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# The Volunteer Review

And Military and Naval Gazette.

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

VOL. I.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1867.

No. 34.

FOR THE "REVIEW."

A ROMANCE OF JUNE, 1866.

A tender kiss from loving lips,  
A pressure of a tiny hand—  
And he was gone, the brave the true!  
To battle for his native land.

He stood upon the "City's" deck,  
And watched the people standing near.  
The waving kerchiefs, smiles and tears,  
While "Auld lang syne" rose loud and clear.

Slowly the vessel steamed away;  
Toronto faded from his view;  
His heart beat high with stern resolve,  
And thoughts of one so pure and true.

We landed at Dalhousie's wharf,  
We steamed it to St. Catherines; then  
Mid gay carousals passed the night,  
And song and jest of armed men.

The scene was changed—the whistling ball,  
The bugle calls so loud and clear,  
The fluttering of the "Flag of Green"  
Proclaimed the Fenian host was near.

Foremost amid our gallant band,  
Headless of bullets singing by,  
Onward he marched with dauntless breast  
Prepared to conquer or to die.

Backward we drove their foremost line,  
Before our rifles leaden hail,  
There, where the fight was hottest, fell,  
Our noble comrade wounded, pale.

He woke—to feel a soft hand's touch,  
To meet the glance of loving eyes—  
He knew HER, and his faithful heart  
Was filled with joy and glad surprise.

"A ministering angel thou"  
How truly then these words applied.  
We need not tell how, soon restored,  
He carried home his blushing bride.

But should again that dastard foe  
Our dear "Dominion's" rights attack,  
He ready waits to help her sons  
To drive the miscreant cut-throats back.

July 25th, 1867.

Q. O. R.

GETTING PROMOTED.—A farmer was elected to a corporalship in a militia company, and returned from the training full of rum and glory. His wife, after discoursing with him for some time on the advantage which the family would derive from his exaltation, inquired in a doubting tone: "Husband, will it be proper for us to let our children play with the neighbor's now?" "Certainly, my dear. We must not be proud, if we are exalted." One of the little urchins who happened to be near, eagerly asked, "Are we not all corporals?" "Tut," said the mother, "hold your tongue—there is no one corporal but your father and myself."

STORIES ILLUSTRATIVE OF CANADIAN HISTORY.

BY CARROLL RYAN.

No. III.—VERAZZANO.

It was my intention when I commenced these stories to sketch the career of each of the bold adventurers who sailed on voyages of discovery to the land we now inhabit; but, I find, in doing so, I would be merely repeating scenes of disappointment, disaster, and suffering, and unless I fell back upon the inexhaustible fund of fiction, the tale would be likely to pale by its sameness. There is one name, however, about which a romantic and melancholy interest attaches. Giovanni Verazzano, a Florentine exile in France, was a brave and high minded gentleman; well and liberally educated like many of his countrymen of that day, he combined many of the qualities which are required to form the character of one who aspires to lead his fellowmen to "deeds of great enterprise." Under the patronage of Francis I., of doubtful repute and turbulent memory, he had made the voyages to the New World, during which he made many notable discoveries, and a third expedition was fitted out for the purpose of establishing a colony in the distant land he had visited. The reason why Verazzano left his country is not generally known, but like many more he had loved, "not wisely, but too well;" the malevolent power which delights to torture unfortunate mortals, had marked him out as an especial victim. He had a rival in the affections of his lady love, who was to boot his deadly enemy, and who, like himself, was a mariner of some skill and repute. To a handsome person, he added a plausible manner; with intellect below the average, he combined a huge impudence, that never was abashed or dismayed; but with all these advantages he did not succeed; for Verazzano won the lady and they were married. Most stories conclude at this happy point, when every one is supposed to be delighted; the big villain of the piece makes a full disclosure, and winds up by blowing out his brains, and everything is settled to

the satisfaction of all concerned; but alas! such was not the case in this instance. Stefano Mastuccio had the propensity of firmness largely developed, and he merely waited his opportunity to wreak his revenge and gratify his passion. As a trader his morals were very loose, and he had pocketed more than one Ziccino of Saracen gold for Christian flesh and blood. It so happened on a time, that these two heroes lay together in the harbor of Tunis; here Mastuccio managed to kidnap his rival, and shortly after putting to sea, he sold him to a Corsair of Algiers, with whom he had dealings before in the same line. Three years of weary captivity followed, during which the unfortunate Florentine toiled at the oar, under the cruel lash of the Moslem. At length the pirate ran foul of the Knights of Malta, and Verazzano once more at liberty, sought his native city; weary and emaciated, bowed by premature sorrow and suffering, he presented himself at his old home, and like a ghost that rises unbidden from the grave of the dead past, he stood in the presence of his wife, now the wife of another, and that other, his former rival, who had so cruelly sold him into slavery. Human nature could endure no more, he flew upon his enemy, plunged his dagger in his breast, and fled from his native land forever. In the change and excitement of an adventurous life, Verazzano managed to draw a veil across the past, and his history was unknown. In France this bold mariner had now great renown by the voyages I have mentioned, and many adventurous spirits embarked under his standard, when, upon the occasion of his third voyage, he sailed to establish a colony in the New World.

Their voyage was fortunate and prosperous until they reached the shores of America; he followed the line of coast northward till he entered that gulf, to which Cartier afterwards gave the name of St. Lawrence, and whose stormy waters hide in its bosom many strange secrets of those early days. He stopped at many places, none of which seemed adapted for the purpose of settlement, and again he put to sea, determined upon further explorations. One morn-

ing he was astonished and delighted on beholding a sail coming from the eastward, and he turned to meet his fellow adventurers upon these unknown waters; gradually the ships drew near each other, and while Verazzano displayed the white ensign of France, from the other waved the gaudy bars of Spain; symbolical, indeed, of blood and gold.

At this time His Most Catholic Majesty Charles V., whose proper place should have been in a Lunatic Asylum, was at open war with another delectable tyrant, Francis I. of France. Now I have often thought what a blessing it would be if those fellows were compelled to do their own fighting individually, like us common people; what a great amount of suffering and misery it would be, if either, or both, were wiped of the earth in the encounter. But these hard living, hard headed adventurers, had neither the good sense nor good feeling to pass each other politely, but must needs come to blows upon an ocean large enough for them to navigate, like the flying Dutchman, forever.

After pounding each other soundly for some time, without much advantage to either, a storm arose which separated them; but Mastuccio, who by a strange chance of fate was the commander of the Spanish ship, soon discovered that his vessel was sinking. When it was found impossible to keep her longer afloat, they took to their boats and made for the coast, which was dimly visible in the west; when they landed they were received with every demonstration of respect and friendship by the natives, who, building large fires, brought them food and danced about them rejoicing greatly. Verazzano also was not long in discovering that the recent encounter had not improved the condition of his sea weary craft, and looked about anxiously for a harbor, where he might make his projected settlement, or at least repair the damage caused by the battle. Such he soon discovered, and landed his cargo and built a rude encampment, and set about establishing his colony and refitting his ship.

Everything proceeded favorably; the natives were friendly, and Verazzano determined upon exploring the country further inland. For this purpose he procured an Indian guide, and with only one of his own men for a companion, he departed for the unknown wilderness: greatly was he astonished and delighted at the richness and strange magnificence of the land; the lofty wooded mountains and hills, whose bosoms, to his ardent imagination, held untold wealth; the deep valleys whose rushing streams rolled beneath the flickering sun light of the forest; but neither gold nor precious stones rewarded his search, and at last the solemn and wierd majesty of the primeval world weighed upon his spirit, and he turned to retrace his steps, when he found his savage guide had deserted him; but not

dishartened by this, he set out with his solitary follower on his return. For many weary days they toiled onward through the tangled woods, until at length they stood upon a hill which overlooked the ocean; and they knew not which way to turn to reach the settlement. While still undecided, they perceived smoke rising thro' the trees in the distance, and towards it they accordingly bent their steps. Down by a dark deep pool, in the dark recesses of the lonely forest, sat a woman; beautiful she was once, for even yet in this strange place, she unconsciously assumed the graceful attitude of one accustomed to admiration; with her bare feet she idly dabbled in the water; her head thrown back against the root of a huge tree was supported by a slender hand that shone through the unheaded masses of long dark hair; her form, poorly clad, had many of the remnants of "better days," oddly mixed with the uncouth habiliment of savage life; while the spirit of some past dream of hope and loveliness seemed to hover over her, the lost child of grace and beauty. Such I have seen in my dreams, and is it not too bad that it is only in dreams that such are seen, for it is not the past but a dream: a dream alas! that never is nor can be fulfilled.

As I have described Verazzano beheld her, and his heart stood still as he leaned for support on his companion;—that form which he once deemed no wealth could sufficiently adorn—could that be the love of his lost youth, the bride of his manhood and the sorrow of his life? It was—he felt and knew it was—and like in a strange and bewildered dream he approached, bidding his companion to remain. She started, and on beholding him, stretched forth her arms, and with a loud cry, like the sound of an æolian harp that breaks with the rude blasts of midnight, she sank upon his breast. Strangely parted, strangely met—it seemed to these two that the long years of separation and misery were blotted out, and the deep love which had united them of old was still as pure and undefiled as the day they made their vows.

By that dark pool in the wild forest they told the story of their sufferings and Verazzano learned how his rival had spread the report of his death, and how by the importunity of friends, she at length was brought to wed him; how he had recovered from the wound Verazzano had given, and then his entering the service of the Spanish Emperor, and carrying her forcibly to sea with him; and lastly, the battle; how their ship was lost, and they were thrown upon this unknown shore. Then deep in his heart did Verazzano swear to have a terrible revenge; and with a lingering embrace he parted from her who was once his wife and passed away into the forest.

Mastuccio and his avicious, thieving Spaniards did not remain very long on good terms with their Indian neighbors, and before

long their unregulated passions brought upon them the enmity of the savages, till at last they were compelled to live almost entirely within their pallisades. After this they discovered they had neighbors, and that those neighbors possessed a ship, which was the very one they had fought, and which was the cause of their disaster and present suffering. Mastuccio, whose evil nature misfortune had not improved in the least, determined to surprise this colony, seize the ship, and return to Spain. But he had not reckoned upon betrayal, (and here I would give a wholesome advice from one who has good reason to know its value; if ever you should be in camp or quarters, and a woman anywhere near you, make her your friend at any cost, and, believe me, you will have cause to be thankful.) This was maxiam was unknown or disregarded by the sage Mastuccio, and when in the darkness of night he came upon the little colony, he found a warm reception prepared for him and after a bloody and desperate fight, he found himself wounded and a prisoner in the hands of his enemies. Imagine his dismay when he beheld in their leader the man whom he had so deeply injured. Coldly and silently Verazzano regarded the foe who had blasted the fair prospect of his life; with bitter sternness he recounted the story of his wrongs; the terror-stricken wretch howled for mercy which he had never shown, but Verazzano felt that the world was not wide enough to hold them both, and before another sun had sank behind the western forest that dark pool down in the solitary woods received the lifeless form of Stefano Mastuccio. Thus doth his sooty Majesty of vicious proclivities ever treat his most devoted followers; leading them on from one scrape to another till at last in the inevitable tide of events, the harvest of their misdeeds become ripe and they fall by the inexorable scythe of justice. Verazzano gathered his people about him, broke up his colony and one fine morning sailed away and in duo tino arrived in France, but only to find his friend and patron Francis in prison in the hands of the kingly ruffian Charles. Little further is known of him, but let us hope that he found a happiness in the latter years of his life which was some recompense for the misfortunes and sorrows of his youth.

NOTE.—Another and very improbable account is given of Verazzano's death, which is, that he and his colony were destroyed by the Indians who killed and eat them. But this is obviously absurd, but the reader curious in such matters will find further particulars in "*The Conquest of Canada*," by Warburton, or better in Charlevoix.

LEAVE.—Captains Willess and O'Connor, V. C., 23rd Fusiliers, have been granted leave to England until the return thither of the Regiment from Canada.

## THE BATTLE OF PODOLL.

"From Lieutenant Hozer's work, "The Seven Weeks' War," published by Macmillan & Co."

It was about eight o'clock, and the dusk of the evening was rapidly closing in when the Jagers first felt their enemy. On the right-hand side of the road, about half a mile before the bridge, stands the first house of the village. It is a large square farmhouse, with windows without glass, but with heavy gratings. The Austrians had occupied it in force, but their outlying pickets, as they retired before the advancing Prussians, formed line across the road beside it. As soon as the Jagers came within sight the garrison of the farmhouse and the formed-up pickets opened a bitter fire upon them. From the grated windows and from the line of soldiers in the road there came one rapid volley, which told severely on the Prussian riflemen, but these went quickly to work, and had fired three times before the Austrians, armed only with muzzle-loading rifles, were able to reply. Then the noise of musketry rose high, occasionally swelling into a heavy roar, but sometimes falling off so that the ear could distinguish the separate reports. But this did not last. Von Hagen, commanding the 2nd battalion of the 31st, which was following the Jagers, on the first sound of the firing had put his troops into double quick time, and was soon up to reinforce the riflemen. It was now nearly dark, and the flashes of the rifles, the reports of the shots, and the shouts of the combatants were almost the only indications of the positions of the troops; yet it could be seen that the rapid fire of the needle-gun was telling on the Austrian line in the road, and the advancing cheers of the Prussians showing that they were gaining ground. Then while the exchange of shots was still proceeding rapidly between the window gratings of the farm-house and the Prussian firing parties, who had extended into a corn-field on the right of the highway, there was a sudden pause in the firing on the road, for the Jagers, supported by the 31st, had made a dash, and were bearing the Austrians back beyond the farm-house to where the cottages of the village closed on each side of the road, and where the defenders had hastily thrown some hewn-down willow trees as a barricade across the way.

Then the tumult of the fight increased. Darkness had completely closed in, and the moon had not yet risen; the Prussians pressed up to the barricade, the Austrians stoutly stood their ground behind it, and, three paces distant, assailants and defenders poured their fire into each other's breasts. Little could be seen, though the flashes of the discharges cast a fitful light over the surging masses; but in the pauses of the firing the voices of the officers were heard encouraging their men, and half-stifled shrieks or gurgling cries told that the bullets were truly aimed. This was too severe to endure. The Prussians, firing much more quickly, and in the narrow street, where neither sides could show their whole strength, not feeling the inferiority of numbers, succeeded in tearing away the barricade, and slowly pressed their adversaries back along the village street. Yet the Austrians fought bravely, and their plans for the defence of the houses had been skilfully though hastily made; from every window muskets flashed out fire, and sent bullets into the thick ranks of the advancing

Prussians, while on each balcony behind a barricade Jagers crouched to take their deadly aim; but in the street the soldiers, huddled together and encumbered with clumsy ramrods, were unable to load with ease, and could return no adequate fire to that of the Prussians, while these, from the advantages of a better arm, poured their quick volleys into an almost defenceless crowd.

As the battle in the street was pushed inch by inch towards the Iser, the Austrians in every house which the foremost ranks of the Prussians passed were cut off from their retreat, and were sooner or later made prisoners, for the houses of the village do not join to each other, but are detached by spaces of a few yards, and there is no communication from one house to the other except by the open street. The whole Prussian force was now up, and extending between the houses which the first combatants had passed by cut off the escape of their garrison, and exchanged shots with the defenders.

With shrieks and shouts, amid the crashing of broken windows, the heavy sounds of falling beams, and the perpetual rattle of the fire arms, the battle was heavily pressed down the narrow street, and about half-past eleven the moon came up clear and full to show the Austrian rearmost ranks turning viciously to bar the Prussians from the bridge. The moonlight, reflected in the stream, told the assailants that they were near the object of their labour, and showed the Austrians that now or never the enemy must be hurled back. Both sides threw out skirmishers along the river bank, and the moon gave them light to direct their aim across the stream; while on the first plank of the bridge the Austrians turned to bay, and the Prussians pausing some short paces from them, the combatants gazed at each other for a few moments. Then they began a fiercer fight than ever. The discharges were more frequent, and in the narrower way the bullets told with more severe effect. Her Von Drygalski, leading the Fusillier Battalion of the 31st, a lieutenant colonel of only two days' standing, went down with two bullets in his forehead, and a captain at his side was shot in both legs; many men fell, and the grey horse of a Prussian field officer, with a ball in his heart, fell heavily against the wall, kicking amid the ranks; but he was soon quieted forever, and at that moment men regarded but little such wounds as could be inflicted by an iron shoe hoof, even in the agonies of death. The Austrians stood gallantly, and made an attempt to set fire to the bridge; but the difference of their armament again told upon them here, and it is said that, galled by their hard fortune, they charged with the bayonet; but that the Prussians also took kindly to the steel, and this charge caused no change in the fortune of the fight; certain it is that the defenders were ultimately obliged to retire across the bridge.

While this combat was proceeding slowly along the street, another fight was carried on upon the railway almost with an equal progress, and with an almost similar result. A party of the Austrians fell back from the point where shots were first exchanged, and where the railways crosses the road, along the line. They were pushed by some Prussian detachments, but neither sides were hero in strong force, and the principal fighting was done upon the road; but here, too, the needle-gun showed its advantage over the old-fashioned weapons of the Austrians, for the latter fell in the proportion of six to one Prussian. The railway bridge was not broken, but the lines were

torn up by the retiring troops, and the line was not passed by trains. The Prussians pushed over both bridges after the retiring Austrians; the latter threw a strong detachment in a large unfinished house which stood by the *chaussee*, about a quarter of a mile beyond the bridge, and again made a stand, but not of long duration; they had lost many killed, wounded and prisoners; many of their officers were dead or taken; but they stood till they could gather in all the stragglers who had escaped from the houses of the village, and, harrassed by the pursuing Prussians, drew off sullenly by the main road to Munchengratz. Thus terminated a contest which, fought upon both sides with the greatest vigour and determination, yet resulted in a clear victory for the Prussians; for, when the last dropping shots ceased, about four o'clock in the morning, there were no Austrian soldiers within three miles of Podoll Bridge except the wounded and the taken. There was no artillery engaged on either side; it was purely an infantry action, and the Prussians derived in it great advantage from the superiority of their arms over that of their opponents, not only in the rapidity, but in the direction of their fire, for a man with an arm on the nipple of which he has to place a cap, naturally raises the muzzle in the air, and in the hurry and excitement of action often forgets to lower it, and only sends his bullet over the heads of the opposite ranks, while the soldier armed with a breech-loading musket keeps his muzzle down, and if in haste he fires it off without raising the butt to his shoulder his shot still takes effect, though often low, and a proof of this is that very many of the Austrian prisoners were wounded in the legs.

The road to Podoll was next morning crowded with hospital wagons and ambulance cars, bringing in the wounded; every cottage in the way was converted into a temporary hospital, and the little village of Sweirzin was entirely filled with stricken men. The sick-bearers, one of the most useful corps which any army possesses, were at work from the very beginning of the action. As the combatants passed on these noble-minded men, regardless of the bullets and careless of personal danger, removed with equal hand both friend and enemy who were fit writhing on the road, and carried them carefully to the rear, where the medical officers made no distinction in the care for both Austrian and Prussian. Not only was it those whose special duty is the care of the wounded who alone were doing their best to ease the sufferings of those who had suffered in the combat; soldiers not on duty might be seen carrying water for prisoners of both sides alike, affording any comfort which it was in their power to give to those who overnight had been firing against their own hearts! Nor is this wonderful; for after the flash of the battle was over, and the din of the musketry had died away, the men of the Prussian army could not forget that one common language linked them to their adversaries, and that, after all, it was probably German blood which, flowing from an Austrian breast, trickled over the white livery of the House of Hapsburg.

WORKING PARTIES.—A number of men from different regiments in garrison are now employed under the Military Store Department, and in connection with the Royal Artillery at St. Helen's Island, in refurbishing up and re-storing guns and material on the Island. The men are placed under canvas while so employed, and receive working pay

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN MILITARY NEWS.

The ladies of Frankfort were in mourning on the 16th instant, that day being the anniversary of the entrance of the Prussians into the city.

*L'Escaut* announces that a lieutenant of the Belgian Garde Civique, one of our guests, has secured during his stay here, an English heiress and a thousand a year. The Benedict met his Beatrice by chance in Kensington Gardens.

**DRESS OF THE FRENCH INFANTRY.**—The *Etendard* announces that the French government has decided to revert, in great part, to the old style of uniform for the infantry. The short tunic will be replaced by one having ampler skirts reaching to the knees, with pockets behind. The trousers will be without folds or braiding, and be supplied with pockets. The head dress will be a casquette with a large peak. The reason for the change is the alleged superior healthfulness, comfort and elegance of the old uniform.

Sergeant Lane, the winner of the Queen's prize at Wimbledon, returned to Bristol on Monday afternoon. He was met at the railway terminus by the Volunteers of the city and several thousands of the inhabitants, and having taken his seat in an open carriage, which was specially provided for the occasion, was escorted through the streets to the Rifle Club and afterwards to his own home, amidst a scene of great excitement.

It is affirmed that, in consequence of the expense attending the reception of the Sovereigns and Princes in Paris, the imperial civil list has exceeded its ordinary budget by some millions. The Emperor, it is said, intends to provide for this excess of expenditure by payments spreading over two or three years, without having recourse to a loan. It is said that the cost of the entertainment of Sovereigns and Princes will exceed the sum of two millions sterling.

It was lately denied that flogging was allowed in the American army. But, if a correspondent of the *Tribune* is right, American officers do not confine that punishment to the soldiers, but extend it to the citizens. A man named Hendricks received one hundred lashes by order of Colonel Dodge, of Fort Sedgwick, without trial of any kind, for the alleged offence of selling whisky to the soldiers. The writer gives a minute account of this unusual and un-American punishment, and states in conclusion:—"Flogging, bucking and gagging, and also stretching soldiers 'spread-eagle' fashion, seem to be the order of the day here."

**THE INCREASED PAY TO THE ARMY.**—On Monday a supplementary estimate to cover the charges for granting increased pay to the army, etc., was issued. The total sum is £500,000, of which £416,750 has been already voted, the Brigadier-General taking £750, the 2d a day absorbing £376,000, the additional 1d a day for re-engaging men requiring £23,000, the rewards to enlistees amounting to £7,000, and the additional bounty to re-engaged men going abroad being £10,000. Of the balance of the £500,

000, the sum of £63,250 goes to the militia, and £20,000 to the army reserve force.

**A MAN SHOT BY A VOLUNTEER AT HARTLEPOOL, ENGLAND.**—On Tuesday night, about eight o'clock, two members of the 19th Durham (Hartlepool) Rifle Volunteers were practicing rifle shooting on a space of ground fronting the Heugh Battery, on Hartlepool Cliff. They had erected a square piece of inch planking to serve as a target, which was placed at a distance of about 100 yards. Before they commenced firing they looked along the shore and coast to ascertain if there were any boats or people about, and seeing that the coast was clear they began their practice. In the meantime a fishing boat, manned by Archibald Hunter, an old man, and John Pounder, passed unseen close to the cliffs, and at a distance of about 400 yards from the battery, was brought to for the fishermen to cast their lines. One or two balls struck the water near to the boat, and the fishermen cried out lustily for the riflemen to desist firing, but their cries had apparently not been heard, for some more shots were fired, and one of the balls, that evidently had passed through the target, struck Hunter at the side of the mouth and passed through his cheek, cutting clean out of his cheek a large piece of flesh. The blood gushed out of the wound most profusely, and the other occupant of the boat was so prostrated by the shock he had sustained, that he for a time was unable to render any assistance to the old man or call for help. Several other shots fell near to the boat, and Pounder at last called out for assistance, and another boat came up.—Some men got in to join Pounder in pulling the boat ashore, as Hunter was becoming insensible from the loss of blood. By the united cries of the fishermen the riflemen were made aware that an accident had happened, and they ceased firing. On Hunter being conveyed ashore his wounds were dressed by Dr. Stamp, who had some difficulty in staying the hemorrhage. The poor man's face is swollen to a frightful size, and he is suffering most acute pain.

**THE VICTORIA CROSS—PRESENTATION TO A COLORED SOLDIER.**—The Victoria Cross was presented on the 24th June last, at Belize, to Private Samuel Hodge, of the 4th West India Regiment, for bravery exhibited by him at the siege of Tubabcolong, on the West Coast of Africa. In the morning an order was issued by Brigadier General Harley, commanding the forces in British Honduras, stating that a general parade would be held in the afternoon at the garrison parade ground, for the purpose of presenting that great mark of honor to Private Samuel Hodge; and the local forces, B. H. Militia and Belize Volunteers, were invited to take part in the ceremony. The Militia and Volunteers, under the command of Major Graham, B. V., marched from their various armories to the parade ground, where they joined the regular troops. After going through a few necessary evolutions, the combined forces were drawn up in line—the Militia and Volunteers being placed on the left—waiting to receive his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, who with his staff and family, reached the ground at half-past five o'clock. The troops having formed threesides of a square, and Private Hodge

being ordered to the front, Brigadier-General Harley in a few words explained the object of the demonstration. Captain Rogers, Brigade Major, then read a number of despatches relating to the bravery displayed by Private Hodge during the siege, and the recommendation received by the authorities at the War Office from Colonel d'Arcy of the Gambia Volunteers. After the reading of the documents, the General pinned the decoration on the breast of the hero, and made a very appropriate speech, in which he remarked that this brave man had earned the greatest honor a British soldier could ever attain. He also addressed the troops, bade them emulate the conduct of their comrade, and assured them that the same reward could be gained by any one of them. The whole force then presented arms to Private Hodge, as the hero of the day and the bravest man of his regiment, after which he was warmly shaken by the hand by his General, and presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, who spoke a few words of commendation and encouragement.

It can easily be imagined that the novelty and importance of the ceremony, combined with its having taken place on this particular day, caused an immense concourse of people to visit the parade; and, we can believe that the value of the reward was greatly enhanced by the ceremony being witnessed by so many of the most respectable portion of the community.

**REVIEW AT ABERDEEN.**—On Tuesday Lieut. General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K. C. B., held a review of the troops in camp. At 10:30 a. m. the cavalry, royal artillery, and brigades of infantry were formed in contiguous columns on Eelmore Hill. Sir James Scarlett having arrived on the ground, inspected the troops, after which they marched past in the following order: The batteries of Horse Artillery, under Colonel Hammond, preceded by Major General Hodge, C. B., and Staff of Cavalry Brigade: the 1st Dragoon Guards, Colonel Pattle, C. B.; the 4th Dragoon Guards, Colonel Shute; the 17th Lancers, Lieutenant Colonel Lowe; the 15th Hussars, Major Stuart; the Field Batteries, under Colonel Elger; the 1st Infantry Brigade, under Major-General Renny, consisting of the 54th, Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson; 56th, Colonel Laey; the 32d Highlanders, Major Rice; and the 80th, Colonel Harrison. The 3d Brigade, under Colonel Greer, C. B., 68th, as Brigadier, viz., the 43d Light Infantry, Major Holmes; the 70th, Lieutenant Colonel Cooper; the 68th Light Infantry, Major Kirby; the 7th Rifle Depot Battalion, Colonel McDonald. The 2d Brigade, under command of Major-General Campbell, C. B., viz., the 44th, Colonel Browne, C. B.; the 1st Battalion 18th Royal Irish, Colonel Call; and the 65th, Colonel Wyatt, C. B. The cavalry and artillery marched past in open column of squadrons and batteries, the infantry in grand divisions in quick time. The marching past of the various corps was performed with great precision; the dressing of the grand divisions as they passed the saluting point was well retained. After marching past, the infantry were formed in one of contiguous columns, facing west, and concealed by Eelmore Hill from Long Hill and Cocked Hat Wood, where an imaginary enemy were supposed to be in position. The cavalry were formed in rear of the infantry, with a battery of Horse Artillery, on

each flank; the remainder were in reserve; the field batteries were posted on each flank of the infantry. The attack on the enemy's position from this formation commenced by the cavalry advancing, covered by skirmishers of the 15th Hussars, the 1st and 4th Dragoon Guards in line, supported by the Lancers. The skirmishers having reached the top of Long Hill, retired in rear of the main body, when the heavy cavalry and lancers executed a capital charge across the valley and up Long Hill, and retired in rear of the infantry; the two batteries of horse artillery opened fire during the advance of the cavalry. As soon as the cavalry cleared the front, the reserves of Horse Artillery and field batteries were brought to the front, and opened a smart cannonade on the enemy, under which the enemy formed lines; General Reuny's and Campbell's brigades forming one continuous line, supported by Brigadier Grier's brigade. The artillery having ceased fire, the infantry advanced to Eelmore Hill, where they halted and fired two volleys by companies; they again advanced across the Long valley, the seven regiments in one beautiful line, almost as straight as if they had been on their regimental parades, until they gained the centre of the valley, when they halted and commenced a terrible file fire, the field batteries at the same time came into action. On ceasing fire, the left brigade changed front to the left, while the 3d brigade, which were in support, formed line on the left of the 1st brigade, the second formed in reserve. The sifle depot battalion, while this formation was taking place, dashed to the front in skirmishing order and took the Long Hill and Cocked Hat Wood, after which they joined the reserve. The cavalry during this time were in support. As soon as the new change of front was effected, the lines advanced covered by skirmishers, the batteries of artillery from commanding positions keeping up a brisk fire, the first line halted, and opened a sharp file fire, the second line afterwards passed through the first and delivered a similar fire. This concluded the evolutions, and the troops returned to camp about 1:45 p. m.—*Army and Navy Gazette, Aug. 3.*

**MARRYING IN THE FRENCH ARMY.**—The following is a description of the preliminaries which must be gone through with by a French officer contemplating matrimony: The officer makes a formal demand for permission of his colonel, and adds the papers certifying the *dot* and the moral standing of his future bride. These are the only document necessary. The Colonel sends the demand to the general commanding the brigade or the department, who addresses it to the general commanding the division who, if the bride elect does not live in his district writes to his *confrere* of the division occupying the part of the country where she lives. Then the demand, instead of continuing to mount the hierarchy, redescends from the division general to the brigadier, who writes to a *commandant de place*, who consults a commissioner of police and a mayor; then the mayor and commissioner reply to the *commandant de place*, who replies to the brigadier-general, who replies to the general of the division, who sends the answer to his *confrere*. The demand then goes to a marshal, and if he does not exact any information; he proposes to the Minister of War to ratify the permission, coming from the hands of the postman, the packet is unsealed by a clerk, who adds a stamp; a subordi-

nate reads it, sends it to another clerk, who puts a number above the stamp, and records the number on another sheet of paper with an analysis of the *clair*; this sheet is then signed by a chief and sub-chief, then goes to a director who sends it to *chef de bureau*; he gives it to his deputy, then an orderly clerk reinscribes the number of the packet, registers it and sends it to another, who makes a report of the analysis. The three members of this last bureau then record the whole, the chief signs it, submits it to the director, who submits it to the minister, who accepts or refuses. In case of refusal, the packet is returned by the same administrative circulations; in case of approbation, a new circuit is yet to be made in the bureau of the chief, the deputy, etc. A regular house that Jack built. The most admirable feature of the arrangement is, that all this business is accomplished in two months.

**THE BELGIAN VOLUNTEERS' ACCOUNT OF THEIR RECEPTION.**

The special correspondent of *L'Etoile Belge* writes thus enthusiastically of the treatment of the Belgian volunteers by their English brethren—

Words cannot describe what we witnessed on our departure. One must have been present to realize the event. From Westminster to Gravesend, where we embarked on board the *Serapis*, it was one immense ovation.

The thousand men who had given in their names to return on the *Serapis* were ordered to assemble at nine o'clock at Somerset House, our usual parade ground. It was impossible to penetrate into the yard of this place without shaking hands with a thousand Englishmen and as many ladies; they caught hold of our men and seemed to do all they could to retard our departure. They were, however, at last obliged to let them make a start for the pier. But the difficulty was to reach this point! At each step the crowd impeded us, everywhere hands were extended and we had to press them.

At eleven o'clock, notwithstanding all these difficulties, we reached Westminster. Lord Grosvenor was there at the head of the guard of honor, to give us the last adieu. Cheers and music blended their joyous sounds. The crowd was more compact than ever. Westminster-bridge seemed to bend under the weight, such was the immense multitude; resounding cheers again filled the air, and the leave-taking was most affecting.

On the river and its banks the scene was still more remarkable. An innumerable population lined the river from London to Gravesend; the numerous steamboats plying in the Thames were literally surcharged. A million of human beings with the most fervent enthusiasm wishing us a safe return. It was indeed a spectacle to see people who had left their work come to cheer us on the way; they were not only on quays, the landing stages, on the housetops, but also on the tops of mountains in the vicinity.

All the ships were covered with flags; they saluted us with canon, guns, crackers, everything capable of making a noise was pressed into the service; the volunteers fired a *feu de joie*, which, while it deafened our ears, filled our hearts with rapture. And all this enthusiasm proceeded as it did from the hearts, filled our eyes with tears. What a picture for a painter! On board the nine steamboats that carried us towards our

country, cheers succeeded cheers, hearts spoke to hearts.

Ladies of the best families in England accompanied us as far as the *Serapis* on board the beautiful steamer *Fairy*, which was covered with Belgian flags. There were banners on which were inscribed, in letters of red, yellow, and black, the sad word—*Adieu!* Persons of the greatest distinction in England had taken their places in her; and this steamer, as it rolled from side to side, seemed to salute with her flags the eight steamers which accompanied her bearing the Belgian expedition.

Splendid lunches were given on board the *Fairy* to the lords and ladies there assembled, and to the superior officers of the English and Belgian services on board the *Swift*, where toasts followed toasts, and each one reverted to the delights of the ten days; and on the deck of this little vessel England and Belgium once more cemented the compact of friendship which united these two sisters.

But the *Serapis*, ready for sea waited for us at Gravesend; and as our vessel touched the vast sides of this immense ship, we had to give our last adieu, and to tear ourselves away.

Time does not allow at present to give a description of our passage, which this time, thanks to the good order introduced on board from the first moment, has been a splendid success.

**THE SULTAN.—A VETERAN OF SEVENTY YEARS AGO—THE MARQUIS OF WESTMEATH.**—On Monday, the 15th inst, the Marquis of Westmeath was presented by the Turkish Ambassador to his Majesty the Sultan at a special audience in Buckingham Palace. Lord Westmeath, addressing the Sultan, said:—"Sire, as I feel myself warranted to say, and I believe without any doubt, that I am the only survivor of those of the British army which debarked in Egypt, under General Sir Ralph Abercombe, in the year 1801, and who possesses the medal of the Crescent for the services then performed, I have presumed to present myself in the presence of your Imperial Majesty, in virtue of that military decoration which was graciously bestowed upon all those engaged in those services for your Majesty's august predecessor the Sultan Selim, in commemoration of the recapture of Egypt and its restoration to the Ottoman Porte. There were, sire, three battles between us and our then enemies (our friends, I am happy to say, at present, and your Majesty's), in which we were throughout successful. It must be observed that our opponents on their part conducted themselves with that brilliant courage which always distinguishes them wherever they are, but we overbore all resistance. We never were more than 10,000 men under arms, and we sent home to Toulon in our ships above 16,000 of the French, according to the terms of the convention entered into at Cairo on the 27th of June, 1801." The Sultan said:—"I feel a real pleasure at seeing you before me, and to observe upon your breast in historical distinction of your gallantry, and of those services which you and your companions in arms performed for my empire at an epoch fortunately long gone by, when it was undergoing the effects of a misunderstanding between the two great powers, now my sincere allies."—*Gazette.*

## CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

Any particulars concerning the famous "charge" at Balaklava, during the Crimean war, which Tennyson has so finely immortalised in verse must be of general interest, although it is now several years since the gallant Six Hundred rode up to their death, while

"Cannon on right of them, cannon to left of them,  
Cannon in front of them, volley'd and thundered."

We gladly give place, therefore, to the following personal and graphic account of the affair which has never before been made public. It came substantially from the lips of the Earl of Cardigan, the Commander of the Eleventh Hussars at Balaklava, in 1854, who actually led the celebrated "charge," and was related to Mr. Stephen Masset, during his recent visit to England, after he had recited Tennyson's stirring epic to Lord and Lady Cardigan, with an effect which may be easily imagined by all who have ever heard his recitations.

At about one o'clock on that memorable day, after the Heavy Brigade had been attacked by the Russian cavalry, the whole of the cavalry division was considerably advanced towards the enemy, and the Light Brigade had been ordered to dismount to relieve their horses. Suddenly they were again ordered to "mount," and aide-de-camp Captain Nolan came forward, and told Lord Lucan, commanding the cavalry, that the Light Brigade were to attack the Russians in the valley. Lord Lucan rode up to Lord Cardigan, and said: "It is Lord Raglan's order that the Light Brigade is to attack the Russians in the valley." Lord Cardigan replied, saluting with his sword: "Certainly, my lord, but you will allow me to inform you that there is a Russian battery in front, and one on each flank, while the ground on the flank is covered with riflemen." Lord Lucan answered: "I cannot help that, it is Lord Raglan's positive order that the Lieut. Brigade is to attack them."

Lord Cardigan then formed his brigade, of five regiments, with three regiments in the front line and two in the second, when Lord Lucan ordered Lord Cardigan's own regiment, the Eleventh Hussars, back, so as to form a support on the left rear of the first line. Lord Cardigan immediately ordered the advance. After going about sixty yards, Capt. Nolan rode obliquely across the front, when a Russian shell fell upon the ground near him, and not far from Lord Cardigan Nolan's horse then wheeled about and carried him to the rear, and Lord Cardigan led the brigade down to the main battery in front, about one mile and a quarter distant. On arriving at about eighty yards from the battery, the fire became very severe, and the officers were considerably excited and had to be ordered to "be steady."

Lord Cardigan, at the head of his brigade, passed close by the muzzle of a gun, which was fired as he entered the battery, and rode forward through the Russian lumber carriages until he came up close to their line of cavalry. His brigade did not follow him, and he was attacked by two Cossacks, slightly wounded, and nearly dismounted, but he fended them off, and gradually retired from them and others who were attempting to surround him. When he got back to the battery his command had retired and diverged to the left, and he slowly retreated until he met General Scarlett, commanding the heavy brigade of cavalry. He told him that the Light Brigade was destroyed, and mentioned the fate of Capt. Nolan, after bringing

the order for the attack, when Gen. Scarlett said that he had just ridden over Capt. Nolan's body.

Lord Cardigan then had his brigade counted by his staff officer, and found that there were only 195 men present out of 650. He then immediately rode off to Lord Raglan to report what had taken place.

The first thing that Lord Raglan said was "What, sir, could you possibly mean by attacking a battery in front, contrary to all the usages of warfare, and the custom of the service?" He replied: "My Lord, I hope you will not blame me, for I received a positive order from my superior officer in front of the troops to attack them, although I was quite well aware of the unusual course of proceeding ordered." Lord Raglan then enquired what he had done, and was told that he led the Brigade into a Russian battery, that he had ridden up to the Russian cavalry, that he was not followed by the brigade, that he was wounded and nearly dismounted, and had some difficulty in getting away from a number of Cossacks, that the brigade was nearly destroyed, there now being only 195 left out of 650, and finally that the whole affair had occupied the brief space of 20 minutes.—*Gazette.*

Apropos of sending out reinforcements of British troops to meet any new Fenian emergency, the *New York Times* says:—The cable dispatch of this morning which announces that the British Government will immediately despatch a large body of troops to Canada to repel threatened Fenian invasions from the United States, is the most extraordinary and incomprehensible news we have yet over the submarine wire. There is nothing in the world more unlikely at this time than a Fenian invasion of Canada. No such invasion is threatened by any body outside the madhouse, nor so far as we know, by anybody inside one. The Fenians gave up all hopes long ago liberating Ireland by way of Canada; and moreover they have as little hope of whipping the United States troops who guard this side of the line, as of whipping the bold volunteers who guard the other side. The English Government need put itself to no expense to defend the New Dominion from Fenian invasions. It is more likely that they will have to defend the Pope against President Roberts, who has lately been holding council with his enemies.

## A TERRIBLE BEDFELLOW.

I looked at my neighbor with considerable curiosity. His face indicated a man of not over thirty years—a period at which men are still young—but his hair was as white as fresh fallen snow. One seldom sees, even on the heads of the oldest men, hair of such immaculate whiteness. He sat by my side in a car of the Great Western Railroad, in Canada, and was looking out of the window, suddenly turning his head, he caught me in the act of staring at him—a rudeness of which I was ashamed. I was about to say words of apology when he quietly remarked:—"Don't mention it, sir. I'm used to it." The frankness of this observation pleased me, and in a very little while we were conversing on terms of familiar acquaintance, and before long he told me the whole story. "I was a soldier in the army of India," said he, "and, as is often the case with

the soldiers, I was a was a little too fond of liquor. One day I got drunk, and was shut up in the black hole for it. I slumped down upon the floor of the dungeon, and I was just dropping off to sleep, when I felt a cold slimy shape crawling across my right hand as it lay stretched out above my head on the floor. I knew at once what it was—a snake! Of course my first impulse was to draw away my hand; but knowing that if I did so the poisonous reptile would probably strike its fangs into me, I lay still, with my heart beating in my breast like a trip hammer. Of course, my fright sobered me instantly. I realized all my peril in its fullest extent. Oh, how I lamented the hour that I touched liquor! In every glass of liquor there is a serpent; but it does not come to everybody in the shape it came to me. With a slow, undulating motion the reptile dragged its carcass across my face, inch by inch, and crept down over my breast and thrust its head inside my jacket. As I felt the hideous scraping of the slimy body over my cheeks it was only by the most tremendous effort that I succeeded in restraining myself from yelling loudly with mingled terror and disgust. At last I felt the tail wriggling down toward my chin; but imagine what I felt at my heart, if you can imagine it as I realized that the dreadful creature had coiled itself up under my jacket as I lay, and had seemingly gone to sleep, for it was still as death. Evidently it had no idea that I was a human creature: if it had it would not have acted in that way. All snakes are cowardly, and they will not approach a man unless to strike him in self-defence. Three hours I lay with that dreadful weight in my bosom, and each minute was like an hour to me—like a year. I seemed to have lived a life-time in that brief space. Every incident of my life passed through my memory in rapid succession, as they say is the case with a drowning man. I thought of my mother, away in old England; my happy home by the Avon; my Mary, the girl I loved, and never expected to see more. For no matter how long I bore this, I felt that it would end in death at last. I lay as rigid as a corpse, scarcely daring to breathe, and all the while my breast was growing colder and colder where the snake was lying against it, with nothing but a thin cotton shirt between my skin and its. I knew that if I stirred it would strike, but I could not bear this much longer. Even if I succeeded in lying still until the guard came, I expected his opening the door and coming in would be my death warrant all the same; for no doubt the reptile would see that I was a man as soon as the light was let in at the door. At last I heard footsteps approaching. There was a rattling at the lock. It was the guard. He opened the door. The snake—a cobra-di-capello I now saw—darted up its huge hooded head, with the hideous rings around its eyes, as if about to strike. I shut my eyes and murmured a prayer. Then it glided away with swift motion and disappeared in the darkness. I staggered to my feet and fell swooning in the arms of the guard. For weeks after I was very sick, and when I was able to be about I found my hair was white as you now see it. I have not touched liquor since.

ARRIVAL.—Assistant Commissary General Palmer has arrived in Montreal, and entered upon the duties of his office.

The 29th Regiment will be moved to Upper Canada early next month, after which the 14th will probably be moved to Montreal.

allowed they had no means of knowing in what way they were deficient. The scores were as follows:

FOR THE OFFICERS.

Major Grant	5
Adj. McPherson	11
Surgeon Garvey	13
Capt. May	10
" Mann	17
Lieut. Mowatt	15
" McGillivray	23
Ensign Cherry	8
Total	102

FOR THE NON-COM. OFFICERS:

Sergt. Major Lang	18
Q. M. Sergt. Lang	12
Hosp. Sergt. Barry	22
" Esmonde	11
" Brown	8
" Blyth	5
Bugler McIntosh	4
Cor. McNutt	10
Total	90

The officers winning by 12 points.

**THE VOLUNTEER EXCURSIONISTS FROM MONTREAL.**—The excursionist party, consisting of three companies of the Prince of Wales Regiment of Volunteers, under command of Lt.-Col. Hill, arrived here on Saturday morning by the steamer *Columbia*, from Montreal, accompanied by their fife and drum band of twenty-five members. The boat reached the wharf shortly after five o'clock a. m., and the excursionists were received by Majors Lamontague, Gingras, and other officers of the Quebec force. Owing to the unexpectedly early hour at which the boat arrived, the Victoria and other volunteer companies did not get down to the wharf in time to meet their comrades at their landing; but this involuntary neglect was partially compensated for afterwards by the great attention and hospitality which was awarded them throughout the day by the Quebec members of the force. The regiment, on landing, marched up to the Drill Shed, and on passing the residence of the Lieutenant Governor, they saluted His Excellency, the band playing *Rulo Britannia*. After the men had piled arms, leaving a guard in charge, the excursionists, breaking up into small squads, and accompanied by their Quebec friends, enjoyed themselves, each party after its own fashion. In the afternoon the officers were entertained at lunch at the Club by Col. Bowen, Capt. Alleyn, Lieut. Holwell, and several other officers of the Quebec volunteer force. The excursionists all seem to agree in saying that they had amused themselves thoroughly on the occasion of this, their first visit to Quebec, and were eulogistic in their praises of the hospitable treatment they had received at the hands of their Quebec brethren. They were escorted down to the steamer *Quebec* by a large number of the officers and men of the Quebec volunteer force, and departed about half-past four p. m. for Montreal, amid the cheers and congratulations of the large assemblage of citizens on the wharf. Among the officers of the Quebec force who were most assiduous in their attentions towards our gallant visitors was Col. Bowen, Capts. Alleyn, Murray, Gingras and Voyer.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

fair, especially at 300 and 500 yards. About one o'clock a lunch was provided on the ground, the proceedings throughout were most harmonious and pleasant. The following are the scores:

VICTORIA RIFLE CLUB.

C. R. Murray	300	300	700	Tot.
F. C. Minty	10	24	17	50
J. Hilton	9	16	11	35
G. Marison	14	16	10	40
T. Duncan	13	15	16	44
T. Freeborn	9	10	15	34
J. E. O'Reilly	10	19	14	43
J. Little	12	18	11	41
J. Masson	12	18	17	47
W. Mundle	11	15	10	41
Total	115	110	110	410

TORONTO CLUB.

C. Sheppard	300	300	700	Tot.
C. Giles	11	17	10	41
J. Morrison	11	8	10	31
T. Maclean	13	16	12	41
J. Curtis	14	16	17	47
C. Brunel	16	19	11	46
G. Gibson	15	14	11	40
H. Hamilton	19	19	12	50
W. Stanley	16	11	13	40
—Granger	11	18	17	46
—	9	15	7	31
Total	162	162	162	486

ST. CATHARINES.

G. Disher	300	300	700	Tot.
—Mittleberger	16	21	16	53
Dr. Goodman	18	17	15	50
—Cawker	10	19	10	48
—	19	16	17	52
Total	363	363	363	1089

HAMILTON RIFLE CLUB.

C. R. Murry	300	300	700	Tot.
J. Hilton	16	21	16	53
T. Freeborn	18	17	15	50
W. Mundle	10	19	10	48
—	19	16	17	52
Total	363	363	363	1089

TORONTO CLUB.

Sheppard	11	17	10	41
Giles	11	8	10	31
Curtis	13	16	12	41
Brunel	14	16	17	47
Total	162	162	162	486

From this it will be seen that in the match Toronto vs. Hamilton, the latter won by a majority of 11, the score being Hamilton 416, 122.

In the match four of each club, the victory was gained by St. Catharines by 10 points over Hamilton and 25 over Toronto. The first match shot for at Toronto on the 29th of July, it will be remembered, was won by Hamilton by 18 points.

THE DINNER.

In the evening the gentlemen from Toronto and St. Catharines were the guests of the Victoria rifle club. About 40 gentlemen sat down at 9 o'clock, to a really excellent dinner at the Royal Hotel. The bill of fare was in every respect one that did credit to mine host of the Royal. After the cloth was removed, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given by Ald. E. O'Reilly, president of the club, who occupied the chair, and right loyally received and responded to. The toast of the "Volunteers" brought from Capt. T. McLean of the Queen's Own, a very capital speech. In giving the toast of the evening, "Our Guests," the chairman referred to the good results that must flow from these matches, as tending to incite the members of each club to greater exertion, and more industry in practising. He acknowledged the very generous hospitality extended to the Victoria club on the occasion of their recent visit to Toronto. He hoped ere long to see a match between the different Provinces of the Dominion. He also hoped that a suggestion made at the Toronto dinner for a rifle tournament, in which the three clubs now represented would take part, might shortly be carried out. The toast was received with loud cheer. Mr. Hamilton, vice-president of the Toronto club, Mr. Disher of St. Catharines, and Captain Edwards of Toronto, briefly acknowledged the compliment. Other toasts, speeches and songs followed, and a very pleasant evening was spent.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

**RIFLE MATCH.**—A match between the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Ottawa Provisional battalion rifles, came off at the range on Thursday afternoon. The scoring all through was considerably below the average owing to a heavy east wind blowing across the range. It is also but fair to state the rifles used were put in the hands of the competitors for the first time at this match, and as no sighting shots were

CANADIAN MILITARY NEWS.

RIFLE MATCH—NOS. 1 AND 2 COS. CHATHAM VOLUNTEERS.

A match between the two Chatham Volunteer Companies was shot on Friday last, 9th inst., on their Rifle Range, near the town. It will be observed that the shooting on the part of either company was not nearly up to their usual mark, which may be accounted for by the prevalence, during the whole time, of a strong breeze right across the range, and also from the fact that the sun shone very strong, and made a disagreeable glare in the marksman's eyes. No. 1 Co. proved victorious by the small majority of only 2 points, but No. 2 Co. protests against Major Baxter shooting with No. 1 Co. We think they are right, for the Major is not now a member of that Company, being on the staff of the Battalion. Below is the score.

RANK AND NAMES.	200 YARDS.	300 YARDS.	400 YARDS.
1 Lieut. Reed	0 4 2 0 0	0 6	0 15
2 Paymaster Sergeant Reed	0 2 3 0 3	8	16
3 I. Corp. Fields	4 0 3 2 0	12	17
4 Private Glenning	0 2 3 0 0	5	10
5 Danl. Fields	3 4 0 0 4	15	28
1 Major Baxter	0 2 2 2 0	6	18
2 Or. M. Sergt. Smith	3 0 0 0 1	5	9
3 Sergt. Barr	0 2 3 2 0	7	19
4 I. Corp. Brumage	4 2 3 0 3	12	20
5 Private Nelson	0 2 3 2 0	9	22

Chatam, Ont., Aug. 9, 1867.

Five members of No. 2 Company hereby challenge any five members in any one Company in the 24th Kent Battalion, to a rifle match, any time between now and the 1st of October, 1867. For particulars apply to the Commissioned officers of No. 2, Chatham.—*Planet*.

**RIFLE SHOOTING.**—The return match between ten marksmen from the Toronto club and ten from the Victoria rifle club of this city, was contested at the range of the latter in this city on Monday last. The marksmen from Toronto arrived by train and boat in the morning, and were met by a deputation from the Victoria club who escorted them to the ranges. There was also a match between four gentlemen from St. Catharines, four of the Victoria club, and four from Toronto. In both matches the shooting was very



## THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at  
OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by GEORGE  
MOSS, Proprietor.  
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly  
in advance.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS:

All Communications regarding the Militia or  
Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Department,  
should be addressed to the Editor of THIS  
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.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1867.

### WHAT WE SHOULD DO.

It is a fact well known to all persons  
at all acquainted with the history of nations,  
that the greatest safeguard to the liberty of  
a people, is the possession and cultivation  
of that spirit of self-reliant courage, which  
being born in times of danger and difficulty,  
when man's souls are tried in the fiery or-  
deal of revolution, invasion, or conquest, is  
kept alive by a cultivation of those arts  
which tend to make a people brave, hardy  
and independent. War with its attendant  
miseries is opposed to the very spirit and  
teaching of Christianity, and subversive of  
that civilization of which we are so proud.  
But as that Christianity is not practised in  
its purity, nor that civilization yet brought  
to perfection, we are forced by the con-  
struction of society, and the clashing inter-  
ests of nations, to live in a state which we  
are convinced is abnormal to our nature;  
yet, for the good of those who will succeed  
us, and who have a right to receive from us  
the unimpaired heritage of Freedom as we

have received it, we are compelled, and  
it is our most sacred trust and duty, to  
guard well and faithfully that heritage, and  
build such barriers about it, as will show we  
feel its greatness and appreciate its value.  
In a country like ours, with a sparse popu-  
lation, scattered over a great extent of ter-  
ritory, and engaged in the daily struggle of  
life, and those pursuits necessitated by their  
condition in a youthful nation containing  
many elements of discord, it is most desir-  
able that we should keep alive the spirit "of  
our fathers," and while we rise higher  
and higher in the scale of nations, that  
firm self-conscious power will grow with us,  
and become inherent in our constitution as  
a people, and never be extinguished as long  
as our mountains stand, as will that spirit,  
the proudest monument of our labors, and  
the grandest inheritance ever bequeathed  
to a nation. It is very often the case, where  
a whole people are engaged in the various  
pursuits of ordinary life, and where there is  
no class who have the education and leisure  
to bestow upon political science that care-  
ful study it requires, that principles like  
what we have mentioned are lost sight of,  
or only revived by spasmodic efforts which  
can never place on a sufficiently firm founda-  
tion the great corner stone of Liberty,  
which should rest upon a true knowledge  
of our rights and duties, our relations to  
each other, and our position in the great  
family of nations. For the proper develop-  
ment of this feeling, it is incumbent upon  
every person who has the welfare of his  
country at heart, to do all that lies in his  
power to cherish, strengthen, and elevate  
the spirit of nationality, that should the day  
ever come when our independence will be  
threatened, we shall be able to rely on a  
free, united, and loyal people. Such have  
never yet been conquered or overthrown.  
Whenever we read of a people who have  
failed in the struggle for freedom, we in-  
evitably find that their want of success was  
invariably caused by their own distrust, or  
by some inherent fault, which born of some  
error of the past, grew into the great ele-  
ment of their destruction. For the purpose  
then of creating one broad nationality  
throughout our young and glorious country,  
by welding, as it were, all others into it; we  
should each and all exert ourselves to estab-  
lish our national institutions in a manner  
that will embrace all sections of our people,  
and bestow upon all classes of the commu-  
nity the benefit arising therefrom. One of  
the first and most important of these insti-  
tutions is the Volunteer force. As a nation  
we are too poor, our resources too limited,  
and our population too small to maintain a  
regular force sufficient to defend our coun-  
try in case of war; therefore must we rely  
upon the people themselves, upon that spirit,  
the cultivation of which it is now our duty  
to advocate and urge. The necessity for  
this is well exemplified by our neighbors in  
the adjoining Republic, who, when the civil  
war broke out, were totally unprepared,

alike on both sides, to grapple with the dif-  
ficulties that beset them; and it was not  
till after the most heinous blundering and  
terrible sacrifice of life, that they were  
brought to a knowledge of their true situ-  
ation. That a like fate may not be ours  
when the time of trial comes, it behooves  
us to be prepared, and the feeling which  
will be thus roused and elevated, will be  
one of the best guaranters of our sta-  
bility and happiness. We must not forget  
that the welfare of generations yet unborn  
depends in a great measure upon our wis-  
dom in establishing our institutions, and de-  
stroying as far as possible the chances of  
discord. It is the bounden duty then of  
every citizen of the Dominion to support the  
Volunteers by his presence, example, and  
influence; from this the healthy, loyal, and  
emulative spirit of our people will find its  
true support; and we may in time defy any  
extraneous power to subvert our liberties  
or destroy our institutions; and by this  
means we will found a nation of which its  
sons may be proud, and which will be a wor-  
thy offspring of the great and glorious Mo-  
therland.

At this season of the year, little news  
need be looked for from our provincial  
military circles—so many other duties im-  
peratively demanding the time and atten-  
tion of the yeomen who compose the bulk  
of our Volunteer Force. Banded together  
for defence, and for defence alone, our peo-  
ple have cheerfully borne the burden  
which military training has imposed upon  
them; but among the numbers who at our  
country's call stood forth to do battle for the  
right, there are few, if any, who do not gladly  
lay by the sword and grasp the reaping hook.  
Prepared to meet any and every foe that  
may attack us; ready to face each and all  
of the dangers of the soldier life, and proud  
of his new profession of arms, none prays  
more devoutly for the peaceful prosperity  
of Canada than her Volunteers do. From  
every quarter of the country we rejoice to  
hear that the present year promises to be  
one of unusual prosperity for our farmers,  
and we are thankful that the war cloud  
which hovered over our last "harvest home,"  
casts no gloom upon this. We cannot forget,  
however, that it was the prompt way in  
which the threatened invasion was met that  
averted it, and we have learnt that if we  
would use the reaping hook in security, we  
must keep the sword sharp and fit for ac-  
tion. Heaven grant that we may never  
need to use it; but that being at peace  
and good will with all men, our country  
may afford to its own sons, and those who  
seek it from other lands—a home where  
they can in peaceful security live prosper-  
ously, and where their honest toil will meet  
a fit recompense.

MR. MCGEE'S REVELATIONS.

We regret we have not space to publish in full the memoir of the Honorable Thos. D'Arcy McGee relative to the attempt made to establish Fenianism in Canada. The documents are however being copied *in extenso* in almost every political journal in Canada, and cannot fail to come under the notice of our readers, a circumstance which prevents us giving any synopsis of the matter contained in them. By every class of the people of Canada the contents of Mr. McGee's memoir will be devoured with avidity, and while abhorrence and disgust will be the portion of the miserable schemers whose villainous designs are thus exposed, it will be a subject of rejoicing to all to find that the great bulk of Irishmen and their descendants, in Canada, remain unsullied by the machinations of the Fenian emissaries. In spite of the vast expense and the loss of life entailed on the provinces by the leaders of this base conspiracy, we are disposed to rate the lessons we have gained by our experience as fully equal to the price paid for them. A long period of peace had rendered our people almost incapable of realizing the sacrifices of time and means required for the proper training of our population to military purposes, and to the necessity that really at all times exists for such education. In the practical lessons of the last year we have, however, learnt more, and became more thoroughly convinced of the military requirements of our country than we should have been by the deepest theories of our best statesmen, and it is far better that the abortive attempts of a piratical horde should have awakened us to a sense of duty, than that a systematic attack of a powerful neighbour should have caught us unprepared. From the severe lesson taught us by the raid of June, 1866, we have learnt that there is no more false economy than niggardly appropriations for militia purposes. Had the whole population been in a state of military efficiency at that period, the expense attendant on keeping the whole force under arms, and moving the various companies hither and thither, would have been almost entirely saved, but instead of liberally expending in former years the amount requisite for that purpose we adopted a cheese-paring system of false economy, which has ended as such schemes generally do, in our having the "Widow's Savings" of our stinginess swept away from us. Regarding Fenianism in this country, it is curious to observe how long the promoters of the scheme strove to give it a root in our midst and what comparatively little progress they made. For twelve years they seem to have spared no trouble to infect the Irish popula-

tion with their murderous doctrines, and at the end of that time could only boast of a few hundred converts, in most cases the victims of ignorant fanaticism. The part which Mr. McGee had to perform in this matter has been a difficult one, but he has managed with a tact which does him infinite credit. From an early date he seems to have been aware of the attempts being made to seduce the Canadian Irish from their duty as citizens of Canada, and subjects of Great Britain, and though he wisely forebore to make public such statements as might have inflamed one portion of our population against another, he laboured earnestly and quietly to subdue the kindled fire, and in a great measure succeeded—a work which has won for him, as his just due, the respect and confidence of the loyal and right minded men of all nationalities throughout the country. We commend Mr. McGee's course of action in preserving the good name of his countrymen in Canada from the discredit attaching to the Fenian conspiracy, but now that the guilty have hounded him so long for simply doing his duty, we equally admire the straightforward and unvarnished *expose* he has made of their proceedings.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Mexico seems to be inclined to apply the lessons taught her by the United States, in a way which was little dreamt of by the Washington Cabinet. When the powers of Europe, for the simple protection of the rights of civilization and humanity, placed the late noble-minded Maximilian on the throne, the United States lost no opportunity to covertly assist the rebel cut-throats who opposed him, and until the day of his death, scrupled not to say that American influence at Paris had induced the Emperor Napoleon to desert him. When striving to drive the French from Mexico, and compassing the death of a brave and generous Prince, the American press had much to say in favor of that country and its population; but now that the leading Mexicans seem inclined to treat Americans on the same plan as Uncle Sam taught them to deal with other foreigners, they don't like it. The following article on the question from the New York *Army and Navy Journal* so well explains the case, that we publish it almost in full:

"Unless Mexico is greatly belied, she has deliberately chosen to take rank with those half-civilized nations which like Paraguay, Turkey, China, Japan, foster a blind distrust or hatred of foreigners as the central element of their national spirit. If this be so, a very sorry choice it is, in our age and hemisphere.

"When, some months ago, it was reported that Juarez, on hearing of our Government's advice with regards to the treatment of his captives in battle, exclaimed, "Shoot! What to me are foreigners?" the story seemed too incredible to believe. The whole world knows, that but for the now detested "Gringos," President Juarez would be at this moment where our intervention found him, out at the furthest verge of the Republic—at El Paso—ready on the slightest approach of his conquerors to row across the Rio Grande, and take refuge on American soil. It was then with him as it would have been with us if the South had conquered the North in the late struggle and had driven President Lincoln and a slender body-guard at Eastport, where he might cross to the Canadians, if some Lee or Beauregard should think it worth while to send his victorious columns into Maine. From such straits we "foreigners" relieved Juarez, by ordering the French from the country, and so leaving him free to make his way back, after a few exchanges of shots (dignified by the dispatches as battles) with that mere *simulacrum* of power, the exotic "Empire"—even in his own capital, whose streets and steeples for four years he had not looked upon. In such bad taste, therefore, would such an outcry from Juarez have been, in such over-weening conceit, in such flagrant ingratitude, that many persons did not believe he ever uttered it.

"But if we may believe the uniform testimony of correspondents, even before the City of Mexico had fallen again into the hands of the Republic, a general cry rose up again the foreigners, and particularly against the Yankees. A sort of "Native Mexicanism" has swept the country, as "Native Americanism" once swept ours; but the "Know Nothings" of our country were nothing in bitterness to the Know Nothings of Mexico. Escobedo and Juarez are the two most prominent candidates yet pushed forward for the next Presidency. The former is the most violent in his hatred of our countrymen and the most villainous in his threats; Juarez, we think, is far behind him. The latter has just issued an address, declaring "the good sons of Mexico had fought alone, without the assistance of any one from abroad," although it is well known that but for the assistance of the United States he would now be an outlaw."

There is much reason, indeed, for the Mexican detestation of Frenchmen and Austrians. But why Englishmen and Spaniards, who refused to join with the other two nations in overthrowing the Republic, why Americans who saved all that was left of the honor and the substance of the Republic, should be included in this wild cry of "down with foreigners," we cannot understand. Grant, for example, that the incredible story that we quoted last week from the *Conciencia Publica* were true, that nearly a thousand persons had been executed in the city of Mexico by the Interventionary Party during

its usurpation of power: even then, why cry out against our countrymen who saved that thousand from being a thousand more? Yet we find ESCOBEDO in his famous letter to Governor GOUZ (the Governor of Nuevo Leon) mixing up America with France as if we were common enemies to Mexico and partners in her spoliation. The late slaughterers, he says, 'will satisfy the Europeans, and the Yankees, too, that to trifle with Mexico is death by the "law."' "

"How to account for such a sentiment toward the United States we hardly know, unless it be on that cynical theory that "one who does a favor can forgive the receiver, but the receiver can never forgive the doer." Mexico feels too sorely her late dependence on us not to be chagrined a little now, but it is an ungenerous feeling, and ought to be exchanged for the becoming spirit in which the weaker nation accepts the protection of its stronger neighbor against oppression. Theories apart, the facts go to show that our countrymen in Mexico are in danger of being proscribed; and should ESCOBEDO or DIAZ be elected—a contingency not impossible—their property and their lives might be suddenly snatched from them."

**RIFLE MATCH.**—A rifle match came off on Saturday afternoon last, between five officers, five non-commissioned officers and five gunners of the Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery, and the same number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Civil Service Rifle Regiment, particulars of which we are reluctantly obliged to hold over until next week, owing to their non-arrival at the hour of our going to press. The ranges were 200 and 300 yards, five shots at each, and the regulations those which usually govern rifle matches. Of course the Civil Service Rifles will have an immense advantage over the Artillery (who use the carbine), from their having had almost daily practice with the short Enfield rifle, but the already well known reputation of the Artillery will suffer no stain should they come off second best. The Ottawa Provisional Battalion of Rifles have announced their intention of challenging the regiment making the highest score in this match.

#### SECRETARY STANTON'S REMOVAL.

The President's wrath, which had been so long nursed against General Sheridan, seems to have been suddenly deflected, and has now fallen on Stanton. But a few weeks ago, Sheridan was on the brink of removal, and Stanton seemed tolerably firm seated; but wise friends warned Mr. Johnson not to attempt to raid on the hero of the Shenandoah, and, as if to console himself for this chagrin, and determined to remove somebody, the Chief Magistrate seems to have alighted upon Mr. Stanton. Sheridan's course provoked in great part the Cabinet plans and policies which Stanton resisted;

it was around Sheridan that the storm began to break, but Stanton caught the lightning.

The President has the right, of course, to unify his Cabinet, and as he is a man who is obviously pleased with concord of sentiment (provided it be concordant with his own), he does well to gratify himself by removing the Secretary of War. It was a political stroke, too, to appoint General Grant to the vacancy. One would have suspected, to be sure, that either General Steedman or General Rousseau would be appointed, as they are the two army officers who seem to have been most successful in catching the spirit of the President's policy, and have hitherto kept pretty industriously occupied by him. But neither was disengaged; and, beside, General Grant's name is a "tower of strength." Still, it must be remembered, that these are days of principles rather than of men. Should General Grant (which is inconceivable) withdraw his support and approval from the District Commanders in their present course, for the sake of giving a lift to the Cabinet, he would only ruin himself, without raising the Administration. He knows this, too, quite as well as anybody else.

Should the President's initiative upon the War Office be followed by hostilities against the District Commanders, it is clear that nothing but the greatest injustice could select one victim over another for punishment. Sheridan differs but little from Sickles, Sickles from Schofield, Schofield from Pope, or Pope from Ord, in the management of affairs, and these slight differences are perfectly comprehensible on the ground of the difference of the localities over which they severally hold jurisdiction.

The Government some time since issued orders for the recall of all the rifles in the hands of the volunteers in the Province, preparatory to their exchange for the Snider enfield, on the receipt of the latter from England. Their arrival was, however, delayed, and the transfer did not in consequence take place as soon as anticipated, but we now learn that the new arms have arrived in Quebec and only await being marked, preparatory to being served out.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of *The Volunteer Review*.

DEAR SIR,—Amongst the varied questions that will come before our Legislature for discussion at the next meeting of Parliament, there is, perhaps, none of such importance to the New Dominion, as that relating to the best means of defence. Nothing is more expensive to a country, young or old, than a standing army. Nothing gives a smaller return to the Government for the money invested than its soldiers. In old countries where trades and professions are overstocked, probably men can be found in abundance for privates, whilst others of a superior education, may, without much trouble, be procured for officers; but in a new country like ours, where every available man is required to till the soil, or perform the work of an artisan, and where large sums are every year expended to draw immigrants to our shores to fill the back settlements, how can we afford to raise a standing army

or maintain them in idleness when they are raised? A story is related of a puglist, who wishing to gain pupils to the noble art of self-defence, was propounding to a group of youths this to him all important question: "Now young gentlemen how could you hope to defend yourselves if you knew nothing about boxing?" Some gave one answer and some another, until one amongst the lot replied, "By keeping a civil tongue in my head." This may do very well at times, but some fellows think that the civiler you are, the more you are afraid of them, and the more they will annoy you by treading on your corns; this unpleasant treatment becomes unbearable, and you either double up the aggressor or are doubled up yourself.

I believe it has already been conceded, that, man for man, Canadians are fit for any foe that may venture to place foot on Canadian soil; but if the Mother Country with draws her troops, as she speaks of doing, what would 100,000 men that we could raise on an emergency, do against five, ten, or twenty times that number, and even with all the force that Britain could raise to back us up? For the present, the united forces would only be a mere contingent compared with the mighty odds that could be brought against us; it is evident from this point of view, that Canada requires a larger population, that the unpeopled lands require to be peopled, and that those lands should be held by the respective local governments at the lowest possible rates.

The main objection to the Volunteer force is, that during a period of excitement from raids, or the expectation of an invasion, this branch of the service flags, and feels no interest in either drill or other military duties; the consequence is, that when the time comes for action, they are comparatively little better than the rawest of recruits. It is evident that some mode of organizing the militia must be adopted to make it popular with the general public, in order that it may grow up with our national growth, and strengthen with our national strength. I understand that the Adjutant-General has in preparation a bill to be introduced during the next Session of Parliament. Let us hope that he will gain for himself additional honors to those already won in England, and that our militia may, at least, be on equal footing with that of any modern government.

Very truly, yours,  
A SUBJECT.

**EX ROTTE.**—The first battalion of the 14th Regiment, from the Curragh Camp, are now en route for Canada, on board the *Serapis*, the new Indian troopship, which recently conveyed 2400 Belgian riflemen to England. The *Serapis* will return with the second battalion of the 23rd Fusiliers, now at Levis, and the fourth battalion of the Rifle Brigade, from Montreal. The first battalion of the 14th Regiment will be quartered at Quebec on arrival.

heavy ordnance as we were six years ago. The experiments at Shoeburyness have only taught us that it—which Heaven avert—the British and American iron-clads should ever go into action against each other, we should be blown out of the water before we had knocked a single hole in our enemy's hulls.

**TROOPS FOR CANADA.**—As stated in the telegraphic dispatches, a regiment of British regulars has been despatched from Ireland to Canada in the *Scrapis*. This vessel is one of the new steamers, built for the Indian transport service, and after taking the Belgians home she was to have proceeded at once to her station in the Red Sea. From the fact of being detained and sent here with troops it would appear as though the Imperial authorities thought that their presence was immediately required.

**VOLUNTEER PROMOTION.**—We understand that Ensign Thompson, of Capt. Macdonald's Company is promoted to be Captain, to take the place of Capt. Macdonald, who has been promoted to be Major of the 19th Battalion. Ensign Thompson is well worthy the honor; he holds a first class certificate from the Military School.—*St. Catharines Post*.

A Paris paper exultingly points out that from the first of April to the end of July not less than fifty-eight sovereigns and princes paid their respects at the Tuilleries. Such an amount of royal homage to a man who but a few years since was styled, or rather who styled himself, a *parvenu*, is unquestionably the greatest wonder that Paris has witnessed this summer. It is true that it cannot do much to cover up Napoleon's defeat by Bismarck, nor his pitiful failure in Mexico. But while ministering to his personal glorification, it has also served to distract the public mind temporarily from the contemplation of the unhappy incidents, and has moreover given the Emperor opportunity to survey and regulate the situation before suffering himself to be plunged into difficulties concerning any of the questions which are awaiting the solution of the sword.

Parson Beecher is writing a five act drama for Edwin Booth. It will be ready for production as soon as Mr. Booth's new theatre in Twenty-third street is finished—toward Christmas. The plot turns upon some incidents of the recent civil war, and one of the heroes, I am told, is old John Brown, whose soul is supposed to be "marching on." (Wonder what Beecher will try his hand on next?) Meanwhile he has given permission to Mr. Augustus Daly, of the *Express*, to dramatize his *Ledger* story, "Norwood," or Borewood, as the wags call it. The parson had better go on the stage, at once, himself, and be done with it.

The College Barracks in Montreal have been re-taken, after being stripped of all their military fittings, and are to be immediately put in order for the reception of a wing of the first battalion of the Rifle Brigade (P. C. O.), the headquarters of which will be at Ottawa.

It is understood that, on the departure of the Rifle Brigade, the 78th will move into the Victoria Barracks, Montreal.

## SECOND CLASS.

Lieut. George A. Boomer, 10th Batt. Royal Toronto Volunteers.

Ensign Charles Allen, 2nd Batt. Queen's Own Rifles.

Sergeant Major Robert Gunn, 19th Lincoln Batt. of Infantry.

Sergeant John Erskine, 2nd Batt. Queen's Own Rifles.

Thompson, Gentleman.

Wm. Adamson, "

The undermentioned Officers having received the necessary certificates of qualification are now confirmed in their respective ranks, viz:

Lt.-Colonel D. Tisdale, 39th Norfolk Batt. of Rifles.

Major John Brown, 2nd Batt. Queen's Own Rifles.

Captain John Boyd, 31st Grey Batt. of Infantry.

Ensign Charles Allen, 2nd Batt. Queen's Own Rifles.

*Erratum.*—In the General Order of the 16th instant, for Captain Geo. Parker "35th Peel Battalion of Infantry," read "36th."

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

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

## ARMSTRONG TRIUMPHANT.

The New York *Tribune* admits the failure of the American Rodman gun and the triumph of the Armstrong weapon in the late trial at Shoeburyness. The *Tribune* says: A cable despatch informed us, ten days ago, that experiments performed under the direction of the British Government had shown that no iron or steel armor yet invented was capable of resisting the American 15-inch Rodman gun. We have now by fact exactly the reverse of the statement of the telegraphic correspondent. The Rodman gun has proved a signal failure.

These experiments leave little doubt that the Rodman 15-inch, weighing 19½ tons, is far inferior to the 9 inch, which weighs only 12 tons. And it is not only in its penetrative power that we are disappointed, but its "racking" effect, which is claimed as its special merit, appears to have been greatly overrated, and not comparable to that of the English gun.

The Rodman is the heaviest ordnance made by our Government for general use on shipboard, and constitutes the armament of the formidable vessels of the Miantonomah class. It is pretty clear now that with iron shot, and at 70 yards range, it could not hurt the best of the British iron-clads, and that even with steel shot (which are not part of its equipment) there are some vessels which would successfully resist it. On the other hand there are English guns, it is said, which will do as much execution at 200 yards with shell as the Rodman can do at 100 yards with solid steel projectiles. So after all our outlay and all our experiments we are apparently as far from a solution of the question what is the best

## CANADA



## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

## HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 23th August, 1867.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

## VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

## No. 1.

Referring to the approaching issue of the Volunteer Militia of the Snider Enfield Rifles, the following instructions are published for general guidance:

"The 50 round pouches in possession of Regiments can be altered to contain 50 rounds of the new "Central Fire Cartridges," by the removing the tin partitions, with the exception of that between the 20 and 30 pounds.

If the pouches are of the old altered 40 pounds pattern, it will be necessary to remove the whole of the partitions.

Officers Commanding Regiments will be pleased to order that the men are *always* to parade *without their muzzle stoppers* whenever ammunition either blank or ball is to be used.

The new muzzle stoppers will be provided with a "Sight protector" to fit with or without the bayonet.

Snap Caps in possession can be made to fit over the piston "by removing the small piece of brass, inserted in the latest pattern, or by scooping out a little more of the leather."

## No. 2.

10th Battalion "Royal Regiment of Toronto Volunteers."

The Lieutenant appointed by the General Order No. 1 of the 9th instant, is "George A. Boomer," and not "George Browne," as was therein stated.

The undermentioned Officers and Candidates for appointment having appeared before a Board of Officers at Toronto, have received certificates as follows, viz:

## FIRST CLASS.

Lt.-Colonel D. Tisdale, 39th Norfolk Batt. of Rifles.

Major Jno. Brown, 2nd Batt. Queen's Own Rifles.

Capt. W. A. Stollery, 10th Batt. Royal Toronto Volunteers.

" Jno. Boyd, 31st Grey, Batt. of Infantry.

Ensign R. Y. Ellis, 2nd Batt. Queen's Own Rifles.

Sergeant Major Robert Taylor, " Jno. Brennan, 44th Welland Batt. of Infantry.

" Pat. Anderson, 4th Batt. G. T. Ry. Brigade.

D. McMillan, Gentleman.

CANADIAN MILITARY NEWS.

78TH FOOT.—Lieutenant Edward Pakenham Stewart to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Robert Lockhart Dalglish; retired.

100TH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant Nicolls, from the depot, is to leave on October 15, on which date he is ordered to join the service companies of the corps in Canada.

Sir Edward Lugard, Under Secretary of State for War, is at present on leave of absence, and is not likely to resume his duties at the War Office till about the end of the month.

RIFLE MATCH.—The members of No. 6 (Highland) Company, 8th Batt., V. M. R., under command of Lieutenant Paterson, fired their annual match for the Company Medal, on Beauport Flats, yesterday, and after a spirited contest, the medal, which is a gold one, was won by and awarded to Sergeant C. Thomson.—*Quebec News.*

RIFLE MATCH.—A sharp contest among the riflemen took place yesterday afternoon at the ranges of the Victoria Club, for a prize in the form of a Rigby small bore rifle. The trophy was finally secured by Mr. G. Omand, with the following score:

200 yds.	400 yds.	Total
43322—14	33244—16	30

After this match a sweepstakes, divided into three prizes, was shot for at the 400 yards range, which was won as follows: 1st prize, J. Hilton ..... 44440—16 2nd do D. Nicholson ..... 44334—18 3rd do F. McKelcan ..... 43433—17 —*Hamilton Times.*

RIFLE MATCH.—The match for the medal presented to the Fergus Company by the ladies last year, was contested at the Kinnettes range on Thursday with the following result: 1st, pr. W. Jack, Medal and \$2; 2nd, cor. W. Graham, \$3; 3rd, sergt. Hughes, \$2.50; 4th pr. Jardine, \$1.50; 5th pr. A. Garrie, \$1.00.—*Fergus Record.*

VOLUNTEERS PAY.—The members of No. 1 Company will parade, in full uniform, on Tuesday evening next, at 7 p. m., at Captain Buchart's, when they will receive their annual pay. Rifles and bayonets are to be lodged in the armory before that day.—*Owen Sound Comet.*

THE COUNTY DRILL SHED.—EXPLANATION.—Isaac B. Henry, Esq., Warden of the County, called upon us in reference to a statement which appeared in our issue of the 22nd June last, in reference to the County Drill Shed, and we are happy to say explained to our satisfaction the course pursued by him in voting against the appropriation for this shed. Under the Act, each township is entitled to a drill shed, and Mr. Henry was willing to vote for the appropriation for the county shed, providing an amount was voted for the erection of township sheds, to which the Council would not agree—hence his action. We think when the townships, having a volunteer organization, desired a shed the amount should have been voted by the Council, as without this convenience the volunteers cannot be expected to make any progress in their drill; and Mr. Henry was perfectly justified in endeavoring to secure an appropriation for the purpose. We gladly make this explanation in justice to Mr. Henry, who assures us that nothing was further from his intentions than to cause any injury or inconvenience to the volunteers.—*Brantford Courier.*

THE CROSSHILL VOLUNTEERS.

A FESTIVE SCENE.

Our usually quiet village was the scene of a little festivity and rejoicing on the evening of Friday last. The civilians here were much pleased to learn that their soldiers had done so well at the shooting match which came off at Berlin on Thursday the first instant. There were few who thought that our "raw country lads" would take any of the prizes held out for competition; but the men who were selected to represent Company No. 4 succeeded beyond all expectation. Our astonishment was great when we heard that they had carried off not only the first "prizes" but also the "silver cup" which the County Council had generously contributed. Their conduct reflects much credit on themselves, on the whole Company, and on the Township of Wellesley at large. No one, however, participated more in the gratification consequent on this agreeable result than did Captain Barbour himself; and as he expected to have to pay his officers and men on the evening in question for their services from the time at which they had entered the ranks, the idea happily occurred to him and his excellent lady to treat the company to a supper and invite a number of other friends to share with them the entertainment of the evening. Accordingly, about six o'clock P. M., the "red coats" might have been seen approaching the village in every direction. Drill Instructor Brownlee took charge of the men and put them through a number of evolutions to the evident satisfaction of the spectators. It was truly heart-stirring to see them marching through the village four and four deep and singing—"In the cottage by my side, is the darling of my pride."

The guests, in number about sixty, sat down to a sumptuous repast, spread out on four well-arranged tables loaded with all the delicacies of the season; got up in the very best style by Mrs. Barbour and her female assistants. Grace was said by the Revd. J. Boyd, after which ample justice was done to the "guid cup o' tea" and the other delicious accompaniments. The cloth was in due time removed, and then commenced "the feast of reason and the flow of soul." Wm. Hastings, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair, the duties of which he discharged with his accustomed ability. In a few appropriate and pointed remarks he introduced the business of the meeting by stating the object for which it had been called.

It was at first suggested that the black coats should take the lead in talking; but by a little good management this idea was set on one side; and then came orations thick and fast from white coats and black coats; blue, green, and red coats, and those who wanted elbow room to display their eloquence and patriotism with no coats at all. Suffice it to say that excellent addresses were delivered by Messrs. Coutts, McCutcheon, Teighton, and Rennie; privates Oakley and McKinley; Ensign Wilson; Captain Barbour and the Revd. Mr. Boyd. The evening was spent in the most agreeable manner with speeches interspersed with songs and recitations. Votes of thanks were passed to Captain, and Mrs. Barbour for their hospitality, and kind attentions on the occasion; and also to Colonel Goodman for his gentlemanly conduct towards the company ever since it was formed, and particularly for his late exertions in procuring for them the full amount of their pay. The

company broke up about eleven o'clock eightly gratified with the entertainment to which they had been invited. The officers and men of Company No. 4. are not so vain as to expect that they will be equally successful on every future occasion; but the other companies of the Battalion may rest assured that (when another shooting match comes off) the "Raw, country lads of Crosshill" will exert themselves to the best of their ability.—*Berlin Telegraph.*



NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, }  
TO WIT: }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of

General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and

COUNTY COURT,

In and for the

SAID COUNTY OF CARLETON,

Will be holden at the Court House, in the City of Ottawa,

On Tuesday, the 10th Day of September, 1867,

AT THE

THOUR OF TEN OF THE CLOCK, A. M.,

Of which all Coroners, Bailiffs, Constables, and all others concerned are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WM. F. POWELL, Sheriff,

By JAS. BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa,  
August 5th, 1867. }

82-td.



NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, }  
TO WIT: }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of

OYER AND TERMINER AND GENERAL GOAL DELIVERY,

And of Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the said

COUNTY OF CARLETON,

Will be holden at the Court House,  
IN THE CITY OF OTTAWA,

—ON—

Monday, the 23rd Day of September, 1867.

At the hour of ten of the clock, a.m.; of which Coroners, Magistrates, Bailiffs, Constables, and all others concerned, are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WM. F. POWELL, Sheriff,

By JAS. BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Ottawa,  
August 23rd, 1867. }

82-td.



**MAIL CONTRACT.**

TENDERS addressed to the Post Master General, Ottawa, will be received until

**FRIDAY, THE 30th AUGUST,**

For the Conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, between

**OTTAWA AND NORTH WAKEFIELD.**

Notice containing information as to the details OF THE PROPOSED CONTRACT.

may be seen, and

Printed **FORMS of TENDER**

obtained at the principal offices on the route.

**E. F. KING,**

Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,

Montreal, 26th July, 1867.

3-1ns



**IN COUNCIL.**

1st August, 1867.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of the late Province of Canada on the 29th and 30th years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act respecting duties of Excise and to alter the duty thereby imposed on Spirits," it is among other things enacted that Sec. 9—

"The Governor in Council may in his discretion, authorize the manufacture in bond of such dutiable goods as he may from time to time see fit to designate, in the manufacture or production whereof spirits or other articles subject to duties of Customs or Excise are used, by persons licensed to that effect and subject to the provisions hereinafter made and to the Regulations to be made by the Governor in Council in that behalf, and the goods so manufactured in bond shall, if taken out of bond for consumption in this Province, be subject to duties of Excise equal to the duties of Customs to which they would then be subject if imported from British or Foreign Markets and entered for consumption in this Province."

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Finance and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the said Act, has been pleased to make and prescribe the following regulation, viz:—

1. That the Collector or other officer of customs at any Warehousing Port in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario heretofore constituting the Province of Canada, may deliver without payment of duty, to the Inspector of any Maize or other grain from which flour or meal can be manufactured, on proper entry being made of the same, any quantity of such maize or other grain for drying, grinding and packing in such place and on such premises as shall be particularly described by such importer or owner.

2. That such buildings used for drying, grinding and packing of maize or other grain and the premises thereto belonging, with the description to be given thereof as aforesaid, shall, for the purpose of drying, grinding and packing maize and other grain under the above mentioned Act, be deemed and considered a Government Bonded warehouse, and that none of the maize or other grain, so brought into the drying, grinding and packing building or upon the said premises, shall be removed therefrom without a proper ex-warehouse entry and due payment of all duties on the same, if intended for home consumption within the said Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, or either of them, or upon due entry thereof for

removal or exportation under the usual bonds; nor shall any flour, meal or other products from the maize, or other grain aforesaid, be removed from the said premises without due entry as aforesaid, either for consumption as aforesaid, for removal or exportation and payment of all customs duties legally due on the flour, meal and other products into which the said maize and other grain shall have been manufactured, as the case may be, allowance having first been made of five per cent. on the said flour or meal for shrinkage in those cases in which the corn or other grain has been kilndried before grinding.

3. That before the importer or owner of any maize and other grain aforesaid shall, for the purpose of drying, grinding and packing, be entitled to obtain the delivery thereof, either ex-ship upon their importation into the Province of Quebec and Ontario, or either of them, to be carried immediately to the drying, grinding and packing buildings and premises aforesaid, or out of any customs warehouse, in which the same may be warehoused, he shall give bond with two sufficient sureties to the satisfaction of the collector of customs at the port where such maize and other grain are imported or warehoused, in a penalty of double the amount of duties payable on the same with the conditions that the whole amount of the duties so payable upon the quantities of maize and other grain so delivered upon arrival or out of warehouse as aforesaid, for the purpose of being dried, ground and packed in bond, shall, within six months from the date of the bond to be so entered into, be well and truly paid to the collector of customs aforesaid for the use of Her Majesty, and the said importer or owner shall, before he can obtain the delivery aforesaid, further enter into and execute to the collector for the use of Her Majesty as aforesaid, a general bond, the said importer or owner in the penal sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, and two approved sureties in the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars each, conditioned that at no period shall the quantity of maize or other grain, or the product thereof, in the said building or premises be less than the quantity on which the bond or bonds for duties hereinbefore mentioned shall be outstanding and unpaid.

4. And for the purpose of further securing the due observance of the foregoing Regulations, the Collector of Customs, the Surveyor of Customs or Warehouse Keeper or other approved Officer of Customs at the port where the maize and other grain shall be so bonded, or at the port nearest to the said drying or grinding and packing premises shall at times when such operations are being carried on therein, have free access to and upon the said drying, grinding and packing buildings and premises for the purpose of verifying the quantity of maize or other grain and their products therein, and any reasonable expenses attending such inspection shall be borne and defrayed by the importer or owner of the maize and other grain so undergoing drying, grinding and packing in bond.

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

6-1n.



**NOTICE**

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AFTER THIS DATE THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Will not hold themselves responsible for the payment of any supplies furnished for the

**USE OF THE COUNTY GAOL,**

In this city, unless such supplies have been ordered by the Sheriff or his Deputy, and Vouchers obtained at the time of delivery from the Officers receiving the same, such Vouchers to accompany accounts when laid before the Council for payment.

All accounts to be rendered in Duplicate, and to be attested to before a Justice of the Peace.

By order,

**EDW. BEARMAN,**

County Clerk, Carleton.

County Clerk's Office,

Ottawa, July 17, 1867.

30-11.

**DANIELS' HOTEL**

(LATE CAMPBELL'S.)

**PRESOTT, C. W.**

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

SECOND TO NO HOUSE IN CANADA

**FOR SALE,**

An Artillery Officer's Uniform, Full and Undress, with Horse Appointments. For sale low. **SAVAGE & LYMAN.** 271 Cathedral Block, Montreal.

**WHITWORTH RIFLE.**

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

**HOUSE DECORATION & ADORNMENT.**

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

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

**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,

Mante Clock, Binocula Field Glasses, Leather Bags and Dressing Cases. Also, in Stock and manufactured to order, Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, Pitchers, Jugs, Cups, Trays, Medals, &c.

Field, Cavalry, Artillery, Rifle and Infantry Officer's Swords, Belts, Sashes, Crown and Stars, Tace, &c.

271 CATHEDRAL BLOCK,  
Notre Dame Street,

Montreal, April 1867.

15-1y

**MUSIC EMPORIUM.**

ESTABLISHED 1852.

**A. GROSSMAN,** Importer and dealer in Music, Musical Instruments, Violin and Guitar Strings, Wholesale and Retail, No. 61 James Street, opposite the Post-office, Hamilton, Ontario.

Volunteer Bands supplied with the latest and most approved styles of WARRANTED INSTRUMENTS, on liberal terms.

Fifes, Drums, Copper and Brass Field and Call Bugles in great variety. 14-3m

**STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**

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

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

**R. W. CRUCE,**

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent. Office in Post Office Block, Ottawa. Reference—Alvan Gilmore, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Aumont, Esq., Hon. James Skead, M. L. C., A. J. Russell, C. T. O., Robert Bell, M. 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 refurbished throughout, and is second to none in the Capital.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

1867.

"NEW CANADA HOUSE."

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

JAMES GOVIN, Proprietor.

231f.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Saturday, 22nd June, 1867.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Finance and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the 17th Sec. of the Act 29-30, Vic. Cap. 7, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the following regulations respecting the manufacturers of the undermentioned dutiable goods in bond, and the duties to be levied thereon be and the same are hereby approved and adopted, that is to say:

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

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

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

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

WM. H. LEEF, Clerk of the Executive Council.

June 22, 1867.

CITY HOTEL,

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

GOULDTHRATE'S SALOON.

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

J. M. CURRIER & CO.

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

O'CONNOR & WALLER.

EXCHANGE Brokers, Fire, Life and Accidental Insurance, Commission and Collecting Agents, Office—No. 7, Sussex street, Ottawa. R. E. O'Connor, W. H. Waller. References:—J. S. McDonald, Cornwall; Hon. James Skead, Ottawa; Messrs. Workman & Griffin, Ottawa; Edward McGillivray, Esq.

RIFLE CUPS

AT THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE, OTTAWA.

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



NOTICE.

THE RIFLE RANGE

AT

THE RIDEAU RIVER NEAR OTTAWA,

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

KEEP OUT OF THE LINE OF FIRE WHEREVER THE DANGER FLAG (RED)

Is hoisted on the Flag Staff at the Butts.

Trespassers on the Range will be prosecuted under the 16th Clause of the Volunteer Militia Act, hereof published for general information:

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

TWENTY DOLLARS

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

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

Ottawa, July 1, 1866. 6ms

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, August 24, 1867.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 2 1/2 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.

G. H. PRESTON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, &c. Light Profits and Quick Returns. Two Stores—No. 12 and also No. 33 Rideau street, Ottawa City

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 METAL AMMUNITION COMPANY'S PATENT METALIC WATERPROOF CARTRIDGES.

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

Descriptive and Illustrated Price Lists furnished on application to

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,

Agents, Montreal.

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

HEUBACH & COWARD.

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

W. M. B. AIRD,

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

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.

1867.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

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

TERMS FOR 1868.

Table with 2 columns: Review Title, Price. Includes London Quarterly Review, Edinburgh Review, Westminster Review, North British Review, Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, and 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, 1867, nearly two dollars in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

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

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

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

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz.: Blackwood, from September, 1861, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents a year.

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

A few copies yet remain of all 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.

W. BALDWIN THIBODO, M.A., BARRISTER-AT-LAW, Chambers—Anchor Buildings, Kingston, C.W. 19-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, MERCHANTISE BROKERS, and General Commission Merchants, No. 152 St. Paul Street, Montreal. December 12, 1867. 5-ly

MR. P. OREILLY, JR., BARRISTER, &c. Chambers, over Holden's Drug Store, corner of Hotel and Front Street, Belleville, C.W. 16-ly

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

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

C. E. ZOLLIKOFFER, DRAUGHTSMAN, MODELLER, &c., &c., OTTAWA.

DRAWINGS for LETTERS PATENT of INVENTION neatly executed. Descriptions and Specifications drawn up, and Working Models of appropriate Materials prepared. Designs for Monuments furnished, and Monuments erected. Ornamental Work in Stone, Plaster, of Paris, Composition, &c., designed and executed upon the shortest notice. OFFICE—At the Rooms of Augustus Laver, Esq., Elgin street, opposite the Post Office. 1-ly

JAGGER & LEDYARD, IMPORTERS and Dealers in all kinds of British, American and German SIBLE and HEAVY HARDWARE, FANCY GOODS, &c., wholesale. No. 50, Yonge street, Toronto. W. M. JAGGER. H. S. LEDYARD. 1-ly

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

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

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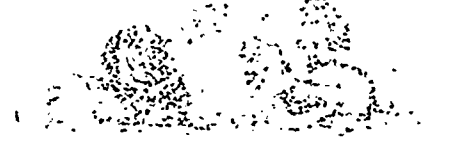
HAIR DRESSER, by appointment, to His Excellency the Governor General. Camp's famed Patent Rotary Hair Brush, the only one on this Continent, constantly in use. Wig Making—In this line of business F. Milles will always be able to compete with any and all of the establishments of the kind in America, as he makes it his duty 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, Games, &c. Ottawa, January 1st, 1867. 1-ly

FINGLAND & DRAPER, Importers of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CORNER OF SUSSEX AND RIDEAU STREETS OTTAWA.



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

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



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

PRESIDENT: HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL. ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, and under and in virtue of the authority given in the 55th Section of the 23th Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the following rates of toll be imposed, levied and collected on all timber descending the Government Slides on Black River, that is to say— For every parcel or quantity of timber, equal to a crib of masts or spars, one dollr and fifty cents. For every such parcel or quantity (equal to a crib) of square timber, one dollar. For every saw-log, two cents. And it is further ordered that such tolls be collected on all timber which has passed through the Black River Slides since the opening of the navigation in the present year. Certified, WM. E. LEE, Clerk Executive Council.



PROSPECTUS

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

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

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

In view of the unsettled state of affairs on our southern border, the Home Government has of late made considerable addition to the Imperial Forces in this country, and her leading Statesman have given reiterated assurance that, if necessary, the whole Force of the Empire will be employed in our Defence; stipulating, however, that we, so far as our means and population will permit, shall do our part. True to that feeling of loyalty to the British Sovereign and love of British Institutions, which has ever been their boast, the people of these Colonies have accepted the position with all its honors, responsibilities and dangers, and now exhibit to the world the noble spectacle of a Citizen 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;  
Titanic forces taking birth  
In divers season, divers climes;  
For we are ancients of the earth,  
And in morning of the times."

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

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

The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

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

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

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

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

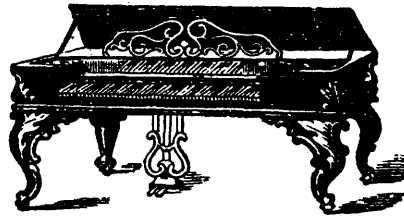
In addition to topics of a Military character, a due proportion of space will be allotted to Literature, and such subjects as many from time to time occupy the public mind, in such manner as to render "THE REVIEW" a welcome visitor, not only to the Military man, but to the fireside of his family.

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

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of all descriptions, from the celebrated manufactory of Courtois, Paris.  
Military Bugles, Drums, Fifes, &c. &c. &c.  
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Parties applying by letter will receive PROMPT attention.

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King street, Toronto.

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Toronto, June, 1867. 24-1y

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February 2nd, 1867. 5-y

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Do Captain's.....	26 00
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Dress Pants.....	7 00
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Rifle Badges of Every Description Made to Order.

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Patrol Jacket—Blue Serge.....	7 50
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Dress Pants—black.....	7 50
Oxford Mixture.....	6 50
Forage Cap—with silk cover.....	2 50
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Regimental Colors and Gold Numerals for Forage Caps made to order.

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Forage Cap.....	7 00

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Dress Tunic.....	125 00
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