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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 the Dominion of Canada.

VOL. II.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, MAY 25, 1868.

No. 21.

### BILL.

#### AN ACT RESPECTING THE MILITIA AND DEFENCE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

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Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

#### COMMAND IN CHIEF.

I. As provided by the fifteenth section of "The British North America Act, 1867," the Command-in-Chief of the Land and Naval Militia, and of all Naval and Military Forces, of and in Canada, is vested in the Queen, and shall be exercised and administered by Her Majesty personally or by the Governor as Her Representative.

#### DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

II. There shall be a Minister of Militia and Defence who shall be charged with and be responsible for the administration of Militia Affairs, including all matters, involving expenditure, and of the fortifications, gun-boats, ordnance, ammunition, arms, armories, stores, munitions and habiliments of war belonging to Canada.

2. The Minister of Militia and Defence shall have the initiative in all Militia affairs involving the expenditure of money.

3. The Governor in Council shall, from time to time, make such orders as may be necessary respecting the duties to be performed by the Minister of Militia and Defence.

III. The Governor may appoint a Deputy of the Minister of Militia and Defence, and such other officers as may be necessary for

carrying on the business of the Department; and the duties of such Officers shall be prescribed, and their salaries fixed by the Governor in Council.

#### MILITIAMEN.

IV. The Militia shall consist of all the male inhabitants of Canada, of the age of eighteen years and upwards, and under sixty—not exempted or disqualified by law, and being British subjects by birth or naturalization; but Her Majesty may require all the male inhabitants of the Dominion, capable of bearing arms, to serve in case of a *Levee en Masse*:

V. The male population so liable to serve in the Militia, shall be divided into four classes.

The first class shall comprise those of the age of eighteen years and upwards, but under thirty years, who are unmarried, or widowers without children.

The second class shall comprise those of the age of thirty years and upwards, but under forty-five years, who are unmarried, or widowers without children.

The third class shall comprise those of the age of eighteen years and upwards, but under forty-five years, who are married, or widowers with children.

The fourth class shall comprise those of the age of forty five years and upwards, but under sixty years.

And the above shall be the order in which the male population shall be called upon to serve.

#### DIVISION OF MILITIA.

VI. The Militia shall be divided into Active and Reserve Militia.

The Active Militia shall consist of the Volunteer Militia, the Regular Militia, and the Marine Militia.

The Volunteer Militia shall be composed of corps raised by voluntary enlistment.

The regular Militia shall be composed of men who voluntarily enlist to serve in the same, or of men balloted to serve, or of men who voluntarily enlist to serve with the balloted men and of men balloted to serve.

The Marine Militia shall be composed of seamen, sailors, and persons whose usual occupation is upon any steam or sailing craft, navigating the waters of the Dominion.

The Reserve Militia shall consist of the whole of the men who are not serving in the Active Militia of the time being.

#### PERIOD OF SERVICE.

VII. Every Volunteer Corps duly authorized previously to and existing on

the day on which this Act shall come into force, including the officers commissioned thereto, shall for the purpose of this Act be held to be existing and shall be continued as such, subject to the provisions of this Act; and within three months after the day on which this Act shall come into force, all such corps shall be mustered by their Captains or Commanding officers, the provisions of this Act shall be explained to them, and such of the men as have not previously given notice of their desire to be discharged, shall take the oath hereinafter prescribed, and be re-enrolled as Volunteer Militia, and each man shall sign a muster roll; and thereafter such men of any Volunteer corps, in any Regimental Division, as complete three years continuous service in such corps, or complete three years including any previous continuous service in the same corps immediately before such muster, or had served three years continuously in such corps immediately before such muster, and are discharged after giving the required notice, shall not be liable to be balloted for any period of drill or training of the Active Militia, until all the other men in the first, second and third classes of militiamen in the company division within which they reside, have volunteered or been balloted to serve.

VIII. No member of a Volunteer Militia Corps, enrolled or re-enrolled under this Act, shall be permitted to retire therefrom in time of peace, without giving to his Commanding officer six months notice of his intention.

IX. Hereafter the period of service in the Volunteer Militia in time of peace shall be three years.

X. The period of service required of the regular and marine militia in time of peace shall be two years, and thence until other men are taken to serve in their stead, or they are relieved by order of Her Majesty; and such of the men as are enrolled in any service company of regular or marine militia, for drill and training during any such two years, shall not again be liable to be taken for drill and training, until all the other men in the first, second, and third classes of militiamen, in the company division, have volunteered or been balloted to serve.

XI. Any Volunteer or regular militiamen who shall have completed within the year immediately preceding the day on which this Act shall come into force, the full term of continuous service, according to the tenor of their articles of engagement, in the case of Volunteers, or the period of drill and training for which they were taken, in the case of regular militiamen, under the laws then existing in any of the Provinces within this

Dominion, shall be entitled to such exemption as is accorded to Active militiamen who complete any period of drill or training under this Act, save and except that the men who have been balloted under authority of chapter two of the Statutes of the late Province of Canada, passed in the twenty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, and of the amendments thereto, shall be liable to serve until replaced by Active militiamen organized under this Act, but shall not thereby be exempt from liability, if balloted to serve in any quota of militiamen required at any time to be organized under this Act.

## MILITARY DIVISIONS.

XII. Her Majesty may divide Canada into nine military districts, viz. one comprising the Province of Nova Scotia, one comprising the Province of New Brunswick, three in the Province of Quebec, and four in the Province of Ontario.

XIII. Her Majesty may alter the Districts, specified in the next preceding section, and increase or diminish the number thereof as may be deemed necessary; and may name the territorial divisions which shall form each of the three military districts of Quebec, and each of the four military districts of Ontario, and may alter the same from time to time.

XIV. Her Majesty may, from time to time, divide each military district into such number of regimental and brigade divisions as may be deemed expedient, and may subdivide such regimental divisions into company divisions;—and may, from time to time, alter such divisions or increase or diminish the number thereof; but all military districts and divisions existing on the day on which this Act shall come into force shall be continued as such, until altered under the provision of this Act.

## ENROLMENT.

XV. For each regimental division there shall be appointed from the residents therein, one Lieutenant Colonel and two Majors of Reserve Militia; but such officers may be appointed from among non residents in the Regimental division in exceptional cases in which it shall appear to Her Majesty that such appointments will be more conducive to the interests of the militia service, all orders and reports relating to the enrolment at any time of militiamen within the regimental division, shall be sent to and received through and be acted on by the Lieutenant Colonel, or in his absence through the senior Major of the division, for the time being, who shall act instead of the Lieutenant Colonel during such absence:

2. And for each Company Division there shall be appointed from the residents therein, one Captain, one Lieutenant and one Ensign of Reserve Militia, and all orders and reports relating to the enrolment at any time of Militiamen within the Company Division shall be sent to, and acted on by the Captain; or in his absence they shall be sent to the next senior Officer of the Company Division, for the time being, who shall act instead of the Captain during such absence.

XVI. The enrolment of the Militia shall be made in each Company Division by the Captain thereof, with the assistance of the Officers and non-commissioned officers of the Company Division;—and it shall be the duty of the Captain, and under his orders, of the other Officers and non-commissioned officers of the Company Division, by actual enquiry at each house therein, and by every other means in their power, to make and complete, on or before the 28th day of February, in the year 1869, and on or before the twenty eighth day of February in each alternate year

thereafter, a corrected roll, in duplicate, of the names of all the men in the different classes resident within the Company Division, specifying separately those who are seamen or sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any steam or sailing craft upon the lakes or waters of the Dominion, those who are bona fide enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia, and those who, after the day on which this act shall come into force, shall have completed such a term of service in the Militia as will by law exempt them until they are again required in their turn to serve;

2. One copy of such roll is to be retained by the Captain, and the other to be forwarded, on or before the first day of April following the taking of the enrolment, to the Lieut. Colonel of the Regimental Division, which last named Officer shall cause a copy of all the rolls of Militiamen in the several Company Divisions within the Regimental Division to be forwarded without delay to the Adjutant General of Militia: but if from any cause the duties prescribed by this section cannot in any particular case be carried into effect within the time specified, a special Report of the facts relating to the delay shall be made to the Adjutant General, who shall without delay fix another period within which the enrolment shall be completed and the rolls be forwarded;

3. The enrolment shall be held to be an embodiment of all the militiamen enrolled, and shall render them liable to serve under the provisions of this Act, unless exempt by law.

## EXEMPTIONS.

XVII. The following persons only, between the ages of eighteen and sixty years, shall be exempt from enrolment, and from actual service at any time:

The Judges of all the Courts of Law or Equity in the Dominion of Canada;  
The Clergy and Ministers of all Religious denominations;  
The Professors in any College or University and all Teachers in religious orders;  
The Warden, Keepers and Guards of the Penitentiaries, and the Officers, Keepers and Guards of all public Lunatic Asylums;  
Persons disabled by bodily infirmity;  
The only son of a widow, being her only support;

2. And the following, though enrolled, shall be exempt from actual service at any time except in case of war, invasion or insurrection:

Half pay and Retired Officers of Her Majesty's Army or Navy;  
Seafaring Men and Sailors actually employed in their calling;  
Pilots and Apprentice Pilots during the season of navigation;  
Masters of Public and Common Schools actually engaged in teaching;

Any person bearing a certificate from the Society of Quakers, Menonists or Tunkers, or any inhabitant of Canada, of any Religious denomination, otherwise subject to Military duty, but who, from the doctrines of his Religion, is averse to bearing arms and refuses personal Military Service, shall be exempt from such service when balloted in time of peace, or war, upon such conditions and under such regulations as the Governor in Council may, from time to time, prescribe;

3. No person shall have the benefit of exemption, unless he has, at least one month before he claims such benefit, filed with the Captain of the Company Division within the limits whereof he resides, his Affidavit made before some Magistrate (or affirmation in cases where persons are allowed to affirm) of the facts on which he rests his claim;

4. Whenever exemption is claimed, whether on the ground of age or otherwise, the burden of proof shall be upon the claimant.

5. Exemption shall not prevent any person from serving, if he desires it and is not disabled by bodily infirmity.

## ACTIVE MILITIA.

XVIII. The Active Militia Force shall consist of troops of cavalry, field batteries of artillery, companies of mounted infantry, companies of engineers, brigades and batteries of garrison artillery, battalions and companies of infantry and naval and marine corps, in such proportions as Her Majesty shall appoint; and the strength of each such troop, battery, battalion, company or corps, shall be regulated, and officers appointed thereto, from time to time, by Her Majesty.

2. Her Majesty may make regulations for the enrolment of such horses as may be necessary for the purpose of Field Batteries of Artillery and Troops of Cavalry;

3. A military train and a medical staff, as well as commissariat, hospital and ambulance corps, may be formed whenever the exigencies of the service may require the same, at such places and in such manner, and of such strength, including the proper officers, as Her Majesty may direct.

XIX. Every Active militiaman shall sign a service roll in which the conditions of his service shall be stated; and every officer of militia, on appointment, and every non commissioned officer and man, on enrolment, shall take the oath following:

"I, A. B., do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty."

Which oath may be administered by the commanding officer of the corps, he having previously taken the oath before a Justice of the Peace.

XX. Her Majesty may accept the services of corps of Volunteers, under such regulations as may from time to time be made.

XXI. Any Volunteer Corps may enter into any articles of engagement and make regulations not inconsistent with this Act, to be approved by Her Majesty; but the commanding officers of all corps of volunteer militia shall be responsible that their corps respectively are kept up to the full strength, and in the event of failure of any Corps to maintain such complement of men for each respectively as Her Majesty may consider necessary for its efficiency, or of any Corps becoming inefficient, Her Majesty may disband such Corps; and may also disband any Corps of Volunteer Militia if considered necessary to do so.

## BALLOTING.

XXII. At any time when the Militia are required to be drafted in any Regimental Division, each Company Division therein shall, subject to the provisions of the sections immediately following the present section, contribute its quota according to the number of militiamen on the rolls and liable to serve, of the class, or classes, from which the men are to be taken; and when Volunteer or Regular, or Marine Militiamen, are accepted or taken or balloted to serve in any quota, the Company Division or Divisions furnishing the men shall receive credit therefor; and the Active Militiamen taken, or accepted, and enrolled for service, from time to time, in any Company or Regimental Division, shall be attached or appointed to such companies, corps, or battalions of the Active Militia as Her Majesty may order.

2. When a Volunteer Corps in any Regimental Division for any cause ceases to exist, Her Majesty may make good the quota of that Division by the organization of

Regular Militiamen to replace such corps; and when companies of Regular Militiamen are taken or balloted in any Regimental Division, they shall be called the Service Companies thereof.

3. When by reason of death or removal, vacancies occur in any Service Company of militia organized under this Act, such vacancies shall be filled by other men to be drawn from the Reserve Militia, in the same manner as the men for that corps were originally supplied.

XXIII. When Active Militiamen are required to be organized at any time, either for drill or for actual service, and enough men do not volunteer in any Company Division to complete the quota required from that division, the men enrolled in the first class and liable to serve shall be first balloted, and if the number of men required to be balloted, is greater than the whole number of men in the first class, then the number requisite to make up the deficiency shall be taken from those in the second class, and if more men than the whole number in the first and second classes are still required, then the number requisite to make up the deficiency shall be taken from the third class, and in like manner, if more men than are in the first, second, and third classes, are still required, then the number requisite to make up the deficiency shall be taken from the fourth class; but at no time shall more than one son belonging to the same family residing in the same house, if there be more than one inscribed on the militia Roll, be drawn, unless the number of names so inscribed be insufficient to complete the required proportion of service men:

2. Any man not taken for service for the time being in any corps organized in the Regimental Division in which he resides, may volunteer to serve in any corps in any Regimental Division contiguous thereto, and in such case the Company Division in which he resides, shall have credit for such volunteer; and the man shall, on completing his full period of service, be entitled to the same exemption in his Company Division, as though he had served with men raised therein for the same period.

XXIV. When any Company Division shall have furnished more men than its quota, as compared with other Company Divisions in the same Regimental Division, such Company Division shall not again be called upon in time of peace for more men, until the other Company Divisions have supplied men to equalize the proportion for each, according to the number of names inscribed on the Militia Rolls thereof respectively.

XXV. The Governor in Council may from time to time make regulations for taking the enrolment and ballot; for fixing the day on which the taking of the enrolment shall be commenced in each of the several Military Districts respectively, for notifying the men liable to be taken, or those balloted in any Company Division for service in any quota; for finally deciding claims of applicants for exemption, and for the administration of oaths before Justices of the Peace or the Commanding Officer of a corps, to ascertain any facts in reference to such claim of exemption; for medical examinations; and for the discharge of such men as are unfit to serve; and relating to every other matter and thing not inconsistent with this Act, and necessary to be done, in the enrolling, balloting, warning and bringing into service, of such numbers of the Volunteer, the Regular, the Marine, or the Reserve Militiamen in any Company Division as are required at any time; but any militiaman balloted and

notified for service may, at any time, be exempt, until again required in his turn to serve, by furnishing an acceptable substitute, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, or, in time of peace, by forthwith paying to the captain of the Company Division within which he resides, the sum of thirty dollars, which said sum, shall by the captain be paid to another man who is approved, and is willing to serve as substitute for such balloted man; but, if during any period of service, any man who is serving in the Active militia as a substitute for another, shall become liable to service in his own person, he shall be taken for such service, and his place as substitute shall be supplied by the militiaman in whose stead he was serving.

XXVI. Any Active militiaman who may, during any period of service, attain the age of thirty years or forty-five years, according to his class, shall notwithstanding be required to complete the full period for which he volunteered or was balloted to serve.

#### IN AID OF THE CIVIL POWER.

XXVII. The corps composing the Active militia shall be liable to be called out with their arms and ammunition in aid of the Civil Power in case of riot or other emergency requiring such services, whether such riot or emergency occurs within or without the municipality in which such corps is raised or organized; and it shall be the duty of the Deputy Adjutant General of the District, or failing him, of the Brigade Major, or failing him, of the senior Officer of the Active militia present at any locality, to call out the same of such portion thereof as is necessary for the purpose of quelling any riot, when thereunto required in writing by the Mayor, Warden or other Head of the municipality in which such riot takes place, or by any two magistrates therein, and to obey such instructions as may be lawfully given him by any magistrate in regard to such riot; and every officer, non-commissioned officer and man of such Active militia or any portion thereof, shall on every occasion, obey the orders of his Commanding Officer; and the officers and men, when so called out, shall, without any further or other appointment, and without taking any oath of office, be special constables, and shall be considered to act as such so long as they remain so called out; but they shall act only as a military body, and shall be individually liable to obey the orders of their Military Commanding Officer only; and they shall, when so employed, receive from the municipality in which their services are required, the following rates of pay, that is to say: Officers, the same pay as that of officers of corresponding rank in Her Majesty's service, with an additional sum to each mounted officer of two dollars per day, and non-commissioned officers and privates the sum of one dollar each, per day, with an additional sum of one dollar per day, for each horse actually and necessarily used or employed on such occasion, and they shall be also provided with proper lodging by such municipality, - and the said sums, and the value of such lodging, if not furnished by the municipality, may be recovered from it by the officer commanding the corps, in his own name, and when received or recovered shall be paid over to the officers and men entitled thereto.

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL.

XXVIII. There shall be appointed an Adjutant General of Militia for the Dominion of Canada, who shall be a person educated to the military profession, and who has attained the rank of Field Officer in Her Majesty's regular army:

2 The Adjutant General shall have the rank of Colonel in the militia, and shall be charged, under the orders of Her Majesty, with the military command and discipline of the militia, and shall be paid at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum;

3 The Governor in Council shall, from time to time, make such orders as may be necessary, respecting the duties to be performed by the Adjutant General of the militia, and by the officers of the militia generally.

XXIX. There shall be a Deputy Adjutant General of Militia at Head Quarters, who shall have the rank of Lieut. Colonel in the militia; and who shall be paid at the rate of two thousand two hundred and forty dollars per annum.

#### DISTRICT STAFF.

XXX. In and for each of the nine Military Districts mentioned in section twelve of this act, there shall be appointed one Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, who shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and who shall command the militia in his District; and he shall be paid at the rate of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum.

2 There shall also be appointed in each of the military Districts aforesaid, such staff officers and such other officers as may be necessary; and the salaries of such officers shall be fixed by the Governor in Council.

#### OFFICERS.

XXXI. Commissions of Officers in the militia shall be granted by Her Majesty during pleasure, and all non-commissioned officers in the militia shall be appointed by the Officers commanding the Corps or Battalion to which they belong, and shall hold their rank during pleasure.

2 Commissions of officers in the militia, except the Adjutant General and Deputy Adjutants General, need not be enregistered at full length, but a record of them shall be kept in the Office of the Adjutant General.

XXXII. Officers holding Commissions in the militia in any of the Provinces of the Dominion, on the day on which this Act shall come into force, may be placed on the retired list, with or without a step of honorary rank to those below the rank of Lieut. Colonel, and Her Majesty may appoint Officers from the retired list to Commissions in the militia, but no Officer from the retired list shall be bound to serve in the militia in a lower grade than that of his retired rank.

XXXIII. No person shall be appointed an Officer in the active militia, except provisionally, until he has obtained a certificate of fitness from one of the military Schools of the Dominion or a Board of Officers of the Active militia, to be constituted as Her Majesty may appoint; or unless he had obtained a certificate, from one of the Schools of Military Instruction, heretofore established in the late Province of Canada, or from any Board of Officers which had been appointed for that purpose in any of the Provinces of the Dominion, and Her Majesty may prescribe conditions as to the qualification of Officers of different grades, by General Order, and may order the assembling of such Boards, as often as may be expedient; and may dispense with the conditions of this section in the case of men who have served as Officers or non-commissioned Officers in Her Majesty's regular army;

2. In time of peace no person except the Adjutant General shall hold higher rank in the militia than that of Lieutenant-Colonel, but Officers at the time when the Act shall come into force, holding the rank of Colonel, shall retain the same;

3. Her Majesty may, however, when the militia is called out, and the exigencies of the service so require, appoint therein Colonels and other Officers of superior rank, in no case to exceed that of Major General.

XXXIV. Her Majesty may appoint Staff Officers of the militia with such rank as from time to time may be found requisite or necessary for the efficiency of the militia service; and such Staff Officers shall have such rank and authority in the militia as are held relatively in Her Majesty's service, and their duties shall be such as may from time to time be prescribed.

XXXV. The relative rank and authority of Officers in the militia of Canada, shall be the same as the relative rank and authority of Officers in Her Majesty's regular army, and any body of militia assembled on parade, shall be commanded by the Officer highest in rank then present, on duty and in uniform, or the senior of two or more Officers of equal rank; provided that no Officer whose rank is provisional only shall under any circumstances command an officer of the same grade whose rank is substantive.

XXXVI. Officers of Her Majesty's Regular Army shall always be reckoned senior to militia officers of the same rank, whatever be the dates of their respective commissions;—and Colonels appointed by the commission signed by the Commander of Her Majesty's Regular Force in Canada, shall command colonels of militia, whatever be the dates of their respective commissions.

**CLOTHING, AND ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.**

XXXVII. Officers shall provide their own uniforms, arms and accoutrements and the arms and accoutrements of all officers on the militia staff, and of the officers and men of the Active Militia, and the horses used by them as such, shall be exempt from seizure in execution and from distress and assessment; and the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Active Militia, shall be exempt from serving as jurors or constables; and a certificate, under the hand of the commanding officer of such corps, shall be sufficient evidence of 'his service in his corps of any officer, non-commissioned officer or man.

XXXVIII. The arms and accoutrements of the officers and men of the Active Militia shall be such as Her Majesty shall from time to time direct, and no such arms and accoutrements of the men shall be left in their possession except by special authority.

XXXIX. The value of all such articles of public property as may have become deficient or damaged, while in possession of any corps, otherwise than through fair wear and tear or unavoidable accident, may be recovered by the Minister of Militia and Defence or by any other person authorized by him, from the officer in command of such corps; and the officer commanding any corps shall have power to recover the value of such articles of public property as have become deficient, or damaged while in possession of his corps, otherwise than through fair wear and tear or unavoidable accident, from the man or men who may be responsible for the same.

XL. Such of the several corps of Active Militia heretofore organized or hereafter to be organized, as may, for that purpose, be named and specified, shall be supplied with uniform clothing of such one and similar colour, pattern and design, as may be ordered for each arm of the service designated in this Act; and if necessary, such uniform clothing may be replaced in every successive period of five years from the original issue; and the said uniform clothing shall be de-

livered to the officer commanding the corps, to be by him delivered to the non-commissioned officers and privates, on such conditions and upon such security as may be directed: and Her Majesty may, from time to time, make such regulations in respect to uniform clothing, and may prescribe penalties for any infraction of such regulations as may be deemed necessary or expedient; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the resupplying of clothing within the period aforesaid in special cases.

XLI. The several corps of militia shall be furnished with arms and accoutrements, and the same shall be kept in public armories, wherever there are such; and where there are no such public armories, and until the same are provided, the officer commanding each corps shall himself actually keep the arms and accoutrements in a good and sufficient building, provided with suitable arm racks and provision for the care thereof, and shall be personally responsible for such arms and accoutrements; and the officer commanding any such corps may, in the discretion of the Governor in Council, be allowed annually, such sum for the care of such arms and accoutrements as may appear proper for the same; and no arms or accoutrements shall be taken or removed from any such public armoury, or from the care of such commanding officer, except under such regulations as may be made in respect to the same by Her Majesty.

XLII. Any man serving in the Active Militia who may require to leave Canada shall first return to the captain of his company all articles of public clothing, or public property which he may have had in his possession, and shall obtain a written discharge from the commanding officer of his corps; and any militiaman who may leave Canada, with any articles of public clothing or other public property in his possession, shall be guilty of embezzlement, and may be tried for the same at any subsequent time, and a record in the books of his corps of his having so received and nothing returned any articles of public clothing or other public property, shall be evidence of possession; and he shall be entitled to quitance by certificate and to see it recorded in the books of his corps on returning such articles.

XLIII. No corps of the Active Militia, and no non-commissioned officer or private shall at any time appear in uniform or armed or accoutred, except when on duty or *bona fide* at parade or drill or at target practice, or at reviews or on field days or inspections, or by order of the commanding officer.

**DRILL AND TRAINING.**

XLIV. In time of peace there shall be trained and drilled annually, for such periods as are authorized by this Act, and under such regulations as Her Majesty may, from time to time prescribe, the officers of militia mentioned in the three following sections, and forty thousand Active militiamen; and Her Majesty shall from time to time by General Orders, designate the Regimental Division required to furnish the men for purpose of such training and drill; but in any Regimental Division where, in proportion to the number of names inscribed on the militia rolls, as compared with other Regimental Divisions, Volunteers are organized and perform the regulated drills for Volunteers, Her Majesty may dispense with the annual training and drill of such a number of Regular Militia as, with the Volunteers, are in excess of the quota which would otherwise be required in that Regimental Division.

**Volunteer Militia.**

XLV. Her Majesty may order the officers, non-commissioned officer and privates of the several corps of the Volunteer militia or any portion thereof, to drill for a period not exceeding sixteen days nor less than eight days in each year; and for each day's drill of three hours, every officer, non-commissioned officer and private shall receive fifty cents; and the non-commissioned officers and privates of mounted corps, shall receive for each day's drill of three hours, seventy five cents for each horse that has taken part in such drill.

**Regular Militia.**

XLVI. Her Majesty may order to assemble, for a period not exceeding sixteen nor less than eight days in each year, all the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Service Companies of the Regular militia required for service, and the officers of the Reserve militia, or any portion thereof, at such times and places as may be thought proper, for drill and exercise: and for each day's drill of three hours every officer, non-commissioned officer and private shall receive fifty cents; and the non-commissioned officers and privates of mounted corps, shall receive for each day's drill of three hours, seventy five cents for each horse that has taken part in such drill.

**Marine Militia.**

XLVII. Her Majesty may order the officers and men of the Marine militia, or any portion thereof, to be trained and drilled for a period not exceeding sixteen days, nor less than eight days in each year, at such times and places, and in such manner, as may be thought proper; and for each day's drill every officer and man shall receive fifty cents.

XLVIII. Payments for drill, shall be made only upon proof of compliance with such regulations touching such drill, and the efficiency of the several Corps, as Her Majesty may order; and any officer, non-commissioned officer or private, absent from drill, shall forfeit his pay therefor.

XLIX. Her Majesty may from time to time, appoint competent persons to instruct and drill the militia, and may award such remuneration therefor as the Governor in Council may order.

L. Such of the officers and men of any corps of the Active militia as reside within two miles of the place appointed for drill may assemble or be ordered out by the officer commanding it for drill or exercise at other times than when performing the annual drills, under regulations to be approved by Her Majesty, and without receiving any pay therefor.

LI. Her Majesty may, by any General Order dispense with the drill or training of any Corps or part of a Corps of the Active Militia, either in any particular year or until further order, and may, in like manner again direct such drill and training, or either of them, to be resumed if it may seem fit, and any such order shall have the force of law according to the terms thereof, and Her Majesty may also dispense with the formation, or drill and training, of service Companies of the Regular militia in remote portions of Districts.

**INSPECTIONS.**

LII. The several Corps of the Active Militia shall be subject to such inspections, from time to time, as Her Majesty may direct.

**RIFLE RANGES AND DRILL SHEDS.**

LIII. At, or as near as may be to the headquarters of every Regimental Division, there



may be provided a rifle range with suitable butts, targets, and other necessary appliances; and Her Majesty may order the appropriation of such land as may be necessary for the same at a proper valuation, and may stop, at such time as may be necessary during the target practice of the Active Militia, the traffic on any roads not being mail roads that may cross the line of fire, and may make such other regulations, for conducting target practice and registering the results thereof, and for the safety of the public, as may be necessary, and may impose penalties for willful damage to any such butts, targets and appliances; and all such ranges shall be subject to inspection and approval before being used, and the owners of private property shall be compensated for any damage that may accrue to their respective properties from the use of any such Rifle Range.

LIV. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, make regulations relating to the conditions upon which Government aid shall be granted towards the construction, by the local authorities, of Drill Sheds and armouries, in any Regimental Division, and the use thereof by the militia.

#### SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

LV. For the purpose of enabling Officers of the militia, or candidates for commissions or promotion in the militia, to perfect themselves in a knowledge of their military duties, drill and discipline, there may be established schools of military instruction in each Province of the Dominion, and for that purpose arrangements may be entered into with the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in British North America, for the best means of effecting the same in connection with any Regiment or Regiments of Her Majesty's Forces or otherwise; and all necessary rules and regulations, as to the terms upon which such instruction may be compensated for and generally for the advancement of military Education amongst the Officers and Candidates for Commissions as aforesaid, may be made by the Governor in Council.

LVI. Her Majesty shall, from time to time, from among the applicants for such purpose, select such persons in each Province of the Dominion as may be fit to attend such schools of military instruction, and if necessary remove them; and the allowances to be paid to such persons during their stay at the school, and the period for which they shall undergo such instruction, shall be regulated by the Governor in Council; and every person who shall enter upon the course of military instruction hereinbefore provided, shall thereupon and thenceforth, and for the period prescribed in such regulations, upon his signing a Roll of entry for such instruction, be subject to the Queen's Rules and Regulations, the mutiny Act and the Rules and Articles of War, and to such other Orders, Rules and Regulations of whatever nature or kind, to which Her Majesty's Troops are subject.

LVII. Her Majesty may, from time to time, order any persons who have obtained final certificates in any school of military instruction and whether the same be Commissioned Officers or not, to attend a camp or camps of instruction at such time and place in Canada, and for such period as may for such purpose be prescribed, and Her Majesty may make all necessary rules and regulations for the command, and discipline and good management of such camp or camps; and for the mode of instruction thereat; and the allowances to be paid to such persons during their stay at the same shall be fixed by the Governor in Council; and every person who shall report himself at such camp or camps, and shall sign a Roll of

Entry thereat, shall thereupon and thenceforth and for the duration of such camp or camps, be subject to the Queen's Rules and Regulations, the mutiny Act and the Rules and Articles of War, and to such other Orders, Rules and Regulations, of whatever nature or kind to which Her Majesty's Troops are subject.

#### RIFLE AND DRILL ASSOCIATIONS.

LVIII. Her Majesty may sanction the organization of Rifle Associations, and of associations for purposes of Drill and of independent Companies of Infantry composed of professors, masters or pupils of Universities, Schools or other public Institutions, or of persons engaged in or about the same, or of militia officers, or of men on the militia rolls, under such regulations as may, from time to time, be approved by Her Majesty; but such Associations or Companies shall not be provided with any clothing or allowance therefor.

#### MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

LIX. There shall be furnished to every Normal School, University, College or School in Canada, in which there shall be instituted classes, of instruction in military drill and exercises under regulations prescribed by Her Majesty, arms and accoutrements necessary for the instruction of the pupils thereof over the age of twelve years.

#### CALLING OUT THE MILITIA.

LX. The officer commanding any military district or division, or the officer commanding any corps of Active militia, may, upon any sudden emergency of invasion or insurrection, or imminent danger of either, call out the whole or any part of the militia within his command, until the pleasure of Her Majesty is known, and the militia so called out by their commanding officer shall immediately obey all such orders as he may give, and march to such place within or without the District or Division as he may direct.

LXI. Her Majesty may call out the militia or any part thereof for actual service, either within or without the Dominion, at any time, whenever it appears advisable so to do by reason of War, invasion or insurrection, or danger of any of them; and the Militiamen, when so called out for actual service, shall continue to serve for at least one year from the date of their being called out for actual service, if required so to do, or for any long or period which Her Majesty may appoint;

2. Her Majesty may, from time to time, direct the furnishing by any Regimental Division, of such number of militiamen as may be required either for reliefs, or to fill vacancies in Corps on actual service;

3. Whenever the militia or any part thereof are called out for actual service by reason of war, invasion, or insurrection, Her Majesty may place them under the orders of the Commander of Her Regular Forces in Canada.

LXII. In time of war no man shall be required to serve in the field continuously for a longer period than one year; but any man who volunteers to serve for the war or for any longer period than one year shall be compelled to fulfill his engagement; but Her Majesty may, in cases of unavoidable necessity (of which necessity Her Majesty shall be the sole judge), call upon any militiaman to continue to serve beyond his period of general service, or voluntary engagement, or beyond his one year's service in the field, for any period not exceeding six months.

LXIII. Whenever the militia or any part, or Corps thereof, shall be called out for actual service, the officers, non-commissioned officers and men so called out shall be paid at such rates of daily pay as are paid to

Officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the relative and corresponding grade in Her Majesty's Service, or such other rates as may for the time being be fixed by the Governor in Council.

LXIV. The Active militia shall be subject to the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the army; and every officer and man of the Militia shall, from the time of being called out for actual service, and also during the period of annual drill or training under the provisions of this Act, and also during any drill or parade of his corps at which he may be present in the ranks or as a spectator, and also while wearing the uniform of his corps, be subject to the rules and articles of war and to the Act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and all other laws then applicable to Her Majesty's Troops in Canada, and not inconsistent with this Act; except that no man shall be subject to any corporal punishment except death or imprisonment for any contravention of such laws; and except also that Her Majesty may direct that any provisions of the said laws or regulations shall not apply to the militia force; but any Officer, non-commissioned officer or man charged with an offence committed while serving in the militia, shall be held liable to be tried by court martial, and if convicted to be punished therefor, within six months after his discharge from the militia or after the corps to which he belongs or belonged is relieved from actual service, notwithstanding that he shall have been so discharged from the Active militia, or that the corps to which he belonged shall have been so relieved from actual service; and any officer, non-commissioned officer or private of the militia may be tried for the crime of desertion at any time, without reference to the length of time which may have elapsed since his desertion.

LXV. It shall be the duty of the captain or other officer commanding any company of Active militia, with the assistance of the Officer and non-commissioned officer of his company, to make and keep at all times a correct Roll of the company in such form as Her Majesty may direct; and it shall be the duty of the Lieutenant-Colonel or other officer commanding any battalion of Active militia, and under him especially of the Adjutant, to see that the company Rolls above referred to are properly made out, and corrected from time to time by the captains or other officers commanding companies in such Battalion, and to report such officers as fail to perform their duty in this respect,

LXVI. Each militiaman called out for actual service shall attend at such time and place as may be required by the officer commanding him, with any arms, accoutrements, ammunition and equipment he has received, and with such provisions as such officer may direct.

LXVII. Any militiaman who when called out for actual service, shall without leave absent himself from his corps, for a longer period than seven days, may be tried by militia court martial as a deserter.

LXVIII. When any officer or man is killed in actual service, or dies from wounds or diseases contracted on actual service, provision shall be made for his wife and family out of the public funds.

2. And all cases of permanent disability, arising from injuries received or illness contracted on actual service, shall be reported on by a Medical Board, and compensation awarded, under such regulations as may be made from time to time by the Governor in Council; and any medical practitioner who shall sign a false certificate in any such case, shall incur a penalty of four hundred dollars.

REGULATIONS FOR BILLETING AND CANTONING TROOPS AND MILITIA WHEN ON ACTUAL SERVICE, AND FURNISHING CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., FOR THEIR TRANSPORT AND USE.

LXIX. The Governor in Council may make regulations for the billeting and cantoning of Troops and Militia when on active service, for the furnishing of carriages, horses and other conveyance for their transport and use, and for adequate compensation therefor; and may by such regulations impose fines not exceeding twenty dollars, and imprisonment in cases of default of payment of such fines.

LXX. Any person lawfully required under this Act, or by any regulation made under the authority thereof, to furnish any railway car or engine, boat or other craft, for the conveyance or use of any Troops or Militia, who neglects or refuses to furnish the same, shall thereby incur a penalty not exceeding four hundred dollars for each such offence.

LXXI. Nothing in this Act contained or in any regulations made under the authority thereof shall be construed to authorize the quartering or billeting of any Troops or Militia, either on a march or in cantonment, in any Convent or Nunnery of any Religious Order of Females, or to oblige any such Religious Order to receive such Troops or Militia, or to furnish them with lodging or house room.

#### COURTS OF ENQUIRY AND COURTS MARTIAL.

LXXII. Her Majesty may convene Courts of Enquiry and appoint officers of the militia to constitute such Courts, for the purpose of investigating and reporting on any matter connected with the government or discipline of the militia, and with the conduct of any officer, non-commissioned officer or private of the force; and shall have power at any time to convene Militia Courts Martial and to delegate power to convene such Courts, and to appoint Officers to constitute the same, for the purpose of trying any officer, non-commissioned officer or private of the militia for any offences under this Act, but no officer of Her Majesty's regular army on full pay shall sit on any Militia Court Martial.

LXXIII. The regulations for the composition of Militia Courts of Enquiry and Courts Martial, and the modes of procedure and powers thereof, shall be the same as the regulations which may at the time be in force for the composition, modes of procedure and powers, of Courts of Enquiry and Courts Martial for Her Majesty's regular army, and which are not inconsistent with this Act; and the pay and allowances of officers and others attending such Courts may be fixed by the Governor in Council.

LXXIV. No militia officer or militiaman shall be sentenced to death by any Court Martial except for mutiny, desertion to the enemy, or traitorously delivering up to the enemy any garrison, fortress, post or guard, or traitorous correspondence with the enemy;—and no sentence of any General Court Martial shall be carried into effect until approved by Her Majesty.

#### OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

LXXV. Any Officer commanding a corps of militia, who knowingly shall claim pay on account of any drills performed with his corps for any man belonging to any other corps of militia, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall likewise be liable to be tried and punished by Court Martial; and any Officer commanding a corps of militia, who shall include in any parade state or other Return, any man not duly enrolled and attested as a militiaman, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be likewise liable to be tried and punished by Court Martial; and any non-commissioned officer or private of the

militia who may claim or receive pay on account of any drill performed in the ranks of any other than his own proper corps, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall likewise be liable to be tried and punished by Court Martial.

LXXVI. Any officer or non-commissioned officer of the militia who obtains, under false pretences, or who retains or keeps in his own possession, with intent to apply to his own use or benefit, any of the pay or moneys belonging to any officer, non-commissioned officer or private of any corps, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be dismissed the service; and any officer or non-commissioned officer who may sign a false parade state, roll, or pay list, or any false return whatever, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be likewise liable to be tried by Court Martial for the offence; and any person making an Affidavit or Declaration required in and by this Act, or by any regulation made under the authority thereof, and swearing or declaring falsely therein, shall be guilty of perjury.

LXXVII. Any person of whom information is required by any officer, or non-commissioned officer, making any Militia Roll, in order to enable him to comply with the provisions of this Act, refusing to give such information or giving false information, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars for each item of information demanded of him and falsely stated, and the like sum for each individual name that may be refused, concealed or falsely stated, and every person refusing to give his own name and proper information, when applied to as aforesaid, or giving a false name or information, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars:

2. Any officer or non-commissioned officer of the militia, refusing or neglecting to make any enrolment or ballot or to make or transmit, as herein prescribed, any roll or return, or copy thereof, required by this Act or by any regulation made under the authority thereof, shall incur a penalty, if an Officer, not exceeding fifty dollars, if a non-commissioned officer, not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each offence.

LXXVIII. Any militiaman, drafted or liable to be drafted for service, who shall refuse or neglect to take the oath hereinbefore prescribed, when tendered to him by a Justice of the Peace or by any Commissioned Officer in command of the corps to which such militiaman belongs, or in whose District he resides, shall be subject to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, and for every subsequent neglect or refusal to take such oath shall be subject to a further imprisonment not exceeding twelve months; and he may on due proof in either case be summarily committed upon the warrant of any two Justices of the Peace

LXXIX. Any officer, non-commissioned officer or private who shall falsely personate another at any parade of the militia, or on any other occasion, for any of the purposes required by this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and any officer or non-commissioned officer of the militia refusing or neglecting to assist his Commanding officer in making any roll or return, or refusing or neglecting to obtain or to assist him in obtaining any information which he may require in order to make or correct any roll or return, shall incur a penalty, if an officer, not exceeding fifty dollars; if a non-commissioned officer, not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each offence, and any person refusing or neglecting to give any notice or information necessary for

making or correcting the roll of any company, which he is required by this Act to give to the Commanding officer of such company or to any officer or non-commissioned officer thereof demanding the same at any reasonable hour and place, shall incur a penalty of ten dollars for each offence.

LXXX. Any officer, non-commissioned officer or private of the militia who, without lawful excuse, neglects or refuses to attend any parade or drill or training at the place and hour appointed therefor, or who refuses or neglects to obey any lawful order at or concerning such parade, drill or training, shall incur a penalty, if an officer, of ten dollars, if a non-commissioned officer or private of five dollars, for each offence; and absence for each day shall be held to be a separate offence; and any person who interrupts or hinders any militia at drill, or trespasses on the bounds set out by the proper officer for such drill, shall incur a penalty of five dollars for each offence, and may be taken into custody and detained by any person by the order of the Commanding officer, until such drill be over for the day; and any officer non-commissioned officer or private disobeying any lawful order of his superior officer, or being guilty of any insolent or disorderly behaviour towards such officer, shall incur a penalty, if an officer of twenty dollars, if a non-commissioned officer or private of ten dollars for each offence.

LXXXI. Any non-commissioned officer or private who fails to keep in proper order any arms or accoutrements delivered or entrusted to him, or who appears at drill, parade, or on any other occasion, with his arms or accoutrements out of proper order, or unserviceable, or deficient in any respect, shall incur a penalty of four dollars for each such offence; and any person who unlawfully disposes of or removes any arms, accoutrements or other articles belonging to the Crown, or who refuses to deliver up the same when lawfully required, or has the same in his possession, except for lawful cause, (the proof of which shall lie upon him) shall incur a penalty of twenty dollars for each offence;—but this shall not prevent such offender from being indicted and punished for any greater offence if the facts amount to such, instead of being subjected to the penalty aforesaid;—and any person charged with any act subjecting him to the penalty imposed by this section may be arrested by order of the Magistrate before whom the complaint is made, upon affidavit shewing that there is reason to believe that such person is about to leave Canada, carrying with him any such arms, accoutrements or articles.

LXXXII. Any Officer, non-commissioned officer or private of the militia who, when his corps is lawfully called upon to act in aid of the civil power, refuses or neglects to go out with such corps, or to obey any lawful order of his superior officer, shall incur a penalty, if any officer not exceeding forty dollars, if a non-commissioned officer or private, not exceeding twenty dollars for each offence.

LXXXIII. Any person who resists any draft of men enrolled under this Act, or counsels or aids any person to resist any such draft, or in the performance of any service in relation thereto, or counsels any drafted man not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or wilfully dissuades him from the performance of any duty required by law of Militiamen, shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both the said punishments

LXXXIV. Any person who wilfully con-

travens any enactment of this Act, shall, when no other penalty is imposed for such contravention, incur a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars for each offence; but this shall not prevent his being indicted and punished for any greater offence if the facts amount to such.

## RECOVERY OF PENALTIES.

LXXXV. Any penalties incurred under this Act shall be recoverable, with costs, by summary conviction on the evidence of one credible witness, on complaint or information before one Justice of the Peace; and in case of non payment of the penalty immediately after conviction, the convicting Justice may commit the person so convicted and making default in payment of such penalty and costs, to the common jail of the territorial division for which the said Justice is then acting, or to some house of correction or lock up house situate therein, for a period of not more than forty days when the penalty does not exceed twenty dollars, and for a period of not more than sixty days when it exceeds the last mentioned sum.

## PROSECUTIONS.

LXXXVI. No prosecution against an officer of the militia for any penalty under this Act or under any regulation made under the authority thereof, shall be brought except on the complaint of the Adjutant General; and no such prosecution against any non-commissioned officer or private of the militia, shall be brought except on the complaint of the Commanding officer or Adjutant of the battalion or corps, or Captain of the company or corps to which such non-commissioned officer or private belongs;—but the Adjutant General may authorize any officer of militia to make such complaint in his name, and the authority of any such officer alleging himself to have been so authorized to make any complaint, shall not be controverted or called in question except by the Adjutant General; and no such prosecution shall be commenced after the expiration of six months from the commission of the offence charged, unless it be for unlawfully buying, selling or having in possession arms, accoutrements or other articles delivered to the militia, or for desertion.

LXXXVII. Every bond to the Crown entered into before any Judge or Justice of the Peace, or officer authorized to take the same, by any person under the authority of this Act, or according to any General Order or regulations made under it, for the purpose of securing the payment of any sum of money, or the performance of any duty or act hereby required or authorized, shall be valid and may be enforced accordingly.

LXXXVIII. Every sum of money which any person or corporation is under this Act liable to pay or repay to the Crown, or which is equivalent to the damages done to any arms or other property of the Crown used for militia purposes, shall be a debt due to the Crown, and may be recovered as such.

LXXXIX. Every action and prosecution against any officer or person, for anything done in contravention to this Act, or to any regulation made under the authority thereof, shall be laid and tried in Quebec, in the district, and in Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in the county, where the act complained of was done, and shall not be commenced after the end of six months from the date of such contravention, except as hereinbefore provided;—and in any such action the defendant may plead the general issue and give this Act and the special matter in evidence at the trial;—and no plaintiff shall recover in any such action if a tender of sufficient amends was made before

the action was brought, or if a sufficient sum of money has been paid into court by the defendant after the action was brought:

2. But no action or prosecution shall be brought against any officer or person, for anything purporting to be done under the authority of this Act, until at least one month after notice in writing of such action or prosecution has been served upon him, or left at his usual place of abode; in which notice the cause of action, and the court in which it is to be brought, shall be stated, and the name and place of abode of the Attorney endorsed thereon.

XC. Every penalty when recovered shall be paid over to the Receiver General: but Her Majesty may remit any penalty incurred under the provisions of this Act.

## NOTICES, ORDERS, &amp;c.

XCI. It shall not be necessary that any order or notice under this Act be in writing, unless herein required to be so, provided it be communicated to the person who is to obey or be bound by it, either directly by the officer or person making or giving it, or by some other person by his order.

XCII. All General Orders of militia, or other militia orders issued through or by the Adjutant General, shall be held to be sufficiently notified to all persons whom they may concern, by their insertion in the *Canada Gazette*;—and a copy of the said Gazette purporting to contain them shall be evidence of such orders.

XCIII. Every order made by the Commanding officer of any corps of militia, shall be held to be sufficiently notified to all persons whom it may concern by insertion in some newspaper published in the regimental division, in which such corps is situated, or, if there be no such newspaper, then by posting a copy thereof on the door of every place of public worship or some other public place, in each company division affected by such orders.

XCIV. The production of a commission or appointment, warrant or order in writing, purporting to be granted or made according to the provisions of this Act, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such commission or appointment, warrant or order, without proving the signature or seal thereto, or the authority of the person granting or making such Commission, appointment, warrant or order.

## EXPENDITURE.

XCV. All sums of money required to defray any expense authorized by this Act may be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, upon warrant directed by the Governor to the Receiver General; but no sum of money shall be so paid unless it be included in some appropriation made by Parliament; and a detailed account of moneys so expended shall be laid before Parliament during the then next session thereof.

## GENERAL POWER TO MAKE REGULATIONS.

XCVI. The Governor in Council may make regulations relating to anything necessary to be done for the carrying into effect of this Act, and may by such regulations impose fines not exceeding twenty dollars each and imprisonment in case of default of payment of any such fine.

## REGULATIONS.

XCVII. All regulations made under the authority of this Act shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*; and when so published, they shall have the force of Law as fully as if they were contained in this Act, of which they shall be deemed to form a part;

2. All copies of such Regulations printed by the Queen's Printer shall be evidence

of such regulations and of their contents, and every copy purporting to be printed by the Queen's Printers shall be deemed to be so printed, unless the contrary be shown, and shall be judicially noticed by all Judges, Justices of the peace and others without being specially pleaded;

3. All Regulations made under this Act, and an annual report of the state of the militia, shall be laid before Parliament by the Minister of Militia and Defence, within the first thirty days of the then next session thereof.

## INTERPRETATION.

XCVIII. The Interpretation Act shall apply to all regulations, orders and articles of engagement lawfully made or entered into under this Act.

2. The word "Corps" shall, for the purpose of this Act, include any Field Battery, Brigade or Battery of Artillery, Troop of Cavalry, or any Company, Battalion or Regiment.

## REPEAL OF ACTS.

XCIX. All Acts or parts of Acts relating to the militia, in force in either of the Provinces which constitute the Dominion of Canada, repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed.

## WHEN THIS ACT SHALL COME INTO FORCE.

C. This Act shall come into force on the first day of October next, or on such earlier day as may be appointed for that purpose in a Proclamation to be issued by the Governor General.

[In the House of Commons on Friday last the Minister of Militia stated in reference to the increase of pay to Volunteer officers that there was no necessity for an additional vote for that purpose, as the supplies already granted would be enough to cover the additional outlay. The pay of officers will hereafter be \$1 instead of 50c. per day.]

## REMITTANCES.

During the week ending May 23rd, we have received, on account of subscriptions, as follows:—

ALMONTE.—Major J. D. G., \$2; Lt. R., \$2  
IROQUOIS.—Capt. A. McD., \$2.  
KINGARDINE.—Major Wm. D., \$2.  
OSHAWA.—Lt. C. T. G., \$2.  
OTTAWA.—A. R., \$2; Dr. W., \$2.  
VANLIREK HILL.—Sergt P. T. S., \$1.

At the Convention held at Chicago on the 21st inst., General Grant was nominated for President and Schuyler Colfax for Vice President of the United States. The greatest enthusiasm, it is said, followed the vote and its announcement.

Colonel Williams, C. B., who arrived by the *Belgian*, has assumed charge of the batteries of the 4th Brigade, R. A., stationed in Montreal, in succession to Lieut. Col. Pison. Colonel Pison, who has commanded the 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, in that city, for the last few years, proceeds shortly to England, to take command of a division of the Depot Brigade, R. A., his term of foreign service having expired.



### THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS:

All Communications regarding the Militia or  
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ment, should be addressed to the Editor of THE  
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Communications intended for insertion should  
be written on one side of the paper only.

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

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

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

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

#### OUR AGENT.

We beg to notify our numerous friends and sub-  
scribers that Mr. J. J. BELL is authorised to act as  
General Travelling Agent for THE VOLUNTEER  
REVIEW; to receive subscriptions and transact  
any other business connected with the paper.



## The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA MONDAY, MAY 25, 1868.

### THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The return of the anniversary of the birth  
of our beloved Queen is an occasion which  
the people of these truly loyal Provinces  
always gladly take advantage of to express  
their attachment to the Crown and institu-  
tions of the mother land. But, perhaps,  
for many years this honored anniversary  
has not come to us under circumstances so  
peculiarly suggestive as the present. Happi-  
ly it has come when the Empire is at  
peace with all the world; and when a  
magnanimous war has just been brought to  
a most triumphant issue. The reign of  
Queen Victoria, which embraces a period  
of time unexampled in the history of the  
arts of progression, has been fruitful in pro-  
moting the physical as well as the intellec-  
tual advancement of the human race; for  
when we consider the condition of the world  
when the girl queen was called to rule over  
many millions of people of conflicting inter-  
ests and divergent character, and compare  
it with the present, how wonderful is the  
difference, and how more than suggestive  
is the history of that time to the contem-  
plative mind. After the terrible wars

which had devastated Europe and America,  
the nations lay, as it were, exhausted, and  
a long period of repose naturally follow-  
ed, in which the arts of peace triumphing  
over those of war, gave men an opportunity  
of learning in a better school, and of acquir-  
ing a higher knowledge than that which  
could be acquired in the brutalising fields  
of national strife. For this period Queen  
Victoria was eminently adapted, for, by the  
bright and pure example which she gave  
from the steps of the greatest throne in the  
world, and which spread its influence, like  
the morning star, to the furthest parts  
of the earth, the moral genius of the age  
was controlled and elevated. From her  
society took its tone, and the loose princi-  
ples and lax morality of the Georgian era  
were overcome, and, in their stead, arose a  
noble spirit of philanthropy and lofty sense  
of religion. Thus, if the reign of Queen  
Victoria has been fruitful in improving the  
arts of civilization and advancing humanity  
on the path of progress, that improvement  
and that advancement are, doubtless, in a  
great measure, owing to the impetus towards  
better things given by the character and  
example of the Sovereign of Great Britain.  
This anniversary, which recalls to every  
mind some pleasing association of the past,  
conveys a moral which cannot be lightly  
forgotten; and, when we think of that  
Royal Lady to whom we are as much bound  
by ties of affection as of loyalty, and to  
whom we willingly render no conditional  
allegiance, and think of the circumstances  
which have lately transpired, we are made  
painfully conscious of much that we would  
willingly forget. But it is not in this place  
that we would refer to these things, being  
well convinced that in the end justice will  
be equally meted out to all.

To-day, with one voice, the people of this  
wide Dominion, in the full enjoyment of  
life and liberty, join in the prayer which we  
hope will be repeated for many years to  
come, with the same truth and fervency as  
now, "God save the Queen."

### THE HUDSON BAY TERRITORY.

At a time when the Hon. Joseph Howe  
and his brother malcontents from Nova  
Scotia are querulously endeavoring to  
separate their native Province from the  
great Dominion of the North, which may be  
well considered the Ursa Major of America,  
of which it is one of the outlying paws, we  
are informed that the Hudson Bay Territory  
is about being ceded to the Crown, prepara-  
tory to its being turned over to Canada.  
This event, although coming later than it  
should, is, nevertheless, highly satisfactory,  
for it is time that all such obstacles to the  
advancement of our country should be  
removed; and the vast sources of wealth  
and power which naturally belong to it  
opened up to colonization and enterprise.  
British America, since the American Revolu-

tion, has been unfortunate as supplying a  
field for needy monopolists who sought their  
own aggrandizement to the detriment of the  
country, and, to the present hour, we are  
laboring under the disadvantages of the  
vicious systems established in the early days  
of the Colony of Canada; and some of the  
gravest questions with which our statesmen  
have to deal are those which have taken  
their rise therefrom. As the formation of the  
Dominion of Canada, as it was established on  
the first of last July, contemplated an union  
of the whole of British North America under  
one system of Government, the cession of  
the Hudson Bay Territory is the necessary  
prelude to the extension of the Dominion to  
the Pacific. Apart from this view of the  
subject, it is a necessity that our Govern-  
ment should obtain control over those set-  
tlements which are, in fact, out-lying por-  
tions of the Dominion. As, for instance,  
that known as the Red River country, the  
inhabitants of which have, for some time  
shown their impatience under the anomal-  
ous rule of the Hudson Bay Company,  
which, being powerless to govern them  
properly, was nevertheless, sufficiently  
strong to retard their advancement. A  
short time ago the newspapers contained an  
account of a colony somewhere in the Far  
West, setting up "on its own hook," ap-  
pointing a Governor and other officials,  
acts to which they were compelled by the  
necessities of their position. Surely then  
it is time that this great country should be  
properly opened up to civilization, and the  
tide of emigration which annually flows  
through our country into the United States,  
turned into this extensive and fruitful  
region, and thus made a source of power,  
not only to the Dominion but to the Empire.

There can be no doubt that in undertaking  
the responsibility of colonizing and govern-  
ing this vast territory many grave difficul-  
ties have to be encountered, not the least of  
which is the cost, and it can hardly be said  
that we are in a position financially to open  
communications with the West without the  
assistance of England. But, it is equally  
true that as the country is opened up the  
sources of wealth will increase, and though  
the burthens may be somewhat heavy at  
first there can be no doubt but in a very  
few years the outlay will be repaid a thou-  
sand-fold.

Rumors of another Fenian invasion have  
been rife during the week, and, from all we  
can learn, it is just possible that we will be  
annoyed by a repetition of the foolish and  
criminal attempts of 1866. The present  
unsettled state of the executive power in  
the United States doubtless offers an excel-  
lent opportunity for a Fenian dash upon  
Canada, but if the authorities there are not  
sufficiently strong to restrain the filibusters  
they will find that, as far as the people of  
the Dominion are concerned, we are strong  
enough to repel, and possess sufficient

determination to punish them according to their crimes. And we would assure them that, whatever leniency has been extended to like malefactors on former occasions, if they place themselves in a position of like peril they need look for but little mercy; in fact a shrift no longer than the rope which will measure the extent of their conquest in Canada.

### THE MILITIA BILL.

As we have received a large number of letters from subscribers requesting us to procure them copies of the new Militia Bill, we thought the best plan would be to publish it in full in the columns of the Review, which we do this week. By this means we place in the hands of our subscribers this much talked of and abused measure, and each will be enabled to judge of its merits and defects for himself. The Bill passed its third reading pretty much as it was introduced, the alterations being merely in reference to salaries of officials. In the Bill, as first submitted, the salary of the Adjutant General was fixed at \$3,600 per annum, the Deputy Adjutant General \$2,240, and the nine Deputy Assistants each at \$1,800. By Mr. Bowell's amendment these figures were lowered to the following: Adjutant General \$3,000; each of the nine assistants \$1,200, leaving Colonel Powell's at the original amount. A careful consideration of this Bill will show that, although it may contain clauses which may be looked upon as defects, it possesses some admirable features. For some time past the pages of the Review have contained communications from many valued and esteemed correspondents, who have not been chary of expressing their sentiments anent the measure; but we believe it will have the ultimate effect of filling up the Volunteer ranks, for a few simple reasons, which we will endeavor to point out. In the first place, the Volunteer has the advantage of choosing the corps in which he is to serve, and the officers under whom he is to serve, and can retire by giving six months notice. The drafted man in this has no choice, and must serve out his full period in whatever arm of the service it may suit the authorities to place him. The great difficulty experienced by Volunteer officers in keeping their commands up to the requisite standard of efficiency will be obviated by this law, and the advantages enjoyed by the Volunteer under its provisions will be so much greater than those of the mere militiaman, that all those liable to the draft will prefer serving a corps and under officers to their liking. There are certainly some points in the Bill capable of considerable improvement, but, as a system, we believe it will have a beneficial effect upon volunteering. What little defensive force we possess is altogether owing to the exertions of the Volunteer officers, and it would have been only an act of justice

to make some acknowledgment of their services. If, after a fair trial, the Bill just passed does not insure the purposes for which it was framed, then it will be time to condemn it and institute another in its place. It is comprehensive and elastic and is eminently adapted to the peculiar position of our country, and will we trust be found to answer all intended purposes.

### SMALL ARMS.

An esteemed correspondent sends us the following from a letter which he lately received from a relation in England which will be found interesting to that portion of our readers who take an interest in the improvement of small arms:—

"I know one of the members of the sub-committee on small arms now sitting at Woolwich very well, and the other day, I went to see him, and spent a most interesting day there, saw a number of their experiments. They are now at work selecting 'the arm of the future.' In many ways it will be a wonderful improvement, they have decided on a .950 inch bore, which will shoot as well at 1000 yards as the Enfield or Snider at 600. Then the sights will be remodelled and improved altogether when we get it it will be a very perfect weapon. They are not going to take any one in particular, but to select the best points out of all that are tried, to combine into one."

### IMPEACHMENT.

President Johnson has had a hard fight and a very narrow escape, and we must say that we are well pleased to see he has come off comparatively victorious over his ultra-Radical enemies. Had it been through any lofty motives of patriotism that the "impeachment managers" desired to displace their legislative head we would willingly accord them their full share of commendation; but when it is well known that such was not the case, and that they only sought to obtain by any means, whether constitutional or not, control of the power and patronage belonging to the Presidential office that they might further the ends of their own party, we must confess that we feel a little more than satisfaction at their discomfiture. And accord our sympathy and congratulations to the President who certainly deserves our admiration for the almost Cromwellian contempt with which he has treated the would-be omnipotent Congress.

### BRITAIN'S LAST WAR.

The Abyssinian campaign has made very little noise in this country beyond the passing interest excited by occasional telegrams, the death of our lamented countryman—Colonel Dunn; and, until the final catastrophe, there was, perhaps on account of the events being so far removed from us, less interest excited among the people of Canada than in any former war in which England has been engaged. But as a mili-

tary expedition, this same Abyssinian campaign is unequalled in the history of ancient or modern times. Some of our American contemporaries in alluding to this expedition, have treated the subject in a manner more or less flippant; one article which appeared in the *New York Sun* is thus commented upon by a correspondent of the (American) *Army and Navy Journal*:

"Let us grant, patriotically, that the exploits in our war were never equalled by *Alexes* nor *Achilla*, and that they never will be in ages to come; that all our leaders were *Shermans*; our military blunders were *mix*, and our plans all successful. Surely, we can then allow a fair merit to a successful warrior, Englishman though he be.

Three regiments—two white, one dark one—with miles of artillery, baggage-wagons, mules and followers crawling after them, writes the *own correspondent*, with Sir Robert Napier, have passed mountains as high as *Mount Cenis*, to halt at a point 7,000 feet above the sea; three hundred miles in the interior of Africa, with mountains before and behind, and only one wretched spring of water, full of dysentery.

Three hundred miles into the heart of a country, savage, yielding no food, across chain after chain of Alps, to punish a dusky king, worse than *Ivan the Terrible*! Forward the column moves; unceasing, unresting, unknowing—into regions from which the successors of *Mahomet* shrunk back dismayed; carrying their own supplies; chattering their four languages, all in orderly confusion, and guided by one unerring brain, to rescue a *Ninevite*, a few Germans, and a brace of Britons!

What Sir Robert Napier did was to organize, and organization in a campaign is ten times the worth of men. Egyptian drivers and 12,000 mules, camels and bullocks, with insufficient water—a dialect in the commissariat that no officer understood, and blunders of the Governor of Bombay, were among the obstacles ready for Sir Robert when he landed in Africa. But they dissolved before him; and he carried an army of 30,000 men—for every follower was as much a burden to him as a soldier—away from pestilence at the coast to the healthy highlands. No crowded hospitals, no laggards and losses, on he tramped again, two hundred miles further inward, establishing camps as he went, until his communications were as a line of fortresses. Then he stopped a brigade for action, ordering off everything superfluous, and once more moved on—without hurrying, losing no men nor advantage on his way; over passes two thousand feet higher than *Mount Cenis*; through ravines where ten men could have stopped an army; drawing water from the rocks; using the populations he invaded as willing carriers; making no rushes and no failures; this calm old Indian engineer, pressing straight to his goal—a mountain fastness—further from his base than *Turin* is from France, and with three ranges of Alps instead of one between them.

We should like to hear Marshal *Bazaine's* idea of Sir Robert's expedition, or that of any officer who has fought in Mexico or Afghanistan, to put against the military wiseness of the *Sun*. Sir Robert is not a man of dash, but he did dash once at *Tantia Topes's* path, and turned a march that would have raised all Central India. He has had few incidents in his road, he only wanted one—*Theodore*. His expedition was eventless, because without blunder: his foresight and judgment were superb. Few

greater feats in military organization and quiet swiftness to a certain end, which is the truest kind of military genius, are on record. War with the perfect material of our day is less the science of killing than of saving men. Any *sabreur* can fight—all have courage—but your Shermans and your Napiers have the gifts divine—brains to plan and self-reliance in execution. The Abyssinian expedition was successful before a gun was fired at Magdala, a West Point Cadet could have captured Theodore—not five generals in the world could have reached him with a corps intact as did Napier.

#### PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

On Friday last the first Session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada was formally prorogued by His Excellency the Governor General, after assent was given to all the Bills passed during the Session with the exception of the following which were reserved for Her Majesty's approval.

An Act respecting the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, for the apprehension and surrender of certain offenders. An Act to fix the Salary of the Governor General. An Act for the relief of Joseph Frederick Whiteaves.

Then the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons addressed His Excellency the Governor General, as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Commons of Canada have voted the Supplies required to enable the Government to defray the expenses of the Public Service.

In the name of the Commons, I present to Your Excellency a Bill, intitled: "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial years ending respectively on the thirtieth day of June, 1888, and the thirtieth day of June, 1889; and for other purposes relating to the Public Service;" to which I humbly request your Excellency's Assent.

To this Bill the Royal Assent was signified, in the following words:

In Her Majesty's name, His Excellency the Governor General thanks Her loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill.

After which His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to close the First Session of the First Parliament of the Dominion with the following

#### SPEECH:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate,

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I am glad to be enabled to release you from further attendance to your duties in Parliament.

The Acts which you have passed for remodeling the Militia Force of the Dominion, and securing the defence of your territory, will, I trust, accomplish the objects which you desire to obtain.

I hope the measures which have been adopted for regulating the fiscal system of the Dominion will tend to the promotion of Commercial enterprise, and to the stability of the public credit.

I congratulate you on the passage of the Acts by which the Executive Departments of the Dominion have been organized, and their efficiency provided for.

I must express my regret that the measures for the Assimilation of the Criminal Law of the several Provinces of the Dominion which were submitted by my directions to Parliament, have not been presented for the sanction of the Crown.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons

I thank you for the provision you have made for the public service, and I am satisfied it will be applied with a due regard to efficiency and economy.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen:

I rejoice that I am in a position to congratulate you on the general prosperity which prevails through the Dominion, and I feel assured that on your return to your homes you will exert yourselves in promoting obedience to the laws and inculcating attachment to the free institutions under which it is your happiness to live.

The SPEAKER of the Senate then said:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Commons:

It is HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S will and pleasure, that this Parliament be

prorogued until Wednesday, the first day of July next, to be here held, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Wednesday the first day of July next.

#### METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

On Thursday last this Association met in the City Hall, Ottawa, pursuant to notice, the meeting was well attended, all the corps in the metropolitan counties being represented. Major Forrest, O. P. B. G. A., having taken the chair, two minutes of the former meeting, and some other communications were read by the Secretary, Capt. Perry. After which the constitution was read and adopted, and the following officers elected:

*President*—Lieut. Col. W. F. Powell.

*Vice President*—J. M. Currier, Esq., M.P., Dr. Grant, M.P., John Holmes, Esq., M.P., and Alonzo Wright, Esq., M.P.

*Council*—Majors Forrest, Grant, Bearman, Seale; Captains Perry, May, Morgan, Forsyth, Parsons, Higginson, Corbett, Brush, McGillivray, Ashford, Craig; Lieutenants Clarke, Gemmill Mowatt, Graham, Falls, Armstrong; Quarter-master Lang; Surgeon Garvey; Adjutant McPherson; W. B. Lindsay, Esq., T. D. Haxington, Esq., Nicholas Sparks, Esq., W. P. Lett, Esq.

The meeting then adjourned to allow the Council to proceed with their business. In accordance with letters received, His Excellency the Governor General and their Excellencies the Lieut. Governors of Ontario and Quebec were appointed patron and vice patrons respectively. The Secretary was requested to write to several gentlemen requesting them to become honorary vice-patrons, and in the event of their acceding, they shall be placed on the list of honorary vice-patrons.

Captain Perry was then elected Secretary, and a by-law will be made appointing Lieut. Gemmill as Assistant Secretary. Capt. May was appointed Treasurer, after which the following members of the Council were constituted a

*Managing Committee*—Majors Forrest, Grant, Seale; Captains Brush, Higginson, McGillivray; Lieutenants Clarke, Mowatt, Graham, Falls.

A resolution was passed requesting the gentlemen in whose hands are the surplus funds of last year's tournament, now amounting to over sixty-six dollars, to pay the same over to the Treasurer, on account of the Metropolitan Rifle Association.

The Ottawa Field Battery, under the command of Capt. Forsyth, was inspected last Thursday by Lt. Col. Jackson, B. M., who expressed himself highly satisfied with its efficiency. The Capital may be proud of possessing one of the best Field Batteries in the Dominion.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—We have received from The Leonard Scott Publishing Company of New York the April number of this Review containing some very interesting papers on the current literature of the day. This reprint is fully equal in typographical execution to the English publication.

It is reported that Colonel McDougall, Adjutant General of Militia, intends to resign his appointment from the first October next.

#### BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE

##### FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Your able correspondents have so completely showed up the defects of the late Militia Bill, that it has left me but very little to say on the matter. The passing of a new Militia Bill was looked for here with great anxiety as it was expected to remedy the many defects in the Volunteer system, but what is the result; the feelings and wishes of the force have been entirely ignored, and a Bill is passed which increases the discontent, and takes away the last iota of encouragement from our brave volunteers. The grievances and faults are varied and numerous, why doesn't the Government take the opinions of those actually connected with the force, who have a real and patriotic interest in it, and let matters be put into some more acceptable shape than they are. I would recommend the suggestion of one of your correspondents that more power be vested in the officers, for it is impossible if the officers have not the respect of the men to maintain that discipline so requisite; if the officers in actual warfare exact obedience and discipline in their men, why not endow them with the same power in time of peace. It is not my intention to go into an analysis of the defects of the present Bill as I would be only repeating what has already been discussed in your valuable paper.

Our drill hall is now progressing very fast, but it seems they are building it without any consideration as to means of defence. A building, one of the chief purposes of which are the storing away of arms, ought to be provided with an easy means of defence in case of tumult. In this case very large windows are being placed in the outside walls, which is certainly not very judicious. The windows should consist of strong and narrow apertures, which might also serve for loop-holes if necessary. Another matter that should be rectified before it is too late is the deficient means of admitting daylight into the building, which will convert it into a dingy tunnel. The pitched roof will be covered with sheet iron, and the only means of admitting light will be by Dormer windows in the roof as there is no space for windows in the main walls above the roof of the armories on either side. All these facts have been persistently urged upon those who are responsible and as persistently disregarded. In the plan projected by Col. Smith and other competent men, and by them submitted to the corporation all the points were agreed upon, and assurance given that they should be embodied in the plans of the architects, but their pledges have been totally disregarded.

A great mistake of the Government, especially in these critical times, is their leaving the armories without any guard. There is really nothing to prevent half a dozen resolute men from forcing their way in and helping themselves. This is really a serious matter, it shows a want of judgment, and a recklessness extremely culpable. I am told the Grand Trunk is given a Government allowance for the protection of their armories, and why should they command any preference?

Private Bell, of the Prince of Wales Volunteers, died last week, and was buried with military honors. The band of the regiment with a firing party preceding the cortege, which was followed by a numerous body of his friends.

Col. Pipon, R.A., was on Monday evening the recipient of a very gratifying testi-

monial and a silver tankard, from the officers of the Montreal Garrison Artillery in acknowledgment of the services he had rendered the corps while stationed in Montreal. In presenting the cup, Lieut. Col. Ferrier said, they parted from him with regret, bearing in mind that it was through his interest in the brigade that they were indebted to the School of Gunnery established in Montreal, thereby greatly increasing the efficiency and training of the corps. Col. Ferrier concluded by paying a worthy tribute to his urbanity, kindness and courtesy, and wished him a safe and speedy voyage across the broad Atlantic to the mother country. The cup bore a suitable inscription. Col. Pipon then thanked them for their valuable gift, and made some remarks upon their duties as soldiers, he then shook them all by the hand, the brigade gave three cheers for the Queen, followed by three more for Col. Pipon, after which the brigade marched to their armory and dismissed.

The Victoria Rifles are getting up an excursion to the ancient capital for the Queen's Birthday. It is doubtful whether the Volunteers will turn out here on that day, owing to the small number from each battalion that would turn out on such an occasion.

The officers of the Hochelaga Light Infantry presented Sergeant-Major Lawlor last Saturday with a handsome ebony silver-headed cane, bearing the inscription,—“The officers of H. L. I. to Sergeant Major Lawlor, 1868.” The men of the regiment being drawn up in line, Lieut. Col. Isaacson made the presentation, acknowledging the service Sergeant Major Lawlor had done the corps. The sergeant replied suitably and the proceedings concluded by a few more words from Col. Isaacson.

Last Saturday a grand review of the garrison was held at Logan's Farm by General Russell, on which occasion medals for meritorious conduct were presented to Private Daniel Keighton, of the 100th Regiment, and Bombardiers Wells and Swallow, of the 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery.

A heavy failure in the grocery trade is reported here with liability to the Bank of Montreal to a large amount. Rumors say to the extent of \$300,000.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

It is long since I have mentioned the Fenians, and I had wished to avoid mention altogether if possible, but the circular to Staff Officers and many newspaper reports, prevent us overlooking the fact that these blackguards are again planning for a second raid, which rumor has it will commence in June. In fact this state of things must continue until after the Presidential election, and the bid for the low Irish vote is of no further use. What with past experience, better organization and breech loaders, matters will not be very pleasant for them if they will make fools of themselves.

Last night the “Queen's Own” were inspected by Lieut. Col. Durie, A. A. G., accompanied by Lieut. Col. Denison, B. M. It was the largest muster I have seen for the past year; the line stretched almost the whole length of the drill shed, and must have included about 360 men, represented by nine companies. Before the inspecting officer arrived the men were exercised in the *feu de joie* for the Queen's Birthday. If paraded in conjunction with Regulars, I'm afraid the 23th Regiment rear rank will not wait for the slow *patter* of last night. The fire was entirely too slow, but the men remained very

steady throughout. After the inspecting officer had expressed his approval of the appearance of the men, the Regiment was put through a series of evolutions by Col. Gilmor and Major Dixon, both in quick and double time in first-class style, although it may appear invidious I must say that the Highland company if anything excelled the others in steadiness. Much inconvenience was felt from the crowded state of the shed which interfered with both the words of command and the evolutions.

On Sunday last Gunner Geo. Whitesides, of Captain Patterson's Field Battery, was buried with Military and Masonic honors. The firing party consisted of thirteen men of the Queen's Own.

The programme for the Queen's Birthday, so far as I am aware, will be as follows: At noon the usual parade of the Military on the common; at 2 p.m., procession of the aquatic community, and scull race for championship of the Bay; in the evening a monster concert given by the united effort of the 10th Royals and Queen's Own in the Drill Shed; and later in the evening a display of fireworks. Of course, there will be the usual half fares on the railroads, and a steamboat excursion to Niagara.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—I suppose we may take it for granted, that the proposed new Militia Bill, with very few amendments, will become the law of the land during the present session of Parliament. You, of course, know that the Volunteers of the Dominion have been looking forward, for a long time past in hopes the Government would have come to their aid, by offering more inducements to Volunteers, and demanding more from them; but I suppose the finances of the country would not admit of it. The Volunteer force has been gradually diminishing, both in men and material, since the spring of 1866. The yearly pay rolls of this year, will not show, I am satisfied, more than an average of 30 men to a company (if honestly made up), notwithstanding a nominal roll of 55 men. I have seen a parade of two of the crack city battalions in Ontario in two several cities, for yearly pay, and they average only 25 men to a company, and it has been long a well known fact that if more inducements were not offered to Volunteers they would go to the wall. Those inducements have not been offered, consequently I think your readers will agree with me in saying, that the Volunteer Force cannot possibly exist any longer with the exception of in the cities, and even there, I very much doubt their being kept up. Well, what force is to take its place? Why according to the Bill the Regular Militia; (the Regular Militia is to consist of men who voluntarily agree to serve in the same for two years, and of men balloted to serve for the same length of time. I think it is a pity it is not three years, as the Norfolk jackets and suit would last about that time, and men have great objections to wear second-hand uniform.) I have found on conversation with many of the officers and men of the present force, that they would prefer exchanging into the Regular Militia, (sufficient inducements not being offered to keep a Volunteer force full and effective) as they would thereby be insured a full muster at all parades, which men like to see, as well as officers, (it is very disheartening for men and officers, to attend drill, and find 15 or 20 men present out of 55, as has been the case for a long time past with the Volunteers in the country parts: it soon wears out the patience of a few men, who do attend), the greatest objection I have to the Regular Militia is the small number of days allowed for drill—sixteen being the utmost limit; and the estimate for the coming year only eight, but perhaps they may yet be changed, as the Minister of Militia must know, that a rifle, should not be put

in the hands of a recruit during the first eight days—it would have been far more satisfactory to all concerned if it had been twenty days. I believe according to the Minister of Militia's statement before the House there will be about 2000 company divisions; we will suppose they will be of equal size, that would make the quota of each company division to be 20 men to make up the 40,000 active service men. We will then suppose that in the Regular Militia the companies will be made up to 60 or 80 men each, (as the expense for officers would be necessarily smaller than if only 40 or 60 men were to compose a company) it would therefore require the quota of 3 or 4 company divisions to make one company of Active Service Militia, consequently the men will be very much scattered. The next question is where is this Active company to put in its yearly drill? I think it would be very unjust to make these men travel 15 or 16 miles (many of them would undoubtedly require to do so to reach company headquarters. Would it not then be better to call them out in battalions, either at battalion headquarters, or under canvas, where they would learn the real duties of a soldier, (which they would never learn at home) and I am satisfied the Active Militia after one year's trial would look forward with pleasure to their second year under canvas, if called out at the least busy season of the year—and surely it is the duty of the Minister of Militia to make the enforced duty of a militiaman as agreeable as possible with due regard to efficiency. I will now take up the subject of pay of officers, the Bill provides that they shall be paid at the rate of 50 cents a day and no allowances for pay of horses for mounted officers; would it not have been better to have offered them nothing, rather than insult them by offering that amount. The officers of the force, as a rule, are composed of men, who have to earn their own living in some station of life. They are obliged to expend on uniform and equipments from \$60 to \$120—is it not too much to ask them to give their time as well without remuneration; (they will be obliged to give up a good deal of time beside the yearly drill, and contribute to matches, and other &c.s, as well) should a prudent officer join such a force? is he doing justice to his family, if he has one, by so doing, unless he is independent. I think not. I contend that officers have as much right to be reimbursed their necessary expenses, as any other public servants, not excepting our worthy M.P.'s at Ottawa, who, report says, receive their six dollars a day; the honor it appears of serving their country, is not sufficient remuneration, to either Cabinet Ministers or M.P.'s (I suppose their sense of feeling has been too thoroughly blunted for years with filthy lucre to enable them to see it in that light,) but should be to Volunteer officers—they say it is a poor thing that will not work both ways, but it appears it wont in this case. My experience of gratuitous service is this: that it is never done well, and if it is not worth paying for it is not worth having. What control has a commanding officer of a battalion over his subordinates? Why none, if they are not paid surely they cannot be punished for any dereliction of duty. The officers of the Regular Militia in England are paid according to rank during the yearly drill, why not here? Are the officers of the militia in this country better able to give their services gratuitously? I think not. Thinking I have already occupied too much space in your valuable paper, I will conclude.

Yours, &c., OFFICER.



## WHAT YOU WILL.

Air—"BONNIE DUNDEE."

[If there be any merit in the subjoined verses, it is apparent enough that it is not that of originality. I have sometimes, I fear vainly, cherished an ambition so to adapt some of the stirring songs of old to present exigencies of patriotism, that the familiar airs, joined to, words presenting a faint reflex of the bold and lively spirit of the originals, might perchance, attain a passing popularity. I can scarcely presume to hope that this humble attempt will be found to fulfil the requisite conditions, but I am sure that, in abler hands, adaptations of many of the noble old Jacobite songs, might give voice and words to the feelings of many a brave and light-hearted Volunteer on the march. I have availed myself of every word of "Bonnie Dundee," which would serve the present purpose, and have not even attempted so much originality as in the "March of the Volunteers to the Front." If Shakspear could not hit on a title to perhaps the sweetest of his comedies, but called it "What you Will," a poor "snapper-up of unconsidered trifles" like myself, may well be excused for following "glorious Will's" example.—G. W.]

To the Yankees and Fenians out Canada spoke—  
'Ere the Queen's Crown go down there are crowns  
to be broke;

Then let each Volunteer who loves Canada's soil  
Stand shoulder to shoulder invaders to foil.  
Come fill up our cup, come fill up our can,  
Come saddle our horses and call out our men,  
Let them blink at our sabres' and bayonets' glow,  
For it's up with the Union and down with the foe.

There are orderlies dashing through every street,  
The bugles are blowing, the drums they are beat;  
The colors of England float "proudly and wide,"  
And the hearts of the loyal beat high in their pride.

Come fill up our cup, come fill up our can,  
Come saddle our horses and call out our men,  
One foot in the stirrup—one hand on the rein—  
One draught to our dear ones—then Forward,  
amain!

From their homes 'mid the Pine-hills our soldiers  
come forth,  
For the boast of the South they'll show pluck in  
the North;  
Tho' outnumbered by, Fenians three thousand  
times three,  
We'll deal death to the traitors that murdered  
McGee!

Come fill up our cup, come fill up our can,  
Come saddle our horses, and call out our men,  
They'll remember the Redcoats and Rifles, I  
know,

Who'll raise the blue Union, but conquer the foe!

We'll away to our hills, to our forests and rocks;  
'Ere we own a Republic we'll crouch with the  
fox;

And tremble, soul fiends, in your murderous glee,  
If ye give us a chance of avenging McGee!

Come fill up our cup, come fill up our can,  
Come saddle our horses, and call out our men,  
May the glory of Canada ever be seen,  
Here's up with the Union, and God bless the  
Queen!

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir:—That long looked for, has made its appearance at last—I mean the Drill Shed for the two Companies at Headquarters of the 24th Battalion, Chatham, Ontario. The contract was taken by Messrs. Bell & Cleeve, builders, for the sum of \$2,100, contributed in the following manner, viz: Government grant \$800; County Council grant \$800; Town Council grant \$500, making a total of \$2,100. Thanks to Lieut. Col. D. Smith

and Major Baxter, who have done everything in their power to raise the money. They got the whole of the ratepayers of the town to sign a petition requesting the Town Council to grant the above sum. However, after the money matters and everything settled for the site of the building, the contractors would not be allowed to place one stick of timber on the ground (although the site was granted by the Colonial Government) through an order from the Captain commanding a company of the R. C. Rifles, stationed here. By the way, I might mention a circumstance that occurred here last Queen's Birthday (24th May, 1867) the same Captain marched his company to a solitary part of the Barrack Grounds, and there fired his *feu de joie*, although there were four companies of the 24th Battalion of Kent Volunteers on the field that day, to celebrate Her Most Gracious Majesty's Birthday. This Captain done the same thing on the 1st July, 1867, the birth of our new Dominion, and the whole of the 24th Battalion, consisting of eight companies, who had been assembled from the different parts of the county, in honor of the day. I do not understand the regulations of the Regulars or Volunteers; but I thought it looked bad to see the Regulars keeping clear of the Volunteers on such occasions. I think there should be some understanding, so as to guide both Volunteers and Regulars on this head. Volunteers in general look to the Regulars for something good, and when they see the Regular officers making so little of the system, they get quite disgusted at the whole affair. I do not think it is a general thing for the whole of the Regular officers to do so, but this captain in particular treated the whole system as playing at soldiers. However the company he has the honor to command is about to leave here, we are sorry parting with the company but not its commander. The headquarter companies, Nos. 1 and 2, commenced their annual drill on the 1st instant, and drill three times a week, that is on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, they do not muster strong, they only average twenty men per company on drill nights, but they say when the drill shed is finished there will be a larger attendance. These two companies have been raised since 1862. They are all getting discharged from the corps, and new hands have to be called in to fill vacancies. There is no encouragement for the young men to join the ranks of the Volunteers, that is, I believe, the chief cause of keeping aloof from the uniform. The drill shed is to be ready to hand over by the 1st of June next, and, I believe, there is a splendid flag and staff to be erected on it, contributed to by the large and small of Chatham; it will be a great set off to the new building. It is also contemplated to open it with a grand promenade concert, for the purpose of raising funds to purchase lamps, &c. for drill purposes. I shall be most happy to give you the information in due form.

A LOOKER ON.

Chatham, 13th May, 1868.

HAMILTON, May 15th, 1868.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—I notice that, in your paper and also in the *United Service Gazette*, my name is getting more prominence than I either desire or deserve, my connection with both the Volunteer papers at Ottawa has ceased at my own request, finding that my time was fully occupied in looking after the business of the "Craftsman" for which I am the general agent; I never felt that, in the notice which appeared in reference to my ceasing to act for your paper, any reflection on me was sought to be conveyed, and I merely ask you now to insert this letter that there may be no question about the matter.

Yours &c.,

IRA CORNWALL, JR.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—I am a Sergeant—marched, perspired, and ate raw beef and hard tack at Fort Erie—am still in the Force, and take as much interest as ever in its welfare, therefore I hope you will allow me a little space in your columns. The non-commissioned officers and men who are anxious to see those drones called home-guards, (who are either too lazy or too cowardly to put their "shoulders to the wheel,") take their place in the ranks, are of the opinion that the proposed Militia Bill is defective. We would like to see a Bill by which drafted men would be compelled to serve five years, at the same time giving Volunteers three years service with the right of withdrawing from the force at any time after six months' notice had been given. We would like more ammunition for practice than we have been getting lately, and we should prefer having officers to whom we could look up to with respect. Of course Earls, Dukes and Lords are not *come-at-able*, nevertheless we think the standard might be raised in respect to education and social standing. If you wish to hear from us again please let us know.

Yours &c.,

J. WINSLOW, Sergt.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir,—Sir G. E. Cartier, under his new Militia Bill, does not intend, I believe, to bring the several companies of a battalion together for their annual drill. May I inquire the utility of appointing Field Officers and putting them to the expense of providing saddlery and uniform? I was gazetted in 1866, and ordered to camp Thorold, the Battalion has never met since, and does not appear likely to—a needless expense has been thrown on a number of officers.

Yours truly,

FIELD OFFICER.

The *United Service Gazette* says there is little probability of the Glengarry being substituted for the army forage cap, as it is but little liked, even by the Scotch Regiments.

It is rumored in military circles that ere long the system of purchasing commissions in the army will be abolished.

The death of General Simpson, who succeeded Lord Raglan as Commander-in-Chief of the army in the Crimea, is announced. He was born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, in 1792, and entered the army in 1811.

The Moscow papers announce the death of Prince Peter Gortschakoff. The deceased Prince took part in the great struggle against the first Napoleon. He was at the capture of Paris in 1814, and took a leading part in the Crimean campaign in 1854-55. He was in his 80th year.

The Army and Navy Gazette says that the authorities in Canada feel justified by the state of the Dominion in allowing two, if not three regiments to be withdrawn.

Sir Robert Napier has been appointed a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, in recognition of his distinguished services in Abyssinia.

The latest advices from the seat of war on the Paraguay, are that the fortress of Humatia has been shelled by the allied batteries, and an assault is menaced by the army under Marquis de Caixas.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Tuesday, 12th day of May, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act passed during the present session of the Legislature, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following "Regulation:"

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed during the present session of the Parliament of Canada, and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in addition to the Ports named in lists sanctioned by subsequent orders of His Excellency in Council, passed under the authority of the said Act, the following Port be included in the list of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion of Canada, viz:

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Port of Shelburne.

Certified,

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.

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CANADA.



PASSPORTS FOR NATURALIZED SUBJECTS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Copy Circular,

DOWNING STREET,

25th April, 1867.

Sir,

With reference to the Circular Despatch from this Department dated the 5th of June, 1866, relative to the case of Foreigners naturalized in any of Her Majesty's Colonies who wish to obtain British Passports for foreign travel—I have the honor to inform you that different cases have occurred lately in which such naturalized Foreigners have applied in this Country for Passports without being in possession either of a Passport from the Governor or of any Official Document from the Colony to establish their identity and character. You will readily perceive that this is calculated to embarrass this Department and also to cause much private inconvenience to the persons concerned if they should find themselves unable to produce any sufficient evidence of their quality.

I have therefore to suggest that, in every Colony containing naturalized Foreigners who are likely to travel in Europe, it would be convenient that notice should from time to time be given in public newspapers of the necessity of such persons providing themselves before leaving the Colony with some official evidence of their identity and description.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

Signed BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

The Officer administering the Government, &c., &c., &c.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Ottawa, 8th May, 1868.

[With reference to the foregoing Circular Despatch.]

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

H. L. LANGEVIN,

Secretary.

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MONTREAL,

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MONTREAL, April, 1868.

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R. LYON, M. P., Carleton.
B. CHAMBERLIN, M. P., (Editor Montreal Gazette.)
Hon. E. M. MACDONALD, (Editor and Proprietor Halifax Citizen.)
I. B. TAYLOR, Esq., (Edt. and Prop. Ottawa Citizen.)
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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

27th day of April, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency was pleased to lay before the Council a Memorandum from the Honorable the Minister of Inland Revenue, submitting for approval and adoption a draft of certain Regulations respecting the Bonding and Warehousing of goods subject to duties of Excise.

Whereupon His Excellency in Council was pleased to order, AND IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the Regulations so submitted and hereinafter specified, be, and they are hereby approved, under the provisions of the 33rd Section, of the Act 31 Vic., cap. 3, intituled: "An Act respecting the Inland Revenue."

REGULATIONS.

1. Application for the establishment of a warehouse for excise purposes must be made in writing by the person requiring it, and every such application must fully and minutely describe the premises with their exact locality.

2. On receipt of such an application the collector of Inland Revenue will survey the premises, and if satisfied that they are suitable for the purpose, and that they afford the requisite protection to the revenue, and on their being supplied with suitable locks, he will report the facts to the department, whose authority will be required to use such warehouse as a bonding warehouse for excise purposes.

3. The principal door of ingress and egress of every such warehouse shall be provided with two locks at the expense of the owner of the goods warehoused, one of which shall be selected by the collector or by other competent authority, the key of the last named lock to be kept by the officer, and should there be more doors than one, all such other doors and all windows and other means of egress shall be fastened on the inside in a secure manner to the satisfaction of the surveying officer.

4. When any warehouse has been surveyed and accepted as an excise warehouse it shall be designated by a letter, commencing with A, and so on, in alphabetical sequence for each succeeding warehouse surveyed within that division.

5. Over the principal entrance to every warehouse approved for excise purposes there shall be placed the following designation:



V. R.

EXCISE BONDED WAREHOUSE.

With the proper letter, the whole being in legible characters in black, not less than three inches in height, painted on a white ground.

6. Goods subject to duties of excise may be warehoused in any customs warehouse within the limits of the Inland Revenue Division in which they have been manufactured or to which they may be removed in bond under these regulations; in every such case they must be received into warehouse by the customs locker on the warrant of the collector of Inland Revenue, countersigned by the collector of Customs for the port.

7. With the exception of malt no goods shall be entered for warehouse unless the duties accruing thereon amount, under one bond, to at least one hundred dollars.

8. Every package entered for warehouse must, in addition to all other marks and numbers, be distinctly numbered, in red paint mixed with oil, with the number of the entry and the date at which it was entered. The date will be sufficiently indicated by the number of the half month and the last two numerals of the year in which the entry was made: thus, goods entered on the 29th January, 1868, may be dated 14-68; showing that the entry was made in the fourteenth half month of the current fiscal year.

9. All entries are to be numbered consecutively, and the bonds relating to them will bear corresponding numbers.

10. Collectors of Customs having charge of bonded excise goods will keep a debit and credit account of them; and the warrant of the Collector of Inland Revenue will be the only sufficient discharge for their delivery.

11. If any goods, after having been received into warehouse, and before their actual delivery ex-warehouse, be altered in quantity, quality or strength, except by leakage, unavoidable waste, or accident, they shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any officer of Excise or Customs having a knowledge thereof.

12. In case the quantity of goods bonded in any warehouse shall, at any time or by any means, fall short or be deficient of the actual quantity which ought to be or remained warehoused, after deducting the quantities entered ex-warehouse, the owner thereof shall be subject and liable to the full duties on the balance of goods with which the warehouse stands debited, after taking an account of the ex-warehouse entries; and the goods remaining shall be subject to the duties on the quantity deficient, and shall and may be sold for payment thereof, by order of the Department; the surplus, if any, to be payable to the person who warehoused such goods, or his assigns.

13. No goods shall be warehoused or ex-warehoused upon any authorized holiday nor before the hour of nine o'clock in the morning or after four o'clock in the afternoon.

14. All entry papers, bonds, notices and other documents herein required shall be made out by the owner of the goods to which they relate or by his duly accredited agent, and all packages shall be marked and numbered as herein required by the owner or agent.

ENTRY OF GOODS FOR WAREHOUSE.

15. Every entry of goods for warehouse must be preceded by a written notice from the person desiring to warehouse them, which notice must be given to the collector in the prescribed form, at least one day before the goods are removed to the warehouse, and must set forth fully the quantity and description of the goods.

16. Entry of goods for warehouse must in all cases be made on the forms sanctioned by the department, and every such entry shall contain a full and complete specification of the goods so entered, stating:

- A. The number and description of packages.
- B. Marks and numbers.
- C. Contents, each in lbs., or gallons, and in the case of spirits the contents are to be stated in gallons of the strength of proof.
- D. The duty to which the goods would have been liable had they gone into consumption.

Every cask or barrel of spirits, and every package of tobacco shall be full and whole at the time it is warehoused.

17. Every such entry shall be made in duplicate.

18. The Collector of Inland Revenue will in every case take bonds with each entry as required by sec. 31, 31st Vic., Cap. 3, and on the prescribed form. These bonds must contain a general description of the goods warehoused, and also a reference to the entry papers by number and date. The bond will bear the same number as the entry, and they will be filed together.

ENTRY OF GOODS EX-WAREHOUSE FOR EXPORTATION.

19. Goods subject to duties of Excise shall only be exported in bond from the undermentioned Ports of Entry, viz:

Nova Scotia.....	Hallfax
New Brunswick.....	St. John.
Quebec.....	Quebec.
	Montreal.
	Prescott.
	Kingston.
	Toronto.
Ontario.....	Hamilton.
	Clifton.
	Windsor.
	Sarnia.

And only to British or Foreign Ports of Entry where there are Collector of Customs or other officers of the Government having similar functions.

20. Goods can only be entered for exportation ex-warehouse from a warehouse within the limits of the Port at which they are actually laden on the ship or other vehicles in which they are to leave the country.

21. As soon as any person owning goods warehoused under these regulations shall be desirous of exporting any quantity of such goods, he shall deliver to the collector of Inland Revenue, in whose charge such goods are, a notice in writing specifying the full particulars thereof as set forth in section 16 of these regulations, and also the name of the ship or vessel, and the name of the master of such ship or vessel, or the line of railway, as the case may be, by which such goods are intended to be exported.

22. All casks, boxes, bales or other packages of goods entered for exportation shall, before leaving the warehouse, be conspicuously marked, branded or stamped, as the case may be, by the collectors of Inland Revenue or other proper officer with the letters EXPN.

23. Entry of goods for exportation ex-warehouse, must be made on the forms sanctioned by the Department, and must contain an exact specification of the goods entered as in the case of entries of goods for warehouse. Vide sec. 14. With every such entry an export bond shall be taken in the prescribed form.

24. Export bonds shall be conditional for the due delivery of the goods bonded at the place designated in the entry within a specified time which time shall not in any case exceed the time usually necessary for the performance of the voyage or journey by the conveyance adopted, and for returning the vouchers by the next mail, and in no case shall the period allowed for the cancellation of the bond exceed one year, unless special authority has been granted by the Department.

25. The cancellation of an Export Bond shall only be considered complete on the receipt of a duly authenticated certificate from the collector of Customs or other government officer having similar authority at the Port of Entry to which the goods were bonded, certifying that the goods described in the Export Entry have been landed and duly entered for consumption or warehoused at the place specified in the entry.

26. The entry for Exportation ex-Warehouse shall in all cases be made in triplicate, with the collector of Inland Revenue who shall also take the Export Bond.

27. Two copies of the Entry shall be sent to the Collector of Customs at the Port whence the goods are to leave the Dominion, who, on receipt thereof, shall grant a warrant for the landing of the goods described in the Entry on the Railway or vessel therein mentioned.

28. So soon as the goods have been duly laden the Collector of Customs shall certify the fact on the entry paper, one copy whereof shall be filed at the Custom House and the other shall be returned to the Collector of Inland Revenue.

29. Whether goods are entered for export from a customs warehouse, or from a warehouse used exclusively for excise, the collector of the port will in each case be charged with the responsibility of seeing them placed on board the ship, car or other vehicle in which they are to be exported, and he must make such examination of the goods as may be necessary for determining whether they correspond with the description contained in the Entry and especially with reference to spirits whether they are of the strength specified.

ENTRY OF GOODS FOR REMOVAL EX-WAREHOUSE IN BOND.

30. Entries of goods for removal, ex-warehouse, are to be made in triplicate, with detailed specifications, as in export entries.

31. Goods can only be entered for removal ex-warehouse to another warehouse within the limits of a warehousing Port of Entry or to a Bonding Warehouse previously authorized in another Inland Revenue Division.

32. Bonds, in the form prescribed by the Department, must in every case, be taken for the due delivery of the goods at the place of destination.

33. When the goods entered for removal are bonded in a customs warehouse, the locker having charge of them will only deliver them for removal on receipt of a warrant signed by the Collector of Inland Revenue and countersigned by the Collector of Customs, which warrant must contain an exact transcript or abstract of the specification of the goods in the entry, and the locker is required to identify every package and check it by the warrant.

34. Collectors of Inland Revenue on receiving the copies of the entry as above, sec. 31, will immediately notify the Collector of Customs of the anticipated arrival of the goods specified, giving him one copy of the entry, and on the arrival of the goods the Collector of Customs will examine them and ascertain whether they correspond with the Entry.

35. As soon as they have arrived and are identified, the Collector of Customs will certify the fact on the entry paper and return it to the Collector of Inland Revenue. The goods are then to be rebonded by the owner in the division in which they are removed. Thereafter they are to be dealt with in the same manner as if they had been manufactured in that Division.

ENTRY OF GOODS EX-WAREHOUSE FOR CONSUMPTION.

36. Entry of goods ex-warehouse for consumption will be made in duplicate on the prescribed forms; and every such entry must contain a full specification of the goods, as in an export or removal entry.

37. On receipt of the duty accruing on the goods so entered, the Collector of Inland Revenue will make out a warrant for the delivery of the goods, which, if the goods are in a customs warehouse, must be countersigned by the Collector of Customs, and must contain a transcript of the specification in the entry, and the locker in charge of the warehouse must identify every package with the description contained in the warrant before delivering it.

MALT.

38. Malt warehoused under the Act above cited may be removed in bond from one Inland Revenue Division to another, or from one warehouse to another, and may be exported in bond without payment of duty. But every such removal or export shall be under the same restrictions and conditions as to entry and bonds as are in force in respect of other goods liable to duties of excise, except that bags or other packages containing malt are not required to be marked or numbered, and except further that any duly licensed malster carrying on business, when entering malt manufactured by himself for warehouse, may do so on giving a general bond in a form to be prescribed by the Department of Inland Revenue, for the payment of the duty on the malt so bonded; which bond shall be for such a sum as the collector or officer, taking it computes will be equal to double the amount of duty that will accrue on the largest quantity of malt that will be warehoused under such bond at any one time, and if from any unexpected cause the quantity of malt shall at any time be in excess of the quantity so computed, further bonds shall be taken for such additional quantity.

WM. H. LEE, Clerk Privy Council.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 27th April, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the Act passed during the present session of the Legislature, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following regulation:

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed during the present session of the Parliament of Canada, and intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in an addition to the ports named in lists sanctioned by subsequent order of His Excellency in Council passed under the authority of the said Act, the following Ports be included in the list of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion, viz:

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The Port of Elgin, Edwardsburgh. The Port of Napanee.

WM. H. LEE, Clerk of Privy Council.



ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

(Formerly the Ottawa & Prescott Railway)

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Friday, 15th May, 1868, and until further notice

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Table with columns for Leave Ottawa, Arrive in Prescott, Leave Prescott, and Arrive in Ottawa, listing train types (Express, Mixed, Mail) and times.

The time of these Trains have been so arranged as to ensure connection with night and day Trains on Grand Trunk, East and West.

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Return Tickets to Prescott, Kemptville and Ottawa at reduced rates can be had at the principal Stations on the line.

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N. B.—The above trains all run by Montreal time. Prescott, April 29th 1868. 14-11

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1868.

JAMES SUTHERLAND, EDITOR AND COMPILER.

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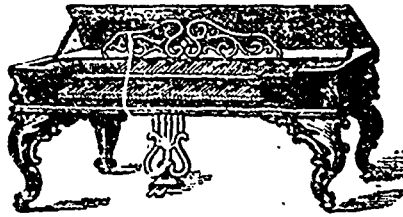


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