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# THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Vol. I.

OTTAWA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1867.

No. 7.

For the Volunteer Review.

## THE DEATH OF LIONORE.

(From La Sentinella.)

BY CARROLL RYAN, 100TH P. W. B. C. REGIMENT.

'Tis the dead hour of night and calmly the sky  
Looks down on the mount and the ocean,  
But there's one weary breast, that bends with a  
sigh  
O'er the waters, in troubled emotion.

He gazes afar on a flickering light  
That shines on the dark rolling billow,  
But his spirit has flown thro' the realms of  
night  
To watch by his Mary's pillow.

He thinks that he gazes upon her at rest  
Whom once he deemed his, and his only,—  
He sees the white shroud, and the cross on her  
breast,  
And his soul is unhappy and lonely.

Then he thinks that he hears from the mur-  
muring deep  
A voice in sweet melody saying  
"Oh! where art thou gone while lonely I  
weep?—  
Too long, oh, too long thou art staying!"

He stretch'd forth his arms as the vision arose—  
She seem'd to be pensively weeping—  
When he heard the loud noises of gathering  
foes;  
The sentinel soldier was sleeping!

He awoke, and beheld in front of his post  
The warrior legions advancing,  
And over the head of the dark, moving host,  
The bayonets in starlight were glancing.

Then loudly his voice broke the stillness of  
night—  
The watchery of danger and warning —  
And then flashed the rifle luridly bright—  
A sound of defiance and scorning!

A thousand wild echoes rang out on the air,  
Like an avalanche wildly descending;  
But nobly and grandly he perishes there,  
The post of his honor defending!

Now he raises himself, as the shadows of death  
O'er his senses are gradually stealing,  
And whispers away his last difficult breath,  
While a voice on his spirit pealing.

Oh! where art thou gone while lonely I  
weep,  
Too long, oh, too long thou art staying!"  
and the warrior sentinel wakes from his sleep  
In a land where there is no betraying!

## FINN'S COURTSHIP;

SHOWING HOW HE CAME TO ENLIST IN THE 100TH.

On a beautiful calm night in the middle  
of August, 1859: the moon, high in the  
heavens, shone with unclouded beauty upon  
the gray old rock of Gibraltar, where, partly  
to enjoy the cool night breeze after the  
sultriness of the day, and partly to while  
away the monotonous hours of a long guard,  
that some half-dozen soldiers of the 100th  
were seated before the Windmill-Hill Guard-  
house, chatting on various matters of regi-  
mental importance. At length the conver-  
sation began to flag, and some began evi-  
dently to feel the power of the drowsy god,  
and were perhaps wandering, in fancy,  
among the woods and valleys of their western  
homes.

'By all the blood of the Finns!' roared  
one, springing to his feet with a yell which  
unceremoniously put an end to the dreams  
and reveries of his companions.

'What's the matter?' enquired another,  
in a tone of much sympathy.

'Hould!' he continued—'my blood's up—  
I'll do something terrible, I will; by the  
powers of pewter, I will!'

'O, don't hurt us,' said another, 'or you  
may have to go the Moorish Castle to learn  
rock morality.'

'Moorish Castle, indeed! May be its your-  
self might be sent to pay it a visit, to larn  
the difference between boxing the compass  
and bating Christians, Mr. Ned—d'ye mind  
that?'

This was a hard hit, for 'Mr. Ned' had  
been an old sea-dog, and one of the most  
pugnacious of his tribe. However, this dis-  
play of wit had the good effect of clos-  
ing one troublesome mouth, and restoring  
Finn's own ruffled nerves to something like  
calmness: so, gently seating himself, he  
began.

'I was thinking—and when I think it  
drives me mad—but jist hould hard a jiffy,  
and I'll tell it to ye all.'

Silently we consented, by drawing closer  
to the now smiling Finn; for even a story  
from him was preferable to the melancholy  
communion of night and thought.

'Well, its quare,' he began, 'what a small  
little thing will send a man to the devil or  
the army, for its all one. Ough! that a Finn  
should ever wear a red coat!'

This last idea seem'd to overpower him

so much that it was some time before he  
could proceed. At length, fetching a deep  
sigh, he resumed:

'When I first went to Amerikay, I went  
up to Toronto to get a job on the Grand  
Trunk, where I had a first cousin, one  
Mickey Doolan, who was in a fine situation  
as walking boss and a slap-up walking boss  
he made too—for I d'ye mind, was purty  
green, an' he'd travelled a mighty deal,  
with a tongue as smooth as a serpent. Well,  
he coaxed me to give him my money to  
keep for me: "for," sez he, "thum Cana-  
dians and Yankees are bloody villains, and  
think it no sin to chate a greenhorn." And,  
the devil blow me, I was fool enough to give  
it to him; and faix, he kep it mighty  
well, for nather a cent of it nor a sight of  
him I got since.'

'But the story—the story! we cried.

'Its no story—its thue, every word of it,  
mind I tell ye. Well, to begin: as I was  
saying, before Mickey ran away, he kep  
company with one Julia Murphy, whose  
father kep a sheebien-shop down the street.  
A fine place it was ov a Saturday night, when  
the pay kem in, and all the boys would go  
thero to have a bit ov a spree and a shy wid  
Julia: an' faix she could talk to them wid  
proper gintale expressions. One night, sez  
I to myself, Mick has carried off my money,  
that's sure, and left nothing for it; so, his  
sweetheart is the only thing I can legally  
claim, but that's not so sure. Any way,  
thinks I, looking in the glass, who knows?  
Away I went, thinking to myself of all I  
wouldn't do when I got married to Julia: an',  
by gob, I had some grand notions. Well,  
to make a long story short, as the devil said  
when he went to confession, I went to  
Murphy's, ordered a jorum of punch, and  
when Julia brought it in I said: "Did ye  
hear the news?" "No," sez she. "Mick  
Doolan has cut, the blackguard," sez I. "O,  
the villain!" sez she, "widout paying his bill,  
nor buying the new dress he promised me,  
nor—" "Aisy, darlin'," sez I: "shure hasn't  
he only made way for a better man, an' its  
meself would be proud to be that same if  
you would have no objection to a decent  
working boy that kem of honest people in  
the ould dart. And if I did come to Ameri-  
cay, it wasn't for want." "You're a quare  
fellow, Finn," sez she. "Divil a bit," sez I,  
"only a little plain-spoken."

All went on fair and aisly for a good while,  
and I joined to boardin' at Murphy's and  
made fierce love to Julia. At last she con-  
sented to marry me, and I was as happy as  
a pig in a praty patch. We were called three  
times in church; when, lo and behold ye,  
on the night before we were to be spliced,  
who should walk into the room where I

was trating a few friends, but Tom Carty, a first-cousin of the bride's, an' sez he, "Finn, Mick Doolan is in town; let us go find him, an' give him a right bating, as he deserves." "Done," sez I, an' away we started, looking into every tavern in the city; and batone the walking and the whiskey—for we couldn't go in without taking a drap—I very soon got knocked over, an' what bekem ov mo after that I knoy not, until next morning I woke up an' found myself in the polis station, an' I was half mad till Misher Gurnett kem. I was brought before him and fined five dollars. As soon as I got clear, I ran as hard as I could to Murphy's, and, bolting into the door, I asked where was my Julia. "Oh! yo bloody villain?" roared ould Murphy, catching me by the throat; "what have ye done wid me daughter? Hould him—ould him!" he roared—"he's murdered me child—me Julia!" Wid that a half dozen grabbed mo, and held me fast till the polis kem and walked me off to jail for making away wid me bride. I don't know how long they kop me there, till one day I was brought into coort, when a gentleman showed a letter to the judge, who ordered me to be released, and all the people laughed to split their sides; but, be the mortal gob! I was in no laughing humor. Whin I was goin away, the gentleman kem to me with the letter, an' sez he, "read that." "But," sez I, "I cant." So he read it for me; whin, sure enough, it was from Julia, an', sez she, not wishing to get married to sich an ignorant bosthoon as myself, she wint away and got married to her own darlint, Mickey Doolan, and they were both alive and happy in Buffalo. So away I went, and not caring what I did, I listed to sarve the Queen in the bould 100th.

### THE YACHT CRUISE ROUND THE WORLD.

In a schooner sixty tons smaller than that of Mr. Bennett, but iron-built, an English yachtman has recently returned from a cruise which is to that of the 'Henrietta' what that of the 'Henrietta' is to a trip from Coves to Cherbourg. The story too, has a sadness about it which makes it, perchance, none the less suitable a yarn for Christmas time, or to the yacht-match itself. Captain Hannam, of the schooner yacht 'Themis,' one hundred and forty tons, left England in April, 1864, two years and a-half ago. His wife went with him; he sailed his own ship; his chief officer had been a lieutenant in the navy; and the crew consisted of eleven others, all told. To touch at Maderia, at Teneriffe, at Rio, all this was holiday work; it was just the ideal way of passing a summer that many an Englishman has yearned for; but afterwards the 'Themis' bore steadily south, on a track which few people have ever followed for pleasure. She touched at Port St Julian, that ill omened harbor where first Magellan and afterwards Drake had to erect a gibbet, and use it; and then on the 30th August she fairly entered Magellan's Straits, the navigation of which—though not so terrible to seamanship as it seemed to the brave old fellows who first gave us the chance of trying it at all, is yet about as unlike the ordinary notion of a yacht's proper work as can be well imagined. Exceptionally fortunate, Captain Hannam got in twelve days through the dreary channel which took even lucky Francis Drake seventeen to traverse, and which the unfortunate Byron, "Foul weather Jack," could not clear in six weeks. Off Massafuera—a lonely island in about the same latitude as Juan Fernandez, but further to the westward—Captain Hannam's lieutenant died; and thenceforth the duties of

command devolved exclusively upon Hannam himself. He touched at Callao, and leaving it on the 13th December, sailed right across toward the Sandwich Islands, a distance of over five thousand miles seaway. In forty days he reached Owyhee—the scene of Cook's heroic death, not yet a hundred years ago—and spent the greater part of 1865 in cruising about the archipelago. Leaving it in November, he sailed homeward, putting in at the Marquesas; but before he gained Valparaiso there was another death on board, and Captain Hannam was a widower. We shrink from intruding on private sorrow, but it may be well said that this loss made him undertake the roughest work he could find. And rough enough, in all conscience, it was! He determined to sail back through the Straits of Sarmento, a branch spreading to the northward out of Magellan's, and named after the gallant leader of a Spanish colony who perished there miserably nearly three centuries ago. Hannam entered it near the dismal spot where the Wager was lost from Hudson's squadron; and he stayed two months in the dreary region of almost perpetual fog and bitter cold, exploring every inlet, examining every anchorage, sounding every channel, whilst the storms came thundering up from the South Polar Ocean, and the long waves broke on the most desolate land in the world. Leaving it at length, his self imposed task being thoroughly done, he touched at Montevideo, and then made the best of his way to England. The remains of his wife—for there had been a coffin on board all through the lonely time—were buried in Dorsetshire churchyard; and it was but a week or two ago that the Southampton shipwrights were busily at work dismantling the brave little 'Themis.'—[London Telegraph.]

### MILITARY EXECUTION IN FRANCE.

#### A TERRIBLE SPECTACLE.

An English journal publishes the following details of the execution, at Vincennes, lately, of two French soldiers, convicted of murder in Paris:

"The two soldiers of the Imperial Guard, Ciosi and Agostini, were shot this morning at Vincennes, pursuant to the sentence of a court-martial, for the murder in the wine shop at Champperret. The execution was a grand and terrible military spectacle. A company from every regiment of the army of Paris attended. The second and third regiments of the Voltigeurs of the Guard, to which the unfortunate prisoners belonged, were on the ground in full force. Gen. Soumain commanded the parade. The firing party consisted of four sergeants, four corporals, and four privates, commanded by two adjutants. The men to whom the sad task was assigned, were feelingly told by their officers, while loading their firelocks in their respective barracks, that they had not only a military duty to perform, but one of humanity, which required them to take good aim. The prisoners were warned at four in the morning that their request for the Emperor's pardon had been rejected, and that they must prepare to die. One of them, Ciosi, received the fatal news with a calmness and courage which he maintained to the last; but Agostini's nerves failed him. The two priests in attendance effected a reconciliation between the two men. Agostini had spoken very bitterly of his comrade, and when at last he stretched out his hand to him, he said, 'You know well enough that you alone are guilty.' Before mounting the cellular carriage in waiting to conduct them to the place of execution, they

were offered wine, brandy and bread; Agostini took some refreshment, but Ciosi asked only for cigars, which he continued to smoke to the end. The morning was terribly cold. At half past eight o'clock, the condemned stepped out of the carriage to the spot where they were to be shot to death. They wore warmly clad in full uniform, with military cloaks around them, and Ciosi had carefully put on white gloves. General Soumain exercised the prerogative which the military code gave him of excusing the men from military degradation, and they wore shot in their uniforms. When a French soldier is shot, he is permitted, if he pleases, to refuse to have his eyes bandaged. Ciosi at first refused; afterwards, at the suggestion of his confessor, consented, but ultimately tore off the bandage, knelt down, and looked steadily in the face of his old comrades, who were to fire at ten paces. Looking at Agostini, who, though with eyes bound, was not able to keep upon his knees, but fell down, he said in a tone of pity and contempt, 'Poor Agostini!' Immediately before the order to fire was given, Ciosi, in a firm voice, addressing the firing party, said—'Dear comrades, I am guilty of the crime; but, upon my conscience, I did not intend to rob. I beg the pardon of God and of you. Adieu!' Agostini, completely broken down by fear, was obliged to be tied to a post before he could be shot at. The criminals were fired at separately. One of them (the report differs as to which) did not appear to be quite dead after the volley, and one of the soldiers coming near him blew out his brains, which scattered about in a manner shocking to behold. According to military regulations, all the troops present filed past before the dead bodies, drums beating and colors flying. There was a great crowd of Parisians on the vast plain of Vincennes, attracted by the news of the execution. Night cabmen who had seen the movement of the troops and ascertained the cause, canvassed many with success. But all the would-be sight-seers were disappointed, and had a cold ride for nothing. The military kept all civilians outside their lines, and the spectacle of the death of the two Corsican soldiers was witnessed exclusively by the soldiers for whose example it was intended.

### THE BELGIANS AT WIMBLEDON. 1867.

The following is a translation of an article, headed "Aux Rifleman Anglais," and bearing the motto "Time is money," which appears in the Brussels 'Franc Tireur' of the 13th ultimo:

"The English journals inform us that meetings of Volunteers are being held in all the Counties of Great Britain, for the purpose of nominating committees, charged with the duty of making arrangements for the 'fetes' which are to be given at the time of the great International Rifle Meeting at Wimbledon. We are fully persuaded that the reception which is being prepared for the Belgian marksmen will surpass all their expectations; for we know perfectly well that when a nation has once taken possession of 'Messieurs les Anglais,' they always carry it out on the most gigantic scale. Their works are before us to justify this opinion. Our old Europe, which last year was shedding tears over the remembrance of the horrible slaughter in Germany and Italy, will twice over, this year, see all her children united in fraternal and pacific strife in the arena of her two most powerful capitals—in Paris for the Universal Exhibition, and in London for the great Prize Meeting of the National Rifle Association. There is

enough in these facts to make all the Yankees of the New World burst with rage.

"Let us then, European riflemen, assemble at Wimbledon! Brethren of France, of Switzerland, of Holland, of Germany, and all who bear weapons of war, give us trust there, that we may sing with the immortal Boranger—

"Peuples, formez une sainte-alliance,  
Et donnez vous la main!"

"Hardly six months have to elapse, ere we may once more, on their own hospitable shores, evince the warm sympathy with our English friends of which we gave proof at Brussels; but much remains for us to do, that we may be prepared to enter the lists, and to maintain our reputation for skill. We have chosen for the motto of this article the famous English proverb, 'Time is money,' in order to exhort our marksmen to make a fitting use of the invaluable material of which life is made up. In order to facilitate our preparatory training, we count upon the accustomed courtesy of the organizers of the meeting, and we trust that they will acquaint us in due time with the conditions we must fulfil in measuring our strength with the marksmen of other countries. We beg of them to give us, as soon as possible, all information indispensable for us before we can get seriously and profitably to work to practise and to prepare our weapons according to the rules of the English contest. We should wish, therefore, to know at once—

- "1. The size of the targets and their divisions.
- "2. The different ranges.
- "3. The value of the different divisions of the targets.
- "4. The mode of loading permitted.
- "5. The allowable positions.
- "5. The kind of weapon required for the different competitions.

"And lastly, all that can be useful to us in at once commencing practice at long ranges.

"We venture, in addition, to offer a little remark to the English riflemen, which we hope they will receive favorably. The organization of our Citizen Guard differs essentially from that of the English Volunteers. With us the aristocracy is handsomely represented at all in the ranks of the efficient part of the 'Garde Civique'; our counts, our barons, our bankers, and their descendants, seem to seek but little of that skill in the use of fire-arms which every true citizen ought to make it a duty to acquire: saying, with reason, that it is better to be defended than to defend others. In order that they may not have to figure in the lists of 'Sunday Soldiers,' these gentlemen elect as their legal domiciles the villages or hamlets where their chateaux or country houses are situate; and as the 'Garde Civique' is only regularly organized and subjected to active service in the more important towns, they are not even obliged to purvey themselves the uniform which every little shopkeeper is bound to have in his wardrobe. This is, we think, a crying grievance; but we are well assured that our legislators will succeed in redressing it, when the reorganization of the national defences is entered upon. Moreover, the Belgian nobility and aristocracy show no sort of disposition or taste for the sport of which we are treating; and we believe that we might assert, without risk of being much in the wrong, that since the institution of our 'Tr National,' a trigger has hardly been pulled fifty times by an aristocratic finger.

"Our trusty and skilful marksmen are recruited, then, in the heart of the middle class, as a glance at our numerous Rifle Associations would easily show. And it follows that as the real Belgian rifleman is not ac-

customed to appear at the firing-point with a portfolio of bank notes, or with his pockets brimming over with five franc pieces, he will flee like a pestilence the targets at Wimbledon, where each shot costs a shilling. And yet we would fain always and everywhere engage in a trial of skill with you, Messieurs les Rifleman!

"At our last international meeting, all our targets, without exception, were made easily accessible to you, and all our amateur shots (who for the most part are not enrolled in the civic militia) received you among them with the frankest cordiality, and exerted themselves in every way to be useful to you, and to facilitate your taking part in the different contests in which you were victorious. We do not doubt, therefore, that similar favors will be shown to them at Wimbledon, and that you will be ready to evince your appreciation of the zeal and devotion of which so many proofs were given to you at Brussels. Be assured that great numbers of us will avail ourselves of your gracious invitation; and that we, the unenrolled, hope not to make too poor a figure among the too gorgeous uniforms of our soldier citizens, for we are now occupied in doctriding upon a simple and easy dress, which we will joyously don on setting off to reiterate to you the assurances of our sincere esteem.

The 100th Regiment, it is reported, will change quarters on or before the month of June next.

**COURT MARTIAL.**—A color-sergeant of the 100th Regiment was recently tried by court-martial at Montreal for drunkenness while on duty, rushing at an officer with his sword, and using threatening language. He was convicted, and besides being reduced, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor.

**INSPECTION.**—A despatch to the Hamilton 'Times' says: On Friday morning, the 8th inst., the Royal Fusiliers, stationed at Brantford, were inspected by Major-General Stisted, commanding this district. The General expressed himself highly pleased with the fine appearance of the men, and their soldierly bearing under arms. He also complimented them for their good conduct since stationed there, a fact universally attested by the citizens of Brantford. In the afternoon the General visited the barracks, and was very much pleased with the clean and orderly manner in which every department was kept.

**PRESENTATION AT MEAFORD.**—The Owen Sound 'Times' says: On the occasion of our Volunteers being inspected the other day by Major Barretto, they were presented with a bugle and fife and drum, raised by subscription. Mr. Wm. Stephens, on account of his well-known loyalty, was entrusted with the presentation, and he read the following address to Lieut.-Col. Pollard, who in a neat and appropriate speech, returned thanks on behalf of the Meaford Company: "To D. W. Pollard, Esq., Lieut.-Col. Volunteer Battalion of the County of Grey.—We, the inhabitants of Meaford and its vicinity, appreciating the services of the Meaford Company during the late Fenian Raids—the prompt manner in which they answered to the call of their services to the front, present the Company with a bugle, fife and drum, which they hope will be accepted as a token of friendship entertained towards them. (Signed,) Wm. STEPHENS, on behalf of subscribers." The bugle was delivered to Private Haines, the fife to Private Finley, and the drum to Private Grier. The address, though brief, was understood and read with great emotion, and the scene was quite an imposing one.

The Spring movements of troops and various garrisons in Canada have been decided. The 17th Regiment is to remain in Toronto, the 16th in Hamilton; the Bay Battery goes to New Brunswick and the Gray Battery to Montreal. A battery of Royal Artillery goes from London to Toronto; the 7th Fusiliers, at Brantford, are to go home, and it is not yet decided whether they will be relieved or not.

**INSPECTION.**—We learn from the Hamilton 'Times' that Major-General Stisted, accompanied by his staff, inspected the right wing of the 16th Regiment, in Hamilton, on the 12th inst. He expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance of the men, and the satisfactory condition of their quarters.

**THE VOLUNTEER FUND.**—In another column (says the 'Essex Record') we publish the report of the Committee of the County Council, appointed to apportion the \$2,000 voted to the volunteers on active service last year, by which it will be seen that the proportion assigned to each man is fifteen cents per day, for every day served. The report also provides for the immediate payment of the sums to which the several companies are entitled.

**A DRILL SHED.**—The Prescott 'Messenger' says: It will be seen by a notice asking for tenders for the erection of a drill shed, in another column, that there seems some probability that we may soon have such a building in progress. The County Council have appropriated \$1,000, and upon the completion of the building, the Government are pledged to give us another \$1,000; so that \$2,000 towards its erection, have already been provided for. Of course in order to receive the Government allowance, certain rules must be complied with; but, when it is finished, we will have a building suitable in every way to the purpose, combining a drill shed, armory and care-taker's rooms. A portion of the Ordnance Land has been set apart for the purpose, a couple of lots we believe.

**THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.**—If we have been tardy in noticing this publication, it must not be attributed to remissness in our duty to those of our patrons who are more immediately concerned in military affairs, nor to the absence of that feeling of courtesy which arises from, or rather is dictated by professional relationship; but on the contrary, being jealous of the military character of the Province, and consequently anxious that it should not suffer in any degree, and especially through lack of ability and other causes on the part of a newspaper organ, we preferred delaying mention of the Review in these columns till a reasonable opportunity should be afforded us of acquiring a pretty accurate estimate of its characteristics, and enabling us to speak confidently as to its claims upon the patronage of the volunteer force. We have now perused three numbers of the Review, and we can unhesitatingly advise our military friends to become subscribers thereto, assuring them at the same time that it far exceeds, in all essentials, anything we had a right to expect in this young country. While it professes to be devoted only to the "interests of the volunteer force, the service militia, and the military and naval establishments generally in British North America," it nevertheless devotes a portion of its space to wholesome literature and other matter which cannot fail to render it acceptable to the family as well as to its head—which distinguishes the Review from other journals of its class, they being too dry and prosy for all but professors of the art. Each (weekly) number contains sixteen pages, nearly all of which are occupied by reading matter; it is neatly printed, and its subscription price is two dollars per annum—very low indeed, all things considered. The publishers' address is, Moss & O'Brien, Ottawa.—[Essex Record.]

## SCHOOL DRILL.

The following extract from a pamphlet by Edwin Chadwick, C. B., on "The Expediency of the General Introduction of Military Drill and Naval Exercise in the School Stages," will be read with interest; and if the suggestions therein contained, modified to suit this country, should be generally adopted, they could not fail to be productive of the very best results.

The principle of the chief measure which I have to propose is an old one, involved in the old practice of the kingdom, when every local community, every parish as well as burgh, was required to exercise the whole male population, beginning with the very young, in military exercises, and the then use of the bow. I propose to change the commencement of military exercises from the adult to the juvenile, or to the earliest of the school stages, and to provide that in all the elementary schools throughout the kingdom aided by the State, the boys shall be trained in the military exercises and appropriate gymnastics. I may support this proposition by the evidence of the results obtained by long and practical experience in elementary schools in different parts of the country, and the testimony of intelligent non-commissioned officers who have been engaged in training recruits. These officers all agree that the earlier they begin this training the better they succeed; that they do in infancy what is difficult to do at a more advanced age, and what they cannot do at all with many men in the adult stages. In the infantile or school stage, we have, as material, to bend the tender twig; in the juvenile stage, we have to straighten the crooked stick; and, in the adult age, we have to reform the gnarled oak. The open-air exercises of the drill-master, when properly managed, are greatly preferred by boys to the desk-work of the schoolmaster.

In the district schools or orphan asylums, where it has been applied—and I more particularly allude to one institution where the military and naval drill have been long combined with great advantage—and where they were left to themselves to choose their occupations, full sixty per cent. volunteer for the royal service; about one half of the sixty per cent. for the army, and one half for the navy. It is common for the trained lad, when he joins the army, to be asked by the non-commissioned officers, who observe his ready movement, "from what regiment he has come?" and when he says from no regiment at all, to be told bluntly that he is lying, and that he must have deserted, it not being in the corporal's conception that such good drill can have been acquired except in a regiment.

As, to the expense of such species of drill, the expenses of one drill-master, that of a pensioner, usually are found to suffice for 500 boys. It takes about three months to finish a lad off well in the rudimentary military drill, at a rate of a penny a week, or a shilling per head for three months training required for the military drill. It would, however, be worth while to improve these exercises by introducing special gymnastics; but as the military drill is at present conducted, it may be stated that about fifty lads may be got well through the military drill in the juvenile stage, at the expense of keeping and drilling one recruit from the ploughfield in the adult age. If, therefore, by the general adoption of the system, the result was only to get two volunteers out of each hundred so drilled in the infantile stage, or if the time of training several militiamen be saved hereafter in the adult stage, the public would be repaid hereafter. By the measure I propose, the discouragement to volunteering constituted by the drill, which is acknowledged to be very serious by its irksomeness, and the ridicule attached to awkwardness, is removed. By removing the drill to the infantile stage, a powerful encouragement is given. The lad, when he has arrived at the time to make his choice of

an occupation, has the temptation of a service for which he is already in a great measure prepared. On the civil side he has the discouragement of having to undergo a training for some handicraft, or a period of apprenticeship, and, on the other, the encouragement of a service for which he believes himself to be quite ready. The practical result is, as might be expected, that the majority in well-trained schools do volunteer for the military or naval service. Considering these conditions, we may be quite sure of the result of the expenditure in the infantile stage, in a highly remunerative and extensive amount of volunteering.

Assuming that the exercises given in the school stage are made general and thorough amongst the whole of the population in the school stage, the measure will reduce the time and expense of the drill for the militia, supposing, as has been proposed, that compulsory ballot for the militia should be restored and extended. With the increased disposition to recruitment, it will moreover associate education and an advanced quality of recruitment. Whatever may be the military arrangements superinduced—the extension of the militia ballot, a positive conscription for the adult stages—it will be an advantage to have the drill and exercises carried out as thoroughly as possible, as a foundation for them, in the school stages. Further, by this early training, besides the disposition for volunteering for the regular army, we get a population which may be readily put in line for any defensive purposes. If the body of the people were well trained in the school stage, the British people would step out of civil life, and fall into rank, and act together whenever it may be necessary in any part of the globe. What such aptitudes would have been to the civil population of India will suggest itself for consideration.

But there are considerable advantages in combining naval exercises with the military drill in the same school, by the use of a mast and sails in the exercising or play-grounds, on which a very large proportion of the naval exercises may be given.

In the first place, the naval training varies the exercises, and increases the interest in them among the boys; it varies the gymnastics, and adds to the useful physical and mental qualifications imparted. If it be made the foundation of a sea service, the previous training in the military drill is of advantage to the sailor, as well as the knowledge of the exercises of seamen is of use to the soldiers, to enable them to lend a hand for naval service.

Seven years ago, I endeavored to call attention to some evidence as to the results of military exercises in the half-time or district schools, which received much consideration from some members of the Government, and from many noblemen and gentlemen interested in the Volunteer movement, as well as in the military policy of the country. Lord Elcho took the lead in the formation of an association for the promotion of the practice of military drill in the public schools. The object of the association was soon accomplished as respects the chief of these schools, and as part of the Volunteer movement; at that time influential opinion did not carry exertion further. Sir John Burgoyne, General Shaw Kennedy, Sir DeLacy Evans, and other distinguished members of the military profession, however, then sanctioned the conclusions from the evidence which I submitted as to the importance of the general application of the principles to the training of the youth of the country. Since then, the evidence which I collected and published has attracted attention in the United States, and has been cited in support of a movement there to get naval and military exercises taught in all the elementary schools. Three Governors of New England States have, in their messages, directed the attention of the State Legislatures to the subject, and I believe that the principle is in process of practical adoption there. I have no doubt that it will

be found extensively necessary amongst populations of advanced industrial conditions.

But in connection with the subject, it is proper to direct attention to the experience of the special value of military and naval exercises for the physical training of the population for civil industrial occupations; even if we were to suppose that the British people were to enjoy perpetual peace in the colonies, and in their contact with barbarous nations, as well as at home.

It is proved that these exercises give a much-needed physical, as well as moral training—a training which adds to their productive power and value for all sorts of civil service. I have obtained the conclusive evidence of large employers of labour, that four drilled labourers are equal in efficiency for ordinary labour to five that are undrilled. But considerable improvement has of late been made in physical training, which adds to the efficiency derived from military drill.

## FROM THE UNITED STATES.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1867.

DEAR REVIEW,—The Fenians are evidently at their wits end, as to how to raise an excitement and more money. Their last dodge was that six Fenian Chiefs had sailed for France, headed by the ubiquitous Stephens. However, this little dodge failed, as the victims of their recent swindle have now their eyes open, and I doubt whether the appearance of the illustrious James mounted, with his 600,000 men at his back, driving the "dirty Saxons" from the face of the earth, or any other such effective tableau would draw any more money from their pockets. As I suppose the little we will ever hear of these ruffians in future, will be in the Police calendars. I may, perhaps, give the doings, as far as is known, to the respectable world, of these would-be heroes. General Sweeney, who was, I think, the most respectable of the crowd, which is by no means a compliment to him, is with his regiment of the U. S. regulars at Augusta, Georgia, in which he holds the position of Major and Brevet-Colonel. His Excellency President Roberts, according to last accounts is still engaged on the subject of the conquest of Canada, and is likely to remain at his pleasant but difficult task, for some years to come. Stephens is,—well, it's hard to say what he is, for it seems to be a vexed question among the sheep of his fold, as they have been for some weeks past endeavoring to solve it. The result, to use a slang expression, "bumming" around the low groggeries of this and other cities.

I must apologise to your readers for mentioning such ruffians, but it is to show how easily the minds of the people here are changed. A year ago, every paper in the city, with one exception, the New York 'Times,' lauded them to the skies, spoke of the manner in which England would be made to tremble, &c., &c., whereas, now these same papers cannot find words too harsh for them—"Such is life."

Touling army matters.—Provost Marshal General Fry, in his report, furnishes some very valuable statistics as to comparative mortality of officers and men in the Union army during the late war.

It appears that 280,739 officers and men lost their lives in the army from military service of the number, 5,221 commissioned officers, and 90,886 men have been killed in action; died of wounds, while 2,321 commissioned officers and 182,329 men died of disease. This shows a proportion of officers to men killed in battle to



have been one to eighteen, being a somewhat greater mortality on the part of the officers, who supposing the organizations to have been full, constituted about a twenty-fifth part of the forces. On the other hand, he tells us that only one officer to ninety men died of disease. This is owing, no doubt, to the superior accommodations of the officers, and the better quality of food; and as prisoners of war they were better provided for than the enlisted men.

In the colored troops the disproportion was greater. In killed or died of wounds the officers lost one in forty-two, while the men lost but one in sixty. But in deaths by disease, the officers lost but one in seventy-seven, while the men reach as high as one in seven, which is, he informs us, the highest mortality from this cause exhibited in the record of the army.

I subjoin a table giving the proportion of deaths per thousand of troops enlisted from the different States, and also the colored troops, as it may, no doubt, be a matter of interest to many of your friends:—

Maine.....	44.37
New Hampshire.....	44.27
Vermont.....	58.22
Massachusetts.....	47.76
Rhode Island.....	22.34
Connecticut.....	35.46
New York.....	35.68
New Jersey.....	25.21
Pennsylvania.....	31.75
Delaware.....	25.63
Maryland.....	17.04
District of Columbia.....	3.62
Ohio.....	36.55
Indiana.....	30.01
Illinois.....	34.80
Michigan.....	44.82
Wisconsin.....	42.01
Minnesota.....	25.33
Iowa.....	45.44
Kansas.....	61.01
California.....	12.34
West Virginia.....	37.90
Kentucky.....	25.10
Missouri.....	21.74
New England States.....	44.76
Middle States.....	31.79
Loyal States.....	35.10
Border States.....	25.32
Western States.....	36.81
Colored troops.....	16.11

As to Militia matters, everything appears to be moving most satisfactorily. The new Major General of the 1st Division—General Shaler—has issued an order, announcing the fact of his appointment—and has been serenaded, feasted, &c., &c.—has made speeches in reply to complimentary address, &c., &c.; in fact, he has gone through the ordeal which every newly appointed public man must go through if he is popular; and he has now settled down to the stern realities of his duties as a Division Commander—to study the best way to form a procession so that every one will be pleased—and to keep the various regiments under his command continually in a state of satisfaction.

The weather has undergone a most complete change during the past week, from deep snow and heavy frost, to deep water and heavy rain. We have, I think and hope, seen the last of snow for this winter, for it is most miserable here with snow, as we have had it for the past ten days.

You have, no doubt, heard of the Grand Crosby House Gift Presentations Lottery Scheme, in which for \$5 you were sure to receive a picture, with a chance to win the \$600,000 Opera House in Chicago. The fortunate winner was a Mr. O. H. Lee, who sold it (so report goes) to Mr. Crosby for \$200,000. Mr. Crosby published a statement of his profits, which amounted to \$300,000, together with the Opera House. Not a bad speculation. Since then, this city has been perfectly deluded with them, all promising the most magnificent gifts, and all for the benefit of some charitable institution. One came of a few days after the Crosby affair,—the first prize was \$10,000 in green-

backs, the second a house and farm outside of New York, together with a thousand and one other prizes. We were told who received the first half dozen of prizes, but as to the rest we are kept in total darkness. The authorities have since discovered that it is against the law, and are closing up all these places which have been doing rather a brisk trade for some weeks past.

Of late years it has been the custom of the press of New York to point out the leniency of the Criminal Judges as one of the great evils of the times. I clip the following from this morning's paper, which will, I think, relieve the minds of any such charge against Mr. Justice Hogan, who by the bye, was the same illustrious judge who gave Mr. Brinkman, the President of the Board of Councilmen, the privilege to carry firearms in anticipation of the little excitement which took place in the City Hall some weeks since:

"Yesterday morning, a little girl—a child—not five years of age, was committed by Justice Hogan for stealing a pair of scissors, a tumbler, and some cotton-wools. The complainants in the case were too remorseless old hags, yclept women, who had the child arrested. The little innocent did not cry when the officer lifted her to the bar, but laughed and seemed rather pleased than otherwise when touching the pen to sign her own commitment-paper." Such are the beautiful uncertainties of the law in this admirably governed city, and such are the uncertain dispensations of the same.

Yours, &c.,

N.

**HAMILTON FIELD BATTERY.**—The Volunteer Battery mustered in good strength last night at the gun-sheds, Nelson street. After the usual drill, the following promotions were read from orders: To be Farrier Sergeant, Corporal Kelso; to be Corporal in charge of a sub-division, Corporal J. Day; to be Corporals, Bombardiers Wilson and Barker; to be acting Bombardiers, Gunner F. Evans, No. 3 sub-division; unattached, Gunners J. Kilgour and W. Hornby. Monday evening has been fixed on for non-commissioned officers drill, hour half-past seven.—[Spectator.

**VOLUNTEER CONCERT.**—The concert which took place at the St. Nicholas Hall on Friday evening last, under the auspices of the Berlin Volunteer Infantry Company, was eminently successful. The attendance was large and highly respectable. The Hall was tastefully decorated with Union Jacks, and with the rifles of the company distributed throughout the room, presented quite a martial appearance. A large number of the Volunteers appeared in uniform and looked exceedingly well in their red coats and white belts. The musical entertainment was as good as could be expected from amateurs, and judging by the repeated encores, the audience were highly delighted with the entire performance. At the conclusion of the concert dancing was engaged in with much zest, and a very pleasant evening was spent, nothing occurring to mar the enjoyment.—[Berlin Telegraph.

**13TH BATTALION (HAMILTON).**—The Battalion mustered for drill last night. The turn out was not quite as large as we would like to see by a general order. The officers are requested to have all rifles now in the men's hands brought in immediately to be exchanged for Spencer rifles, with which the corps will be armed. The following are the promotions: No. 2 company, to be Sergeant, Corporal Richard Crockett; No. 3 company, to be Color-Sergeant F. McKinna; to be Sergeants, Corporals Ira Cornwall and Charles Thompson; to be Lance Corporals, Private D. C. White and James Kay. The Band played several pieces in excellent style. We

notice a marked improvement in the band since the last muster. It is to be hoped, now that the Battalion is to be armed with a new weapon, the muster will be much stronger than it has been for some time past.—[Spectator

**REPORT ON THE PEABODY BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.**

[The following are the reports alluded to in our last number.]

Tests at Montreal, on the 24th August, 1866, under the supervision of Captain T. J. GRANT, Inspector of Musketry, by order of Lieut.-Gen. Sir JOHN MONCK, commanding the forces in British North America.

**To Test ACCURACY WITH CONTINUOUS FIRING.**—For this purpose 60 rounds were fired collectively by myself and three non-commissioned officers of the 25th Regiment, at a target 6 feet square, at 300 yards distance, aim being invariably taken on the same spot, and no allowance for wind, defective sighting, &c. There were but three misses, which I conceive to have been due to the firers. The gun was not cleaned during the trial.

**To Test RAPIDITY OF FIRE COMBINED WITH ACCURACY.**—In the trial, I succeeded in firing nine shots, at a target six feet square, at 100 yards distance, in one minute. All the shots hit the target; the time was marked by Capt. Campbell, 30th Regiment.

There was no hitch in the working of the gun during the trial, nor any perceptible falling off as regards accuracy; and it possessed this decided advantage over the Spencer Repeating Rifle, which I had tried on a previous occasion, that there was no escape of gas from the breech.

(Signed,) THOS. J. GRANT, Captain, Inspector of Musketry, Superintending Officer.

To the D. A. General, &c., &c., Montreal.

**ROYAL DANISH LEGATION AND CONSULATE GENERAL, New York, 15th Oct., 1866.**

To the President of the Providence Tool Co., Providence, R. I.:

Sir,—His Danish Majesty's Government has instructed me to communicate to you the report on the "Peabody Gun," made by the Royal Commission for examining and trying experiments with breech-loading arms.

**REPORT.**

The breech-loading system of the Peabody gun is simple and convenient, and under the whole firing its mechanism has acted very satisfactorily.

It was subjected to the following trials:

- 1 100 shots from rest, distance 800 feet.
- 2 75 quick shots, with and without rests, distance 400 feet.
- 3 Three days later; 25 shots from rest, distance 600 feet.
- 4 210 shots at target, distance 200 to 2,400 feet.

During these trials the gun was not cleaned. Incessant quick firing did not influence the hitting quality, and the mechanism continued to act perfectly to the last shot.

Twelve shots were fired in one minute.

No change was perceptible in the different trials, good hitting shots were obtained at a distance of 2,400 feet. The Commission, composed of the officers of the Royal Artillery, close their report thus:

"The Peabody gun has on the whole given a very satisfactory result, and must be considered the best single shot breech-loading weapon with which copper cartridges are used."

I have the honor to be,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Signed,) H. DOLLER, Charge d'Affaires ad inter. and Acting Consul General.

## THE STAFF COLLEGE.

From the United Service Gazette.

The 'Times' complains that the officers who distinguished themselves in examination for the Staff do not, after all their labor and display of ability, obtain their fair share of Staff appointments. This would be a very fair ground of complaint, provided that the value of these examinations were an established fact, and that the training thus obtained rendered the successful candidate of greater value for actual service. The inference of our powerful contemporary, who has nailed his colors to the mast in defence of the whole system of examinations for the public service, whether civil or military, is that it does, and that consequently there is an unfair disposal of Staff patronage on the part of our military authorities. It may possibly happen, however, that the military authorities themselves think differently, and that they do not attach quite so much value as the 'Times' to the theoretical science and book learning. They may think that a Staff officer, like any other officer, should be a soldier before everything, and it is just possible that it may occur to them that the Chelsea cram and the flukes which constitute a Chelsea success, are not after all the very best tests by which they are to judge a man's fitness for military appointments.

We believe that if our military authorities should have a little doubt in the matter, they will not be alone in their hesitation. This system of examination for the public service has now had a pretty long trial, and persons who are best qualified to judge of the results of mental training are very much divided in opinion as to whether success in these examinations is conclusive proof of a man's special proficiency in the subjects on which he is examined, much less of his useful mental power and general intelligence. The mode of examination is by printed questions, each question requiring knowledge of a particular fact, and if a man's memory fail him as to that particular fact, it is of no avail that he is well up in everything else connected with the branch of knowledge to which that fact belongs. For example, supposing him to have to deal with a geography paper, he may have a splendid general knowledge of the whole of the physical peculiarities of Russia, its extent, its mountains, its rivers, its mines, and its forests; but if he cannot tell the exact position of the town of Tver, or whether a particular small port or landing-place is on the right or the left bank of the Volga, he must evidently give way to some lucky competitor, who on the previous evening had received that particular piece of information from his grinder. It must be remembered that between the examiners and the grinders a constant warfare exists, each seeking to countermine the other, and both quarrying in the same mine for their examination puzzles. The object of the one is not to seek general knowledge or aptitude, or of the other to teach it, but respectively to find out some hitherto unnoticed knowledge trap into which the unhappy candidate is sure to fall, unless his grinder and his examiners have both happened to hit precisely on the same question. This being the case, the Staff examination is little better than a game of billiards played with closed eyes. The winner wins by a fluke, and as there are many candidates, and nearly as many grinders, it is certain that somebody will be able to make the lucky stroke, and he it is who gets the certificate, and not the man whose general knowledge would have secured his success in an intelligent viva voce examination. There is nobody to blame

for this but the system, and those who stick to it, in spite of the general doubt of its efficacy which prevails amongst real practical soldiers. The fashion has been set to uphold these examinations, and the people have not as yet mustered sufficient moral courage to oppose themselves to the fashion. A man must feel very strong in his own knowledge, before he dares to set himself up against a system which bristles on every side with the pedantries of technical learning. He is somewhat in the position of the plain matter-of-fact layman in the presence of a formidable-looking doctor's prescription. He may know in his heart that it is all "bosh," but the fear of breaking down in giving his reasons for his conviction will keep his mouth shut, even whilst his mind revolts at what he believes to be sheer absurdity. But even supposing the candidate not to succeed merely through a happy coincidence in question-making between examiner and grinder: supposing him to have technical memory enough to provide him with the proper answers to all the questions, are we quite sure even then that the possession of so much technical memory is enough to make him a good staff officer? On the contrary, is it not possible that it may stand alone as the candidate's qualification, who may, in order to fill his mind with that crude array of isolated and unsuggestive facts which is demanded of him, have possibly swept it clear of every other military knowledge, the thinking about which would to a certainty have neutralized all his attempts to achieve his mechanical and technical proficiency? We believe the opinions of the more practical of our military men, the men who have formed their notion of what Staff officers ought to be, in actual service, is that it is quite possible for a man to have passed his examination in the most triumphant manner, to be crammed to the very throat with facts, and "catch-questions," and bits of out-of-the-way detail, and still be likely to make as poor a figure in the camp or the campaign as would the grinder to whose indefatigable "chiffonnierring"—if we may be allowed to coin a word—he owes the formidable array of marks with which he hopes to take the Horse Guards by storm.

There is another point which the 'Times' must not overlook, and that is, that the appointment of aides-de-camp to which it alludes, is a piece of patronage which long usage has given to the Commander-in-Chief, or Lord Lieutenant, or Colonial Governor who requires the assistance of such officers, and that a man having such patronage at his disposal will give it to any relative or friend he may have in the service, as surely as the members of the Right Reverend Bench will bestow all their best livings on their sons, or their sons-in-law, or any one, in fact, who may be connected with them, either by blood or marriage. No body blames the Bishops for thus taking care of their own, nor should any one blame the military men who require aides-de-camp for doing the same. If custom gives them the patronage, they must be allowed to dispense it within certain understood limits as they please, else the patronage is a mere mockery. But it is not; it is a reality, and one of the strongest inducements they have to accept high and responsible office. Lord Palmerston's decision was that no Government could be carried on without patronage, and it was practically sound, however it might offend the scruples of thousands. It is true of military as well as civil government, and the Commander in Chief would only bring a hornet's nest about his ears, were he to ride rough shod over the estab-

lished rules of military patronage, in order to make aides-de-camp places for the successful members of the Staff College.

## Battalion Correspondence.

[We shall be obliged if an officer in each Battalion will give us a report, as briefly as consistent with the facts, of any events of interest which take place in his corps, and beg to tender our thanks for favors received.]

FROM WHITBY.

VOLUNTEER BALL.—The officers, non-commissioned officers and men of Companies number one and four of the 34th (Ontario) Battalion held a Union Ball, at the Mechanics' Hall, Whitby, on the night of the 8th instant. The Hall was most tastefully decorated with banners, crests, and trophies of arms, &c. and presented a very pleasing appearance. A very large number were present, and the whole affair reflected a great deal of credit upon the Managing Committee.

## QUARTERLY INSPECTIONS.

On Monday, 18th February, Brigade-Major Jackson will inspect the Volunteer Companies at Williamstown and Lancaster respectively, and on Tuesday, the 19th, the three Companies at Cornwall.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of The Volunteer Review.

TORONTO, February, 1867

Sir,—Though not professing to belong to either the volunteers or regulars, I have always taken a deep interest in both, and of necessity came to understand a good deal about them; and it is because of this same interest, and for no other reason, that I am about to trouble you and myself with this letter. I mean it to be an honest, out-spoken one, too—not intended to give offence, but to recommend.

There is a certain Volunteer Field Battery, Mr. Editor, with which I have frequently come in contact, and with some of the members of which I was pretty well acquainted. It is not the Toronto Battery, nor is it in the next town to Toronto, but it is somewhere; and should any of the remarks I am about to make fit the Toronto or any other battery, they are heartily welcome to them. Now, Sir, to reverse the order of things, we will begin with the recruit. When a recruit joins the battery, instead of being put under the care of a smart non-commissioned officer or private to initiate him into the mysteries of squad drill—the facings, saluting keeping and changing step, &c.—he is at once seized by the Sergeant-Major and placed with the gun detachment to learn the standing gun drill, next shoved into the ranks, and should there be a march-out or inspection, of course succeeds in making fools of the entire battery. There are men in that battery four and five years, who to this moment do not know how to stand at ease properly. Next come the drivers. Great pains are taken to teach them to execute the standing gun drill with precision, but the meaning of the words "right or left take ground," "shoulders forward," or the directions in which the limbers or waggons should move in coming into action, or limbering up, is never taught them. Then the yearly drill comes on for turning out with horses, and as order is given, some know the meaning of it others do not, and the whole is thrown into confusion. Some of them get disgusted and

won't turn out next day; and when the sixteen days are put in, the drivers are "beg' using" to see their duty, whereas every one of the field movements might be taught them on the drill-ground or in the shed by the Sergeant-Major, instead of wearing his life out teaching recruits the gun-drill that have not learned to walk erect. Next come the gunners. Put a shell into the hands of the front rank man on the left; tell him to fix it for seven hundred yards, how foolish he looks. "Pass it along—more work for the Sergeant-Major. Bombardiers—How many rounds of ammunition does a nine-pounder carry to the field? "Forget." Next man?—128. Very good—one man in eight. Corporals—How many different kinds of columns are there? How many ways of changing front to rear advancing in a column of divisions? Give the word of command to form line to rear on the rear division. "Don't know" and "can't." Markers—There are none. Then the greater necessity that drivers should be properly instructed in their duties. Sergeants—Tell them, when in a column of subdivisions (on foot), to "number their subdivision from the right." Two to one but they stop to the front and call "number" as if about taking post on their guns. Ask them their duties when on the march on foot—take their usual conduct for an answer—and it will be, not to keep the step, and to keep up a lively conversation with the nearest civilian, instead of maintaining silence in the ranks, keeping the step and making the men do the same, and keeping the sections at a proper distance and covering. But we will go no further with our imaginary inspection, Mr. Editor, but let us make a suggestion or two.

Suppose there were two nights in the week for drill, instead of one; let the Sergeant-Major take charge of the non-commissioned officers, the non-commissioned officers the recruits, and let them be properly instructed in the preparatory details of their duties before puzzling them with gun-drill. Let the Lieutenant teach the gun-drill, and the Captain superintend the whole, not neglecting to learn a little himself; for it is not quite correct to order "eyes front," when the battery are standing at attention, or "attention," when standing easy, or to expect the battery to move from the halt at the word "forward," either mounted or on foot.

Yours respectfully, HOWITZER.

To the Editor of the Volunteer Review.

OTTAWA, 15th Feb., 1867.

DEAR SIR,—I am certain you will pardon the liberty I now take in addressing you, upon a subject that is, or at least, should be, dear to every one who would see this Canada of ours a great and powerful nation. No one can but admire our Volunteers, for the enthusiasm which they displayed last June, on the occasion of their being called out to defend our beloved country. They proved to the admiring world that they possessed all the qualities of the British soldier, and only required to be properly commanded to strike terror to the heart of every would-be invader of our country. But, Sir, if we wish to see our Volunteers commanded in a manner that will redound to the credit of these fair Provinces, we must have a proper understanding between the officers connected with the different branches of the service. I am sorry to say that there is a feeling existing between some of the officers of this city that is anything but flattering to them; and some of them resort to means for the purpose of filling the ranks of their companies, that is calculated in every way to widen the breach now existing. We are continually hearing of charges and counter charges being made, or about to be made, against some of our most efficient officers.

Now, Sir, this is a state of affairs that should not be allowed to exist. I am satisfied that there is intelligence enough among our Volunteer officers to settle any misunderstanding at present existing, if they would only take hold of the matter in a proper manner. Some one may ask how we are to get quit of the evils now existing? To them I would say—Let our commanding officers of companies meet, say once every month, to consider anything that would tend to benefit our volunteers; and at those meetings the misunderstanding now existing, or anything that may hereafter arise to mar the good feeling that should exist among our citizen soldiers, would, I have no doubt, be disposed of to the satisfaction of all.

Hoping that some one in command will act on this suggestion,

I remain, yours,

SUBALTERN.

#### DRILL SHEDS IN THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

Some time previous to the Government offering contributions towards the erection of drill sheds, the Council of the County of Lanark passed a resolution, authorizing the County Treasurer to pay \$200, to any locality in the County where a Volunteer Company was organized, on condition that not less than a like sum was contributed by the local authorities towards the erection of a drill shed.

The people of Carleton Place, Smith's Falls and Almonte at once availed themselves of the grant, and have erected drill sheds without Government aid, at a cost of about \$700, \$800 and \$1000, respectively.

Since, the Government contributions have been offered, the same Council has voted \$1000 to the town of Perth, the municipality of that town adding \$500, this with the Government grant, will insure to the Volunteers of that town a shed that will cost \$2500.

The people of Pakenham are also on the alert, and during the ensuing Spring a Company shed in accordance with the Government plans will be erected in that village. When these sheds are completed, the permanency of the six very efficient Volunteer companies in this County, may be considered established.

Mrs. McKINSTRY, wife of Colonel McKinstry, 17th Regiment, was buried on the 12th inst at Toronto. The entire Regiment and a large number of civilians followed her remains to the grave.

THE VOLUNTEER BALL.—The Victoria 'Warder' says the committee which so ably carried out the arrangements of the late Volunteer Ball, have on hand an overplus of cash to the amount of \$110.87. The total amount subscribed and received for tickets was \$276, and the amount expended \$165.13, leaving the above amount to be presented to the company.

#### LATEST NEWS.

London, 12th.—Mr. O'Donoghue, Mr. Potter and Mr. Taylor, all members of Parliament, made speeches on the Reform question. Resolutions were passed denouncing the Derby government, and demanding manhood suffrage.

A deputation from the Reformers waited upon Mr. Gladstone in the morning and presented to him a complimentary address. They received an encouraging reply, but neither Mr. Gladstone nor Mr. Bright were present at the meeting.

On Monday afternoon the House of Commons

was crowded to hear the expected announcement of the Government programme. The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Teck and Earl Russell were present. Disraeli delivered a long historical essay on Reform and the English Constitution. He showed only a few flashes of his usual spirit, but was especially brilliant while denouncing Goldwin Smith as a wild man, and ironically defending Earl Russell. Towards the close of his speech he said the Government would introduce a resolution to test the sense of Parliament before presenting a Reform Bill, and fixed the 25th instant as the day for offering resolutions. Argument was unsatisfactory, and merely stated general principles. Gladstone in a few common place remarks accepted the government's plan of proceeding, but protested against the delay. At the conclusion of his remarks the debate ended.

During the session a rumor prevailed that the Fenians had taken the city of Chester, which caused great excitement. The Duke of Cambridge hastily left the House during the session for the war office.

Despatches from Chester state that about fourteen hundred strangers arrived there on Monday from Liverpool and Manchester in the style of Canada raiders. Their appearance caused great alarm. No outbreak has occurred as yet. There are some troops in the Castle, which is supposed to be the point of attack.

London, 13th.—Liberal organs generally denounce the plan of reform announced by Disraeli on Monday afternoon in the House of Commons.

An American ship has left a Spanish port, bound to Candia for the purpose of removing suffering families of the Christians from the island.

Berlin, 13th.—In the election which took place yesterday for members of the North German Parliament the Liberals carried this city.

Florence, 13th.—By decrees of King Victor Emanuel, the existing Italian Parliament, which had been previously prorogued, is dissolved, and the election for a new Parliament is ordered to take place on the 16th of March next.

It is reported that Ismael Pascha, the Viceroy of Egypt, demands that he be made virtually independent of the Sublime Porte.

Chester, England, 13th.—The Fenian demonstration here amounted to nothing. The city is full of troops. The Fenians have gone. No arrests were made. There was no fighting nor any disturbance of any kind. The Fenians could have taken the town on Monday, but they waited for co-operative movements in other quarters which failed. The affair was much like the Canada raid.

London, 13th.—More trouble is expected at Liverpool. Sympathisers with the Fenian movement say that the docks are to be blown up.

Dublin, 13th.—Seventy suspected Fenians were arrested yesterday on the arrival of the mail steamer from Holyhead. The newspapers ridicule the Fenian affair at Chester, and say that the crowd of stragglers there only went to see a prize fight.

In the Imperial Parliament, last evening, the fact was stated by the Government that Lord Elcho had received a telegram from Lord Grosvenor, commanding the Chester Volunteers, saying that the affair was serious, which timely information, it was thought, had saved the town.

London, 14th.—The British Government will assume the legal expenses of the defence of Gov. Eyro of Jamaica, whose trial is now progressing.

The bill for a Confederation in British North America only embraces the two Canadas, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Lisbon, 4th.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro brings the intelligence that a rebellion has broken out in Paraguay, which seriously threatened the powers and the life of President Lopez.



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### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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



## The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1867.

### NOTICE.

Agents and others are informed that we cannot supply back numbers. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 are entirely gone. On the receipt of lists, we send promptly the back numbers as far as possible. We regret our inability to comply with requests for numbers from the first, but as large editions have been completely exhausted, it is unavoidable.

### VOLUNTEERING FINANCIALLY CONSIDERED.

Assuming for a fact that the great mass of British Americans desire that fuller development of national life in this country which the consummation of Confederation will bestow, it would argue that their aspirations deserved no higher character than mere egotistical whims, if they did not also exhibit a readiness to adopt such measures as will be calculated to maintain their advancement in the national scale when they have got it. We think no one can justly accuse the great majority of British Americans of such folly and; the question therefore is, how will they be enabled to support their position and independence most effectively and most cheaply? Although we have peace at present and are much in the habit of glorifying "this enlightened nineteenth century" for the advancement of that christian principle which teaches peace and good will, the stern logic of facts must convince us that the epigrammatic couplet—

"This is the patent age of new inventions  
For killing bodies and for saving souls."

is even more applicable to our times than when it was written. Taking it for granted then, that in order to carry to their legitimate conclusion the aspirations of the majority, we must prepare for war, as every other nation is preparing, even the least patriotic must see that, whether they will or will not, they must eventually be compelled to contribute to the strength of the national forces. There are but two ways of doing this—by a standing army and a drafted Militia, or by volunteering, or by both combined. A standing army, such as we could sustain, would be utterly useless, unless backed by the whole Militia force, properly organized and under trained officers. In that case it would undoubtedly be the most effective and most easily managed defensive force which the Government could have; but it would also be the most expensive, for however small the standing army, it would be costly, and drafted men could not be expected to turn out without being provided with, at least, the necessaries of life. Let any one figure for himself the cost of even ten days pay at 25 cents for say 400,000 militiamen, with the cost of maintenance and the education and pay of officers, and he will be convinced that a well-drilled force of 50,000 Volunteers, however liberally they may be treated, would be much less expensive. We do not by any means insinuate that even with that force in the very best state of discipline we could dispense with the enrollment of the Militia; but with it to act as an advance guard in case of emergency, the organization of the Militia and cost comparatively little, except in the face of immediate danger. If the Northern States had during a few years prior to the war devoted to organizing and training a volunteer force, even the interest of the vast sums poured out in conquering the South, they would not have been subjected to the disgrace of Bull's Run; they would have been able to put down the South in as many weeks as it took them years, and withal they would have been saved from the grinding tax which their enormous debt entails, and which paralyzes every branch of their trade. That lesson cannot have been lost on our statesmen, and we may assume that preparation in one way or other will be enforced. If drafting must be resorted to, every able-bodied man will be liable to it, or be compelled to pay a large bounty for a substitute, besides paying his share of the whole expense. Putting the question therefore on no higher grounds than pounds, shilling and pence, it is the interest of every man, and especially of business, men to make the Volunteer force as large and effective as possible, by treating it liberally and fairly, and thus inducing the youth of the country to enroll themselves in the Volunteer ranks. We have been led to those remarks by complaints which are constantly coming to us from Volunteers in our towns and cities, that instead of their patriotism securing for them

the countenance and consideration of their employers, it is actually a bar to their receiving or being able to retain employment. Besides the grasping disposition on the part of wealthy men which such conduct exhibits, it is in the highest degree suicidal. We hear no such complaints from the rural districts and as the great body of our voting population is rural, and as they will insist upon proper defensive measures, if they are not secured through the Volunteer system they will sustain their representatives in a coercive policy; and the commercial population, being vastly in the minority, must submit. We, by no means, wish to be understood that a very considerable portion of the commercial community is chargeable with this unpatriotic and foolish conduct, but it requires only a few cases in each locality to beget a feeling highly prejudicial to the success of the Volunteer movement, and the merchantile community owe it to their own interests, if for no higher object, to bring such cases to light and denounce and expose them. In England, even among a nation of shop-keepers, and burdened as they are with an expensive standing army, they understand their own interest better, and every encouragement is given to the Volunteer movement, for they see there, as they ought to see here, that in the event of successful invasion, commerce and trade would be the very first interests to suffer, while rural property would escape to a great extent unharmed. As an illustration of the way the Volunteers are treated there we will give a single instance from the 'Volunteer Service Gazette': On Saturday, the 5th of January, at Westminster-hall, the annual distribution of prizes to the 11th Middlesex Rifles took place. The total strength of the regiment was 653 men, and as rewards of merit to these "two large side tables and a centre-table were well filled with prizes, one hundred and eleven in number, and worth about £400," or in our currency about \$1000! One of the prizes amounted to £100, another to £50, and so on. And yet their commanding officer, Col. LINDSAY, demanded that the Government should do more than they had hitherto done in adopting some mode "for the purpose of more amply filling the Volunteer exchange. He believed that there was no unwillingness on the part of members of Parliament to meet these requirements, as he believed it to be the wish of the people that it should be done." We hope that when duty of the hour is known and appreciated, self-interest if nothing more will act as a preventive to such complaints as we have noticed, and that hereafter well-disposed Volunteers will be able in all cases to obtain employment because of the position they hold as defenders of their country, instead of being rejected on that account; and for our part we shall feel it a duty to give publicity to every well authenticated case of the latter kind which comes to our

notice, no matter who the delinquent may be. This much we owe to those merchants and business men who do their duty liberally and cheerfully.

### DRILL IN SCHOOLS.

This subject is attracting a great deal of attention in England, and pamphlets from the pens of some of the most profound thinkers of the mother country have been written on the subject, from one of which, by Mr. EDWIN CHADWICK, we give an extract in another column. Some time since, Mr. F. A. MERRITT, LL.D., Assistant Provincial Secretary of Canada, issued an admirable pamphlet on the subject. In the space of an article, we can do no more than allude to the salient points of the case, and commend the matter to the serious attention of our educational and municipal authorities. Nothing could be finer than the manner in which Mr. MERRITT grasps the basis of the whole subject in one of his opening paragraphs. He says: "It is, happily, unnecessary to enter into any elaborate argument as to the paramount importance of everything connected with the subject of national education. To the general proposition that national education is a topic of the highest importance to the State, all are prepared to give a willing consent. But yet it may be doubted whether many fully appreciate the momentous import of the subject; how, in a manner, it embraces and involves all other great social questions. It is, in truth, the question of questions. All the perpetually recurring social problems, mendicancy, pauperism, crime, physical deterioration, habitual juvenile delinquency, and insanity itself, are intimately connected with, if not in some sort different phases of, this great primal question. Can it be gained that all the social plagues in this melancholy catalogue arise in a very large degree from defective early education? Remedy the defects in popular education, and you, *pro tanto*, diminish all the unnumbered evils of which these defects are the fruitful parent. This, therefore, is the great question to which, before and beyond all others, statesmen, legislators, philanthropists and economists should direct their most earnest attention. To promote the cause of general education is an object worthy the ambition of the noblest minds; one for which every true lover of his kind might well be content to

"Scorn delights and live laborious days."

The argument of all the writers upon the subject is, that the continued tension of the mental faculties, arising from six hours' study each day, wears the pupil, produces dullness and disease, and withal imparts no greater amount of solid information than half the time spent at books, varied by such exercises as improve the physical constitution, and give zest to the tedium of ordinary school days. This, they show, can be ac-

complished more successfully by military and naval drill than any other way, and at the same time prepare the youth of the country for the exercise of those sterner qualities, without which no nation can become great or famous. Mr. CHADWICK shows that the new system is attended with sanitary, moral and economical benefits, as follows:

"1. SANITARY.—That the drill is good (and for defective constitutions requisite) for correction of congenital bodily defects and taints, with which the young of a very large proportion of our population, especially the young of the poorer town populations, are affected; and that for these purposes the climbing of masts, and other operations of the naval drill and swimming, are valuable additions to the gymnastic exercises of the military drill, and when properly taught, are greatly liked by the boys.

"2. MORAL.—That the systematized drill gives an early initiation to all that is implied in the term discipline, viz., duty, order, obedience to command, self-restraint, punctuality, and patience.

"3. ECONOMICAL.—That it is proved, when properly conducted by supplementing the joints, rendering the action prompt as well as easy, by giving promptitude in concurrent and punctual action with others, to add, at a trifling expense, to the efficiency and productive value of the pupils as laborers or as foremen in after life."

That drill in schools will be not only useful but absolutely necessary, looked at from a national point of view, will, we think, be readily admitted in this country; and the chief difficulty, for the present, will be in the providing of proper instructors, especially in the rural districts. A number of our common school teachers have already, at the military schools, and it would be no difficult matter to make ability to impart drill instruction a feature in the qualifications of teachers educated at the Normal Schools. The trustees of the common schools throughout the country might also, with propriety, add something to the remuneration of such teachers as should qualify themselves in this respect, and by such means we should speedily secure a sufficient number of drill-instructors without much additional expense.

### DISLOYALTY IN ENGLAND.

That the people of England are loyal to the person of their Sovereign cannot be doubted, and yet it must be admitted that the feeling there does not partake of that devoted character which characterizes colonists—British Americans at least. At all events there is a faction led on by BURNER and the Manchester School of politics, holding to Chartist doctrines, which has just enough strength to give a shade of truth to the mendacious falsehoods which from time to time appear in the republican newspapers of the United States, in the eyes of foreigners. The other day that least creditable of all Yankee sheets, the New York "Herald," stated that the Queen passed in procession to open Parliament without receiving a cheer. Such a statement bears the brand of untruth upon the very face of

it, and only serves to show that such journals manufacture their lies out of whole cloth, without any regard to the probability or even the possibility of them being true. If the journals in question had stated that there were groans on the occasion we might have given them credit for some truth, as it is well known that the Chartist faction, mixed with a few Yankee adventurers would descend to anything; but to suppose that QUEEN VICTORIA could pass in state through the streets of London, after her long sorrowing in seclusion, without eliciting the warmest shouts of welcome from the loyal masses of true Englishmen would be to suppose a ridiculous absurdity. Keeping in mind the disloyal cleverities of the Chartists, it is just possible that during the great Reform procession on Monday last three cheers may have been given "in front of the American Embassy," and a picture of the yacht "Henrotta" may have been carried in the procession, as telegraphed through the cable to the New York papers. Such "news" is clearly intended as a puff of Yankeeedom and the New York "Herald." The incidents, even if true, are of about equal importance, and their publication only serves to show how eagerly the nation, as well as the individual, grasp at the most trifling notoriety. The only egot in the matter is that even a handful of Englishmen should be sunk so low in the scale of patriotism as to make such statements as those above noted even in the smallest degree probable. In Canada the slightest disrespect even to the national anthem is at once denounced, and such remarks as those applied to the processionists in England, if made in reference to Canadians, would be treated with contempt and derision. Canadian loyalty would bear no such slander.

### NO. 2 STORRINGTON RIFLES.

This Company, having completed their term of active service in Kingston, being about to return to their homes, were noticed in a Regimental Order by the commanding officer of the R. C. Rifles, under whose command they were, in the following flattering terms:—

Regimental Order,  
by Lt. Col. Moffatt.

Kingston, C. W.,  
8th February, 1867. }

No. 1.—The 2nd Company (Storrington) 47th Battalion Volunteer Militia, attached for some time past to the Royal Canadian Rifles, being about to return to their homes, Lt. Col. Moffatt, Commanding Royal Canadian Rifles, cannot permit them to leave without expressing his approbation of their general good conduct and attention to instruction in drill and discipline while under his command; and of thanking the officers of the Company for their hearty co-operation in everything required of them in connection with their duties, and the general efficiency of the Company.

By order,  
(Signed) H. T. T. SALVIN, Ensign  
and Act.-Adjt. R. C. Rifles.

## THE FENIAN UPRISING IN IRELAND.

We give below all the news that has come to us. It is probable that, like the report of the revolt at Chester, and other recent despatches which have come through American news agencies, there may be a grain of truth and a great deal of falsehood. If true, however, to the fullest extent, this rising can only have the effect of bringing down terrible retribution on the heads of the desperadoes, and we shall then see whether Great Britain will follow the lenient course she recommended to Canada.

DUBLIN, Feb. 14.—News has reached here that the Fenians assembled this morning at Killarney and marched towards Kenmore. Troops and artillery have been sent in pursuit.

LONDON, 14th.—Government has been advised of the landing of two ship loads of Fenians at Valentia. Sir Hugh Rose, the Commanding General of the troops in Ireland, and Lord Naas, leave for Ireland at once. There is a wild rumor that the Fenians will attempt to cut the Cable.

VALENTIA, Ireland, 15th, 8:45 P. M.—The telegraph wires working between Valentia and Killarney were interrupted at half past seven o'clock last night, and are still down. Two long despatches which were sent through the Cable to-day were received by mail from Killarney.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Heart's Content, 15th, 9 P. M.—No further particulars of the trouble in Ireland have been received from Valentia.

We learn by telegram from New York that the news from Ireland has caused a good deal of excitement amongst the Fenians of that and other cities. Meetings of circles are being constantly held in New York and Brooklyn, and, as the telegram says, "demonstrations are being appointed."

THE CHARGES AGAINST BRIGADE-MAJOR BARRETO.—We learn from a reliable source that the charges made against Brigade-Major Barreto by the Guelph 'Advertiser' are doubtful; but as they are to be made the subject of legal enquiry we shall await the result, before saying more.

H. R. H. PRINCE ARTHUR, third son of Her Majesty, now in his seventeenth year, has passed his entrance examination with great credit, and is to commence residence at Woolwich Academy at once, as a gentleman cadet of the Royal Artillery.

SIGNIFICANT.—The St Thomas 'Despatch,' in noticing the appointment of S. Day, Esq., to the Captaincy of No. 1 Company, Elgin Battalion, after stating that he is the fourth in nine years, bears the following testimony, perhaps unwillingly, to the truth of the position which we have taken as to the position of officers:—"Now for the fourth, and we hope for a long time to come, that the present Captain will manage the affairs of the company, as we think he will, with the same assiduity with which he manages his own business, if so we have no fears but that Captain Day will not only make the Company stronger, but gain the good wishes of the men. Captain Day is a man of means, a very essential commodity in such a position, and is by no means faint-hearted about shelling out when occasion demands. We wish the new Captain every success."

## BOOK NOTICE.

THE VOLUNTEERS ACTIVE SERVICE MANUAL; or, Internal Economy and Standing Orders for Volunteers when on Active Service, with Bugle Calls and Forms of all Reports, Returns, &c., and showing the every-day duties of the various grades of Rank and Command. Compiled from authorized works; by MAJOR F. E. DIXON, 2nd Battalion the "Queen's Own Rifles." Toronto: G. Mercer Adam, Bookseller and publisher.

We have received from the publisher a copy of this work, than which there could be nothing more useful to the Volunteer force. Indeed, we may say it is indispensable to every officer, non-commissioned officer and private who wishes to perform his duty correctly and intelligently. It contains in a comprehensive and simple form all the duties laid down in the Queen's Regulations, the interior economy of regiments in barracks and on the line of march—and in short, all the information which it is necessary for a volunteer soldier to know. And besides, it contains forms of reports and regimental and company documents, which it is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain in any other work. By the publication of this work MAJOR DIXON has conferred a lasting benefit on the force, and we hope no member will be long without a copy. By referring to General Orders No. 2, of the 2nd February, published in THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, it will be seen that the "Manual" has been adopted by authority of the Commander-in-Chief; and the force may therefore depend upon it as a guide "in all cases where it is not at variance with Militia Regulations," which is very seldom,—and only on unimportant matters.

## COMPLIMENTARY BALL TO THE 100TH REGIMENT BY THE CITIZENS OF OTTAWA.

On Tuesday evening last, the citizens of Ottawa entertained the officers of the 100th Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment at a ball at the Russell House, in that city. The affair was, in every way, a complete success, and reflects the greatest credit on all concerned in its management. In addition to the desire—so universal throughout Canada—to show hospitality to our fellow subjects here on duty, the interest in the 100th Regiment is greatly augmented from the circumstances under which they were first embodied, and though but few of those, who, ten years ago, left Canada with the corps now hold commissions in it, it is fondly regarded as one of the many links which connect Canada with "Old Land."

The entertainment was given in the spacious dining hall of the Russell House, a newly completed room, elegant in its proportions and handsomely finished. Opposite the main door, which was tastefully draped with British Banners, was a richly carved gallery for the Orchestra, on the side panells of which were exhibited two large Prince of Wales plumes, which form the Badge of the Regiment, and on the centre one the words "100th, Welcome Home" blazoned in gold letters on a scarlet ground. The room was brilliantly lighted by four massive bronze gasilliers suspended from the highly moulded ceiling rafters, and decorated with evergreens and by a number of dou-

ble-globe lights between the windows, over which were displayed the badge and motto of the regiment. Under the orchestral gallery were the refreshment and drawing rooms. On the floor above the dining hall several of the new large chambers were converted into dressing rooms, and every attendance provided to ensure the comfort of the guests. The dancing was briskly kept up till shortly after midnight, when supper was announced. This portion of the affair did infinite credit to the caterer—Mr. Gouin—every thing being most excellent and in abundance. After supper dancing was renewed, and vigorously maintained till after four o'clock, when all dispersed, seemingly well pleased with the evening's amusement. Those present comprised nearly all the prominent citizens of Ottawa and their families, including many of the leading members of the local Volunteer force.

The Committee, under whose direction "mine host"—Gouin—so ably carried out the affair, consisted of Hon. James Skead, Judge Armstrong, Mr. Currier, M. P. P., Sheriff Powell, Mr. Lyon, Mayor, Mr. Aumont, Mr. Dickinson, ex-Mayor, Mr. Reiffensten, Mr. Scott, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Duverney, Mr. McDonnell, Mr. Kimber and Mr. Fraser.

At a meeting of the Committee, held on Wednesday afternoon, a resolution, highly complimentary to Mr. Fraser in his arduous position as Secretary, was passed. We, for our part, feel that the whole committee will receive the approbation of every Canadian for the way in which they secured "Our 100th" a welcome home.

PENSIONER'S LIST.—The Hamilton 'Times' says that Private Morrison, mentioned in this list as of the "Queen's Own," was a member of No. 3 Company, Battalion, Hamilton. Mr. Alex. Somers states in the same paper that No. 69 is listed should be Richard Pentecost, in of Paticort.

THE AUSTRALIAN 'Mail' records fresh outbreaks at New Zealand amongst the disaffected natives. Two serious collisions had taken place between the insurgents and colonists, in which upwards of 60 of the Maories are said to have been killed. The loss on the side of the Europeans was four killed and thirteen wounded. It was feared that the disturbance were not at an end when the mail left.

STEEL SCABBARDS.—The superiority of steel scabbards over those of leather, both in efficiency and appearance, is so generally acknowledged, that officers will learn with pleasure that they are at length to be adopted. The following circular memorandum has been issued from the Horse Guards:—Her Majesty the Queen, having been pleased to approve officers of infantry regiments, under the rank of field officers, wearing steel instead of leather sword scabbards, His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief notifies the same for general information and guidance. It is expected that officers serving at home will be provided with steel scabbards by April 1, 1867. As regards officers serving abroad, the period at which they should provide new scabbards is left to the discretion of the general officers commanding.

## REMITTANCES RECEIVED

DURING THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 16, 1867.

Hamilton—R. C. \$2. Mr. M., Ensign A. S., Capt. H. \$1, Lieut. H. \$2. Toronto—Capt. J. T. S. \$2. Clifton—W. S. \$2. Woodstock—W. G. \$2, Dr. S. A. S. \$2, Ensign J. C. \$2, T. O., M.P.P., \$2, J. I. \$2, Col. J. B. \$2, Captain W. C. \$2, Lieut. J. W. \$2. Montreal—Capt. R. \$1. Sault Ste. Marie—Captain J. W. \$2. Hamilton—Capt. R. N. L. \$2.

MAJOR-GENERAL HAY, Inspector General of Musketry, is next for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-General, when he will have to vacate his appointment. It has not yet transpired who will be the General's successor.

Major-General the Hon. Alexander Gordon, late on the Irish staff, will succeed Major-Gen. M. W. Smith in his divisional command in the Bombay Presidency, on the expiration of that officer's command in the staff service next April.

Col. Graham, C.B., is now next for promotion to the rank of Major-General. The gallant Colonel is head of the recruiting department. Should the recommendation of the Recruiting Commission be carried out, Colonel Graham will retain the appointment as a Major-General.

How LYNCH SHOWED FIGHT.—On being taken to Kingston, Lynch at first showed fight when told that his imperial was to be shaved off and his hair cropped, saying that he "had suffered enough in being removed from Toronto in irons like a felon; yet Canadian justice would not be satisfied till he looked like a thief." The prison rules were explained, and Lynch finally submitted. Lynch and McMahon were assigned work in the foundry department, the latter as a puddler, the former as a fireman.

GENERAL EARLY, in his "History of the Last Year of the War," says in regard of the burning of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, by McCausland's cavalry: "For this act I alone am responsible, as the officers engaged in it were simply executing my orders, and had no discretion left them. Notwithstanding the lapse of time which has occurred, and the result of the war, I am perfectly satisfied with my conduct on this occasion, and see no reason to regret it."

THE REMOVAL OF PAINT FROM GUNS.—A War-Office circular has been issued, which gives the following directions for removing paint, &c., from the bores of rifled guns:—"A warm solution of American potash, in the proportion of 1 lb. of potash to two gallons of water, will be found to remove the paint, &c., sufficiently to enable any examination to be made that may be required on service. Should any lumps of paint, &c., remain after the cleansing with the potash solution, they should be carefully removed with a half round scraper. The solution should be used in the following manner:—Elevate the gun so as to retain as much of the solution (which should be made boiling hot) as possible, then with a hard round brush scrub the bore until the paint is removed, taking care to place a bucket under the muzzle of the gun, so as to catch the solution, should any of it run out while the process is going on. Firing a scaling charge, when it is practicable, will equally answer the purpose.

## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

## HEAD-QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 15th Feb., 1867.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

## VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

F. Lamson, Esq., is appointed Provincial Storekeeper at Quebec, vice Lamontagne, appointed Brigade Major.

Kingston Field Battery of Artillery—Captain A. S. Kirkpatrick, M. S., is appointed temporary, and not acting till further orders, as was stated in the General Order No. 3 of the 1st instant.

7th Battalion of Infantry, London—This Battalion will be hereafter known and designated as the London Light Infantry.

No. 4 Company—

To be Ensign, acting till further orders: Francis McIntosh, gent'n, vice Southam, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

18th Prescott Battalion of Infantry—

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:

Major William Higginson, vice The Hon. John Hamilton, whose resignation is hereby accepted, he being allowed to retire retaining his rank as a special case in acknowledgment of his services to the Volunteer Force.

To be Major:

Capt. Allan J. Grant, from No. 3 Company, vice Higginson, promoted.

To be Adjutant (temporary):

Lieutenant G. N. Robertson, M. S., appointment to date from the first of June, 1866.

No. 1 Company, Hawkesbury Mills—

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Ensign Charles Tweed Higginson, vice Robertson, appointed Adjutant.

No. 3 Company, L'Orignal—

To be Captain:

Lieutenant John Millar, vice Grant, promoted.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Alex. McNaughton, vice Millar, promoted.

To be Ensign (temporary):

Sergeant John D. Pattee, M. S., vice McNaughton, promoted.

22nd Battalion The Oxford Rifles, Woodstock. No. 9 Company, Lakeside—

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

William A. Matheson, gentleman, vice Manson, left the limits.

24th Kent Battalion of Infantry. No. 5 Company, Florence—

To be Ensign:

John Gray, gentleman, vice Dunbar, left the limits.

28th Perth Battalion of Infantry. No. 3 Company, St. Mary's.

Captain John McDonald having obtained the necessary certificate of qualification is now confirmed in his rank.

35th Simcoe Battalion of Infantry—

Paymaster M. H. Spencer, and Quarter-Master A. Bligh, to have the honorary rank of Captains.

Bedford Battalion of Infantry. No. 1 Company, Granby.

To be Ensign (temporary):

John Blackwood, gentleman, M. S., vice Amyrauld, promoted.

Provisional Battalion, Ottawa—The Wakefield Infantry Company to be No. 4 Company of this Battalion, vice the Aylmer Company, disbanded.

The Civil Service Rifle Regiment—To be Ensign, acting till further orders: George Henry Lane, gent., vice Smith, promoted.

No. 2.

The formation of the following corps is hereby authorized, viz:

A second Infantry company in the County of Megantic, headquarters at Mackenzie's Mills.

To be Captain, temporary:

James Mackenzie, Esquire, M. S.

To be Lieutenant, temporary:

William J. Ward, gentleman, M. S.

To be Ensign, temporary:

Thomas McKenzie, gentleman, M. S.

A third infantry company in the County of Megantic, headquarters at Inverness.

To be Captain, temporary:

Robert Stewart, Esquire, M. S.

To be Lieutenant, temporary:

Charles Black, gentleman, M. S.

To be Ensign, temporary:

John A. Wallace, gentleman, M. S.

No. 3.

The following officers of the Volunteer Militia, and candidates for appointment therein, having appeared before Boards of Officers at Kingston and Toronto, for the purpose of having their qualifications tested, have received certificates as follows, viz:

## KINGSTON.

## FIRST CLASS.

Captain John Duff, 1st Frontenac Troop of Cavalry.

## SECOND CLASS.

Lieutenant Robert White, 1st Frontenac Troop of Cavalry.

## TORONTO.

## FIRST CLASS.

Major Hiram Dickie, 38th Brant Battalion, Brantford.

Captain Harry John Browne, 10th Royals, Toronto.

Captain John Watson Hethrington, 10th Royals, Toronto.

Captain Edward Thompson, 19th Lincoln Battalion, Niagara.

Captain Robert Currie, Queenston, Md. Infantry.

Ensign Stephen Lett, 35th Simcoe Battalion, Collingwood.

Lieut. Walter Henry Barrett, 10th Royals, Toronto.

Wm. Henry Floyd, 46th East Durham Battalion, Cobourg.

## SECOND CLASS.

Captain David Curtis, 38th Brant Battalion, Brantford.

Ensign Edward Marion Chadwick, 2nd Queen's Own, Toronto.

Lieutenant Henry McAlister, 38th Brant Battalion, Brantford.

Lieut. Thomas Butler, 44th Welland Battalion, Clifton.

Ensign William Stiff, do do do  
" Henry Scott, 2nd Queen's Own,

Toronto. Lieut. W. Falley, do do  
Wm Duncan Rogers, gentleman, do

By command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government of the Province of Canada.

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

# STATEMENT

Of Militia Pensions and Gratuities awarded by order in Council dated 25th January, 1867, upon report of the Board of Officers assembled to investigate and report upon claims for pensions or gratuities, on account of Volunteers killed or disabled by wounds or sickness on actual service in 1866.

Published under authority of the Act 22 Vic., Chap. 6, Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada

## FIRST CLASS.

### UPPER CANADA.

No.	CORPS	NAME	Report of Medical Board.	Pension.	From.	Total Pension for one year	Gratuity.	Medical Attendance.	To whom payable
1	Queen's Own.	Ens Malcolm McEachern.	Killed in action.	To	Widow \$184, and \$97 each to 5 children.	June 2, 1866	\$ 319 00		
2	do	Sergeant Hugh Matheson.	Di-d of wounds rece'd in action.	To	Widow, \$146.	June 2, 1866	146 00		
3	do	Private William Smith.	Killed in action	To	Widow, \$110.	do	110 00		
4	do	Private Mark Deffen.	do	To	None.				
5	do	Private Christopher Alderson	do	To	Widow, \$110.	June 2, 1866	110 00		
6	do	Priv W F Tompat.	do	To	None.				
7	do	Private J H Newburn	do	To	Mother, \$30.	do	80 00		
8	do	Priv Malcolm Mackenzie	do	To	Widow, \$240, (eldest son, nil) \$48 each, to 3 child.		\$54 00	121 60	
10	10th Royal.	Captain and Paymaster John Huston Richey	Died from disease cont'd on ser.	To	None.			100 00	Dr. Cahill.
11	18th Battalion.	Private James Cahill.	do do	To	None.		\$0 00	80 60	
12	Queen's Own.	Private Jas H. Morrison.	do do	To	Mother, \$80			16 00	
13	13th Battalion.	Private Daniel Laker.	do do	To	Widow, \$110		110 00		

## FIRST CLASS.

### LOWER CANADA.

1	Hochelaga Lt. Inf.	Private M Prudhomme.	Died from disease contract'd on service	To	Widow, \$110, 2 children, \$10 each.	June 10, 1866	\$ 180 00		
2	St. Therese Corps	Private P. Charron.	do do	To	Widow, \$100, 4 children, \$10 each.	April 1, 1866	150 00		

## SECOND CLASS.

### UPPER CANADA.

14	Queen's Own.	Actg. Serg. Paul Robins.	Unfit for service or occupation from six months from date.	Wound	40 cents a day	June 2, 1866	\$ 146 00	\$ 50 00	
15	do	Corp John Connor	do do	Sickness.	33 cents a day	July 1, 1866	127 75		
16	do	Priv. Chas. Thos. Bull.	do usual do.	Wound.	30 cents a day	June 2, 1866	75 00	50 00	10 00, D. Nichol.
17	do	Priv. Alex. Oliphant.	do usual do.	Sickness.	30 cents a day	June 2, 1866	109 50		
18	do	Priv. Chas. Lugdill.	do do	Wound.	25 cents a day	June 2, 1866	91 25	50 00	
19	do	Priv. John White	do do	do	30 cents a day	June 2, 1866	162 50	50 00	
20	10th Royals	Priv. Thomas Charters.	do greatly impaired general usefulness	Sickness.	25 cents a day	July 1, 1866	91 25		14 00, Dr. Newcomb.
21	do	Priv Saml McCaey.	do do	do	30 cents a day	July 1, 1866	109 00		5 50, do.
22	York Rifles	Priv. Chas. Thos. Robertson	do usual occupation	do	20 cents a day	July 1, 1866	72 00		
23	Loydton Infantry.	Lt W Tyrwhitt Armstrong	Unfit for service greatly impaired usual occupation	Sickness.	\$230 a year.	July 1, 1866	280 00		
24	13th Bat. Hamilton	Act. Capt. P. Gore Routh	do do	Wound.	\$400 a year.	June 2, 1866	400 00	1029 83	
25	do	Priv Lavatt W. Smith	do do	Sickness.	30 cents a day.	July 1, 1866	72 00		
26	do	Priv. G. A. McKenzie.	do manual	Wound.	20 cents a day	July 1, 1866	72 00		51 00
27	do	Priv. Edwin Hilder.	do occupation	do	40 cents a day.	July 1, 1866	146 00		
28	Welland Battery	Capt. Ed Saundser King	do do	do	\$400 a year.	June 2, 1866	400 00	1029 00	745 00, Dr. Minor.
29	do	Gunner Fergus Scholfield	do do	do	20 cents a day.	June 2, 1866	72 00	50 00	60 00, Dr. Parrill.
30	do	do John Bradley.	do do	do	30 cents a day.	June 2, 1866	102 50	50 00	22 00, Dr. Neff.
31	18th Battalion.	Priv. Richd. Pattecoart.	Injury equal to 12 months	Sickness.	25 cents a day.	June 2, 1866	91 25		10 00, Dr. Ryall.



STATEMENT of Militia Pensions and Gratuities, &c.—CONTINUED.

THIRD CLASS.

No.	CORPS.	NAME.	Report of Medical Board.	Pension.	From.	Total Pension for one year.	Gratuity.	Medical Attendance.	To whom payable.	
31	Queen's Own	Capt. Jas. B. Houstead	Injury equal to 2 weeks	Injury	No claim.					
32	do	Lt. Wm. Cooper Campbell	do 12 months	Wound	18 months pay gratuity.		665 00	114 00	Dr. Small, \$50. Dr. Holder, \$34	
33	do	Lt. Jas. Herbert Beaven	do 4 weeks	do	No claim.					
34	do	Ens. Jas. F. Smith	do 2 months	Sickness			75 00			
35	do	Ens. Wm. Fahey	do 18 months	Wound	18 months pay gratuity		700 80	78 00	Dr. Stevenson	
36	do	Color Sergt. P. Mollardy	do 4 months	do			250 00			
37	do	Priv. Thomas Oulster	do 4 months	do	4 months, at \$30		300 00			
38	do	Priv. James McFarland	do 2 months	Sickness			40 00			
39	do	Priv. Thomas Parry	do 4 weeks	Injury			20 00			
40	do	Priv. Wm Thompson	do 10 weeks	Wound			90 00			
41	do	Priv. Geo Briggs	do 6 weeks	Injury	Gratuity, 6 weeks, at \$12		72 00	21 00	Dr. Wm	
42	do	Priv. Chas Winter	do 11 months	Wound	11 months' pay at \$30		330 00			
43	do	Priv. Richard Clayton	do 12 months	do			350 00			
44	do	Priv. Edward Capp	do 1 month	do			35 00			
45	do	Priv. Fredk Woodall	do 2 months	do			34 00			
46	do	Corp. James Bull			None.					
47	do	Priv. Alex Smith	do 6 weeks	Sickness			34 00			
48	do	Priv. Jas B Rutherford	do 3 weeks	Wound			60 00	15 00	Dr. Johnson	
49	do	Priv. Eupert E Kinross	do 9 weeks	do			64 00	5 00	Dr. Stevenson.	
50	do	Priv. Wm Vandermissen	do 12 months	do			200 00	83 00	do	
51	do	Priv. E G Patterson	do 6 weeks	do			85 00	6 00	do	
52	do	Priv. Edgar J Paul	do 7 weeks	do			70 00	10 00	Dr. Payne.	
53	do	Priv. Eden Forsyth	do 3 months	Injury			100 00			
54	do	Priv. Alexander Nuir	Injury equal to loss of use of arms 3 months	Wound			75 00			
55	do	Priv. John Jackman	do 6 weeks	Sickness			35 00			
66	10th Royals	Lieut. O H J Winstanley	do 10 weeks	do			161 00	118 00	{ Dr. Philbrick \$100. Dr. Russell, \$18	
67	do	Priv. John Cole	do loss of leg 2 yrs 5 mos.	do	30 cents a day for 2 years from 1st Nov., 1866.	1st Nov., '66	109 50	100 00	50 00 Dr. Newcomb.	
68	do	Priv. Michael McKeena	do 1 week	do			10 00			
69	do	Priv. Richard McCormick	do 6 months	Injury			180 00	25 00	Dr. Richardson	
70	do	Priv. Ezra Gummer	do 5 do	do			120 00	10 00	Dr. Winstanley	
71	do	Priv. Daniel Farrell	do 2 do	do			56 00	20 00	Dr. Newcomb,	
72	do	Priv. Joseph T Heally			None.					
73	18th Battalion	Priv. Samuel Dallas	do 4 do	Wound			94 00			
74	do	Priv. Jas Mitter Stnart	do 10 do	do			50 00	4 00	Dr. Eyal.	
75	do	Priv. John Robt Donnelly	do 3 weeks	do			63 00			
76	do	Priv. Wm Irvine	do 6 weeks	Injury			34 00	7 00	do	
77	do	Priv. John Geo Powell	do 7 months	Sickness			163 00	65 00	Dr. Turquand.	
78	do	Priv. Thomas Wyatt	do 9 weeks	do			54 30			
79	do	Lt. Col. J A Skinner	do 6 weeks	do			204 00	40 00	Dr. Joy.	
71	Welland Battery	Gunner Thos Higgins	do 10 months	do			340 00			
72	do	do John Harrison	do 9 do	Wound			216 00			
73	do	do Jordan Thomas	do 2 do	do			84 00	20 00	Dr. McFarland.	
74	York Rifles	Sergt. John Tuck	do 3 do	do			96 00	26 00	Dr. Baxter.	
75	do	Priv. Robert Cranston	do 3 do	do			64 00	19 00	do	
76	Bradford Comp'y	Priv. J. Allan Young	do 1 do	Sickness			15 00			
77	Columba do	Capt. Geo Prentice	Unfit for service and occupation 12 months	do	\$400 for one year, to be re-examined in 1867	1st April '66	400 00		24 00 Dr. Warren. 18 75 Dr. Elmsaid. 26 00 Dr. Eosa. 16 00 Dr. Stephen.	
78	Peterboro do	Lieut. Wm N Kennedy	Injury equal to 6 weeks	do			66 00			
79	Toronto Naval do	Corp. Mate J Clendinning	do 14 weeks	do			163 00	26 00	Dr. Eosa.	
80	Chillingwood do	Corp. John Milwood	do 2 months	do			64 00	16 00	Dr. Stephen.	
81	10th Royals	Private John Douglas	Nil							
82	Ont. Battalion	Private John Speiram	Injury equal to 2 months	Sickness			43 00			
83	Scarboro' Comp'y	Lieut. John H. Stobo	do 2 do	do			24 96	21 00	Dr. Langley.	
84	Cookstown do	Private Thos. Stephenson	do 2 do	do			24 00	25 00	Dr. Sewell.	
85	do do	Corp. Geo. Ross	do 9 weeks	do			27 00	10 00	Dr. Schofield.	
86	do do	Private Geo. Graham	do 3 months	do			45 00	25 00	Dr. Sewell.	
87	do do	do Robt T. Banting	do 3 do	do			72 00	40 00	Dr. Schofield.	
88	Scarboro do	Lt. & Adj. Jacob N. Tabor	do 4 weeks	do			63 23	19 00	Dr. Tabor.	
89	Scarboro Comp'y	Serj. Jas Young	Injury equal to 3 months	do			45 00			
90	do	Corp. Wm. Hall	do 2 months	do			45 00	22 00	Dr. Lapely, \$174 Dr. Wright, \$25	
91	10th Royals	Priv. John Whitton	Nil	do						
92	Brampton Comp'y	Priv. George Elliott	Injury equal to 12 months (unfit for service)	do	30 cts a day, to be re-examined 1867	1st July, 1866	78 00		18 00 Dr. Heggie.	
93	Norval Company	Priv. Jas. Bryan	do 9 months	do	30 cts do do	do	109 50		20 00 Dr. Webster.	
94	Queenstown Co.	Priv. Jacob Stubbs	do 2 months	do	20 cts do do	do	73 00			
						Totals	\$4950 60	6311 47	2214 05	

The pensions granted to (No. 24) acting Capt. Percy Gore Routh and (No. 28) Captain Saunders King to be payable only from 2nd June, 1867.

All pensions granted to children, as above set forth, to cease at the age of (18) eighteen years for boys, and (21) twenty one years for girls, and that all other persons to whom pensions are granted, excepting those mentioned in the above abstract, as representing deceased Volunteers, and those who have lost a limb, are to appear before a Medical Board at the date of the expiration of each year's pension, with a view to determine whether the disability contin es.

Payment will be made by the Receiver-General under the regulations laid down in the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, 22 Vic. Chap. 6.

T. D. HARRINGTON,  
Deputy Receiver-General.

RECEIVER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,  
Ottawa, 1st Feb., 1867.

## MILITIA STAFF.

Col. F. L. MacDougal, Adjutant General,  
LOWER CANADA.

Lieut.-Colonel DeSallaberry, Deputy Adjutant General.

Assistant Adjutant Generals—Lieut. Col. W. Osborne Smith, Lt.-Col. L. A. Casault.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General—Lt.-Col. John McPherson.

Brigade Majors.—1st Division, Henry T. Duchesnay, Lévis. 2nd Division, John Fletcher, St. Johns. 3rd Division, E. Lamontagne, Quebec. 4th Division, L. Rodrigue Masson, Terrebonne. 5th Division, James W. Hanson, St. Andrews. 6th Division, Charles King, Sherbrooke. 7th Division, Thos. Bacon, Montreal. 8th Division, L. C. A. L. de Bellefeuille, St. Hyacinthe.

UPPER CANADA.

Lieut.-Colonel W. POWELL, Deputy Adjutant General.

Assistant Adjutant Generals.—Lieut. Colonel W. S. Farie, November 15, 1865; Lt. Colonel Samuel P. Jarvis, November 15, 1865.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generals.—Lieut.-Col. J. S. Taylor, Nov. 15, 1865; Lieut.-Col. F. T. Atcherly, Nov. 15, 1865.

Brigade Majors.—1st Division, Wm. H. Jackson, Brockville. 2nd Division, David Shaw, Kingston. 3rd Division, Alexander Patterson, Cobourg. 4th Division, J. Slougtou Dennis, Toronto. 5th Division, J. Augustus Baretto, Stratford. 6th Division, Henry V. Villiers, Hamilton. 7th Division, James Moffatt, London. 8th Division, Robert B. Dennison, Toronto.

## REGIMENTS IN CANADA AND OFFICERS COMMANDING.

Montreal—Headquarters of the Army in Canada. Squadron 13th Hussars, Captain Clarke, commanding.

Royal Artillery, Colonel Dunlop, C B, commanding.

Royal Engineers, Colonel Ford, Commanding. 2nd Batt. 23rd Fusiliers, Colonel Bell, V C, commanding.

1st Batt 25th K O Borderers, Colonel Fane, commanding.

Detachment 100th Regiment.

4th Batt P C O Rifle Brigade, Colonel Elrington, commanding.

Detachment Commissariat Staff Corps. Deputy Commissariat General Snow, commanding.

Quebec—Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Colonel McCreo, commanding.

50th Regiment, Colonel Pakenham, commanding.

1st Batt P C O Rifle Brigade, Colonel Lord A Russell, commanding.

Ottawa—100th Regiment, right wing, Lieut-Col Campbell, commanding.

Kingston—Royal Artillery, Colonel Gibbon, C B, commanding.

Royal Canadian Rifles, Lieut.-Colonel Moffatt, commanding.

Toronto—13th Hussars, Lieut.-Colonel Jenyns, C B, commanding.

Royal Artillery, Colonel Mountain, commanding.

2nd Batt 17th Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel McKinstry, commanding.

Hamilton—1st Battalion 16th Regiment, Colonel Peacock, commanding.

Brantford—2nd Batt 7th Fusiliers, Lieut.-Colonel Cooper, commanding.

London—Royal Artillery, Captain Gore, commanding.

53rd Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Harenc, commanding.

4th Batt 60th Rifles, Colonel Hawley, commanding.

St Johns—Detachment Royal Canadian Rifles.

Chambly—Detachment Royal Canadian Rifles.

Ile au Noix—Detachment Royal Canadian Rifles.

Fort Erie—Detachment Royal Canadian Rifles.

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February 2nd, 1867. 5-y

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Ottawa, Feb. 2nd, 1867.

5-2i



## NOTICE.

VOLUNTEERS, and others interested, are notified that the Executive Council have authorized the

ISSUE OF THE

## PENSIONS and GRATUITIES,

Which have been recommended in accordance with the terms of an

## Order in Council,

DATED 21ST AUGUST, 1866.

BY THE

Board of Officers assembled to Investigate and Report upon Claims for Pensions and Gratuities, on account of Volunteers Killed or Disabled by Wounds or Sickness on Actual Service.

A list of the names has this day been published in the 'Canada Gazette' by the Receiver General, who will pay the several persons entitled to receive the amounts awarded, upon compliance with the requirements of the Act 22 Vic. Chap. 6, Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada.

Militia Department, }  
Ottawa, February 2nd, 1867 } 5-3m

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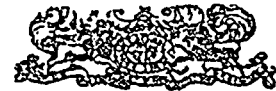
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Ottawa, Feb. 7, 1867. 6-2in

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## AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNT.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

Customs, Quebec, 6th March, 1863.

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

B. S. M. BOUCHETTE

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,

Ottawa, 15th February, 1867.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be 26 per cent, which per centage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

## WILSON &amp; PATTERSON,

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the corner of Sparks and Elgin Streets, in  
the very centre of the city, and in the imme-  
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partmental Buildings, the Post Office, the Cust-  
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Telegraph offices and the different Banks. It  
is fitted up and conducted with every regard to  
comfort, and, with certain extensive additions  
which have lately been made, it will accommo-  
date no fewer than 250 guests, thus constituting  
it one of the largest hotels in Canada.

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First-class Workmen constantly employed.

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Views of the proposed Toronto Monument to  
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WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA, oppo-  
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requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The  
house has been refitted and refurnished through-  
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Consulting hours, from 10 to 12 o'clock a. m.,  
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glass work in the Parliament Buildings  
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other designs, will receive prompt attention.  
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(Formerly Mathews' Hotel)  
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Proprietress. This house has been put into  
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and refurnished with all the latest appliances  
of comfort. No exertions or expense will be  
spared in rendering this house second to none  
in Ottawa. Terms—\$1 50 per day. 1y

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Mantles, Millinery, Straw and Lace Goods, Car-  
pets, Oil Cloths and Matting, Manufacturers of  
Clothing. 47 and 49 Sparks st., Ottawa. 1y

## PROSPECTUS

OF  
"THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AND  
BRITISH AMERICAN MILITARY AND  
NAVAL GAZETTE,"

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS  
OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCE, THE SERVICE  
MILITIA, AND THE MILITARY AND NAVAL  
ESTABLISHMENTS GENERALLY IN BRITISH  
NORTH AMERICA.

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

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

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

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

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

"All that else the years may show,  
The poet form of stronger hours,  
The vast Republics that may grow,  
The Federations and the Powers,  
Titanic forces taking birth

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

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

the confidence and patronage of these interested in our National Defences.

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

The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

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

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

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

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

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

A small portion of its columns will be devoted to advertising, and as its circulation promises to be extensive in every section of British America it will be found the best medium for special, professional, and general announcements in the country.

"THE REVIEW" contains sixteen folio pages, printed on good paper, with clear type.

Subscription price \$2 a year, payable strictly in advance.

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Proprietors, Ottawa, C. W.

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

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At the Court at Windsor, the 10th day of  
November, 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the "Foreign Deserters Act 1852," it is provided, that whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities are or will be given for recovering or apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant ships in the territories of any Foreign Power, Her Majesty may by order in Council, stating that such facilities are or will be given, declare that seamen, not being slaves, who desert from merchant ships belonging to such Powers, when within Her Majesty's dominions, shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships, and may limit the operation of such Order, and may render the operation thereof subject to such conditions and qualifications, if any, as may be deemed expedient, and whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty, that due facilities are given for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant-ships in the territories of their Majesties the Kings of Siam;

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said "Foreign Deserters' Act, 1852," and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that, from and after the publication hereof in the "London Gazette," seamen, not being slaves, who within Her Majesty's dominions, desert from merchant ships belonging to the Kingdom of Siam, shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board, the respective ships:

Provided always, that if any such deserter has committed any crime in Her Majesty's dominions he may be detained until he has been tried by a competent Court, and until his sentence (if any) has been fully carried into effect.

And the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, the Right Honourable Viscount Cranbourne, and the Right Honourable Spencer Horatio Walpole, three of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(Signed,) EDMUND HARRISON.

January 5th, 1867.

### HEUBACH & GOWARD,

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

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