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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, SEPTEMBER 23, 1867.

No. 38.

For the Review.

THE VOLUNTEER.

When last we gazed upon his face,
So much of life was round him shed,
We thought not he would have a place
Ere now among the silent dead.

We did not think that boyish breast,
So wont at daring deeds to swell,
Should 'neath the sculptured marble rest
Which marks the spot where heroes fell.

We said, "He has a spirit bold,
A will to do, a head to plan;
Were these wild ardors but controll'd,
He might be yet a noble man.

When youth's rash impulse shall abate,
And Passion learn in Reason's school,
He will become both good and great,
Trained up in truth and born to rule."

Were these proud prophecies fulfilled?
He never reached to manhood's prime;
Alas! 'tis but on sand we build,
When we rely on space or time.

But would ye wish to know his name,
And would ye seek the soldier's grave?
Go where he won his early fame,
And bled our sacred rights to save;

When in our country's hour of need,
He went forth with his brave peers:
Go there, and reverently read
The glorious close of his young years.

September 7th, 1867.

I.D.A.

STORIES ILLUSTRATIVE OF CANADIAN HISTORY.

BY CARROLL RYAN.

No. VII.—THE SOLITARY HUNTER.

We have some dozen or so productions purporting to be histories of Canada, the greater number of which are merely very poor translations of the old French authors, or worse, trevastes of political facts woven together to suit the particular views of those in power at the time of their compilation. The way to account for this is: we have had no person of sufficient talent and independence to collect the material and embody it in a form which would give the general reader a well digested narrative of the settlement and growth of our country, unbiased by sectional diversity of opinion. In wandering through the labyrinths of the Parliamentary Library, I have alighted upon a number of works of the class I have men-

tioned, which are merely so much lumber, filling shelves which would be as well empty were it not for the data they supply. There are a few, however, worthy of reference, among which are the "Picture of Quebec" and "The Conquest of Canada," among English writers (or writers in English); but we want a Canadian historian, who can give us a work which will possess the charm of narrative, the grace of erudition and the seal of genius—one who will do for the colonization of Canada what Macaulay has done for the House of Hanover. The Philosophy of History is not a matter to be handled by the half educated; nor can a man of average ability wield the pen of the historian, any more than a child can perform the physical labor of one possessing the growth and attributes of manhood.

I have been led to make these remarks by the urgent necessity for a complete and reliable history of our country, hoping they will direct the attention of a competent mind to this magnificent field, which, like our noble forests in old time, lies uncultivated in the hands of untitled squatters.

The misrule of the haughty De la Barre, followed by the blundering incompetency of Denonville, entailed upon the colonists of America one of the most cruel and wretched wars of which we have any record.

Denonville, for some reason which it is impossible to comprehend, used the influence of the missionaries who dwelt among the Iroquois, to induce the chieftains of those powerful tribes to meet him at a grand council on the shores of Lake Ontario. The unsuspecting warriors came to the place appointed, but no sooner had the treacherous governor got them in his power than he seized them and binding them in irons, sent them as slaves to toil in the galleys of his king.

At this time there dwelt near the shores of Ontario a solitary Frenchman, who, for some unknown reason, had left his native country, and disdaining to live in the half formed settlements, built himself a hut in the dark recesses of the forest, where the voice of the white man never disturbed his solitude. Civilization, with its wealth, joys,

and ambitions, he had left behind him, and by the contentment with which he pursued the life he had adopted, seemed to cast no "longing, lingering look behind." It was whispered at the time of his arrival in the colony, that he had suffered a great affliction, which was not the death but the desertion of one whom he dearly loved. However this may be—and the story is likely enough—he played the role of "Timon" to an audience of owls and wolves, to his own infinite misanthropical satisfaction; but it happened that he was not permitted to conclude the drama in the way he fondly hoped. One day, as he lay by the door of his lodge, an Indian hunter came to him ill and weary, and begged the hospitality of his white brother. The hermit took him in, tended him kindly, and when the Indian was well and about to depart, he told his entertainer of the war which was raging between their people, and offered, as some return for the attention he had received, to conduct the Frenchman to the Fort of Cataragui, where he would be under the protection of his own nation. This offer the misanthrope refused, saying, "Your people are great warriors, O chief! and will not injure a lonely hunter, who has nothing but his life, which is worthless." Touched by the bravery and determination of this speech, the Indian took from his medicine bag his *okki*—the head of an ermine rudely carved in wood—and presenting it to his preserver, said, "If my people come to burn thy lodge and slay thee, show them this and say thou art the friend of "Kondikosh," whose life you saved, and you will find, O my brother, that an Indian chief never forgets one who has been kind to him!"

The red man departed to join his people, and his white brother, drawing down the matted door of his wigwam, said:

"'Tis well—very well—to-morrow he will come and take my scalp!"

In due time Kondikosh arrived among his people, to whom he related his adventure with the solitary white man. He found them exasperated by repeated acts of treachery, urging a terrible and successful war.

They swept all before them, and at length made a sudden dash at Montreal, marking their advent with flame and blood. They seized about two hundred prisoners, and victoriously retired unmolested to their native fastnesses. On their way, however, they came upon the cabin of the solitary Frenchman, whom they treated to a grand senné, tom toming and yelling in a manner more calculated to startle than assure. They then paraded their prisoners before him. A sad spectacle they were, bound, bleeding and foot-sore, in the utter abjectness of terror and misery, whose only hope was a speedy award of death. The Indian, magnanimous in many ways, had no sympathy or mercy for a prisoner. There are, certainly, a few examples of their having liberated a conquered enemy, but they are few, and only show more effectually the horrible cruelties they practiced. An incident of this kind, which occurred about that time, is worthy of mention. A missionary who dwelt among the Iroquois, and had induced the chiefs to attend the council of the treacherous Denonville, but who was innocent of any participation of the crime of his fellow countrymen, was seized by the offended tribe, who, after considering the matter, came to a determination which was nobly expressed to him by an ancient warrior before the assembled tribe:

"Thou hast been a brother and our friend, but now thou art our enemy, thou and thy people. We have held council, and resolved not to kill one we have loved, and whom we believe to be innocent of this wicked thing, and hating it as much as ourselves. We will not be unjust. Depart from amongst us; for when our young men sing the war song, we may not be able to protect thee!"

And the missionary sadly departed from the lodges of his magnanimous enemies.

The misanthropical hermit although he had separated from his people, could not look upon this sad array without feeling keenly their dreadful condition; he implored Kondikosh to spare their lives with all the eloquence he could command, but in vain; and as their provisions were getting short, they determined upon completing the sacrifice ere many days, by murdering their prisoners according to their custom. The only boon they allowed him was the lives of two, whom he might choose, a squaw, as Kondikosh expressed it, to cook his food, and a man to bear tidings of the fate of the others to Montreal. He sadly surveyed the double hecatomb of human victims, none of whom he recognized, till his eye lit upon a woman, a heap of rags and misery, crouching upon the earth. Then his heart grew faint, while memory recalled another and far different scene, laid in a distant land, when that form, arrayed in all the graces of youth and beauty, came to his bosom, a glad and beautiful bride. He approached and undid her bonds, saying, as he bent over her, only the words, "Where is he?"

Knowing the tone of that voice, she started and looked upon him—the man she had betrayed and deserted. Mechanically she answered his question, divining by instinct whom he meant, "He is here." Again he surveyed the unhappy assemblage, and at last found the enemy who had inflicted upon him the deadliest of injuries. As he had done with her he did with him, and, having cut his bonds, he led them before the chief and said:

"Give to your white brother, O Chief! the lives of these two."

The prayer was granted, and the Iroquois departed. Then, turning to the wretched pair whose lives he had saved, he said:

"Go, return whence you came, and may God, who has given me my revenge to-day, forgive and turn you from your sin! Go! I may not look upon you and live! The shadows are growing long, and the night cometh!"

Some time after, a party went in search of this strange man, but they found his hut in ashes, nor was there any trace of where he had gone, or what had become of him; and nothing was ever more heard of the solitary hunter.

THE EXPEDITION TO ABYSSINIA.

THE TROOPS ORDERED ON SERVICE—PREPARATIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN—OUTFIT OF THE EXPEDITION, &c., &c.

The *United Service Gazette* says it has at length been resolved to despatch a large army force to punish the obstinate cruelty of the Monarch of Abyssinia, and the utmost expedition is being used to organize and make it ready for the field. The troops will proceed from Bombay. The Admiralty is using every exertion to procure steam transports to carry the troops from thence to the Abyssinian coast; but it is not at all improbable that some portion of the troops will be sent from England. The new troopships will have arrived in India in time to take part in the expedition.

The *Morning Post* says:—"This expedition, which is now decided upon, is to take place as soon as the necessary transports reach India. The forces employed will comprise all branches of the service. The infantry will consist most probably of two of Her Majesty's regiments of the line, one of which will be a battalion of the 2nd Queen's Own, and eight regiments of native Punjabee infantry. The cavalry will be composed of about six regiments of Indian irregular troops, while the artillery will include, besides mountain guns, two batteries of Royal Artillery. It is reported that His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt has been requested to provide 5000 camels for the necessary transport of the troops, and Government is also taking measures for the collection of mules suitable for the service of the expedition. We hear that the two European regiments are not as yet furnished with the Snider rifle. We trust this opportunity will not be lost for the practical trial of our new weapon. It is likely that Mr. Clements R. Markham, F. R. G. S., will accompany the expedition in a civil capacity.

The *Times* says:—"On Monday the departments in Woolwich Arsenal received instructions to occupy themselves in the arrangements for furnishing the expedition, which is to be despatched from India with the slightest possible delay. The members of the Ordnance Select Committee continued their investigation of the pack saddles and mountain transport, and urged the necessity of carrying out the proposal of Captain Fenn will all reasonable haste. A number of mules and bat animals, it is stated, are to be purchased at Malta and Gozo for the mountain service. A large amount of stores of every conceivable kind necessary for the campaign, to be despatched in transit to Malta, will shortly be in readiness for shipment at Woolwich, including 7 pounder rifled guns, with complete equipment and stores, the efficiency and abundance of which the country has reason to be well satisfied with. Colonel Campbell, superintending the royal gun factories at Woolwich, has, moreover, been instructed to prepare two additional batteries of steel guns as adjuncts to the brass batteries in course of preparation on the approved system alluded to. The new batteries will fire the same species of projectile—namely, a 7 lb. shot. Twelve carriages, also of steel, for their equipment, are to be made in the royal carriage department at Woolwich. Captain Gordon, superintendent of the military stores, was on Sunday in consultation with Sir John Pakington and the various officials of the War Department in Pall Mall, and was instructed to urge the matter forward without delay."

The Government has placed fifteen steamers under survey at Liverpool, with a view to their employment in the transport of troops and material for the proposed Abyssinian expedition.

The statements (says the *London Times*) which have appeared in some of the papers respecting the Abyssinian expedition are not quite correct. The expedition will be organized in India, under the command of Sir Robert Napier, Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, who is to be intrusted with the chief political as well as military authority. Sir Charles Staveley, has been selected as second in command. A quantity of steam transport has been taken up, and will start for Bombay immediately, so as to be there in the course of November; but the Bombay Government has also provided a quantity of transport for themselves. Officers have also been despatched to various places to purchase camels and mules. Massowah will probably be selected as the base of operations, but this point is not finally settled. Three steamers have been provided, which are fitted up as hospital ships, and will be furnished with appropriate stores. Medical officers will be appointed to them. The whole of the arrangements are under the direction of the India-office, in order to secure unity of action; but the expense will be borne by imperial funds.

"Nobody," writing to the *London Times*, under the title of "Wars in Africa," says the details of a military expedition directed to regions beyond the Mountains of the Moon are being prepared at Woolwich. That such an expedition, against such a savage as Theodoro of Abyssinia, should be undertaken no one with a heart will deny; but what every one must have anxiously before his eyes is, that the humanity of the Government, so long restrained, should not be frustrated by the climate of the country through which English troops will have to pass.

"You say that an Abyssinian war ought not to be so difficult or so deadly as an Ashantee war, and yet we have managed Ashantee wars more than once."

That is not exactly so. We have never managed Ashantee wars. They have managed us. I do not recollect any war against the Ashantees out of which we have escaped without ugly scars and without dishonor. The last war—but three years ago—which was designed to overthrow the power, or, at least, to pare down the personal pride of Quebec Duch, the reigning prince of Ashantee, ended in unmixed disgrace to our arms and to our political ascendancy; and even to-day the untamed spirit of hostility to the local government which suggested that war is still hovering on the frontier of our settlements on the Gold Coast, and is still crippling the fitful efforts of our most enterprising merchants.

Between the seaboard and Abyssinia lies a wilderness of 300 miles of jungle. Between the seaboard and Ashantee lies a wilderness of but 100 miles of the same jungle. Yet those one hundred miles swept away an army. For eighteen months the troops on the Gold Coast—with a whole host of Kroomen doing the whole duty of carriers between Cape Coast and the Prah—lay entrenched and in wait for the Ashantees. Not an Ashantee was ever seen between that lapse of time, but dysentery and fever, the stalwart pioneers of the king of Ashantee, mowed down our ranks to a drummer.

The British soldiers from Bombay to Abyssinia will have to deal with 300 miles of African jungle. It is stated that along that seething course of three hundred miles, villages and wells are to be found. Trust not to African villages and wells; I know—*horresco referens*—what they are. As you have truly declared, there will be no exposure to the funereal hatred of the African; the entire exposure will be to the climate.

The Viceroy of Egypt has consented to supply the force with 500 camels. The thought is happy. On the Gold Coast horses and mules have not been able to resist the mortal effects of certain kinds of grass when eaten, or to survive the attacks of a fly which infest the jungle at twenty or thirty miles inland. Years ago the civil officers of the government at Cape Coast were desirous of introducing a few camels on the Gold Coast, for the purpose of ascertaining how far those tractable and hardy creatures would be proof against the insidious causes which had been such a terrible bar to the means of supplying troops in the field with transport. Somehow or other, supreme officialism at home treated the idea with supreme contempt and burked it.

Believe me Africa has no likeness. China is not like it, nor is compact Japan, nor is vast India. Whatever may be recounted of China, Japan, or India, this also must be recounted of Africa, that, barring the African himself, the soil or the air is neither good for man nor beast; and when I speak this of Africa, I speak of those parts only within the tropics. To the docility of the African I advance not a word of objection. Of docile and amiable races he is the most docile and the most amiable; and I think that the sole impediment to his redemption from the ways of barbarism is the climate, and the climate simply, of the land in which it has pleased the Almighty to place him. I may be in error. Such, however, is the humble opinion of one who has been in Africa, but who is "Nobody."

In the preparations for the approaching expedition, which are now being carried on with vigor, are the equipments of three hospital ships at Deptford, to proceed round the Cape into the Red Sea, to take up their stations at such points along the coast as may hereafter be decided upon as

the most suitable for the base line of the operations. The *Medical Times and Gazette* states that the medical superintendence of the equipment devolves on Dr. Massy, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, and head of the sanitary branch of the army, which can by its intrinsic thoroughness contribute more to the efficiency of the whole than a well organized medical department, and on none do more important duties devolve, and urges that no false economy should be permitted to limit or curtail such arrangements as the Director General of the Army Medical Department may recommend, as on him rests great responsibility, and he deserves to be supported by the public and by the profession.

THE CARTER EDWARDS RIFLE.—A new rifle musket, the invention of Messrs. Carter and Edwards, has undergone an official trial in the Woolwich Marsh, in competition with the Snider-Enfield rifle, with the following results: The Snider rifle was fired by Lieut. Lecky, assistant instructor of musketry to the Royal Marine Division at Woolwich; the time two minutes, when 16 rounds were fired, 14 hits were made, and 34 points were obtained. Carter and Edwards' rifle was fired by Sergeant Bott, 27 rounds, 24 hits, and 54 points. The object was a third class target, with a Wimbledon bull's-eye. The superiority of the Carter and Edwards' rifle over the Snider in rapidity of fire appears to be fully established, as the rifle, which is on the bolt system, cocks itself in the withdrawal of the cartridge. The lock is entirely concealed, and the weapon is fired with a needle through the centre of the bolt. Another advantage, equally important, and also an entire novelty in small arms is, that a line or party of skirmishers, in the event of their being taken prisoners, or surrounded by the enemy at a disadvantage, can, with a turn of a screw, take out the bolt and cast it away, leaving the arm as totally useless as the Armstrong field gun without its vent piece. For simplicity of construction it surpasses the Snider, as there are fewer springs. In fact, the only springs it contains are the main spring of the lock and the rear spring. The inventors, it is stated, are fitting up a spacious manufactory in Birmingham to construct arms on their principle, in order to fulfil a large contract which they have entered into with a foreign government. They were disqualified from contending at the late competition at Woolwich by not having sent in their arms in time, according to the regulations. The new rifles above named are adapted equally with the Snider to use the Boxer ammunition, Enfield bore.—*Times*.

AN ELECTION BET.—In San Francisco, lately, a bet between two gentlemen, named Higgins and Hayes, on the election, that the loser should play a hand organ the entire length of Montgomery street, was decided. No such crowd was ever before seen in that city. Collections were taken up along the route by prominent men of both political parties for the benefit of the orphan asylums, and many thousands of dollars were received. Silver was showered from the windows and housetops and business was suspended for hours.

The Boston *Traveler* says it was rumored in Springfield on Wednesday evening that the St John crew had sold the race with the Wards to Hon J. Morrissey for \$5,000, who had bagged \$60,000 by the transaction.

A NEW YORK HELL.

The most "aristocratic"—if I may use such a word when speaking of a republican people—faro bank or gambling house in New York is John Morrissey's, in Union square, close by the headquarters of the Fenians who believed in Head Centre O'Mahony. I have often sat in the windows of this gambling house, and listened to the wild harangues of Fenian senators and centres, etc., next door, and watched the upturned faces of the Celtic dupes who, with mouths and ears wide open swallowed everything they heard, and subscribed their hardly earned dollars to support, in luxury and extravagance, the unprincipled adventurers who, under the name of patriots, preyed upon their ignorance and credulity. John Morrissey was originally a prize fighter, and lived by teaching the young Americans the noble art of self defence, as he was not one of the leading men of his profession, and seldom ventured on a public fight. He afterwards set up a 'bar,' or public house, and over this he established a small 'faro-bank,' which he enlarged and improved by degrees until it became well known, and was very much frequented by gamblers of New York. He succeeded so well at this business that he was able last year to go to Saratoga, and when all the country was flocking to that fashionable summer resort, he, having taken the largest hotel there, opened an immense hotel, ball rooms, and gambling rooms, and it is said he cleared a profit of two millions of dollars during the season. He is now mentioned as one of those who pay the most income tax. His gambling house in Union square is magnificently furnished: at all hours of the day or night tables are laid out with every description of refreshment, which any frequenter may partake of. The wines are very good. Almost every game of chance is played there, and the stakes are very high and unlimited. The frequenters of this house are the wealthy and wild young men of New York, and, occasionally, a Southern looking man who, perhaps, has saved some of his property, and the everlasting professional gambler. It is very easy to distinguish the professional from the ordinary gambler. The latter has a nervous expression about the mouth, and an intense gaze upon the cards, and altogether a very serious, anxious appearance; while the professional plays in a very quiet manner, and seems to care but little how the game goes, and his desire to appear as if the game was new to him is almost certain to expose him. There is nothing very interesting in this house of John Morrissey's; the same flocks of well dressed and fashionable looking men of all ages pass in and out all through the day and night; tens of thousands of dollars are lost and won; the click of the markers never ceases: all speak in a low tone—everything has a serious, quiet appearance. The dealer seems to know every one, and nod familiarly to all who approach their tables. John Morrissey is occasionally to be seen walking through the rooms, apparently a disinterested spectator. He is a short, thick set man, about 40 years, dark complexion, and wears a long beard, dresses in a slovenly manner, and walks with a swagger. Now and then he approaches a table, makes a few bets, and is then lost in the crowd. After the Opera house and theatres are closed, this gambling house becomes very full. In fact, the best time to see it to advantage is about two or three o'clock in the morning.—*St. James' Magazine*.

FOREIGN MILITARY ITEMS.

Reports from Constantinople state that the British captives in Abyssinia had gained their freedom proves to be without foundation.

Sir Henry Bulwer is engaged on a work containing his reminiscences of the diplomatic world with which he was long connected. Prince Talleyrand and Lord Palmerston will figure largely in this book.

The Summit railway tunnel through the Sierra Nevada Mountains in California, is finished. In New Zealand a tunnel, more than a mile and a half long, has just been completed through an extinct volcano.

The Sublime Porte again indicates to the European Powers that it cannot admit of any intervention in the Island of Candia, and therefore absolutely declines to adopt the project for a joint commission of enquiry.

A private letter from a Sergeant in the 42d Highlanders, stationed in India gives an account of the outbreak of cholera in that regiment, from which in 11 days 63 of the men and two of the soldiers' wives were cut off by that dire disease.

Delegates to the Peace Congress continue to arrive from all parts of Europe. Garibaldi arrived at Geneva on the 9th. His reception was most enthusiastic. In a brief speech he declared his purpose to move on Rome, and that the plan of action would soon be brought out and carried into effect.

STILL IN MOURNING.—Although it is more than five years since the death of Prince Albert, the mourning seal in black wax continues to be affixed to all the official letters of the government in its several departments, nor does there appear any probability of a return to the red official seal.

GENEVA, Sep. 9.—Delegates to the Peace Congress are arriving from all parts of Europe. Garibaldi has arrived in this city. His reception was most enthusiastic. In a brief speech, he declared his purpose to move on Rome was unalterable, and that the plan of action, though deferred, would soon be carried into effect.

HEAD CENTRE STEPHENS.—Head centre Stephens is living in Paris poor and despised. There seems to be no doubt that he was in the pay of the English Government all the time. He is afraid to go to Australia, or any place where the Irish abound, lest he should meet with personal chastisement. He is writing a book.

The speech by the Grand Duke of Baden, at the opening of the Diet, Duke of Baden, at the opening of the Diet, in which he advocated an alliance with the North German Confederation, gives rise again to feelings of uneasiness in political circles. Fears are entertained that the recent complications will be revived and that questions may arise which will disturb the tranquility of Europe.

MARRIED SOLDIERS.—A order from the British War Office has been recently issued limiting the number of soldiers who are to receive permission to marry to seven per cent of the whole establishment of a corps, and further requiring that no man shall obtain such permission who is not in possession of a good conduct badge. At the same time, the privileges of married soldiers are greatly increased.

Experiments made at Posen with the Chassepot and the Needle gun give the following results:—The needle gun fired eight shots in one minute, striking the target eight times. The Chassepot fired ten shots and was loaded the eleventh time within the minute; it also struck the target eight times. During a half-minute trial the needle gun fired three times and the Chassepot five.

The Lords of the Admiralty have invited the principal shipbuilding firms in the United Kingdom to send in their tenders for the construction of an armor plated iron ship of about 2300 tons. This vessel is to be supplied with twin screws, and her bottom is to be sheathed with wood, which is to be coppered.

A Florence letter of the 6th in the *Siecle* says: "The desertions from the Pontifical army continue. Two Prussian gunners, fugitives from that corps, arrived here yesterday. If serious events should break out in the patrimony of St. Peter, no one knows to what point the government could count on the fidelity of the native troops."

THE HEIR TO THE THRONE OF JAPAN.—The Tycoon of Japan, who is childless, has decided, in accord with the chief Daimios, that his younger brother, Prince Min Bon Taiou, now in Paris, shall be declared his legal successor. In order that this heir to the Japanese throne should receive an education suitable to his high position, the Tycoon has requested the Emperor Napoleon to appoint a governor for him, whose duty will be to direct his studies during the four years which the prince is to pass in France. The Emperor, acceding to that desire, has appointed Lieut. Colonel Vilette, of the Staff, Aide-de-Camp to the Minister of War, to be governor of the Prince.

THE EXPEDITION TO ABYSSINIA.—No fewer than fifteen screw steamers have been placed under government survey in Liverpool for the transport of troops to Abyssinia. Of the fifteen steamers five it is said have been accepted by the government. The following are the names of the vessels chartered and under survey: City of Dublin, Bosphorus, City of Anchester, France, The Queen, England, Helvetia, Hector, Carolina, Pacific, Lybia, Peruvian, Golden Fleece, Mauritius, and California. All these vessels, especially those belonging to the National Steamship Company, have a splendid carrying capacity for troops, the ventilation and room being far superior to any transport in the government service. The vessels after survey will go round to some of the government ports for material.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—We understand that the 63d (West Suffolk) Regiment, which has been quartered in Glasgow for the last eleven months, holds itself in readiness to proceed to Ireland. It is but right to say that, as far as we can gather, the conduct of the soldiers outside the barracks has been most exemplary during their stay in the city, and their good behavior inside their own quarters is borne out by the fact that at present there is not a single soldier in confinement. We should also make mention of the extreme courtesy shown by the commander of the regiment and the other officers in granting the services of their excellent instrumental band on all public occasions. The 63d Regiment is to be succeeded by the 25th Regiment (Scottish Borderers), which comes direct from Canada. —*Glasgow Herald*.

NAPOLEON AS A GUN INVENTOR.—The *Echoes from the Clubs* says: The Emperor Napoleon, well known to be a first rate artilleryist, has invented a new field gun. Its power is so great that a single discharge is expected to destroy a battalion. Workmen are busily engaged in manufacturing this weapon. They are locked up day and night, and never allowed to leave the premises, where of his Majesty himself keeps the key, and the secret is not to be divulged until European applications render prompt action necessary.

THE PROPOSED NEW WAR KIT AND ACCOUNTMENTS.—As the results of the trials of the new system of carrying the knapsack and accoutrements are pronounced to be eminently satisfactory, it may be of use to state the principal features of the change which it is to be hoped, will be universally introduced into the Army without delay. The committee appointed to inquire into the effects of the present system of accoutrements on the health of the infantry soldier state in their second report that recent campaigns, especially the Bohemian and Italian of 1866, show that it is of the utmost possible importance to husband in every way the marching power and endurance of the soldier, whilst the introduction of the breech-loading system compels the soldier to carry an increase in the amount of ammunition, in consequence of the greater rapidity of the fire which takes place. The latter necessity of course must involve an increase of the weight already carried unless some special counteracting provision be made. The committee set to work to reduce the weight of the carrying apparatus (knapsack) as much as possible, and to distribute the weight absolutely required to be carried in such a way as to give the muscles of the chest and all the shoulder full and free play. The weight that a soldier is compelled to carry, irrespective of the carrying apparatus, the rifle, the oversack for provisions, water bottle, and blanket, varies from 20lb. to 33lb., and is made up as follows:—The kit (whose contents differ from those of the old one, by the omission of trowsers and bucking), 6lb to 7lb; the great coat, 6lb; ammunition, 90 rounds (the fullest amount required) 9lb to 10lb; the canteen, 1½lb; the bayonet, 1lb; making a total of from 22lb to 24lb. On ordinary occasions less ammunition might be carried. The weight of the carrying apparatus has been reduced from 10lb 2oz to 3oz. Now as to the mode in which the kit is recommended to be carried the old knapsack is discarded, and in place of a bag is introduced; this is placed low down, and suspended from a leather yoke, similar in principle to the valve proposed some time ago by Sir T. Trowbridge. The weight of the kit bag is distributed in three directions—(1) the yoke, by means of straps passing before and behind to studs on the (2) to the large bone connecting the two hips; and (3) to the belt, by means of additional straps. The weight of the ammunition is also distributed. The committee have recommended the use of two long and narrow pouches, each capable of holding thirty rounds, and made of soft leather. In time of peace only would be worn, exactly in front of the waist belt, and suspended from the yoke. In time of war two would be worn, and, in addition, two small pouches in the kit-bag for ten rounds each have been made, and these might be filled, and ten more loose rounds would be contained in a little bag worn on the right side. The great coat is worn on the back, and strapped to the yoke. The new carrying apparatus, at all events, is about 6lb lighter

than the old knapsack, and, as far as the health and comfort of the soldier is concerned, the novel mode in which the weight is carried offers an immense advantage over the old system in every way.—*Standard*.

REWARDS TO THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.—A Parliamentary paper gives a list of Officers, head and other constables, who were under fire in defence of their barracks or in collisions outside on the occasion of the late Fenian outbreak, with the distribution of the £2000 voted as a reward by Parliament. Three sub-inspectors in charge received each the sum of £104—namely, Robert Gardiner, Drogheda; D. F. Burke, Tallaght; and Oliver Milling, Kilmallock; and head-constables and constables participated in proportion.

STORY OF LOPEZ AND HIS WIFE.—The *Evening Star's* Paris correspondent says: "The following story was told on Saturday evening by one of the French ministers: It would appear that after betraying Maximilian and his generals, handing them over to the Juarists for a trifling sum of money, Lopez repaired to Puebla to see his wife, who was staying there at the time. She advanced to meet him, leading her little child by the hand, and thus addressed him: 'Sir: Here is your son; we cannot cut him in two: take him. You are a base coward and a traitor. You have betrayed your country and your benefactor. From this hour we are strangers, for I now intend returning to my family. Depart!'"

A NEW RIFLE.—"M. de Dreyse," the *Er-furth Gazette* states, "has invented a new rifle which throws grenades or explosive bullets, and which is shortly to be tried at Spandau. It is a breech loader, on the system of the needle gun, and sends the missiles to a great distance and with extraordinary effect. Its indirect fire against fixed covered targets is affirmed to produce most surprising results. The grenade, when filled and ready for use, is perfectly safe in the pocket, and so delicate in its construction that, once it leaves the muzzle of the rifle, it will burst in passing through even a sheet of paper. On exploding, the fragments produce most disastrous effects, scattering over a space of five feet by three. The rifle is light and easily handled."

THE NATIONAL MONUMENT TO LORD CLYDE.—A favorable site for the national monument to Lord Clyde has at last been fixed upon, and the monument itself is in a fair way to completion, more than half of it being already erected. The site is in Carlton Gardens, opposite the monument recently erected to Sir John Franklin, the Arctic navigator. The design includes a full length figure of the late General, and a large figure of a lion, both in bronze, the work of Baron Marochetti. These portions of the monument have, it is understood, long been finished, and only await the completion of the pedestal to be hoisted to their proper positions. It is anticipated that the monument will be finished in the course of a few weeks.

ASKING A KING FOR A LIGHT.—A letter from Ems has the subjoined: "The king of Prussia lives here with great simplicity, and goes out almost unattended. Two days back his Majesty was descending the staircase of the Kurhaus, smoking his cigar, when a young Wallachian residing in the same establishment, was going up to his room. Having a cigar in his hand he went up to the king and asked him very politely

to be allowed to light it. His Majesty at once held out his cigar, and the other was quietly proceeding to put his to it when he felt himself suddenly seized by each arm. He turned round and found that he was in the hands of two orderly officers, who were very much scandalized at the familiarity of the young man. The king had some trouble in making them understand that they were not to interfere. The Wallachian was totally at a loss to comprehend what the whole scene meant, when a gentleman passing observed to him: 'Do you not see what you have done? It is the King of Prussia from whom you have asked a light.' The other was for a moment struck dumb at his mistake, and for fear of meeting King William subsequently on the promenade, left Ems that same evening."

The *Levant Herald* expresses its belief that the Sultan's journey to Western Europe will figure hereafter as a remarkable event, not merely in his Majesty's biography, but in the history of the empire over which he rules; in all probability, too, as an epoch from which will be dated many innovations in Imperial government, as well as in the traditional etiquette of the seraglio. It attaches very little importance to any immediate influence this excursion may have on the relations of Turkey with the countries his Majesty has visited, but there can be no idea that it will not be without its influence hereafter on the policy of Western Europe towards the Empire according to the fruits it produces in Turkey itself. It has no reason to augur results otherwise than beneficial, though far from anticipating that they will manifest themselves very strikingly all at once, and far also from wishing to see any sudden and sweeping importation of European novelties either in politics, palaces, or public works. The main object of consideration must be economy in the finances of the State. This, above everything, would be hailed as a promising sign of a new and prosperous future for the Turkish Empire.

THE GRAVES OF THE AMERICAN WAR.—Those who think little of the destructiveness of war, and of the waste of human life, may perhaps be surprised to read the following facts, bearing on the late war between the Northern and Southern States of America. Taking the graves in the national cemeteries alone, it appears from statistics published in an American paper, that at Nashville there are 18,000 graves; at Vicksburg, 15,000; at Andersonville, 15,000; at Memphis, 12,000; at Chattanooga, 12,000; at Marietta, 10,000; at Corinth, 6000; at Stone River, 5000; at Pittsburg, 4000; at Savannah, 3000; at Knoxville, 3000; at Natches, 2500; at Camp Nelson, 1500; at Perryville, 1200; at Columbia, 1200; at Millen, 1000; at Lexington, 1000; at Mobile, 1000; at Lebanon, 750; at Covington, 600; at Mill Springs, 500; at Richmond, 500; at Montgomery, 500; at Danville, 400; at Cumberland Gap, 860; and at London, 300.

PROPULSION OF VESSELS.—The means by which her Majesty's ship *Waterwitch* is propelled is very naturally attracting attention in naval and other circles, but the principle of the system is no novelty. On the 27th of February, 1793, the following statement appeared in public print:—"The vessel of the late Mr Ramsey to sail against wind and tide has lately been tried and was found to sail four knots an hour. The subjoined is the principle on which it moves:—A pump of 2ft. diameter, wrought by a steam engine, forces a quantity of water up through the

keel. The valve is then shut up by the return of the stroke, which at the same time forces the water through a channel or pipe of about 6in. square, laying above and parallel to the keelson out at the stern under the rudder, which has a less dip than usual to permit the exit of the water. The impetus of the water forced through the square channel against the exterior water acts as an impelling power upon the vessel." It would appear from the above that Mr Ruthven cannot be considered as an inventor, however he may be entitled to call himself an adaptor. This, however, may, after all be no fault of his, for he may possibly have never before heard of Mr. Ramsey or his little vessel driven at the rate of four knots per hour by the means of jets of water.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

SAD REVERSE.—At one of the London police courts lately a gentleman appealed to the magistrate for pecuniary assistance to Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Beckham. That officer had been present at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, and Toulouse, and was also at the siege of New Orleans, and the capture of Paris in 1815. He became security for a Liverpool merchant (his brother-in-law), and in 1856 had to sell his commission to make good his security, and the trifling amount he possessed after the wreck of his fortune is now insufficient to furnish him with the barest means of subsistence. He is now in his 76th year, has served his country in active service 47 years, is very infirm and bed-ridden. Mr. Tyrwhitt, the magistrate, directed the officers of the court to make inquiries in the case.

SOLDIERS' WIVES.—The condition of a British soldier's wife under the new regulations promise to be greatly ameliorated, and if the regulation concerning the separate rooms be carried out as it ought to be, the status of that much-suffering matron, and generally motherly person will not be at all bad in comparison with that of the wife of the well-paid artisan and respectable mechanic in material comfort, whilst she is exempt, to a great extent, from the conjugal endearments of black eyes, three-legged stools, and pokers, familiar in civilian life. If the State allows a soldier to marry, and gives him such advantages, let us hope the soldier will appreciate what is done for him by the country. In no country in the world has the married soldier such encouragement; in other armies marriages are discouraged and meet with no recognition, and although there may be one *enfant du regiment* among our neighbors, it would be hard for it to toll its father, and the only woman known to the corps is the *vi-vandiere*. It is quite right that restrictions should be put on the number of marriages, notwithstanding the benefit indirectly reaped by the State in the increase of population, and in the tendency of that portion of it which is brought up in the barrack to extend the boon promised to decency and civilization of a separate room, and let it not be confined to favoured quarters. We do not know if soldiers and their wives are yet quartered—four or five couple in a dank, dark casemate at Quebec, each couple separated from the other by clothes or blankets on a string, but even in Aldershot things were in a bad way two or three years ago. It is right that it should no longer be a reproach to say of a young woman that "she went off and married a soldier," and if the common feeling of the village be altered on that point, the following of the soldier will be held in higher respect, and a powerful aid will be afforded to the recruiting sergeant.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

RIFLE MATCHES.

QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES.

ANNUAL MATCH.

(From the Globe.)

On Monday the above match came off at the Garrison Common. The event was looked forward to with much interest by the members of the battalion and their friends. The new Snider rifle just placed in the hands of the men was to be used, and a large and valuable prize list had been prepared. Early on Monday morning the Garrison Common was besieged with working parties preparing targets, pitching tents, erecting refreshment booths for the men, and at ten a. m. squads were formed up, the "commencement firing" sounded, and led off by their esteemed commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Gilmour, the business of the day commenced. For a time everything seemed propitious, but by two p. m. the wind was blowing fresh, and frequently changing from southwest to west and northwest. The score sheets would seem to show that this only braced the men better up to their work, which was almost, without exception, very excellent indeed. We give below, as detailed, an account of the winners' score as our space will permit. During the afternoon General Stisted and staff encouraged the men by their presence on the range.

It will be understood that the prizes were all shot for simultaneously, that is, while a sergeant was competing for the prizes in the 4th list, he was also, perhaps, competing in the company match, and so with the officers or other non-commissioned officers and men. This mode of taking the score is a novel one, but was found to have worked very well. The fighting was divided into two stages, the first being five rounds at each of the 200, 300 and 400 yards ranges and the second ten rounds at the 500 yards range. Those analyzing the score will require to bear this in mind. Where ties are mentioned as having to be shot off, it will be understood that the relative position of the contestants may be altered by the shooting off. Those prize men who have ties to decide will meet on the Garrison Common, at 2 p. m. sharp, to-day. We think that we are correct in stating that on no former occasion have the Queen's Own had so successful a Rifle Tournament. The shooting all through the match was very superior. The fact of those men using rifles with which they had had no time to practice beforehand; is a feature worth remembering. The committee, we are requested to state, desire to thank their fellow citizens for the cordial response to their application for the funds and valuable articles which comprize the prize list, and we feel sure that none who have done so will be the less ready to encourage so fine a body of young men as compose the Queen's Own to maintain their efficiency by like contributions on future occasions. To the committee who promoted and carried out the match with such success, great praise is due. Their task could not have been light. On Thursday evening next the prizes will be distributed in the Horticultural Gardens, together with the prizes won at the late athletic sports of the regiment. Major General Stisted is to make the presentation. As this is the last regular concert for the season at the Gardens, we bespeak for the gallant Queen's Own a full gathering.

The following is the prize list:

PRIZES IN FIRST STAGE.

No. 1, Regimental Prize Cup, \$30—to be competed for by any three staff officers, or by any three officers, non-commissioned officers, or men, of one and the same company. Won by three men of No. 2 Company, with the following score:

	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.	TOTAL
Private Bell	3134-17	4222-13	3532-14	44
" Gibson	2111-17	2323-13	4302-13	43
" Conway	4121-18	3032-11	1302-12	41

The following three making scores next in value: three officers of No. 5 Company.

Capt. Edwards	2131-17	3121-17	4121-16	50
Lt. A. G. Lee	2123-15	2102-11	2220-9	35
Ens. R. J. Ellis	1233-15	3213-14	3130-13	42

Three officers of No. 10 Company made the following score:

Capt. Ramsay	3131-18	2213-14	3131-12	44
Lt. Gibson	3333-15	4112-18	2113-10	19
Ens. Scott	3333-15	2221-12	2230-7	31

Three non-commissioned officers of No. 8 Company made also a fair score, as follows:

Serjt. Shaw	3321-15	2233-13	3142-17	45
Corpl. Henderson	2132-10	2331-15	2222-9	40
" Anderson	1232-12	2132-13	3120-9	31

3 men of No. 4 Company, total score	117
3 " No. 3 " "	108
3 Staff officers, " "	103
3 non-commissioned officers, No. 6 Co.	105
3 men of No. 7 Co., " "	108
3 " No. 9 Co., " "	107

No. 2—A COMPANY PRIZE—SILVER CUP AND FIRE EXTINGUISHER—\$40. To be competed for by six members of each Company. Won by No. 9 Company. The following are the total scores made by each Company in this match:

No. 9 Company	Total score	249
" 10 " "	"	248
" 4 " "	"	235
" 2 " "	"	230
" 8 " "	"	226
" 5 " "	"	210
" 6 " "	"	204
" 7 " "	"	194
" 3 " "	"	182
" 1 " "	"	140

No. 3—FOUR PRIZES FOR OFFICERS—1st prize, a Revolver, \$15.25; 2d prize, a Riding Whip, \$7.50; 3d prize, a pair Statuettes, \$6; 4th prize, a Travelling Satchel, \$5.

Winners. Total Score.

1st prize, Captain Edwards	50
2d prize, Lieut. Gibson	49
3d prize, Major Croft (tie to be shot off)	44
4th prize, Captain Ramsay (tie to be shot off)	44

No. 4—FOUR PRIZES FOR SERGEANTS.—1st prize, an Overcoat, \$20; 2d prize, a parlor stove and ton of coal, \$14; 3d prize, a Silver Inkstand, \$14; 4th prize, Postrait H. R. II. the Prince Consort, and Frame, \$7.

Winners. Total Score.

1st prize, Staff Sergeant Maloney	49
2d prize, Sgt. Shaw (tie to be shot off)	45
3d prize, Sgt. Bailey (tie to be shot off)	45
4th prize, Sgt. Hill	44

No. 5—SIX PRIZES FOR CORPORALS.—1st prize Violin and Bow, \$20; 2d prize, Box Stove and cord of wood, \$12; 3d prize, Silver Cup, Telescope, and Box of Cigars, \$12; 4th prize, a Caddy of Tobacco, \$10; 5th prize, pair Boots, \$5; 6th prize, Silver Cup, \$5.

Winners. Total Score.

1st prize, Corporal Donnelly	41
2d prize, Corporal Henderson	40
3d prize, Colonel Tarleton (tie to be shot off)	38
4th prize, Corporal Lewis, (tie to be shot off)	38
5th prize, Corporal Marshall, (tie to be shot off)	37
6th prize, Corporal Cooper, (tie to be shot off)	37

No. 6—ELEVEN PRIZES FOR PRIVATES.—1st prize, Dressing Case and Silver Cup, \$20; 2d prize, Bronze Lamp and Stadium, \$11.50; 3d prize, Silver Cup and Book of British Sports, \$10; 4th prize, Silver Cup, \$5; 5th prize, Telescope, \$5; 6th prize, pair of Shoes, \$4; 7th prize, Silver Inkstand, \$4; 8th prize, Box Cigars, \$3.50; 9th prize, Rifle Flask, \$3; 10th prize, Gold Watch Key, \$2.25; 11th prize, Stand Lamp, \$1.50.

Winners. Total Score.

1st prize, Pr. Goodwillie, (tie to be shot off)	48
2d prize, Pr. Leslie, (tie to be shot off)	48
3d prize, Pr Birch	45
4th prize, Pr Morrison, (tie to be shot off)	44
5th prize, Pr Bell, (tie to be shot off)	44
6th prize, Pr Durio, (tie to be shot off)	43
7th prize, Pr Gibson, (tie to be shot off)	43
8th prize, Pr Jennings, (tie to be shot off)	41
9th prize, Pr Conway, (tie to be shot off)	41
10th prize, Pr Gardiner, (tie to be shot off)	41
12th prize, Pr Hemp, (tie to be shot off)	41

No. 7—FOURTEEN PRIZES FOR MEN WHO HAVE NEVER WON A PRIZE AT COMPANY, BATTALION OR OTHER RIFLE MATCH.—1st prize, a Rifle and 8 volumes Standard Poets, \$25; 2d prize, a Revolver and Box of Cigars, \$15; 3d prize, Silver Watch and Map, \$12; 4th prize, Silver Cup, \$10; 5th prize, Silver Watch, \$8; 6th prize, two boxes Cigars, \$6.50; 7th prize, two Books, \$5; 8th prize, twenty-five rolls Paper Hangings, \$5; 9th prize, a Riding Whip, \$4; 10th prize, an Album, \$3.50; 11th prize, Britannia Metal Teapot, \$3; 12th prize, Stand Lamp, \$3; 13th prize, dozen Handkerchiefs, \$3; 14th prize, box Toilet Soap, \$1.50.

Winners. Total Score.

1st prize, Pr Goodwillie	48
2d " Sgt. Shaw	45
3d " Pr Morrison	44
4th " Pr Gibson	43
5th " Pr Conway, (tie to be shot off)	41
6th prize, Pr Gardiner, (tie to be shot off)	41
7th prize, Pr Jennings, (tie to be shot off)	41
8th prize, Pr Kemp, (tie to be shot off)	41
9th prize, Sgt. McCormick	39
10th " Corpl Lewis	38
11th " Capt Arthur, (tie to be shot off)	37
12th prize, Pr Doidge, (tie to be shot off)	37
13th prize, Pr Nichols, (tie to be shot off)	36
14th prize, Pr Montgomery, (tie to be shot off)	36

PRIZES IN SECOND STAGE.

No. 8.—**Sgt. Moulton's Cup** and \$10.—Same six men from each Company as in No. 2. To be won two years. Won last year by No. 10 Company.

Won the second time by No. 10 Company.

Total Company Score.	Total Score.
No. 10 Company	293
" 9 "	282
" 4 "	270
" 5 "	247
" 8 "	245
" 2 "	243
" 6 "	227
" 3 "	220
" 7 "	219
" 1 "	156

No. 9.—**ONE PRIZE, SILVER CUP**—\$30—For the highest score made during the match.

Won by Lieut. Gibson..... 62

RIFLE MATCH, HOCHELAGA LIGHT INFANTRY.

The postponed Rifle Match of the Hochelaga Light Infantry, was held on Wednesday 11th inst., at the Ranges, Point St. Charles. The weather was fine; but the wind, which blew strongly across the range, interfered with the scoring, which was far below what was expected.

The first match was for \$30, at 200, 400 and 600 yards. In addition to the first prize, the winner to wear the insignia of the "crossed rifles" in silver, for twelve months. Any officer to have the privilege of competing for the honor of the best shot, and if successful to receive a silver plate for his sword belt, the money prizes being for non-commissioned officers and men only. There was a keen competition in this match, which was finally settled as follows:

Major Martin, silver plate,	39 Points.
Sergt. Crampton, \$15,	31 do.
Private McClure, \$8,	30 do.
Corpl. Brazeau, \$4,	26 do.
Qr.-Mas. Sergt. Renshaw, \$2,	23 do.
Sergt. Seybold, \$1,	22 do.

Second match, at 150, 200 and 300 yards, three shots each:

Sergt. Duncan, 1st Prize, \$5,	22 Points.
Sergt. Logan, 2nd Prize, \$3,	16 do.
Corpl. Dyson, 3rd Prize, \$1,	16 do.

The principal event of the day was a match for a handsome silver cup, presented by Lieut. Col. T. Lyman, open to all officers, non-commissioned officers and men, at 200 and 400 yards, 5 shots each. This was very closely contested, as the following record will show:

Major Martin,	42342-15	43322-14-29
Corpl. Dyson,	24332-14	04432-13-27
Lieut. Clayton,	34433-17	22023-9-26
Pt. McClure,	33223-13	34033-13-26
Sergt. Crampton,	44232-15	32203-10-25
Sergt. Duncan,	42302-11	23343-11-22

Major Martin, on receiving the Cup from Lieut. Col. Isaacson, made a few remarks on the importance of a volunteer being a good shot, and offered a prize for the next meeting, adding, as an additional incentive, that he would present \$10 to the man who should wear the "crossed rifles" next year.

"The Running Man Target" was fired at for about a couple of hours, and caused con-

siderable amusement. To judge from the number of times that it was struck, a skir-misher would have had a poor chance for his life.

Among the visitors present were Major Bacon, Brigade Major, and Major Barnard, Deputy Quarter Master, who took great interest in the proceedings.—*Montreal Daily News.*

RIFLE MATCH.—A rifle match took place on Saturday week between the members of the Civil Rifles in the Finance Department and the remainder of the regiment, ten men a side. The Finance men, who were the challengers, were beaten by 25 points. The highest scores were made by Capt. White and Lance Corporal Ryan, each of whom made 33 points out of a possible 60. The following is the score:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.			
	300 yds.	400 yds.	500 yds.
Major Anderson,	2232-11	41010-12	20008-5-28
Capt. Langton,	0230-4	03000-3	09010-4-11
Lieut. Cotton,	0232-0	33002-8	00023-5-22
Lieut. Hay,	4323-15	01033-10	02300-4-29
S. Sergt. Barber,	0303-0	32032-10	02000-2-21
Sergt. Cary,	02020-4	02102-8	02002-4-10
Sergt. Hurvey,	2222-11	42000-6	00002-2-19
Sergt. Wolff,	00218-5	22220-8	00003-3-17
Corpl. Simpson,	2232-0	32304-12	30212-11-32
L. Corp. Ryan,	02132-11	33313-10	09030-0-33
Totals,	88	01	40 228

THE FIELD.			
Capt. Desharats,	21200-8	00012-6	02000-2-10
Capt. White,	34022-11	21304-12	04200-10-33
Lieut. Walsh,	32314-15	21314-15	02000-2-32
C. Sergt. Rowan,	00214-10	20302-7	32000-5-22
Sergt. DeBoucherville,	20320-7	32012-8	00033-6-21
L. Corp. Stevenson,	02321-10	00013-7	20133-12-29
L. Corp. Morgan,	30323-11	32032-10	02123-10 31
Priv. Gow,	21022-10	22233-12	00000-0-22
Priv. Courtney,	03114-15	03220-8	00000-0-23
Priv. Bengough,	03221-10	22202-9	20300-5-24
Totals,	107	01	52 233

—*Ottawa Citizen.*

ESQUEMING RIFLE CLUB.—On Saturday last, the practice of this Club took place at the Georgetown range. There was a fair attendance of members, but for some reason, the shooting was inferior. The Enfield Rifle was used by the Club except Capt. Johnston, who uses the Marston; ranges 200, 400 and 500 yards. We hope to see at the next meeting, which takes place at Norval on Saturday next—a much higher score than that made at Georgetown:

	200	400	500
Capt. Johnston	15	13	8-35
J. Lindsay	11	6	5-22
W. McKay	11	9	7-27
J. Forsythe	11	12	9-32
T. Bell	12	7	12-31
Sergt. Morrow	12	9	11-32
Sergt. Tost	12	14	9-35
J. Holland	9	2	2-13
W. W. Roe	8	5	7-20
J. Craig	11	15	8-34

—*Halton Herald.*

RIFLE MATCH, ST. JOHN, N.B.—A few days ago a match rifle competition was held at St. John, N.B., at the Volunteer Range, between Lieut. Grant and 10 men of the 15th Regt., and Capt. Parks and 10 men of the New Brunswick Engineers, which resulted in a victory for the latter by 64 points. The ranges were 200, 400 and 500 yards. The total made by the Engineers were 360 points, and that of the 15th Regiment 296. The Engineers' average was nearly 33 points, and that of the 15th Regiment nearly 27. This is far from being up to some of the shooting made by the volunteers and militia at the recent contest at Bedford.

RIFLE TOURNAMENT.—A meeting of the Ottawa Rifle Match Committee was held on Monday evening last at the "Queen," Major Forrer, Prov. Brig. Garrison Artillery, in the chair. The chairman having briefly explained the object of the meeting, the committee proceeded to arrange the necessary preliminaries. Moved by Captain Morgan, 43rd Battalion, and seconded by Lieutenant Gemmill, Garrison Artillery, that Capt. May, Ottawa Prov. Battalion of Rifles, be Treasurer of the Rifle Tournament.—Carried. Moved by Capt. May and seconded by Lieut. McGillivray, Ottawa Rifles, that Capt. Perry, Garrison Artillery, be Secretary of the Rifle Tournament.—Carried. Moved by Captain Morgan and seconded by Lieut. Falls, 43rd Battalion, that Lieutenant Gemmill be Assistant Secretary.—Carried. The committee then (in pursuance of the power vested in them) added to their number the following Volunteer Officers: Major Ross, Captains Parsons, Forsyth, Mann, and Adjutant Macpherson. Committees were told off to canvass the different Wards for subscriptions, and the time for the match to come off was spoken of as likely to be the 8th October next. The meeting then adjourned. C. E. PERRY, Secretary.

REMOVAL OF TROOPS.

THE REGULARS.—In our last number it was stated that we understood a number of regular troops were likely to be stationed here, and we have since learned that the only obstacle in the way is proper accommodation, other obstacles being easily removed. It is really a pity that Port Hope should be thus deprived of being a garrison town, but we are very much afraid under existing circumstances such must be the case. If the 400 men and 20 officers who form the detachment could be divided into three or four squads, they could be accommodated easily enough in different parts of the town, but the difficulty is to procure a suitable place, which they could completely control, of sufficient capacity to keep the all together.—*Port Hope Canadian.*

TROOPS FOR BELLEVILLE.—We observe that owing to the difficulty of leasing proper buildings for barracks, the Cobourg Council have given up the idea of quartering troops in that town. It is stated that one gentleman wanted \$1200 rent for his buildings, which was more than the Council thought themselves justified in giving. Notwithstanding this, we understand that Cobourg, Port Hope and other places are making every possible effort to secure the troops for their respective localities. So far as Belleville is concerned, we believe everything has been done by our Corporation and leading men that could be to obtain the troops, and we believe their efforts will be successful. Suitable buildings have been offered at a reasonable rate, for both men and officers, and the Corporation has expressed its desire to meet the military authorities in the most liberal spirit. Belleville possesses many advantages as a military station. There is no healthier location in the Province; it affords less facilities for desertion than any military station in the Province; it presents as cheap a market as any in Canada, and much cheaper than most places; in the event of invasion or trouble, in a strategic point of view, it presents superior advantages as a military station; and besides, Belleville being next to the Cities the first Town in Canada in commercial importance, is entitled to some consideration at the hands of the authorities.—*Intelligencer.*

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

We shall feel obliged to such to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that 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 receive a copy of "THE REVIEW" for one year, free of charge.

"THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW OFFICE,"
Ottawa, August 1st, 1877.



The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1877.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

THE publication, in the American papers, of the voluminous correspondence in connection with the subject popularly known as the "Alabama Claims," recalls again to the public mind the incidents of that war, which, after astonishing the world by its magnitude, ended in the utter humiliation of a people who, whatever may have been their faults, deserve our commiseration for the penalty which they are paying for their national sins. That most reckless and faithless politician, W. H. Seward, who panders to the vilest instincts of mobocracy, and who, considers no shift too mean, when by it he can hold place and dispense patronage, has again plucked up courage to address the British Government on the subject of the notorious *Alabama*. When he first mooted this question, the decided reply of Earl Russell showed him how small

was his chance of obtaining money indemnification from the people of England; but since then things have changed: a new ministry has come into power; and the bell tinkling politician of Washington, trusting to the supposed sympathy of one of its members, again comes forward with his demands. The injustice of these claims is only equalled by the pertinacity with which they are urged, and are only brought forward at this time as part of a programme which is being played with a skill only sufficient to betray the courage of the bully and the pliability of the sneak, who, when he cannot obtain his object by swaggering, is ready to use any other means, no matter how abject, so long as it leads to the desired end. If the character of a man is to be judged by his works, what then must we think of him when we remember the murdered Maximilian, the shameless coquetting with a cutthroat horde of Fenians, the trial of Mrs. Surratt, and last of all, his truly Yankee achievements in buying and swapping. This laudator of liberty and the fraternalizer with and ready tool of tyranny, whether it be a Russian despot or a republican mob, with an obliquity of vision which has rendered him famous for only seeing one side of a subject—that which suits the peculiar views of the party to which he panders—this model American minister utterly ignores and will not listen to the equally just claims of British subjects, who have suffered heavy loss during the war, and which are advanced as some counterpoise to the admitted depredations of Southern cruisers. These, however, the American Secretary of State will not admit, but demands, in his usual style, for indemnification for losses which are set down as follows, in round numbers: Vessels destroyed or captured by the *Alabama*, value one million two hundred thousand dollars; by the *Shenandoah*, value one million three hundred thousand dollars; by the *Florida* and *Georgia*, value a little less than one million. By this it seems that the *Alabama* did less damage, by one hundred thousand dollars, than was done by the *Shenandoah*. The total amount of indemnification claimed thus amounts to about \$3,500,000. Mr. Seward must certainly be endowed with a vast amount of native effrontery to think that the people of England would for one moment submit to entertain such an imposition, especially when the full facts of the case are brought into consideration. We all remember when the blockade of the Southern ports was declared, and how that blockade only existed on paper or in the imagination of its promulgators. In fact, every one knows what a farce this blockade was during the first years of the war, and with what ease Southern captains openly evaded it. When we consider the immensity of the mercantile shipping of Great Britain and the magnitude of the interest involved, even to the lives and well being of a vast portion of a dependent, laboring population, we should

not wonder that British ship owners should endeavor to continue their trade at any risk, nor even if they had openly violated, which is doubtful, the flimsy blockade; nor that they should give every assistance in their power to any project which would tend to relieve the distress by which they were surrounded. The forbearance and conciliation displayed by the British Government and people, while their best interests were suffering from the suicidal war in America, should be sufficient of itself to elicit the thanks and gratitude of the Northern upholders of the Union, and instead of seeking reparation from a foreign power for injuries for which they were themselves alone accountable, they should endeavor by every means in their power to show their deep sense of obligation to the British Government for not interfering, as it was their interest to do, and by flinging the weight of the British Empire into the contest, secure the liberty of the Southern Confederation, and preserve her own working population from four years of misery and inactivity. If the British Government had done this—and we do not hesitate one moment in saying that such should have been done—Mr. W. H. Seward would not be to-day in the position to demand restitution for losses entailed by party strife, which grew into open civil war. That this matter will lead into anything like a rupture of friendly relations between the two countries, we have every reason to doubt. The best interests of both require that we should be at peace, and the crotchets of such wrong-headed politicians as the American Secretary of State, should not be allowed to endanger the amicable relations of countries so closely allied by the ties of language, religion and laws. The half expressed threat with which these claims are backed, we are certain will have but little effect upon the Imperial authorities, and we have no doubt but this will end like the other brilliant feats of the same statesman, in the convenient oblivion induced by more immediate questions.

THE RIFLE MATCHES.

WE are pleased to observe that target practice is making sure though somewhat slow progress among the several Volunteer corps throughout the Provinces, and that the number of matches held during the present year is decidedly greater than that of last season. The scores made by many of the competitors show plainly that with proper attention and practice, Canada could turn out as fine marksmen as any country in the world; and we think we may venture to predict that before another year passes over we shall have no occasion to complain of a want of efficiency in the matter of rifle shooting. The efforts made this season to secure for Canada a representation at the great Wimbledon tournament proved unsuccessful owing in a great measure to the late hour at which the matter was taken in hand.

but we hope that during the coming year it will not be lost sight of, and that at the next Wimbledon gathering we shall have such a team as will do credit to the Dominion of Canada. If we do not we have nothing to blame but our own inertness and want of zeal, for we know there is every disposition among the Volunteers of the Mother Country to extend a hearty welcome to their brethren in arms in the Colonies,—and our own Government are prepared to give every reasonable assistance to the Volunteers to carry out the object. But without energy and industry among the various corps the good wishes and intentions of the authorities will be fruitless; and on the men themselves must depend to a great extent the measure of success that awaits the project next year. In Ottawa where a range was purchased and fitted up by the Government some months ago a great impetus has been given to target practice, and hardly a week passes but the range is the scene of friendly encounters at the butts between the various Companies or Battalions of the City. A decided improvement is also taking place in the scores made by the marksmen, and with increasing skill there is growing up a fondness for the science which proficiency is prone to develop in men engaged in any occupation. Nor are the good effects of this growing liking for the work confined to the city, but are rapidly spreading through the surrounding counties in which there are now riflemen whose scores would do credit to any corps in the country. The military school cadets resident in the city and its vicinity, have also enrolled themselves in an association principally with a view to target practice, and a rifle match for the whole district is now on the tapis. One great want felt among those disposed to perfect themselves in this part of the soldier's training is the want of proper ranges, but if the majority of the men in any company really desired to surmount that difficulty it could, in general, be overcome; to the country companies in particular it could afford a real obstacle only in very rare instances. We hope that the increased interest which has of late been displayed concerning this work will not be allowed to flag, but that every exertion will be made to foster it by all parties who can in any way encourage it. With the power and facilities to make good riflemen within our grasp it will be a disgrace to us if we do not form them.

A CONTRAST.

It has on several occasions been our unpleasant duty to complain of the impediments thrown by employers, especially joint stock companies, in the way of young men desirous of joining the Volunteer Force—and to contrast such conduct with the liberal encouragement extended by a similar class in England to the Volunteers of the Mother Country. That certain short-sighted individuals, to whom the almighty dollar is

the one and only consideration in life, should have grudged the Volunteer the few hours taken from work to devote to training for the defence of the country we could well believe, but we had little conception of how far the selfishness of men would carry them till the Bank of Montreal issued its order forbidding the employees of that Institution to join any Volunteer Company. We pointed out at the time how unjust, suicidal and censurable the conduct of the managers was under the circumstances and how widely different from that of the Grand Trunk Railway with whom it has become a *sine qua non* that every available man shall be embodied in the Force. As a pleasurable contrast to the selfish parsimony of our great banking institution we can not refrain from noticing how different is the conduct of the Bank of England which affords to its employees every facility and encouragement to join the Volunteer force. The directors of the Bank of Montreal would do well to take a leaf from the book of the English company, for more reasons than one. It would not only raise them in the estimation of their fellow subjects in Canada, but they would eventually find it would pay. No institutions in the country are more liable to be injured by uncertainty of peace than the Banks, and no greater security can be given for its continuance than thorough preparation for war. If our saving and thrifty men of business would only look at the subject in this, its true light, they would perhaps become a little more patriotic for the sake of the dollars it would eventually put into their coffers. We do not mean to impute such mercenary conduct to all our Canadian men of business nor even to any considerable portion of them—but when exhibited by a leading institution like the Bank of Montreal it does more to injure the loyal name of our young Dominion than the exertions of fifty patriotic men can repair.

AMERICAN ARTILLERY.

The recent "Battle of the Guns" in England has resulted in the exposure of the falsity of the claims set up for the *Rodman* as the best gun in use. The following very pertinent article on this subject is from the *Hamilton Spectator*, which we give in full.

Some of the American papers have tried to explain away the signal defeat of the American 15. inch. gun at Shoeburyness, by asserting that mammoth powder was used in the trial instead of the proper service powder. But it appears that mammoth powder was not used. This statement has been authoritatively denied by the Ordnance Select Committee, and it appears that the powder used was that in use in the American Navy, and the charge was of greater strength than they dare to use in general. The London correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, who is a most bigoted Yankee, and scarcely ever willing to admit that anything British can be of any use or value, is compelled to admit that the efforts made in America to explain away the defeat of the *Rodman* gun, are more zealous than successful. He says that the suggestion that the charge was too light,

and that it should be increased to 100 lbs., is nonsense, as no American naval officer could be persuaded to make any such experiment. He adds:

"There is no doubt that the trial at Shoeburyness was a fair trial. The English had no inducement to make it an unfair one; they had every inducement to make it a fair one, for it is above all things important to them that they should know exactly what this 15 inch monster could do. They may not have believed in the gun, but the completeness of its failure to penetrate, or to rack a target, which has been repeatedly pierced by much lighter English guns, was a surprise. The moderate power of the big guns was much better known in America than here. They were at one time deemed formidable by some persons in England, who are usually well informed on such matters. It will not soon be forgotten how the *Times* hailed the arrival of the *Miantonomah* last year, when that terrible iron-clad was towed across the untripped surface of a summer Atlantic sea. The naval supremacy of England was gone—had passed to the American, who had outstripped the world in ships and in guns. It was an act of mere good-will and the easy temper of conscious strength that the *Miantonomah* did not seize Portsmouth and Spithead, and send to the bottom the 15 or 20 iron-clads that lay helpless in those harbors. All that is changed. The true character of the *Miantonomah's* voyage came out. Now the guns have been tried, and found inefficient against even the weaker iron-clads of the English fleet, and England poorly off as she is, really both in ships and guns, may go to war with America to-morrow, if she chooses, without any apprehension of the result which a year ago she would have shunned as invincible."

The fact is, however, that the British authorities never have regarded the American navy as invincible. The mere fact of the *London Times* having gone into frantic ecstasies of admiration and awe over the *Miantonomah*, was the result of the intense friendship for Americans which that journal, at that time, more especially, thought fit to manifest.

Now that the question of superiority has been finally settled, and the fact that Britain rules the waves, as of yore, has been clearly demonstrated, let us hope that a more pacific tone will be adopted by the American people, who may rely upon it that the British nation, notwithstanding the supremacy of their ships and guns, have not the slightest desire to indulge in any hostile demonstrations against the Republic of the West.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"GRAND RIVER ROARER."—Your poetry is good, and we will publish it, if it does not contain, as we imagine, any offensive personality—please inform us who "Ye Gallant Colonel" is to whom you refer?

"A VOLUNTEER OFFICER," STRATFORD.—By applying to the District Paymaster, you will learn the cause of the delay. It frequently happens that through the incorrectness of the "Pay Lists" the payment of the Volunteers is delayed, and not through any neglect on the part of the Department; for when these are carelessly or incorrectly made out and forwarded to Head Quarters they have to be sent back for revision, hence very likely the delay of which you complain. There is no doubt whatever that, if the Pay Lists are properly made out and promptly forwarded, they will be as promptly attended to.

"RIFLEMAN."—A Rifle Association for the Dominion, is, we believe, about to be formed, and it is desirable that all members of the Force who take an interest in this subject should become members.

"M. S."—Thanks; but too late for this impression.

"CADET."—The matter to which you refer shall have our earliest attention.

"FRONT RANK."—We are much obliged for your good opinion, and will be glad to hear from you on the subject you mention.

"J. S," LONDON.—The numbers you require were mailed to you last week.

"IDA."—Accept our best thanks for your beautiful poem published in this number.

A REMINDER.

Correspondents will please observe, as we have time and again impressed upon them, that the rule amongst newspaper conductors is, that no communication can be entertained without the real name of the writer accompanying it, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. "Snider," Toronto, will consequently understand the cause of the non-appearance of his letter in this impression. In reference to it however, we may state for "Snider's" information, that as this is the season for target practice among the Regulars, it is quite easy to account for the difficulty experienced in procuring the use of the butts for the Volunteers. So soon as "Snider" sends us his name, we shall be happy to publish his letter.

MILITIA BRIGADE OFFICE.

BROCKVILLE, Sept. 17. 1867.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

No. 1.—The order dated Prescott, Sept. 12th, 1866, relating to the issuing of Arms to the men, is hereby cancelled.

No. 2.—The Snider Enfields are to be kept in the armories, and are not, under any consideration, to be left in possession of the men. The attention of Captains commanding companies is called to "Clause 9, of the Militia Act," and they will be held responsible that said clause is strictly adhered to, any deviation therefrom, or if these new and expensive arms are not kept clean and in proper order, the annual allowance for care of arms and armory rent will be withheld.

No. 3.—Owing to the small quantity of Ammunition in the country, Captains will not, until further orders, allow more than twenty rounds per man to be used for Target Practice, which quantity must be expended strictly in accordance with the book of Musketry Instruction. The balance will be kept by the Captains in their own possession.

By order of the D. A. A. General.

W. H. JACKSON,
Lieut. Colonel,
Brigade-Major, Militia.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

During the week ending September 21, we have received as follows:

Manotick—Capt. D., \$1. Ingersoll—J. B., \$1. Saugeen—Capt. A. McN., \$2; Capt. A. S., \$2; Ensign A. D., \$1; T. A., \$2; Paisley—Major W. C. B., \$2; Capt. P. S., \$1; Lt. T. M., \$2. Walkerton—Waterson's Hotel, \$2.

DEATH OF SIR FREDERICK BRUCE.

A special despatch from Boston, received on the 19th instant, contains the painful intelligence that Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, British Minister at Washington, died of diphtheria this morning. He had been sick for several weeks, and in accordance with the advice of his physician removed from Washington to Boston a few days ago in the hope of recovering. He sank rapidly, however, and expired at the Tremont house this morning.

FREDERICK WILLIAM ADOLPHUS BRUCE, G.C.B., was the younger brother of the late Earl of ELGIN, at one time Governor General of these provinces. He was born in 1813, and educated at Christ's Church, Oxford, where he graduated B. A. in 1834, and was subsequently called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. A few years later he entered the diplomatic service, his first employment being in connection with Lord ASHBURTON's special mission to Washington in 1862, when the famous Ashburton Treaty was negotiated. Subsequently he was Lieutenant-Governor of Newfoundland for a year, and from 1847 to 1851 was employed in various posts in South America and Egypt. In 1855 he went with his brother, Lord ELGIN, to China, where he was actively employed for several years, and afterwards was sent as British Envoy to Japan. He returned to England in 1865, and was appointed to succeed Lord LYONS at Washington. In 1862 he was created K.C.B., civil service division, and, in 1864, promoted to G.C.B.

THE EARTH BURNING—A REMARKABLE EVENT.

[From the Corinth (Miss.) News.]

Several persons were in Corinth on Saturday last, who gave some startling accounts of the earth being on fire about four miles southward of Hamburg, Tennessee. Mr. Brooks, who lives fourteen miles northeast of Corinth, had a pasture in which a pond of water about twenty-five by seventy-five feet, and the water during the summer having disappeared, he cleaned off the ground to sow it in turnips. While burning the bush from this piece of ground, the locality that had been covered with water ignited from the burning brush, and the entire space where the pond had formerly stood has continued to blaze brilliantly for the past ten days. He, becoming alarmed and fearing that his entire farm would be consumed and turned into an embankment of ashes, dug ditches around the burning space and filled them with water. He has poured large quantities of water on the burning earth, but it did not extinguish the flames. The smell from the burning earth is represented as being peculiar and marked.

The fire, it is said, has consumed the earth or bituminous substance to the depth of twelve inches, and does not appear to diminish its vigor. If it should prove to be the oozing of petroleum from the earth at that point, it would indicate a rich or bold vein of that valuable fluid. No doubt, some enterprising man will, at an early day, sink a shaft to test the question whether coal oil can be found or not.

THE BALL AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.—An application was made on Thursday to Vice-Chancellor Sir R. Malins by Mr. N. Higgins, on behalf of the Agricultural Hall Company (limited), for an injunction to restrain Messrs. Defries, the present tenants of the Agricultural Hall, from holding the National Volunteer Ball which has been advertised to take place on the 11th September. The Vice-Chancellor heard the motion at the Angel Inn, Godalming, Surrey, and the principal grounds for making the application were that holding the ball might interfere prejudicially with the licensing magistrates, to whom the Agricultural Hall Company intend shortly to apply for a music and dancing license. It was also stated that the list of patrons, which included the names of His Royal Highness Prince Teck, the Right Hon. the Earl of Longford, K.C.B., the Earl of Litchfield, Viscount Hill, the Lord Mayor of London, Colonel Erskine (the Inspector General of Volunteers), Lieut. Colonel Loyd Lindsay, V. C., and most of the metropolitan commanding officers, was fictitious. The Vice Chancellor, however, was shown the letters authorizing the use of the whole of the names, and was himself able to speak to the authenticity of some of them. Mr. Swanston, who appeared for Messrs. Defries, said that their agreement with the company gave permission to hold balls and concerts; that there had already been one grand ball on the occasion of the Belgian visit, and it was desired to hold another, to give the public, and especially the Volunteers who could not get tickets for the Belgian ball, an opportunity of seeing the ball at a less cost and under the most favorable circumstances. The ball was to be under the same management as the previous ball, and as to interfering with the license for music and dancing for which the Agricultural Hall Company proposed to apply, it was nonsense, for the Ball Committee had already the approval of sixty of the licensing magistrates, including those of the Islington District. The proposed ball was as much a national entertainment as the previous one, which had given such general satisfaction, and would be on a scale of even grander magnificence. The Vice Chancellor, after hearing the arguments, said he thought there was no reason shown for restraining the committee from holding the ball, and he thought it should take place. The further consideration of the motion was then adjourned till Michaelmas Term, which in effect, was refusing the injunction. It is now arranged that the ball shall take place on Wednesday, September 25th.

OUR MINERALS.—The London *Canadian News* of the 29th August, says:—It is certainly time that measures were adopted to develop the mineral resources of the Dominion. Ontario with its oil wells and gold fields; Quebec, with its gold, copper, iron and lead deposits; New Brunswick, with its cannelite, elbertite and shale fields; and Nova Scotia, with its gold and coal fields—all stand in need of capital for the further development of their mineral treasures, and we have reason to believe that these steps are now about to be taken jointly by English and Canadian capitalists.

CANADIAN MILITARY NEWS.

Deputy-Inspector Gen. R. Bowen, lately attached to the medical department in Canada, has been appointed principal medical officer at Chatham, succeeding Deputy-Inspector Gen. J. Fraser, M. D., C. B., and has commenced his duties at the garrison.

The Army and Navy Gazette of the 31st ult, says Colonel Earle and Capt. Hudson, of the Grenadier Guards, will be on the staff of Gen. Windham, in Canada, as Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, respectively. Sir John Mitchel has resigned, from ill health.

DRILL SHED.—This building is now being pushed rapidly forward, and we hope that the close of the present month will see it nearly completed. The change which has been made in the roof and manner of lighting it will be a most decided improvement upon the former plan.—*Port Hope Canadian*.

General Meade, on his recent visit to Quebec, was received on landing by Colonel Galway, Royal Engineers, Commandant of the Garrison; Lieut. Colonel Irvine, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor General and Captain Pope, Town Major. Gen. Meade was accompanied by his staff Brevet General Markoe; Colonel Meade, A. D. C.; Brevet Colonel Sanders, and Lieut. Colonel Emory, who put up at the St. Louis Hotel. The General will be the guest of His Excellency Lord Monck while in town.

We understand that the four batteries of the 4th Brigade of Royal Artillery at present stationed at Montreal, St. Helen's Island, Isle aux Noix and Kingstons, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation on H.M. Troop Ship *Simoon*, now on the way from Malta with the 3rd Brigade of the same distinguished regiment. We further understand that on arriving the 3rd Brigade will camp at Quebec until the 4th Brigade has been embarked, after which it will come up to Montreal on the Richelieu Company's steamers.—*Gazette*

The band of the Victoria Rifles last night gave Major Hutton an *impromptu* serenade, in appreciation of his untiring efforts to promote their efficiency. At the conclusion of the programme, hospitable doors were thrown open, and the members invited to make a flank movement upon the tables loaded with good things. The Vics will have reason in a very short time to be proud of their band, if we may judge by the improvement that has marked their brief existence of three months.—*Montreal News*, 18th.

THE INDIAN WAR.—The Special Commission appointed by the Washington authorities, to report as to the best way of adjusting the difficulties between the U. S. Government and the Indians, reports that there would be required for the protection of railroad and emigrant routes at least one hundred thousand troops. The expenses of this force would not be less than \$100,000,000, for five years. During this time emigration would be checked, mining would cease, and the general development of the western country would be retarded; and at the end of the five years the government would be in precisely the same position it now is—treating with the hostile tribes to secure a peace. This, it is understood, is one of the

arguments which will be used to induce Congress to provide liberally for the establishment of a lasting peace with the Indians now while the opportunity offers.

We notice a rumor, started by an Ottawa paper, to the effect that Lieut. General C. A. Windham is likely to succeed Sir John Mitchel in the command of the troops in the Dominion. We do not know what credit to attach to this statement; but, looking to former appointments, we should say it is likely to have foundation in fact. Gen. Windham, whatever may be his administrative capacity—and we have never heard it highly spoken of—is noted for his brilliant failures at the Redan and at Cawnpore—events which have not yet passed out of the recollection of those who have narrowly watched, and are deeply jealous of the honor of the British army. At a period of transition when the Volunteer force is about to be thoroughly reorganized, it would seem desirable that a first class British General should be appointed to this important command; but it seems those considerations have little weight with the home authorities, who fancy they know exactly the kind of men fitted for Colonial Service; and are moved in their selection by interest and favoritism, rather than by high principles of duty. Sir William Codrington and Sir John Pennefather are both unemployed. Why cannot the Government send one of them?—*Montreal Daily News*.

OPENING OF THE GRIMSBY DRILL SHED.—The Grimsbyites have finished their Drill Shed according to Government plans, and it having a successful and creditable inspection by the Government Inspector, Major Scoble, they inaugurated its opening by a concert on the 10th instant, under the leadership of Mr. J. W. G. Nellis and a party of young ladies and gentlemen, all amateurs and residents, which was the most successful affair of the kind ever held in Grimsby, there being about 350 present, and a profit of about \$50, and all present so enjoyed the concert, which commenced at 8.30 and ended at 1.30, that it was difficult to have them leave after the programme was finished. The rendering of "The Gipsy Countess" a duet, by Miss Nixon and Dr. Palmer, was excellent, as well as "I've Wandered in my Dreams," duet, by Miss Lewis and Mr. James Nellis, was very creditable, and both worthy of professionals. The songs by Miss Lewis and Mr. W. H. Nellis and Miss Kate Nellis, were all equally well rendered, as also the piano solos by Miss Nixon and Miss Nellie Nellis. Mr. James Nellis' cornet solo needs no comment, as it was plainly seen the command he had of his instrument. Mr. Brant, Smithfield, did justice to his pieces. A comic duet, "Oh! my heart goes pit-a-pat," by Miss J. Wilson and Mr. W. H. Nellis, went pit-a-pat, as also did the audience after the rendering of it. The evening's entertainment was a decided success, and speaks largely for the parties engaged in preparing the evening's programme. Mr. D. Nixon, with his usual liberality for the public good, placed his piano (one of Chickering's best) at the disposal of the amateurs, both for practice and on the evening of the concert. It was announced that the Building Committee purpose having another concert in about four weeks, as there is still about \$100 debt on the building, which has cost them nearly \$1,200, when they expect to even beat their first concert in their new drill shed.—*St. Catharines Constitutional*.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 20th September, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

The several Corps to whom Ball Ammunition for the Snider Enfield Rifles has lately been distributed, are hereby authorized to expend thirty rounds only per man, at Target practice, until further orders.

No 2.

9th Battalion "Voltigeurs de Quebec." To be Adjutant temporary, with the rank of Captain, Lieutenant Thomas A. H. Roy, M. S., vice Fitzgerald, who has left the limits.

50th Battalion "Huntingdon Borderers."

The Headquarters of this Battalion are hereby removed to Huntingdon.

Vaudreuil Rifle Company "Como."

To be Ensign, acting till further orders: Sergeant William Robinson, vice Shepherd promoted.

BREVET.

To be Major:

Capt. Richard Alley, 8th Battalion "Stadcona Rifles," Quebec.

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

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

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

NEAR OTTAWA.

"MOUNTAIN ASH COTTAGE,"

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

14 ACRES OF LAND ATTACHED,

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

TERMS, \$2,500 CASH

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

W. G. BEACH,

Post Office, Ottawa.

September 23rd, 1867.

3-11

MILITARY VIEWS AND IDEAS.

THE ARMIES OF FRANCE, PRUSSIA, AND ENGLAND.

The London Times says:—

An important moral must surely lie at the bottom of the contract recently drawn in these columns between two of the great military establishments of Europe. The French have an army encamped at Chalons, studying new evolutions, tactics and new weapons. They have been led to these novelties by the spectacle of Prussia, just raised to the summit of military glory by the victories of a single campaign. The French have, of course, unbounded confidence in their own aptitudes, but they admit, with out disguise, that they have something to learn. Now, the power which is thus wisely taking a lesson is that Power which has for the last fifty years expended the greatest pains upon its army, and has had, upon the whole, the greatest experience of actual war, while the Power placed in a position to teach represents the thriftiest Government of Europe, which until last summer had never been at war since the year 1815.

If we could believe that the successes of Prussia were due solely to the needle-gun, the subject might be very briefly discussed: but that is not the truth. The breech-loaders of the Prussian army did produce an effect in the battle of the campaign, but their system of military organization produced a greater effect, and the character of the individual soldier had more influence, perhaps, upon the result than any other cause. Nevertheless, we may dismiss the last consideration at present, because, although the Prussian battalions were intrinsically superior to the Austrian battalions, they cannot claim in that respect any advantage over the French or over ourselves. It was not so much the strength of Prussia which was felt at this point as the weakness of Austria. Her regiments, raised from heterogeneous and disaffected populations, fought without any heart in the cause, whereas the Prussians were animated by one pervading spirit of loyalty and resolution. A French army, however, would be equally homogeneous, equally united, and equally resolved to win: so that the advantage of Prussia had to be sought in her military organization or her breech-loading musket. The French first fixed their attention on the former point, and talked about remodelling their own army on something like the Prussian principle; they have since turned to the latter, and are now matching the Chassepot rifle against the far-famed needle-gun.

We are inclined to suspect that the question is one of organization rather than of armament; but the consideration most important to ourselves is suggested by the circumstances under which the military strength of Prussia, to whatever cause it may be traced, was actually created. The Prussians had a comparatively small population, and exceedingly economical Government, and no field on which the theories could be tried. Their generals studied the art of war in books, or worked it out in the closet. They had reason and common sense, but no experience to guide them. To the work of military organization they applied the rules of ordinary business, and they were rewarded by complete success. It should not, indeed, be forgotten that the struggle they had in contemplation was a special struggle, foreseen for years as certain to occur, with a known enemy on known ground. They knew every pass in the Bohemian mountains, and every inch of terri-

tory beyond. The whole campaign of Sadowa had been incessantly rehearsed in their calculations, and when the occasion came they played a part with which they were perfectly familiar. This will explain the almost incredible completeness of their arguments, but at the same time their general organization had been admirably devised. It was not a work of genius, unless, indeed, of that genius which is defined as a transcendent capacity for taking trouble. The Prussians did nothing but what was obviously necessary, nothing but what has been recommended in this country a hundred times over. The distinction in their favor is that when they saw what was necessary, they did it, whereas we leave it undone.

We have an army almost as numerous, though not quite so available, as the Prussian army, and we have our Snider rifle, at least as good as their needle-gun. But the Prussians have an organization, whereas we have no organization at all; and if the reader wishes to know what this difference means he can be quickly informed. It means that the Prussians could, at a very short notice, place in the field every corps belonging to every branch of their establishment—the army of reserves so constituted being fit in all respects for active service. All their regular troops and all their militia could be combined at once into a force as effective and as complete in all its departments as the flying columns we sent out of Aldershot. What we do with 1500 men they could do at any moment with 150,000. In their organization last year everything was to be found in its place. Their generals knew exactly what transport and what appliances for commissariat, hospital, and other services were required for an army of given strength, and they provided all these resources against a possible contingency as carefully as we are now provided the means for a campaign in Abyssinia. In doing all this they incurred no great expense, and reduced the derangement of national industry to a *minimum*. They had wise ministers and a frugal system, and this enabled them to save money. Their military strength was owing to the fact that what was necessary to be done they actually did. If ever our military weakness should be dissolved, it will be owing to the fact of leaving these very things undone.

The reorganization of our army, promised early in the session, makes little progress, and for this reason,—that nobody can say what this army is. Does it include the militia? Is the militia an army in itself, comprising 120,000 soldiers, specially available for the defense of the kingdom, or is it merely a kind of auxiliary force, chiefly useful as furnishing recruits to the army proper? Which is the army to be reorganized? These are questions of more importance even than questions of armament, and yet they are left unfortunately without any kind of solution. We have hundreds of soldiers and of laymen, too, who could say what is wanted as well as any Prussian general, but the work is never taken in hand. The whole subject, we are now told, is to be under consideration during the recess, but experience would not induce us to be sanguine of the results. It is as easy to keep the regiments at their full strength, for the service is popular; but to convert the aggregate of these regiments into an effective and powerful army, available immediately on occasion of need, appears to be a problem which is either never studied or never mastered. We have the example of Prussia to teach us that all this might be done without immediate expenditure or industrial inconvenience, but, though we acknowledge the lesson, we make no attempt to turn it to account.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR CHARLES WINDHAM, K. C. B.

This distinguished officer has been appointed successor to Sir John Michel in command of the forces in British North America.

The following sketch of his brilliant career will, doubtless, interest the reader:

Sir Charles Windham joined the Guards in 1826, was appointed Lieutenant and Captain in 1833, and a few years afterwards was ordered on service in Canada, where he participated in the operations connected with the rebellion, residing here from 1838 to 1842. In November 1846 he was breveted Major, and in December of the same year Captain and Lieutenant Colonel, attaining a full Colonelcy in 1854. In the following September he landed in the Crimea as Assistant Quartermaster General of the 4th Division, and continued, without a day's absence, with the army until July 1856. He was present at the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, the repulse of the powerful sortie on the 26th October, 1854, and in company with the lamented Cathcart when he was killed at the battle of Inkerman. He was also present at both assaults on the Redan, and commanded the storming party of the 2d division at the last one on the 8th September, 1855, where his gallantry and judgment was so conspicuous that he was shortly afterwards promoted Major General for "distinguished and intrepid conduct." He had previously served as Brigadier General in the trenches from the 6th August. He was next appointed Governor of the British portion of Sebastopol in September, 1855; Commander of the 4th division in October; Chief of the Staff to the Army in November, and Lieutenant General (local rank) in January, 1856. For these distinguished services he received the Crimean medal and four clasps, and was appointed a Companion of the Bath. He was also appointed Commander of the Legion of Honor; Commander, 1st class, of the Military Order of Savoy; to the 2d class of the Medjidie, and also received the Turkish medal.

In August 1857, General Windham was ordered to India and appointed to the command at Cawnpore. Shortly afterwards (26th Nov.) he beat the Gwalior contingent on the Pandoo Nudce, and again engaged it on the 26th, 27th and 28th of the same month. He subsequently commanded a division in the field under Lord Clyde, during the advance to the Kallee Nudce, where a severe action was fought. Sir Charles was also at the battle of Futteghur. He was next in command of the Lahore division of the army, and for these services received another medal.

Sir Charles Windham's commission as Lieut. General dates from the 5th of February, 1863. He was appointed Colonel of the 46th, South Devonshire Foot, in June 1861.

63RD REGIMENT. On the 23rd ult., the deer "Suffolk," belonging to the sergeants of this regiment, died in the mess-room of the sergeants of the 52nd Regiment, at Richmond Barracks, Dublin, from injuries it had received when embarking with the regiment in Scotland. The "Suffolk" was brought from London, Canada West, by the sergeants of the 63rd, and has ever since accompanied the regiment. The "Suffolk" was the "pet" of the 63rd, was well known amongst military men, and its death is now regretted by all ranks in the regiment.

THE VOLUNTEER CAPITATION GRANT.—We have repeatedly, writes the *Sunday Observer*, called attention not only to the necessity of a large increase in the capitation grant, but to the circumstance that when the amount doled out by the Government is earned, it should be paid with all possible promptitude. The general public, and no doubt a very large number of the Volunteers themselves, will be surprised when they learn, through the question put by Mr. Schrieber, in the House of Commons on Thursday evening, on no less an authority than the Secretary of State for War, that no part of the capitation grant for the current half-year has yet been fully paid. There are many corps throughout the country, and even some who hold a very good position in the metropolis, who are placed in the most anomalous position by the sums to which they are entitled from the Government being withheld. The rents of headquarters, of rifle ranges, and of sundry expenses, have to be paid, the landlords not at all appreciating being kept out of their money for periods of twelve months at a stretch, when their agreements are for paying quarterly or half-yearly; and unless the commanding officers, who are for the time being personally responsible, either consent to lower the character of their corps or themselves by pleading poverty, they have no alternative but to advance the money out of their own pockets. The subscriptions of members are not now to be depended upon; indeed, supposing the whole amount to be realized, the subscription of Volunteers to their corps is so small, the average being but little over 5s each per annum, that they are only barely sufficient to keep a drum-and-fife band together, and pay other incidental expenses which the capitation grant does not recognize. Again, in some corps, as an incentive to efficiency, where the Volunteer makes himself sufficiently efficient to earn the extra 10s, or 30s in the aggregate, it is the practice to return him the half of his subscription money, and in some corps even the whole amount is remitted, or promised by the rules to be refunded. Having attained this point of efficiency, and obtained their certificate, the men do not understand the promise that they will be relieved from the following year's subscription. Circumstances compel many men to resign during the current year, and they naturally demand what they are entitled to; but the funds being exhausted, and the last capitation grant not being received at the expiration of eight or nine months after it has been earned, the greatest inconvenience and discouragement to efficiency ensues. Sir John Pakington has made a promise that this state of things shall not exist for the future, but that under the new arrangement the payment of capitation grants shall not be delayed beyond six months. Although this is something, still it is not all that is required, and no good reason can be assigned why, so soon as the capitation grant to which a Volunteer regiment is entitled, has been ascertained, it should not be paid at all events within one or two months at the outside. That there are many and great difficulties on account of the tardiness with which the capitation grant is paid, cannot be denied; indeed it is admitted, and if there is not more promptitude in the payment, and that in some instances immediate, we think it not improbable that the Government and the public will hear of some corps, which are least expected to do so, suddenly being brought to a collapse.



MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa until noon,

ON FRIDAY, 4th OCTOBER,

For the conveyance

OF HER MAJESTY'S MAILS,

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CONTRACT FOR FOUR YEARS,

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by the North shore.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and

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may be obtained at the principal Post Offices on the route.

EDWIN F. KING,

P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,

Montreal, 30th August, 1867.

35-511

NOTICE.

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

E. MILES.

35-11

Ottawa, August 23rd, 1867.



IN COUNCIL.

1st August, 1867.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of the late Province of Canada, holden on the 23th and 30th years of Her Majesty's Reign, intitled: "An Act to amend the Acts respecting duties of Excise and to alter the duty thereon imposed on Spirits," it is among other things enacted that Sec. 4.—

"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 Malze or other grain from which flour or meal can be manufactured,

on proper entry being made of the same, any quantity of such malze 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 malze 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 malze and other grain under the above mentioned Act, be deemed and considered a Government Bonded warehouse, and that none of the malze or other grain, so brought into the drying, grinding and packing building or upon the said premises, shall be removed therefrom without a proper 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 malze, 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 malze 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 malze 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 other 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 malze and other grain are imported or warehoused, in a penalty of double the amount of duties payable on the same with the condition that the whole amount of the duties so payable upon the quantities of malze 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 owners 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 malze 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 herebefore 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 malze 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 malze 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 malze and other grain so undergoing drying, grinding and packing in bond.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council,

Canada.

6-11.

R. W. CRUICE,

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

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MATHEWS' HOTEL.

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

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

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GEORGE COX,
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Street, opposite the Russell House, up stairs,
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Montreal. December 12, 1867. 5-ly

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Drug Store, corner of Hotel and Front street,
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181 KING Street East, Toronto, Manufacturer of
Saddles, Harness, Horse Clothing, Collars,
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Military equipments in general. Government
Contracts undertaken, and promptly executed. 19-ly

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

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IMPORTERS and Dealers in all kinds of British,
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THE RUSSELL HOUSE,
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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 con-
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certain extensive additions which have lately been
made, it will accommodate no fewer than 250
guests, thus constituting it one of the largest ho-
tels in Canada. 1-ly
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Particular attention paid to Cartes de Visite or
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First-class Workmen constantly employed.
He would call particular attention to his Stereo-
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N.B.—The trade supplied with Stereoscopic and
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Views of the proposed Toronto Monument to the
heroes of the Queen's Own who fell at Ridge-
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WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA, opposite
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ings. M. KAVANAGH, Proprietor. "The Queen"
is now fitted up, and comprises all the requisites
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PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, dealer
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business, corner of Rideau and Sussex streets;
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N.B.—Prescriptions carefully dispensed. Advice
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CUSTOM and Military Tailors, and General Out-
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care, which will be made up on the shortest no-
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Robes, Riding Habits, Military Uniforms, Livery,
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OCULIST and AURIST, Ottawa. Office—Above
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from 2 to 4 o'clock, p. m., each day. Consulting
fee, two dollars, payable strictly in advance. 1-ly

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

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PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Ottawa.
Day office opposite Magee & Russell's, Sparks
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Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by
a new but certain, speedy, and almost painless
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WILLIAM McKAY,
DEALER in Paints, Oil, Glass, Colors, Room
Papers, Gilt Mouldings, Looking Glasses,
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GLASS STAINING—This is the only Glass Staining
Establishment in Ottawa, and one of the three in
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is made to the stained glass work in the Parlia-
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First-class artists only employed. Orders from
any part of Canada or the United States, for church
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FORMERLY MATHEW'S HOTEL,
YORK STREET, OTTAWA—MRS. HAMILTON,
Proprietress. This house has been put into a
thorough state of repair, repainted, decorated and
refurnished with all the latest appliances of com-
fort. No exertions or expense will be spared in
rendering this house second to none in Ottawa.
Terms—One dollar and fifty cents per day. 1-ly

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JAMES BOURGET, PROPRIETOR,
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THESE Rooms are situated in the Russell
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Importers of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
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OTTAWA.

1867.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.
PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS—

The London Quarterly Review, Conservative.
The Edinburgh Review—Whig.
The Westminster Review—Radical.
The North British Review—Free Church.
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine—Tory.
TERMS FOR 1868.
For any one of the Reviews..... 84 09
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For Blackwood and the four Reviews..... 15 00
Payable in U. S. currency.

Subscribers in the British Provinces will remit,
in addition to these prices, twenty-five cents a
year for Blackwood, and eight cents a year for
each Review, to cover the United States postage.
The works will be printed on a greatly improved
quality of paper, and while nearly all American
periodicals are advanced in price or reduced in
size, and very generally both, we shall continue
to give faithful copies of the matter contained in
the original editions. Hence our present prices
will be found as cheap for the amount of matter
furnished, as those of any of the competing peri-
odicals 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, six-
teen 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, Jan-
uary, 1865, nearly two dollars in currency—and we
trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall
be entirely justified by our subscribers and the
reading public.
The interest of these periodicals to American
readers is rather increased than diminished by
the articles they contain on our civil war, and,
though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they
may still, considering their great ability, and the
different stand-points from which they are writ-
ten, 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 peri-
odicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any
ONE of the four Reviews for 1865. New subscribers
to all five of the periodicals for 1867, will receive
gratis any two of the four Reviews for 1865.
Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at
the following reduced rates, viz.:
Blackwood, from September, 1861, to December,
1865, inclusive, at the rate of two dollars and fifty
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The North British from January, 1861, to Decem-
ber, 1865, inclusive; the Edinburgh and the West-
minster from April, 1861 to December, 1865, in-
clusive, and the London Quarterly for the year
1865, at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents a
year for each or any Review.
A few copies yet remain of "The four Reviews
for 1863 at four dollars a set, or one dollar and fifty
cents for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.
Publishers, 38 Walker Street, N.Y.
L. S. & Co. publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,
By HENRY STEPHENS of Edinburgh, and the late
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1867.

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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.
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E. MILES, Proprietor.

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

Camp's famed Patent Rotary Hair Brush, the only one on this Continent, constantly in use. Wig Making—In this line of business E. Miles will always be able to compete with any and all of the establishments of the kind in America, as he makes it his aim to employ the best European Artists in manufacturing all kinds of Hair-work. All orders punctually attended to.

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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.

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AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNTS.

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

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

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Customs, Ottawa, Sept. 20, 1867.

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

CANADA AGENCY AND DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

BALLARD'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

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

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

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

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Rideau Street, Lower Town, and
Wellington street Upper, Town. 19

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Glass plate silvering done on the premises in the most elegant style of the art.
Ottawa, June 3, 1867. 22-1y

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

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

271 CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
Notre Dame Street.
Montreal, April 1867. 15-1y



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

***HOUR 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 6th, 1867. } 32-td.



NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, }
TO WIT:
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of

oyer and TERMINER AND GENERAL GOAL DELIVERY,

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. } 32-td.

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. **V. R. RAMSAY,** Manager. **RICHARD BULL,** Inspector of Agencies.

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

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 seasons, divers climes;
 For we are ancients of the earth,
 And in morning of the times."

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

Among the subjects of peculiar interest to the members of the Force, both Regular and Volunteer, 'THE REVIEW' will contain accurate information concerning—
 The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

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

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

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

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

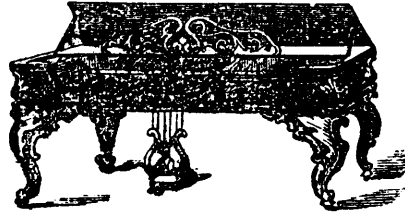
In addition to topics of a Military character, a due proportion of space will be allotted to Literature, and such subjects as many from time to time occupy the public mind, in such manner as to render 'THE REVIEW' a welcome visitor, not only to the Military man, but to the reside of his family.

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.
 Special attention given to the formation and supply of

MILITARY BANDES.
 Parties applying by letter will receive PROMPT attention.

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 Toronto, June, 1867. 24-ly

THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE STADIUM.

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

Price by mail Two Dollars Fifty Cents.
 All kinds of Telescopes, Field Glasses, Microscopes, and Opticle Instruments made and sold at
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MANUFACTURING Stationers and Bookbinders, Importers of General Stationery, Artists' Materials, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services. Corner Sparks and Elgin Streets, OTTAWA.
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WHOLESALE and Retail Stationer Account Book Manufacturer, Print Seiler and Picture Frame Maker, 71 and 73 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.
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N. McEACHREN. . . . MASTER TAILOR,

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Overcoat—New Regulation—Trimmed with Black Russian Lamb.....	\$27 00
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Do Lieutenant-Colonel's—Embroidered.....	35 00
Do Major's.....	32 00
Do Captain's.....	28 00
Patrol Jacket.....	9 to 12 00
Shell Jacket.....	11 00
Dress Pants.....	7 to 9 00
Mess Vest.....	5 00
Shoulder Belt & Pouch—Plated Ornaments..	12 00
Forage Cap—with silk cover.....	2 50
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Rifle Badges of Every Description Made to Order.

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Scarlet Tunic—regulation pattern.....	27 00
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Dress Pants—black.....	7 50
Oxford Mixture.....	6 50
Forage Cap—with silk cover.....	2 50
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Cocked Hat for Surgeons, Paymasters and Quartermasters.....	20 00
Color-Sergeants' Chevrons.....	2 50
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Gold Numerals.....	1 25
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Regimental Colors and Gold Numerals for Forage Caps made to order.

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Undress Pants.....	9 00
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Dress Tunic—gold Trimmings.....	100 00
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Forage Cap.....	7 00

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Dress Tunic.....	125 00
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