populated countries of Europe the burden of maintaining trained bodies of men for the purposes of war has been for years a continual subject of complaint, and in a newly settled land like Canada, where labor is always in request, and where workmen can command high remuneration, the expense for military organization becomes doubly oppressive. That a large, well disciplined body of men must always be held in readiness by the people of Canada, is what is universally admitted by our people, with the exception of the few Utopian dreamers, who look for a perpetual peace, and the still fewer craven disloyalists who believe in the ultimate absorption of these colonies by the American Republic. Having acknowledged the necessity which exist for the maintenance of a military force in the Provinces, there is nothing left for us to do but to submit to the requirements of the time, and to organize on the most economical system, our defensive forces always bearing in mind that in military matters no real economy can exist without efficiency. The first point aimed at should be to secure the services of the population at that period when they are of least value for other work, if they can then properly receive the education of the soldier. For this we naturally turn to the period of childhood as under all circumstance the youthful portion of the population must be maintained by the adult. Their time is then worth almost nothing, except where it is applied to receiving education. Thanks to the glorious educational establishments which the Government has spread like a network over every section of the land, there need be little extra expense in keeping the juvenile population of the country together for drill, for according to the report of the Superintendent of Education, last year over ninety per cent of the youth of Western Canada was in attendance at some one or other of the educational institutions. The teachers of our public schools are very many of them educated at the public schools for the position of instruc-

tor, and of late every facility has been afforded them to fit themselves for imparting military instruction to their scholars, and many are availing themselves of the advantages thus opened to them. In this point what has hitherto been considered to a very great extent optional, might without any great hardship, be compulsory with young men seeking employment as school teachers. From this it is plain that with very little additional expense to that now incurred for the support of the common schools, means could be provided to give almost the whole growing population of the country a knowledge of the duties required of a soldier. That this would be the cheapest, if efficient, way of training our population to arms, no one can dispute, and its efficiency can be shown to be fully equal to its economy. Youth is beyond doubt the best season for education of every kind. The juvenile mind unformed and ready to receive almost any new idea, is more easily impressed than in after life, while the schoolmaster can exert an authority and enforce an amount of attention from his scholars, which the drill sergeant often finds great difficulty in exacting from grown up volunteers. Another great difficulty with which the present volunteer force has to contend, is securing the steady attendance of members at drill for half the value of military education is its being steadily imparted for some continuous length of time. Here the value of imparting such knowledge at school becomes apparent, for there month after month the master has the opportunity of giving daily instruction to the same scholars. The great duty which a soldier has to learn is implicit obedience, and no better place to impress this on the mind of the recruit, than in the schoolroom. The training is of such a simple nature that it can be imparted easily to any intelligent schoolboy. The cheapness and efficiency of the system is then, we think, proved beyond question, and examination will show that the advantages accruing to the boys in receiving this training, are fully equal to those received by the country which pays for imparting it. By frequent and continued military drill habits of steadiness, exactness and obedience are engendered, which can not fail to prove of the greatest service to the boys in after life, and a familiarity with firearms and a knowledge of their properties bestowed upon them, which we believe would materially lessen the number of accidents which now occur from their being handled by ignorant or careless persons. But the main benefit which both the country and the pupils would derive from such training would be the improved physique it would produce throughout the country. For some time past it has been conceded that mental education for youth is only giving him half the armor to fight the battle of life with and that such physical training should also be given as will as far as possible give that healthy constitution and

physique, without which the body wears out under the working of the brain. To promote this physical training has long been a favorite project among the educational leaders of the world, the ablest among whom strenuously object to cramming the brain and leaving the body to take care of itself, but who advocate the simultaneous education of the two. Pure air and plenty of exercise are just as necessary for the production of an intelligent population as the instruction of the schoolmaster. In England the encouragement given to boys to indulge heartily in athletic games of every kind, has most materially conduced to the development of that physique for which Englishmen are so justly celebrated, and the endurance and dogged resistance that has defied defeat in every portion of the world, has to a great extent been learnt in the play ground of the public school. The wisdom and necessity for encouraging a taste among schoolboys for active out door sports, has induced many of the teachers in this country to erect gymnasiums in connection with the schools they superintend. These places, however, form but a small proportion of the schools of the country, and are principally in the large towns, or at most, in thickly settled places, but do not affect those country settlements in which the bulk of our population resides, and in which the great portion of our common schools are situated. To supply gymnasiums for the public schools throughout the whole country, is more than could be expected from the Government, but we are sure they would find it highly advantageous to the Provinces to provide every school with the appliances for imparting military instruction to their scholars. Of the aptitude of the Canadian boys to receive such instruction, no one can have any doubt who has seen any of the Cadet corps which have been for any time in existence. We have no hesitation in saying that those we have seen have as good a knowledge of their work as almost any Volunteer corps in the country, and the scores made by them at three hundred yard ranges, after comparatively short practice, not one bit inferior to those of older members of the force. These boys, trained in youth, will never forget what they have learnt, and to them three days drill at any future period of life, will be of more benefit than the same number of weeks to a man entering the force as a raw recruit. The success which has hitherto attended the establishment of the Cadet corps. The aptitude of the scholars and their fondness for the work, the physical advantages they derive from it, and the small cost it would entail on the country, makes us hope that the Cadet corps will before long become a national institution and be regarded as the main training ground for our army of defense.—Com.

COURT MARTIAL.—A Court Martial was held here lately, upon six men of the 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade, for stealing wine from the officers mess. The singularity of the trial, consists in the whole six being tried "in the lump" and not seperately as is the general custom.

THE ANTIETAM CEREMONIES.

The inauguration of the Antietam monument shows us again to what unworthy heirs the men who fought on that field have left the heritage of a "regenerated country." Imagine the chief magistrate and great men of the "glorious Republic," assembling over the graves of those who fell to preserve the union, not so much to do honor to the dead as to revile each other and seek like Piscatorial damsels to bespatter each other with every possible filth. A writer in the *Army and Navy Journal* of New York, in commenting upon the ceremonies of this occasion, evidently endeavors to conceal his mortification at the proceedings by noticing the speakers and their speeches in vague and general terms; here, however, is an admission which we did not expect from our American cotemporary. "Public ceremonies in America of all sorts from balls to funerals, are usually so thoroughly devoid of even ordinary good taste, that one involuntarily shrinks, on the approach of each fresh one, fearing what uncourteous and unbecoming thing may be done. Pickpockets flourish at a President's reception; we could not even get a funeral eulogy pronounced upon ABRAHAM LINCOLN without its consisting of the vaults and tumbles of an intellectual gymnast, and the political diatribes of a veteran office-holder." A solemn and impressive occasion like this, the dedication of a monument to the memory of the "unreturning brave," was not the proper or fitting time for blatant demagogues to squabble in the unsavory mire of party politics. The above quoted journal puts it very mildly when he says:—"We have the right, in all other places, to advance beyond, or recede or step aside from the sentiments of those who died in the Army of the Republic; but when we come to their graves, it is desecration to revile, or criticize, or distort for partisan ends their sacred enthusiasm." Another American paper no less than the *N. Y. Herald*—comments upon the occasion and the men:

"The whole ceremony was unquestionably partisan, but it was most inopportune. The President might insult whom he pleased there; by doing so he only disgraced himself, the nation and the dead whom he ostensibly went there to honor. For any one to take notice of it by public speech on the spot was only to lower the speaker to the same level to which the President descended.

"We are a nation of over thirty million of people, with wealth, energy and rare native intelligence; but our statesmen—our statesmen? No! our demagogues—disgrace us. They do not represent us. In Congress they descend—but they cannot descend; for they occupy the lowest level now as political debaters, and, having reached that level, there is but one direction in which they can move—upwards. As with Congress so with the Executive. Even worse; for the Executive being but a single person, and that, too, at the head of the nation, he is looked to by all eyes as the exponent of what should be manly, gentlemanly and courteous. Instead of approaching the ideal, he allows the petty feelings of political passion to enter into all his dealings with those who may oppose his

career as a statesman, and on every occasion displays the little mind that disgraces us as a people. Even Antietam, more than sacred to us, was not sacred to the man whom we call our President. How long are these things to be endured? How long are we to bow our heads in shame whenever a national event like Antietam calls for the broad minds of real statesmen to give it a tone of which we may be proud? How long are we to entertain the representatives of foreign powers with sights like that which have made Antietam a disgrace, and which have reflected that disgrace throughout the world as a reproach against the republicanism of which we boast? The evil is already too glaring. The ignorance which has forced its representatives to the surface must give place to the only element which will give us political salvation—that element is the intelligence of the country. We must have a change. Such scenes as Antietam has given us are the best proof that nothing but change will save us. Our march to corruption and all the vileness of representation that clings around it, has been in keeping with the place we have travelled in all that of which we boast. The career is a mad one and threatens ruin. Let it not be forgotten that the Roman empire was born when the Roman republic lost all respect for the intelligence and virtue of its rulers. There is still enough intelligence left in the country to overturn the men who degrade us. Finding that they have not the capacity to project and carry to a successful issue great measures of statesmanship, they descend to a war for the spoils; they mingle personal and revolutionary animosities in every act; they even in a national graveyard quarrel over the corpses of the men who fell in defence of the country. Let the people rise to an appreciation of this terrible condition of affairs. Let them overturn a man who always forgets his position, and let them bury in the same grave the demagogues who are worse even than the President. As Antietam was the hour from which the nation dated its certainty of overturning the rebellion, so let it be the moment from which we date our determination to have as rulers men who are gentlemen and statesmen."

This is certainly a most pleasing state of affairs, but we hardly think it likely to enamour Canadians with American institutions, or induce the people of the Dominion to entrust their national welfare to such men as are described by the *N. Y. Herald*

ROME.

The news from Italy is of a somewhat startling character. Garibaldi has issued an address to his followers, telling them that the time for an onslaught upon Rome has now arrived. Victor Emmanuel has declared that any illegal movements on the part of any of the extreme Liberal party will be discountenanced and put down by the government. How far this declaration of the Italian government is to be trusted remains to be seen. Possibly Pius the Ninth relies more confidently upon the fact that French soldiers and French ships of war are held in readiness to move to his defence at the first indication of impending danger, than he does upon the power or inclination of the Italian government to hold in check those turbulent spirits who, however patriotic and well meaning, have on more than one occasion shown an utter disregard for international law.

Rome was the first scene of Garibaldi's earnest struggles for an "United Italy," after his return from South America in 1848, he and his followers being at length driven from the "Eternal City" by the French troops. His movements have always been of an exceedingly rapid character; in fact, all his successes have been the result of his great energy and quick resource. Nor would it be at all surprising if within a few days we were to hear that Garibaldi and his followers had commenced a hostile demonstration against the authority of the Pope. We can scarcely imagine, however, that the movement is likely to be successful, for Napoleon is determined that the temporal rule of Pius the Ninth shall be maintained, and whatever Victor Emmanuel's real feelings and wishes may be in the matter, he will be compelled to take measures for the suppression of illegal hostilities, and if the means adopted by him prove insufficient the French Mediterranean fleet will probably rendezvous at the mouth of the Tiber.—*Spectator*.

LONDON SOCIETY.—The September number of this excellent monthly has been received from Messrs. DURN & SON, Ottawa. Its contents are intensely interesting, while the illustrations are more plentiful than usual. The following articles are embraced in its contents—Gossip from Egypt—Mary Egleston's Lover—Threading the Mazy at Islington—The Sulton and the Viceroy in Egypt—Thumbnail Studies in the London streets—The Romance of Medicine—Poor Carlotta, with Medallions of the Emperor Maximilian and the Empress Charlotte—Beautiful Miss Johnson—Table Talk and Anecdotes of Society—Mr. Felix on the moon—at the Seaside—the Queen and Prince Albert—Sketches from our Office Window—Mabel's Bar-rings—All's well that ends well—Dress and Eccentricities.

OTTAWA RIFLE TOURNAMENT.

We would direct the attention of our friends who are good marksmen to this grand Tournament. Officers commanding Battalions should endeavour to organize and be present with a team for the Battalion and Company matches. At the conclusion of the Tournament the prizes will be distributed by His Excellency Viscount Monck.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

During the week ending September 28, we have received as follows:

- Vankleek Hill—Major J. S., \$2. Kincaid—Major W. D., \$1; Capt. C. R. B., \$2; Sergt. C. G., \$1. Goderich—Lt. Col. A. M. K., \$2; Paymaster, B. S., \$2; Capt. W. J. H., \$2. Art. Wily, \$2. Lieut. J. T. S., \$2; Mr. J. T., \$2; Dr. F. A. McD., \$2; Bugle Major B. H., \$2. Henry R., \$1; Paymaster Sgt. J. McT., \$1; Fred. H., \$1; Robt. W., \$1; Jos. Beck, \$1; W. J., \$2.

ACCOUNT OF THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

(From the London Times.)

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7a.m.

The Spanish insurrection being now at an end, I will give you such particulars as have reached me concerning its origin, progress, and failure, premising that they are from the most authentic sources. Prim was, as from the first supposed—although his non-appearance on the scene cause doubts to arise—the leading spirit in the movement. He had the assurance that the garrison of a certain town, of which it is unnecessary to give the name, was prepared to rise at his signal. The 15th of August was the day fixed, and simultaneously with the military, a civilian insurrection was to break out throughout the eastern province of Spain. Persons who were on the spot suggested that it would be well to let the troops declare themselves before the civilians should incur the pains and penalties of a revolt which, if not shared in by some part of the army and strengthened by the possession of a fortified town, could hardly be expected to succeed. Prim, however, seems to have been very confident that the word pledged to him would be redeemed, and desired that the outbreak should be general upon one given day. Accordingly, on the 15th, as you know, the insurrection broke out, but the garrison (not a very small one), which was to have lifted the banner of liberty, did not stir. This defection was a death blow to a plan which otherwise had been organized and was almost sure to succeed. From the first you were told that without a military element the attempt must ultimately be crushed. And so it has proved. With a body of troops, such as that whose aid was promised, to serve as a nucleus and rallying point, other garrisons, other corps, would soon have joined the insurgents, the Government at Madrid would have become demoralised, Madrid itself would probably have thrown up barricades as in 1854, and the Queen would have fled from her capital. As it was, the insurrection held out for a while in the hope of some favorable turn of the cards, and did what it could with scanty arms and few leaders. In numbers it was by no means contemptible. In Arragon, Catalonia, Valencia, and on the borders of Murcia and Castile, 12,000 men were on foot, including a few hundreds of the *carabineros* or Custom house Guard, a regularly trained military corps. Besides these latter there were a certain number of the insurgents who were well armed (there had been some small depots of arms upon the frontier) but the majority had only fowling-pieces and knives. In the province of Tarragona, where the insurgents were strongest (not less than 6,000 men,) many persons of property and position, including mayors of towns and other functionaries, were to be found among them. After holding out for some time and finding that there was a want of direction, and that the military co-operation promised them had broken down, these people, many of whom had considerable stakes in the country, families dependent on them, and property to be confiscated, have accepted the proffered *indulto* or amnesty and returned to their homes, whither it is to be hoped they may not be hereafter

followed and prosecuted by the bitter reaction likely to follow in Spain. As regards fighting, there has been very little, far less than might be supposed. In the province of Tarragona there has been none; the troops avoided attacking the insurgents. You will remember that the garrison of Reus went out and exchanged a few shots—a man or two wounded on either side—and then retired to its quarters. The affair in Arragon, in which Gen. Manso was killed, was a much more serious business, and very dramatic in its incidents. Manso, it appears, was marching with a few hundred infantry and 50 horse several hours ahead of his main body when he fell in with the insurgents under Pierrad, about 400 strong, half of them being the Custom-house Guards, and the other half Arragonese, people of the country, imperfectly armed. In point of numbers the antagonists were pretty equally matched, and it also happened that both sides were but slenderly provided with ammunition. A brisk little action ensued, and lasted till all the cartridges were consumed, when there appears to have been a short lull, and, as is not unusual in Spanish civil wars, a certain amount of vituperation was exchanged, in default of bullets, between the Queen's men and the rebels, the former taunting the latter with not coming on, although nothing is said of the reason why they, as the better armed and regular force, did not set the example. Galled by the reproach, the 200 Custom-house Guards charged with the bayonet: their comrades, the Arragonese *países*, had no bayonets, but they had fowling pieces and blunderbusses, and especially they were all provided with those formidable knives, deadly weapons at close quarters, of common use in many parts of Spain. So they went on, too, knife in hand. The soldiers had not expected this, and were taken aback by the novelty of these brawny Arragonese mountaineers, charging down upon them with gleaming knife blades a foot long. In short the combined charge was completely successful, a number of soldiers were killed with bayonet or knife, General Manso himself was shot from his saddle by one of those huge bell mouthed blunderbusses that the Cura Merino particularly affected in his raids against the French, and those of the troops who were not *hors de combat* fled in wild confusion. But a few of them reached Huesca, and, but for one of those accidents common in war, their pursuers would have entered with them, Huesca would have been taken, Barbastro, close at hand, would probably have shared the same fate, and so the insurrection would have been established in positions within a very short distance of Saragossa, a city usually prompt enough to raise its banner when the cry of "Liberty!" is uttered near its gates. But it was known that the main body of Manso's command was at no great distance behind. Some of the insurgents fancied they caught sight of troops advancing; the cry, "We are cut off!" was raised, and had its usual effect on raw soldiers. The band fled and scattered, and Pierrad was never able to get more than a very small portion of it together again. As you know, he entered France the other day, and is said to be wounded.

Meanwhile, where is Prim? His best friends do not know. He was to be the head and arm of the insurrection. Had he reached the province of Tarragona, where it was more numerous and formidable than anywhere else, his personal position, knowledge of the country and skill in partisan warfare might perhaps, have enabled him to do something. It is doubted whether he ever got beyond the French frontier—the direction it seems certain that he took. The

necessity of disguise and concealment hampered his movements. His person is well known in Spain, and it is a long distance from the Pyrenees to Tarragona. No man is braver than Prim in the field, but some suppose that he shrank from almost certain capture during a long journey over Spanish territory. This, however, is the merest supposition. At the present moment there is the greatest exasperation against him among his political friends, and wild stories, not worth repeating, are current as to the cause of his disappearance. In due time he will show himself ready, as before, to explain and vindicate his conduct.

Meanwhile, the affair is at an end, and it is to be feared that many persons are compromised and will suffer in one way or another. Some who took part in the plot hesitated at first to do so with Prim, because they doubted that he was sincerely anti-dynastic. In his previous attempt his rallying cry was "*Viva la Regna!*" But there is no reason to doubt that the events since then have changed his views, and that he, in common with the great majority of his countrymen, is bent upon the expulsion of the dynasty. That this feeling is general among those who have taken part in the present insurrection there can be no question. It is related that in the neighborhood of Albacete the people sought all the portraits of the Queen, in order to tear and burn them. We may now expect to see a reign of terror in Spain. For a long time past persecution has been active, but all things will get worse now. One hears the names mentioned of various Generals and political men, well known by their absolutist addictions and clerical zeal, as likely to assume prominent positions, and, elated by the recent easy triumph, to outdo all their previous doings. Evon Narvaez will not now be deemed enough of a tyrant to satisfy the Camarilla, and Pezuola is talked of to replace him. Nocedal and other ill-omened names have also been mentioned as among the coming men.

SERVANT GIRLS AND THE FENIANS.

A monster meeting of the servant girls, generally, of Troy, N. Y., was held there on Monday night for the explicit purpose of protesting against making any further contributions to the Fenian exchequer in the present dilapidated state of that cause. The meeting was suggested by a private announcement received on Friday, and since made public at Cleveland, that an official appeal was to be made to this class in particular, and the women of America in general, by the Cleveland Congress of Fenians, to come at once and liberally to the financial aid of the organization.

The chambermaids resolved last night:—

First,—That they had not the slightest interest in the capture of Canada, and that they could not discern the propriety or fitness of the policy that would free Ireland through the reduction of the "New Dominion."

Second,—They had now for several years poured out most freely of their small means—the scanty results of hard and honest toil—to sincerely aid in the liberation of Erin from the shackles of domination, and had seen those earnings thrown away and wasted by officials on the merest frivolities of the city of New York and on so-called military campaigns, which had no foundation either in sense, practicability, or even well grounded prospective success.

Third—Up to this time all the money and munitions so lavishly furnished by the friends of the Fenian cause, in the United States, throughout this and other countries, had been criminally diverted from their original purposes, and wasted without stint.

Fourth—That they would under no possible circumstances contribute any further aid to the cause until they were assured beyond peradventure of a doubt that such aid would be used in the maintenance of an army whose objective point should be Ireland and Ireland alone. It was also recommended that similar meetings should be everywhere held.

The above embraces the spirit of the resolutions. The gathering was of course a novel one, but the proceedings were conducted in a very orderly and proper manner, the organization being similar to that of all public meetings. To be sure, made up as the singular conclave almost wholly was, of the female brogush servant element, there were many amusing informalities, both of action and of speech, but the intent of the meeting, as above set forth, was firmly adhered to and earnestly and conspicuously evident. The convention was the result of a common understanding among the servant girls, and the issuance of a private circular.

At a future meeting it is proposed to adopt an address in answer to the one to be sent out from Cleveland by the Fenian Congress now in session there.

THE EXECUTION OF MAXIMILIAN.

As there have been so many false accounts of the execution of Maximilian it may be of interest to give the story officially vouched for as authentic, although it has been partly told before. The following is from the *Official Wiener Zeitung*:

"We are in a position to publish the following report, by an eye-witness, of the execution of his Majesty the Emperor of Mexico, and it may be considered an authentic description of the shocking catastrophe. The report is as follows:

"At six o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, when the condemned were brought out of the convent of the Capucins, the Emperor turned on the threshold towards Ortega, his counsel, with the words, 'What a beautiful sky—just as I should have desired for the day of my death.' All were dressed in black. Each took his place in a separate carriage, attended by a priest. The carriages brought them to the Surro de la Campana to a hill outside the town of Queretaro, escorted by 4000 men, under arms, a hundred yards from the place where the Emperor had surrendered on the 15th of last month. Arrived at the spot where the execution was to take place they left the carriages, and the Emperor shook the dust from his garments, perfectly resolute, with his head raised high. He asked for the soldiers appointed to fire, and gave each an ounce of gold, with a request that they should aim at his breast. The young officer who was to give the word of command, approached the Emperor, and expressed his anxiety lest he should die with an ill-will towards him for commanding the execution, while in his heart he disapproved of what he was forced to do. '*Muchacho*' (young man), said the Emperor, 'a soldier must always obey orders. I thank you for your sympathy, but desire that you should execute the order you have received.'

"The Emperor then approached the Generals Miramon and Mejia, and embraced them cordially, with the words, 'We shall soon meet them in another world.' The Emperor, being then between the two, said to Miramon, 'General, a brave man is esteemed also by monarchs, and at our death I will leave you the place of honor.' Turning to Mejia, he said, 'General, what is not rewarded on earth, will certainly be rewarded in heaven.' Mejia was the most downcast, as a few minutes before he had seen his wife, with a baby in her arms and uncovered breasts, rushing wildly through the streets bereft of reason. The Emperor then advanced a few steps, and spoke with a clear voice and remarkable composure:

"Mexicans!—Men of my rank and lineage, and animated with my ideas, are destined by Providence either to be benefactors of their people or martyrs. When I came among you I had no concealed motive. I came at the call of well meaning Mexicans, of those who have now sacrificed themselves for my adopted country. On the point of death I have the consolation that I have done good as far as it was in my power, and that I am not forsaken by my beloved and faithful Generals. Mexicans—Let my blood be the last that is shed, and may it regenerate my unhappy adopted country!"

"He stepped back, and placing one foot before him and raising his eyes to heaven, he pointed with his hand to his breast and calmly awaited death. Miramon used his handkerchief, drew a paper from his pocket, and throwing his eyes over the 400 men like a General on parade, he spoke:

"Soldiers of Mexico! Country men!—You see me here condemned to death as a traitor. Now that my life no longer belongs to me, and that I shall die in a few minutes, I declare to you all, in the face of the world, that I was never a traitor to my country. I have fought for the cause of order, and fail to-day with honor for that cause. I have sons, but my sons can never be stained with the tarnish of that calumny. Mexicans! Long live Mexico! Long live the Emperor!"

"He shouted this with a terrible resounding voice. All were deeply affected; tears flowed. Not one soul was present from Queretaro at the execution. The streets and the houses closed.

"The bodies were embalmed.

"It is said that the Emperor has bequeathed \$50,000 to the sons of Miramon, and has requested his brother, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, to have them brought up as his own, and never to forget that they are the sons of a friend faithful to him until death. Mejia bequeathed his legitimate son to Escobedo. What bitter remorse for this brave man who had been in the hands of Mejia, who had granted him his life on several occasions."

PERSONAL BRAVERY OF THE HIGHLANDERS.—

From an old pamphlet published in 1747, we learn that a Highlander of the 42nd regiment killed nine Frenchmen with his broadsword at Fontenoy, and would probably have added to the number of the slain if he had not lost his arm. In a skirmish with the Americans in 1776, Major Murray of the same regiment, being separated from his men, was attacked by three of the enemy. His dirk had slipped behind his back, and, being very corpulent, he could not reach it. He defended himself as well as he could with his fusil, and, watching his opportunity seized the sword of one of his assailants,

and put the three to flight. It was natural that he should ever retain that sword as a trophy of victory. In another skirmish during the same war, a young recruit belonging to Frazer's Highlanders slew seven of the enemy with his own hand. At the close of the engagement his bayonet, once perfectly straight, was twisted like a cork-screw. At the affair of Castlebar, in Ireland, when men of other regiments retreated, a Highland sentinel refused to leave his post without orders. It was in vain they tried to persuade him to retire; he stood there alone against a host. Five times he loaded and fired; a Frenchman fell at every shot. Before he could put his musket to his shoulder a sixth time, the enemy were upon him, and many a bayonet passed through his body. The power of discipline could scarcely carry a man farther than this.

THE QUEEN.—It is asserted in diplomatic circles that Queen Victoria has been labouring with renewed activity of late to preserve the peace of Europe. Before Napoleon left France for the conference with Francis Joseph, Eugene visited Her Majesty, and the Queen then invited the Empress to impress as earnestly upon the Emperor as was consistent with his inclinations and policy the favorable continuation of the maintenance of the peace of Europe. Last year, it will be remembered, when war was imminent between France and Prussia, the Queen exerted a profound influence in favor of a pacific character to the King of Prussia and the Emperor of the French. These letters were said to be of the most impressive and solemn character, and appealed for peace on the highest grounds of Christian morals. In all this Queen Victoria is glorifying her character and her reign, and preparing for herself a place in history more illustrious than any of her royal predecessors.

VOLUNTEER SHAM FIGHT.—We understand that a meeting of the commanding officers of Lanarkshire Volunteers was held in the city on Tuesday, at which it was resolved to have a sham fight on the 28th September, on which date it was hoped Colonel Erskine, Inspector-General of Volunteers for Great Britain, would be able to be present. It was also arranged that the display should take place at Capellie, if Major Graham consented to grant the use of the ground for this purpose. Application was afterwards made to Major Graham, who readily consented to place Capellie at the disposal of the Volunteers; and on Colonel Erskine being present at the fight. These preliminaries being thus satisfactorily adjusted, a meeting of officers representing the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, and Dumbar-ton, has been called for Wednesday next, in order to complete the arrangements. Meanwhile, it may be stated that arrangements as to the transit of Volunteers to Capellie will be made in the course of a few days, and that the route by which they are to proceed has not yet been fixed.

The *British Medical Journal* learns that the Government intend to appoint a commission to inquire into the character, causes, and prevention of epidemic in the Mauritius. The commission will consist of a civil and military physician and an engineer.

Some experiments have been made at Shoeburyness with the rifled mountain gun for the Abyssinian expedition. The *Times* says—"This mite of a gun, which a man might easily carry in his arms, for it weighs only 150lb, sent its pretty little 7lb projectile 2,944 yards, or more than a mile and two thirds, with a charge of 9oz of powder and an elevation of 32degrees. Such long range work is not however, likely to be required of it, but rather sharpnel practice at ranges up to 1,000 yards, or less. At 500, 520 and 540 yards more than half the bullets in the sharpnel shell struck a target representing a column of men. With 3oz of powder and the same elevation the projectile ranged 478 yards."

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

NEAR OTTAWA.

"MOUNTAIN ASH COTTAGE,"

THREE Miles from the Parliament Buildings, in Gloucester, on the Road leading to Borthwick's Springs, together with

14 ACRES OF LAND ATTACHED,

Part of which is in good garden condition. The building has a verandah on three sides, good double windows and green blinds attached to all the windows, and contains Six Bed Rooms, One Dining Room, One large Parlor and Kitchen; Woodhouse joins the Kitchen. There is also a good Coach-house and stable on the property.

TERMS, \$2,500 CASH

Or three thousand dollars in ten annual payments, with Six per cent interest; 1st payment of 500 hundred dollars cash to be made at time of transfer. Title undisputed. Rent £35 per annum. Possession immediate. Apply to A. ROWE, Rideau Street, or by letter to,

W. G. BEACH,

Post Office, Ottawa.

September 23rd, 1867.

3-1n

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. 1-1y

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. 1-1y

JAMES A. GOVIN, Proprietor.

E. SPENCER,

PHOTOGRAPHER, 21 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. 1-1y

"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 refurbished throughout. 1-1y

GEO. H PERRY,

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

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. 1-1y

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, Liveries, &c., promptly made to order, Sparks street, Ottawa. 1-1y

METROPOLITAN CHOP HOUSE,

AMOND'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. 1-1y

P. S. GILHAUSEN,

TOBACCONIST, Rideau street, Ottawa, C. W. The choicest brands of Tobacco, Cigars, &c., always on hand. Meerschaum, Briar and common pipes, &c. Ottawa, January, 1867. 16-1y

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

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. 11 Rideau street, Ottawa, C.W. 1-1y

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. 1-1y

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 refurbished 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. 1-1y

K. ARNOLDI.

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

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 Mattings, Manufacturers of Clothing. 47 and 49 Sparks street, Ottawa. 1-1y

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 Marble-top Tables, Patent Cushions a good stock of Cues, and kept in good order.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - Nine Million Dollars.

PROVINCIAL INS. COMP'Y 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 1866.

For any one of the Reviews.....	84 00
For any two of the Reviews.....	7 00
For any three of the Reviews.....	10 00
For all four of the Reviews.....	12 00
For Blackwood's Magazine.....	4 00
For Blackwood and one Review.....	7 00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews.....	10 00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews.....	13 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews.....	15 00

Payable in U. S. currency.

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, 1865, 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 1865. New subscribers to all five of the periodicals for 1867, will receive gratis any two of the four Reviews for 1865.

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

Blackwood, from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents a year.

The North British from January, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive; the Edinburgh and the Westminster from April, 1864 to December, 1865, inclusive, and the London Quarterly for the year 1865, 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 1863 at four dollars a set, or one dollar and fifty cents for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & 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.

Price seven dollars for two volumes—by mail, 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 8 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. Montreal, C.W. J. M. Currier, James McLaren, John McLaren.

O'CONNOR & WALLER.

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

G. H. PRESTON,

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



AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNTS.

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

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

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Customs, Ottawa, Sept. 20, 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.

WM. B. AIRD,

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

HOUSE DECORATION & ADORNMENT.

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

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

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

271 CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
Notre Dame Street. 15-ly

Montreal, April 1867.

JAGGER & LEDYARD,

IMPORTERS and Dealers in all kinds of British, American and German SHEET 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. 152 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
December 12, 1867. 5-ly

MR. P. O'REILLY, JR.,

BARRISTER, &c. Chambers, over Holden's Drug Store, corner of Hotel and Front street, Belleville, C.W. 10-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. 10-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. CRUCE,

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent. Office in Post Office Block, Ottawa. Reference—Allan Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Ammond, Esq., Hon. James Skead, M.P. 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. F. 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. 55-1f

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1826, with which is now united THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Accumulated and Invested Fund, Thirteen Million Dollars; Annual Income, Three Million Two Thousand. W. R. KANSAY, Manager. RICHARD BULL, Inspector of Agencies. No extra charge for Volunteers. Assurances effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a longhoned experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous of taking out a Policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's office, No. 47 Great St. James street, Montreal, or at any of the agencies throughout Canada.

PROSPECTUS

OF "THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW" AND CANADIAN MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE, A Weekly Journal devoted to the interests of the Volunteer Force, the Service Militia, and the Military and Naval Establishments generally in British North America.

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

In view of the unsettled state of affairs on our southern border, the Home Government has of late made considerable addition to the Imperial Forces in this country, and her leading Statesmen have given reiterated assurance that, if necessary, the whole Force of the Empire will be employed in our Defence; stipulating, however, that we, so far as our means and population will permit, shall do our part. True to that feeling of loyalty to the British Sovereign and love of British Institutions, which has ever been their boast, the people of these Colonies have accepted the position with all its honors, responsibilities and dangers, and now exhibit to the world the noble spectacle of a Citizen Soldier, 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 Soldier, now to some extent strangers to each other, may study the various systems of organization introduced among their comrades; exchange mutually their thoughts and sentiments; and secure the correction of those abuses and wrongs, which will creep into every system, by exposing them to the notice of the authorities and their fellow-countrymen.

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

"All that else the years may show,
The poet forms of stronger hours,
The vast Republics that may grow,
The Federations and the Powers;
Phantoms 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, Mottos 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.

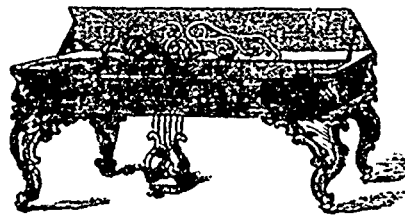
In addition to topics of a Military character, a due proportion of space will be allotted to Literature, and such subjects as many from time to time occupy the public mind, in such manner as to render "THE REVIEW" a welcome visitor, not only to the Military man, but to the friends of his family.

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 PIANOS-FOITES.

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 manufacture 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.

21-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 Optical Instruments made and sold at

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

BRITISH AMERICAN ASSURANCE CO.,

OLDEST ESTABLISHED U. CANADIAN OFFICE.

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

Head Office—Church street, Toronto. George Percival Ridout, Governor; T. W. Burchall, Managing Director. Agents for Ottawa, Herick and Brush. Jan. 31st, 1868—5-6m

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

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

Always in stock—A supply of Rifleman's Registers and Score Books; also Military Account Books, Ruled, Printed and Bound to any pattern, with despatch. 11-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; Rifleman's Register or Practice; Military Account Books ruled, printed and bound to order, on short notice, at moderate prices. April 13th, 1867.

11y5

DOMINION OF CANADA.

N. MORACHREN, 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.

Table listing prices for Rifle uniforms: 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 Order.

INFANTRY.

Table listing prices for Infantry uniforms: Over Coat... 25 00; Scarlet Tunic—regulation pattern... 27 00; Scarlet Tunic—Lieut.-Colonel's or Major's... 36 00; Patrol Jacket—new regulation... 21 to 30 00; Patrol Jacket—Blue Serge... 5 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; Coaked Hat for Surgeons, Paymasters and Quartermasters... 20 00; Color-Sergeants' Chevrons... 2 50; Sergeants' Sashes... 2 25; Gold Numerals... 1 25; Steel Scabbards... 1 50; Silver Lace half inch per yard... 1 50.

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

ARTILLERY.

Table listing prices for Artillery uniforms: Overcoat... 32 00; Dress Tunic... 30 00; Dress Tunic—Captain's... 50 00; Stable Jacket... 30 00; Patrol Jacket... 24 00; Dress Pants—Gold Band... 23 00; Undress Pants... 9 00; Forage Cap... 6 00; Bushy complete, with case... 20 00.

CAVALRY.

Table listing prices for Cavalry uniforms: Dress Tunic—gold Trimmings... 100 00; Stable Jacket—Silver Trimmings... 40 00; Dress Pants... 10 00; Forage Cap... 7 00.

STAFF

Table listing prices for Staff uniforms: Dress Tunic... 125 00; Undress Frock... 32 00; Undress Pants... 9 00; Dress Vest... 11 00.

91 YONGE STREET,

Toronto, Ontario.

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