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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, MARCH 25, 1867.

No. 12

WAR-TIME.

O my bird, my beautiful bird !
Sing no more to-day ;
The saddest maiden under the sun
I must be, till this weary war is done ;
For my lover has gone away.

Ah ! your voice could never drop as it does
Down through those slender bars,
If you ever had loved a soldier lad,
And he was all the friend you had,
And was gone away to the wars.

You are quiet now ! too quiet, my bird,
To suit my restless mood ;
'Tis fearful to feel the house so still,
Sing out again till you sing your fill ;
I shall die with solitude !

Yet low ! sing low while he is gone
To fight for the Union Jack ;
I would not hear you voice ring out,
Till it blends itself with the nation's shout,
When my lover from the wars come back.

You must sing for us both on that blessed
day
When I welcome my soldier boy ;
For my eyes will dim with the happy tear,
And my heart will come to my lips so near,
That I cannot speak for joy !

LUCKNOW KAVANAGH, V. C.

There is a fatal facility about autobiographical writing which makes it the most favorite form of composition ; the thoughts of the writer, and especially of the unaccustomed writer, can be expressed more conversationally, and therefore more easily, in this fashion than in any other. He does not entangle himself in so many grammatical labyrinths, nor—in particular—find himself confounding together the first person with the third, or unable to discover his nominative case. Nevertheless, there are graver evils about autobiography than those. Even when this style is adopted in mere fiction, the public will persist in identifying the pen-and-ink hero with the flesh-and-blood writer, compelling thereby his principal character to appear, if spirited, a braggart—if modest, a spooney ; and when the autobiography is

authentic, the difficulty of steering between these Scylla and Charybdis, is of course considerably increased. One cannot, with any humility, describe one's self as possessing all the virtues ; and still less can one afford to write one's self down as commonplace. It is far worse than the undertaking of one's own epitaph—although that is a delicate operation—inasmuch as you have to hear criticisms on the composition ; while, moreover, the epitaph only concerns yourself, whereas your autobiography, unless you have been a hermit in the wilderness—in which case it is to be hoped you would have been better employed than in writing for Colburn or, Longman, or Murray—must needs relate to other people. That is why almost all autobiographies are published after the deaths of the authors. The sword of Damocles—the lash of the horsewhip—is always hanging over that gentleman's shoulders who publishes his 'Recollections' otherwise than as his 'Remains.' We have known a certain eminent literary person to pass the latter part of his life much respected, or, at all events, amidst the kindest offices of his acquaintances, because he was known to be compiling a posthumous record of his existence ; whereas if some of his friends could have caught a sight of the manuscript, it is possible that they might have hastened its publication by wringing his neck. The fact is, an autobiographical writer may inflict the cruelest chastisement upon very worthy people by simply telling the truth ; and posthumous writers always do tell the truth, and in the most unpleasant manner conceivable. They write as it were from the sanctuary of the tomb, where action for libel can no longer lie against them.

Nevertheless, if one wants to fill one's own pockets by an autobiography, it is highly necessary that it should appear during one's life, and there are some narrations which needs must be told in the first person. When a man escapes alone from a shipwreck or a fire, he must tell the story himself ; and Lucknow Kavanagh, who gained the Victoria Cross for venturing alone through a hostile city and an enemy's lines, in order to act as guide for the relieving army under Sir Colin Campbell, could scarcely have got another to relate the tale. No more modest and simple story exists than his account of that one incident—a plain and unvarnished picture of a brave man performing a perilous duty ; whereas, on the other hand, his history, as a whole, and whenever it refers to

others, exhibits the worst evils of the autobiographical class. It is harsh and detractory towards the author's equals and superiors ; it is querulous and bombastic in so far as it concerns himself. He unwittingly hands us the private key to his own character, and when he asks us to bemoan with him at his ill-success in life, we can say little more than that we are not the least surprised at it. There are some men that cannot even complain of their misfortunes without leading their hearers to sympathise in some sort with those at whose hands their injuries have been received. If they did not deserve them, they seem at least to have brought them on themselves. We cannot imagine that Mr. Kavanagh's behaviour can have been at any time conciliatory or judicious towards those who held his tortures in their power, although we allow that he has been certainly insufficiently rewarded for his great deed. He is, however, one of the bravest men, as we should imagine, who ever breathed, nor need we speak further here concerning him, except as respects that bravery. Before he took upon him that voluntary service which has made his name so famous, he showed himself as gallant a soldier, civilian though he was, as any in that beleaguered band in Lucknow Presidency. He made no pretence, indeed of that entire absence of fear, which—it exists in any man—must needs rob courage of all its virtue, but fully conscious of each peril, he put it aside to make way for duty. Fighting above ground is not agreeable to most people, but how slight a matter must that be when compared with a death-grapple in a counter-mine ! What a nervous moment was that first crawl on all fours through a long, narrow, cold, damp mine, appalled by the darkness and a fancy that an enemy may have got in, wishing to blow out my shrinking brains, or that it might fall in and bury me alive ! It tried me considerably, and I had to say a great many encouraging things to myself to calm my agitated heart, which vehemently panted for the light again. Indeed, it cost many efforts to appease my fears, and gain confidence in those subterranean ramifications, in which I sometimes strayed at night, despairing of ever getting out. At last I discovered that a resolute man was more dangerous below than above ground, and I soon had an opportunity of testing my sprits in the bowels of the earth.

The enemy were heard mining in the south corner of the Sikh quarters, and the engineers counter-mined to stop them ; but they had done so much before being discovered, that we broke in about three feet from our own shaft, and the miners escaped. At this moment, I relieved the officer on duty,

and went down with a revolver, conjecturing that the enemy would send in some one to see what had disturbed the miners. After waiting awhile, a sepoy descended with his musket, and advanced to my end of the gallery, where it was quite dark, whereas the light streamed down at his. I let him come in about his own length, and then shot him through the shoulder. I pursued him, and fired again, but the cap snapped, and he escaped, roaring with pain. The enemy let water into the gallery, and an hour after, it fell in.

Another day, while crawling through the galleries, I heard their miners at work, and for two hours I sat watching for them as they noiselessly approached. A small hole was first made, through which the miner thrust the handle of his tool, to try what it led to, for they knew nothing of our listening galleries; as he withdrew it, I shoved down the narrow partition with my hands, and put a pistol to his breast. It missed fire again and again as I went in after him, and he scrambled out screeching with fear. I waited in the gallery, thinking it probable that one of the sepoys would venture in; and, after much squabbling as to who should do it, a sepoy jumped down, cautiously keeping his body back from the mouth of the gallery. He put his musket in towards me, showing no more than his hand: I felt certain he would look before he fired, and reserved my shot. It was a hazardous moment, for whichever fired first was sure to hit. Fortune favored me! As he stooped, his left arm and shoulder was exposed—my bullet passed through it—and he lost no time in getting out to his comrades.

The miner in his haste had dropped his tools in the shaft, and the mutineers—who were only about three yards from me—threatened to shoot him if he did not fetch them. The poor creature remonstrated most sorrowfully, and my heart sickened as he prayed, before descending, that they would see to the support of his family. He leaped down, crying "Mercy! mercy!" I could not fire a second time, as he slowly climbed out wounded, exclaiming he was dead! I grieved that our own imminent danger made it compulsory to intimidate the enemy's miners, so as to render it difficult to obtain the services of such men.

On another occasion this 'ugly customer' sat waiting for sepoys in a damp mine for nine hours, and was only driven from his unpleasant watch by the cramp. It was very exciting, he tells us—and we can easily believe it—squatting in a dark hole of the earth, and listening to the enemy as they lessened the partition between them and him, until presently a stroke of the pickaxe placed him face to face with the astonished miner, who was, in Residency parlance, 'immediately potted'; or, in other words, who 'glared with fear as he spread out his arms, screaming, and fell back mortally wounded by the revolver into the shaft. These poor wretches used to come out to their deaths with pomp and circumstance enough of barbaric war.

When not defending the walls from an attack, our principal duty was to sit on the roof of our dwelling, protected by a thin earthen parapet, and observe the enemy in a street running parallel to the Kaisur Bagh, along which the guards passed to relieve the besiegers. As the native chiefs resided in the direction of the palace, all extraordinary movement of troops was thus known to us at once. We relieved each other every two hours, and recorded in a book whatever was remarkable. The assaults were usually made in the day, and were always preceded by constant reports from the look-out like

this: "A large body of infantry, with six standards, gone from left to right. A long line of matchlock-men, with numerous green and red colors, gone in the same direction—in all about six thousand. About five hundred cavalry, regular and irregular, preceded by drums, apparently escorting men of rank mounted on elephants; swordsmen mixed with bowmen following for about ten minutes. Two brass guns, seemingly twelve-pounders, drawn by bullocks, and escorted by infantry and cavalry, went by at a trot—two small horse-artillery guns, and wagons, pulled by bullocks. A small party of regular cavalry, some of gray uniforms, escorting a man of consequence, preceded by drums and two standards. Several doolies. More infantry and matchlock-men in irregular order, and a long line of running swordsmen and archers."

The look-out, although an excessively hot and unsafe place, was a point of intense attraction on these occasions: and some authority had to be exerted to keep all the curious off the roof, over the parapet of which it was dangerous to lift your head.

The enemy, after the assaults, invariably returned home in the same order, followed by the wounded on litters; but the infantry, matchlock-men and swordsmen, no longer walked with head erect, chest puffed out, arms stiffly swinging to and fro. Nor did the cavalry plunge and caracole, nor the dark, slim Passe caper and stretch his bow, as he glibly followed in the wake of his discomfited compatriots. To us in the distance, the whole procession, there and back again, resembled a pantomimic display. But they always left us to bemoan the death of some fine fellows, who had nobly borne their share in repelling the onslaught. We usually had a few days' relief after these great processions, when the look-out was rather monotonous.

What a restless, anxious time of it the poor garrison had at this time, may be gathered from the fact, that for two nights after Havelock had retired to Cawnpore, their hopes of instant relief were sustained by a pony in a dark stable, whose tremulous efforts to shake off insects from his sides were echoed in a well close by. It was of course after the first relief, and when the relieving-party were themselves beleaguered, that Kavanagh gained his prefix of 'Lucknow.'

Sir James Outram had, it is true, furnished the commander-in-chief with accurate plans for advance, but these were only for a certain route; and if circumstances should happen to render that unavailable, it was of the last importance that he should have a reliable European guide, who could conduct him by other ways. Swayed by these facts and reflections, Mr. Kavanagh imparted to Kunoujee Lal, a spy, who was returning on a certain night to the commander-in-chief, then at the Alum Bagh, with a despatch, his desire to venture with him in disguise. The native at first positively refused to incur the additional risk to which the company of a second person, and he a European, must needs expose him: but after hearing a specimen of the volunteer's Hindostanee, and upon the promise of a fit reward for himself, consented.

'I now sought a lonely spot where I could commune with myself, for until I secured a proper companion I would not prepare myself for the worst. I sat amazed at my boldness, unable to concentrate my thoughts, which came and went with a vehemence I had never felt before. Gradually, as the awfulness of death crept into my bewildered mind, the perturbation extended to the heart, and it beat violently against my side. The feelings of both overpowered me, and

came pouring out in large drops through my eyes, as I sat with a flushed face buried in my hands. This precious effort of nature relieved me, but the attempts made, over and over again, to think calmly of the enterprise, only brought back the agitation; and I was obliged at last to seek the company of my comrades to compose myself. Whilst conversing with those fine fellows, I deliberated in my mind, and by two o'clock in the afternoon, resolved to volunteer my services through Colonel Robert Napier. I was impelled to the step I now took only by a sense of duty.

Colonel Napier expressed surprise at the offer, and at once pronounced the attempt impracticable, his features relaxing into a smile as he said so, for he evidently regarded the proposal as most absurd. He was, however, so much pleased with this further evidence of the zeal of his protege, that he went into the chief-commissioner to mention it, followed by me. Sir James Outram listened as I disclosed the reasons for wishing to go out, and figuratively placed them in one hand, and my life in the other, and asked whether the advantages were not weighty enough to over-balance his scruple to adventure a single life. He was not less astonished than Colonel Napier; but, in the true spirit of chivalry, he at once conceived and appreciated the motives of my proposition, and reasoned with me upon the probability of success. He frankly confessed that he thought it of the utmost importance that a European officer, acquainted with the localities and buildings intervening between the Dilkooah and the Residency, should be provided to guide the relieving force, should its commander determine on advancing by that route; but that the impossibility of any European being able to escape through the city undetected, deterred him from ordering any officer to go, or even seeking volunteers for such a duty. He observed that my services as a guide would be very valuable, and that he, therefore, with difficulty resisted the temptation to accept my disinterested offer, of which he thought he ought not to avail himself. I was, however, so earnest in my entreaties to be allowed to go, that he yielded, provided he was satisfied with the disguise, and that I was of the same mind when the hour for departure arrived.

The most difficult part of the leave-taking, however, still remained for him, for Mr. Kavanagh was a husband and a father. 'I lay down on the bed with my back towards my wife, who was giving her children the poor dinner to which they were now reduced, and endeavoring to silence their repeated requests for more. I dared not face her, for her keen eye and fond heart would have immediately detected that I was in deep thought and agitated. She called me to partake of a coarse cake, but, as I could no more have eaten it than have eaten herself, I pleaded fatigue and sleepiness, and begged to be let alone. Of all the trials I ever endured, this was the worst! The most kind and affectionate of women had been my companion for nearly thirteen years, through which she had patiently and courageously endured much trouble and discomfort for my sake. We were happy and contented to go on together the whole tenure of our lives surrounded by our family. The efforts I made to suppress all outward manifestations of distress swelled my heart, and so pressed on my brain, that I had suddenly to leave the room, pretending that I was wanted at the mines.' At six o'clock in the evening, upon the same pretence, he affectionately took leave of his family, and set about the work of his disguise.

'I endeavored, without exciting suspicion,

to discover whether a permanent dye was procurable in the intrinment; and, luckily for my little beauty, there was none. I obtained a complete oriental suit by borrowing each article from separate natives, and, tying them in a bundle, took them home. I remained quite composed till six o'clock in the evening, when, as was customary with me, I kissed the family and left, pretending that I was for duty at the mines, and that I might be detained till late in the morning. I carried my bundle to a small room in the slaughter-yard, and was there dressed by that good, steady young man, Mr. F. Quiros, whom I enjoined to keep it a secret for the present. I was amused at my own ugliness, as I carefully surveyed each feature in the glass to see that the coloring was well spread. I did not think that the shade of black was quite natural, and I felt somewhat uneasy about it, till we talked over the chances of detection, and came to the conclusion that the darkness of the night was favorable to me. Kunoujee Lal now joined us, and seemed to chuckle at the ridiculous appearance of the metamorphosed sahib, as we walked over together to the quarters of Sir James Outram.

Natives are not permitted to go into the house of a European with shoes on, or to take a seat uninvited. In order to draw particular attention to myself, I did both, and the eyes of the officers, who sat at the general's table, were at once turned angrily and inquiringly upon the queer man who did such impudent things. Questions and answers were exchanged without detecting the disguise, although my plain features were known to every one of the outraged officers, who called in the general, and he took some time to recognize me. I regarded this first step in the adventure as presaging success, and was glad to lay hold on any little thing to keep up my confidence. I was daubed once more by the general himself, and, considering where I was going to, there was extraordinary hilarity in the whole proceeding, which was beneficial to my nerves. My turban was readjusted; my habiliments subjected to a close inspection; and my waistband adorned by a loaded double-barrelled pistol—belonging to the gallant and amiable Captain Sitwell, A.D.C.—which was intended for myself, should there be no possibility of escaping death at the hands of the mutineers, who would have done it in their own particular way.

'At half-past eight o'clock our gaiety ceased, for that was the time appointed to leave. The kind-hearted and chivalrous Sir James, and my good friend Colonel Napier, pressed my hand, with a few encouraging words; the rest, with many earnest prayers for my success, shook hands; and I started with Kunoujee Lal, in the company of the brave Captain Hardinge, who came down to the picket, on the river Goompy, to pass me out. As I parted from him, he tightly squeezed my hand, as if much affected, and slowly observed that he would give his life to be able to perform what I was doing. His last encouraging and cheering words were feelingly addressed to me: "Noble fellow! you will never be forgotten!"

It would be unfair, out of so small a volume as Mr. Kavanagh's ["How I Won the Victoria Cross." By T. H. Kavanagh, Assistant Commissioner in Oudh], to extract the whole of this most interesting expedition, which, from the moment when he took the first plunge, naked, into the Goompy, to that when he heard the welcome 'Who comes there?' of the British sentinel, may vie for 'situation' and peril with any adventure upon record. The successful issue of the undertaking is well known. Mr. Kavanagh

doubtless saved many lives, by expediting the relief of the garrison, as well as much treasure, which further delay would have rendered it dangerous to have removed. For reward, he received two thousand pounds—which he bitterly and not unreasonably contrast with the public liberality displayed towards Mr. Thomas Sayers—and that Victoria Cross which confers upon this little book its taking title. From it, as from Mr. Russell's more ambitious work, we derive information not readily afforded by the mere military and official historians of the mutiny. While the abominations and cruelties of the Sepoys are fully admitted, the excesses of our own troops are not passed over in silence. The battle scenes are not delineated as though they were conflicts between armies composed of good and bad angels; nor is a stronghold carried by assault made a theatre for the exhibition of all the sterner virtues. Here is a photograph taken from the storming of the Secunder Bagh: 'Highlanders and Sikhs, besmeared with blood, trampled over the dead, through the plants and houses. Screams and groans ascended above the uproar. Here, mutineers manfully received our soldiers on the point of the bayonet: there, threw down their muskets, and fiercely defended themselves with their swords. Some threw away their arms, and pitifully pleaded for mercy to men infuriated by slaughter; others ran to the inner rooms for shelter, and despairingly clutched at the weapons of the fierce soldiers who pressed in after them. Bullets flew in every direction from friend and foe.

'The 53rd Regiment, encouraged by the gallant Lieut. French, violently smashed through the iron bars of a window, and, with loud screams of victory, added to the tumult, the confusion, and the slaughter. Hoarse calls for help came from this side; loud and frequent orders to go and bayonet from the other; curses, in the most awful words, mingled with imploring voices. A few ran wild through the combatants, to end their misery by death. Hundreds were deliberately bayoneted, and pitched, writhing in the agonies of death, into a reservoir. The appalling sounds of cutting, hacking and stabbing were heard all round the garden, with the dreadful screams of the combatants. "Cawnpore, boys! Remember our women and children! Mercy! No mercy for you!" Miserable creatures! a day of retribution had come.

'The mass of dark men moved here, there, backwards and forwards, trampling down the plants that sent forth their fragrance to nostrils choked with blood; many ran in and out of the rooms, pursued by their fearless and merciless foe. The scene was animated to the utmost degree when the effect was increased by a conflagration, from which the mutineers struggled on to our weapons, and were thrown back upon the raging flames! Some wretches, as a last resource, sought concealment on the roofs and in the towers, where they were remorselessly followed and chucked down to the yard below! The strife was obstinately maintained at one tower. Officers and men courageously threw themselves against the door to burst it, and were killed; and another and another fell in fruitless efforts to enter. Artillery were brought in, and the awful uproar was made more awful by its booming, and by crashing walls, as the balls passed through the room of the desperate defenders.

'At last the tumult ceased, and the victors walked triumphantly through the blood of the prostrate foe to count their bodies. Two thousand of the enemy covered the ground, lapped one on the other: they were either dead or dying. At one spot, the

corpses above were moved up and down by the suffocating respirations of the living below! Animate and inanimate nature alike lay bruised on the ground. The eye encountered dreadful scenes of carnage all over the enclosure.'

Nor was this fearful spectacle—wherein, as it might well be thought, there was no room for aught but horrors—entirely unmitigated by the humorous element. One must not calculate too much, it seems, even in the moment of victory, upon the grateful enthusiasm of a commander-in-chief.

Sir Colin Campbell, mounted on his gray horse, was outside the Secunder Bagh, surrounded by his staff, when a highland officer, excited, tattered and blood stained, issued through the gate, and approached the group with a red banner.

"I have killed the last four of the enemy with my own hands, and here, sir, are their colors!" exclaimed the bleeding and agitated Highlander.

"Damn the colors, sir! Where is your regiment? Go back to your regiment, sir! I thank you, Colonel Ewart, for your zeal and gallantry; but go back to the regiment!"

THEY GO TO STAY.—"The Roberts Fenians claim to be in a far superior state of efficiency in the matter of arms, munitions, &c., than at this time last year. They express their intention not to move from here until they feel confident of securing a foothold on Canadian soil; they go to stay is their laconic expression.—[New York Herald.

Ye lawless hords!
The veil of Time no mortal hand may raise,
But each keen patriot deems your braggart phrase

Couched in prophetic words.
Come, as ye say;
Come, when the spring breathes softly o'er the land;
Come, with all the strength of your robber-band,

And ye will come to stay;
To stay—but how?
As laurelled victors after battle's toil,
'The lords and masters of Canadian soil'
Far otherwise, I trow.
Land ye shall have;
Each one, as guardian of his martial worth,
Shall hold in mortmain a few feet of earth,
His sole estate—a grave.
—Literary Club, Montreal.

A SERMON FOR FENIANS.—A Rev. Mr. Smyth delivered a sermon in New York on Sunday night last on Fenianism, in a Broadway hall hired for the occasion. A large number of Fenians attended, but the preacher told them it was folly to rise in armed rebellion in Ireland, and that the Irish people had no grievances to complain of that could not be remedied by peaceful means. He further said that Fenianism could never be successful while the Protestants of Ireland held aloof and the Crown was vested in a Protestant, and he advised the Fenians to throw off the allegiance of the Pope, a foreign potentate, if they desired the practical sympathy of the world. The enunciation of these views did not, of course, please the congregation, who had attended in order to have their "patriotism fired," and, after indulging in a few hisses, they left in a somewhat angry temper.—[Leader

CAUTION TO VOLUNTEERS.—Mr Jos. Harrison, a member of the Southampton Rifle Company, was tried before the Reeve of that village on the charge of wearing his uniform off duty. The information was laid by the captain commanding the company, and Harrison was fined \$5 for this violation of the Volunteer regulations.

NOTES ON THE DEFENCE OF CANADA.

No. I.

Lieut.-Col. Jervois, R. E., has submitted a report on the defence of Canada to the imperial authorities, which he proposes to accomplish by a single line of fortified posts, stretching from Quebec to Hamilton, a distance of 548 miles. The positions selected are Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, respectively 168, 172, 161, and 46 miles apart, the last station being nearly 35 miles from the frontier at Suspension Bridge.

This plan involves, by implication, the abandonment of the frontier south of the St. Lawrence, from the line of 45 N. L., at St. Regis, and does not provide any means to cover the line of the proposed Intercolonial Railway. Apart from these perhaps intentional omissions in a published report of a military project, the scheme is a true one; but as a deficiency exists at its eastern flank, another—probably due to the same cause—is apparent on the northwestern flank of so serious a character as to imperil the safety of the whole.

A glance at a map of North America will satisfy any observer that Lake Michigan is one of the most splendid naval basins in the world. Absolutely commanded by the almost impregnable position on the island in the Straits of Mackinaw, which connect it with Lake Huron, and having access to the Mississippi river by the Illinois Canal and the railways centering at Chicago, it is entirely independent of the eastern and southeastern States of the Federal Union for its value as a station of offence or defence. The resources at the disposal of those who hold this lake are such as to make it a matter of imperative necessity on the part of those who undertake the defence of Canada to establish, as a counterpoise, a naval depot and military station on Lake Huron, in such a position as will compel any force concentrated in Lake Michigan to look to their own safety and the defence of their own coasts. It will be necessary that the position selected should command the resources of Central Canada and the communications with the sea without reference to the line of the St. Lawrence above Montreal, and that such communications would remain untouched in the event of a reverse on Lake Ontario. Such a position exists at the mouth of French River, and its communications can be kept open by way of the Ottawa River in the manner described in the accompanying memoranda.

A strong naval force on Lake Ontario would secure the frontier from St. Regis to the mouth of Niagara River. It has been stated that the line of the Welland Canal is not defensible. This is a mistake. There are good military positions at Niagara, Chippewa and Fort Erie, which could be held by a small force, covered with field works, against almost any force, as long as naval supremacy on the lakes was maintained. From Fort Erie to Amherstburgh, Port Colborne, Port Maitland, Port Stanley and New Glasgow should be occupied by detachments according to their importance, and defended by field works. Amherstburgh and Windsor would require strong detachments to command the Detroit River, and Chatham, on the Thames, must be occupied by a respectable force. Walpole Island and Sarnia should each be fortified to secure St. Clair River, and cover the right flank of the first line of defence. Goderich must be held to cover the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, and Collingwood and Penetanguishine to cover the right flank of the second line, and the key of the defence of the Western Province at Toronto. Without a strong naval depot and military force at French

River, it would be impossible to prevent the occupation of Collingwood and Penetanguishine, by which the position at Toronto would be taken in reverse, and the whole line of posts uncovered. It will not meet the circumstances of the case to place this proposed depot at Collingwood or Penetanguishine, because the lines of communication would be through Toronto, and in the event of a reverse or indecisive action on Lake Ontario, their usefulness would be paralyzed. The post at French River would compel the people of the Federal States to look to the safety of their own coast lines, prevent them taking the initiative in any manner, and throw them altogether on the defensive. If well managed, it would hermetically seal up Lake Michigan, and a naval reverse there would be productive of no permanent results, as an impregnable position, easily defensible, would afford ample opportunity to retreat and equip. Under these circumstances, the only thing to guard against would be a sudden raid, and therefore it would not be necessary to erect permanent works at the points indicated. This measure would only leave one vulnerable point on the Western frontier, and that would be from the mouth of the Niagara River to the Falls. The details of the plan of defence in this case would be as follows. Hamilton, London, Sarnia the second line, whose covering points would be St. Catharines, Niagara, Thorold, Chippewa, Fort Erie, Port Colborne, Port Maitland, Port Stanley, Port Glasgow, Amherstburgh, Windsor, Chatham and Walpole Island. Goderich covers the rear of Sarnia and London, and protects the railway junctions at Stratford and St. Mary's. Port Glasgow approaches within 12 miles of the Great Western Railway at Wardsville, midway between London and Chatham. Port Stanley is the Port of London. Chatham must be held to cover Windsor and Amherstburgh, as well as the Great Western Railway. The country around is in a great degree impenetrable, being covered with the swamps of the St. Clair flats, yet Proctor suffered a disgraceful defeat 15 miles above the village in 1813, because he did not take the common precaution of erecting breastworks, and arming them with a couple of field pieces. The river is navigable for boats to that distance. The right flank and rear of both lines would be covered by the depot at French River, and the communications of Toronto, on the left flank, with Quebec would be by way of the St. Lawrence, while the right would be by way of the Ottawa.

As this system would leave only one vulnerable point on the western frontier, so the maintenance of both lines would reduce the southeastern frontier to a similar condition, because the seizure of Fort Montgomery, on the Mississippi, a strongly entrenched camp at Rouse's Point, and a fortified position at Lennoxville, would effectually cover the southern frontier, without being compelled to fall back on the St. Lawrence; for it is evident that if Portland was threatened or occupied, no force could be spared or would attempt a repetition of Montgomery's trick in 1775 by the Kenebec and Chaudiere rivers.

Below Toronto, the defence of Central and Lower Canada to Montreal is maintained by the two lines of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, containing on the first Whitty, Port Hope, Cobourg, Kingston, which is connected with the second line by the Rideau Canal; Brockville, connected with Ottawa by railway, Prescott, Cornwall, Montreal, on the second; Ottawa, as a place of arms, and for the assembling of the military reserves.

It would appear that the only place necessary to cover with heavy permanent works would be Quebec. Modern science, as applied to artillery, has rendered any system of defence not largely composed of earthworks useless. It would seem, therefore, that Canadian fortifications should cost a comparatively small sum, because they could be constructed by the troops, and should be undertaken as a part of their training

The estimated number of men and guns for a full system of defence, as sketched out, would be as follows:—Second Line, Hamilton 10,000 men, London and St. Mary's 25,000 men; Port Sarnia 10,000 men. First Line and Covering posts—Niagara 2,500, Chippewa 2,500, Fort Erie 2,500; St. Catharines 2,500; Thorold 1,500; Port Colborne 1,500; Port Maitland 1,500, Port Stanley 2,500, Port Glasgow 750, Amherstburgh 1,500; Windsor 1,500; Chatham 3,000; Walpole Island 2,500; total of First Line 70,250 men. Third Line—Toronto 20,000; Collingwood and Goderich 10,000; Penetanguishine 2,500; French River 15,000; total for Second Line 47,500 men; whole force for Western Province 117,750 men. First Line below Toronto—Whitty 750 men; Port Hope 750; Cobourg 750; Kingston 25,000; Brockville 1,500; Prescott 1,500; Cornwall 750. Rouse's Point 45,000; Lennoxville 15,000; total 91,000 men. Second Line—Ottawa army of reserve 50,000 men; Montreal 15,000; total 65,000 men; total for defence of Lower Province 165,000 men, not including Quebec; total for both Provinces, 273,750 men.

The Imperial Government would probably supply 25,000 men of this force; 10,000 would be required for Quebec; 7,500 for Montreal; 5,000 for Kingston, and 2,500 Toronto—this would make a total force in the Province of 299,750 men.

Great Britain should find the naval force, which ought to be 18 first-class iron-plated gun-boats in Lake Huron, with 2,500 seamen and marines; 16 on Lake Ontario, 2,000 seamen and marines, and 3,000 of a naval reserve, 1,000 at Kingston and 2,000 at French River, which should be called Victoria. The Province should encourage the training and organization of an Artillery force of which we should have at hand 12,000 men and 12,000 engineers trained as artillery men. An armament of 30 pieces, siege and heavy artillery, is requisite at Hamilton, a park of 100 pieces at London, 30 at Sarnia, 10 at Niagara, 10 at Chippewa, 10 at Fort Erie, 10 at Thorold, 10 at St. Catharines, 10 at Port Colborne, 10 at Port Maitland, 20 at Port Stanley, 3 at Port Glasgow, 10 at Amherstburgh, 10 at Windsor, 20 at Chatham, 20 at Walpole Island, total 1st line 323 guns of position. Second Line—Toronto 50 pieces, Collingwood 50 pieces, Penetanguishine 20 pieces, French River 40; total 160 guns of position. Western Canada requires 480 guns. Below Toronto—Whitty 3 guns, Port Hope 3, Cobourg 3, Kingston 100 guns, Brockville 5, Prescott 5, Cornwall 5, Rouse's Point 150, Lennoxville 20; total 294 guns of position; Ottawa 220 guns in Park, Montreal 80 guns in position; total 300; grand total 1,077 pieces of heavy artillery.

The Province requires for effective defence 299,750 men—of all arms; 34 first-class gun-boats; 7,500 seamen and marines; 1,077 guns of position; 290 field batteries, of six guns each, and 7,000 horses.

An estimate of cost would be, for arms and clothing—say for 370,000 men, at \$50 each—\$13,500,000; guns of position at \$500—\$538,500; field artillery—\$10,000 each battery—\$2,900,000; horses at \$150—1,050,000, ammunition for two years for whole force—say \$4,000,000, hospital stores and equipment—\$100,000. total cost \$22,088,500. No estimate for cost of fortifications is made—all that is necessary could be done by the troops, and with trivial exceptions should consist of field works. The experience afforded by the war now waging in the States is against employing permanent fortifications for defence. In our case it would prove a permanent expense and a standing army, which the Province cannot support.

Ottawa, March 21st, 1865.

The preceding notes were written for the purpose of disabusing the public mind of an idea which the enemies of these Provinces had sedulously fostered, and which was taken up by the political economists of the Manchester School as one of their most powerful arguments

against colonial connexion, viz.:—"That the "North American Provinces, especially Canada, are a source of danger and weakness to the "British Empire and her only vulnerable point." Another object was the necessity for bringing under the notice of the administration a means of defence suited to the social condition of the people, and calculated to render an invasion thereof impracticable. Circumstances, over which the writer had no control, prevented the matter being laid before the Ministry, although it was placed in the hands of one of the most prominent members thereof; and it is now published for the reasons detailed, as well as to point out the necessity for a Militia organization suitable to the circumstances of a country whose geographical configuration present so many advantageous points of defence.

Instead of being a source of danger and weakness to the British Empire, the North American Provinces are a source of strength, and in the event of a war with the United States would be, in reality, the positive means of making the issue certain in favor of Great Britain. The naval supremacy of the latter power and her insular position commands the traffic of the world. Such a supremacy has always been looked on with envy by other nations, and more than one attempt made to deprive her of it. Now modern science has in a great measure equalized naval power by the application of steam, and it is doubtful whether the navy of Great Britain could single-handed drive the combined fleets of the civilized world off the ocean—nay, it has been doubted whether it could successfully oppose any two of the great powers combined. How important, then, must those Provinces be to the Empire—in such close proximity to its most powerful naval competition, as would compel her to look well to the safety of the most vital strategical points, and by operating in the rear create a distraction of forces which, under proper management, would neutralize her power for mischief, and make her gladly purchase peace at the expense of envy or dignity.

The war of 1812-14 amply proved that it was not Britain's naval supremacy, nor the victorious march of her forces to Washington, which compelled the United States to accept a questionable peace; but the utter impossibility of conquering the British North American Provinces, and the necessity they were under of keeping their largest force under disadvantageous circumstances to repel aggressions therefrom.

In a commercial point of view we are the best customers of the British manufacturers, and the ascendancy of free trade ideas will enlarge our dealings in that direction—in fact, it is far more profitable to seek the home market for importation and exports than that of the neighboring States. Important as India may be to British prestige, it is evident that British North America is far more important to the supremacy and profit of the empire.

It is intended to show in a succeeding paper the means whereby the duty of maintaining the lines of defence sketched out can be performed by the local Militia, without moving masses of men from one end of the Province to the other.

READY, AYE, READY!

The Hamilton "Times" of the 15th had the following items:

A section of the Bay Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, Col. Hoese arrived in this city at half-past one this afternoon, by special train from Toronto. The section comprised three guns, with forges, ammunition, tents, and equipage complete for going at once

into the field. The detachment was under command of Captain Demaline, and numbered 79 artillery, with an escort company of the 17th Regiment, 54 strong. After a brief delay the force again departed, the destination being Brantford.

The Volunteer force of this district, including the Thirteenth Battalion, received orders this morning to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service. The Thirteenth were served with the Spencer repeating rifles last evening, for which an ample supply of ammunition has been received to-day from Toronto. Col. Skinner has ordered a general parade of the Battalion at the drill shed this evening, at 8 o'clock.

The following companies of Volunteers included in the 38th Battalion, were ordered under arms this morning by Colonel Patton, commanding the Battalion.

Paris, 1 company rifles; Brantford, 2 companies rifles; Mount Pleasant, 1 company infantry; Brantford, 1 company infantry; Burford, 1 company infantry; Drumbo, 1 company infantry.

The 16th Regiment, quartered in this city, have been confined to barracks to-day, in readiness for orders to move.

Colonel Peacocke left the city this morning for the West.

Six cases of rifles were seized this morning at the Great Western Railway Station in this city, which had arrived very mysteriously, and having no definite destination. The arms were taken in charge by Mr. Beatty, Collector of Customs.

A large force of men were despatched from the city this morning, to guard the tracks of the Great Western and Erie and Ontario Railway at threatened points, and keep the roads in running order.

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE 14TH VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Battalion drill commenced on the 8th, and will continue until further orders, the band being present each night. On Tuesday evenings company drill will be continued, thus giving each member an opportunity of having two drills per week. A full attendance at each of the above drills has been required, and it is hoped that on Mondays especially every officer and man will be present. The battalion expect Peabody Rifles ere long, and are therefore not anxious to obtain the Spencer, the Peabody being superior in every respect. For some time past Captain Horsey's Company have been learning the new Spencer rifle drill, and are quite proficient in it. This company is to be removed from the service list on Monday, and for the present no new company will be required in their stead.—The Battalion parade on the evening of the 11th was well attended, and the result satisfactory. The band was in attendance and played several airs in a manner which did credit to their new instructor, Mr. Hindmarsh. Nothing further was said about the new breech-loading rifles, but as the old platoon exercise has been given up, an early issue of Peabody rifles is confidently looked for. At the close of the drill, No. 1 Company, under Captain Horsey, was drawn up in front of the Battalion, when Lieut.-Colonel Patton thanked them for their good order and efficiency while attached to the Royal Canadian Rifles, as shown by the following order which he read:

KINGSTON, March 10, 1867.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. MOFFATT.

No. 2.

The 1st Company, 14th Volunteer Militia, attached for some time past to the R. C. Rifles, being about to be relieved from duty, Lieut.-Col. Moffatt cannot permit them to leave with-

out expressing his approbation of their very good conduct and soldierlike appearance of the men of the company, and of their knowledge and their attention to all matters of discipline while under his command.

The commanding officer is also happy to be able to state that during the time the company has been under his command not a single instance has occurred of any man being brought to his notice for any irregularity or misconduct—a fact which speaks highly in favor of the discipline of the company, the good conduct of Capt. Horsey and the officers under him.

The commanding officer takes this opportunity of thanking the officers of the company for the zeal, ability and hearty co-operation in and attention to all matters required of them, which has materially increased the general efficiency of the company.—H. F. F. SALVIN, Ensign Acting Adjutant, Royal Canadian Rifles.—[Kingston News.]

CAVALRY EXERCISES.—Capt. Boulton's Mounted Troop turned out for drill on Monday last, for the first time since their new uniform was issued; they presented quite an imposing appearance. After going through a few formations, by sections and files, they were marched by Capt. Bridgewater, of the Mooretown Mounted Infantry, about two miles out of town, where a line of videttes was thrown out from each flank, and the men instructed in the very important duties of out-posts and patrols, the men paying marked attention to the instructions of the worthy Captain, which were given with that clearness and decision peculiar to the British soldier. Captain Bridgewater, together with the officers of the corps, was invited to spend the evening at the hospitable residence of Capt. D'Arcy Boulton, where a most excellent supper awaited them. The usual preliminaries over Capt. Boulton proposed as the first toast, "The guests of the evening," accompanying it with a neat and appropriate speech, exceedingly complimentary to the gallant Capt., which was drunk with all the honors.

Song, "For he's a jolly good fellow." Capt. Bridgewater most ably replied, when, after a few more toasts of a military character, the company separated.

Capt. Bridgewater carries with him the good wishes of the people of Barré, who, we are sure, will always welcome him to their town.—[Barrie Examiner.]

VOLUNTEER BALL AT GUELPH.—The Town Hall was brilliantly lighted, and beautifully decorated: "Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spake again, and all went merry as a marriage bell." There was a large assembly, and all entered with enthusiasm into the pastime of the evening. Mr. Watt's band supplied the music. About 12 o'clock the dancers partook of supper, which had been provided by Mr. Dean, and to which the greatest epicure could take to exception. So they danced away till the programme was finished, and then they began again and did it more; and they kept doing it until about 5 o'clock in the morning. Everybody who was there speaks highly of it, everybody who was there asks all the rest, "Didn't we have a splendid night?" and the answer is invariably in the affirmative. A number of the Volunteers belonging to the Eramosa Company were there, and their captain along with them. Col. Higginbotham addressed the assembly after supper. He said that the cause of their assembling together was to celebrate the anniversary of their organization, and also that of their departure for the front a year ago. At that time there were indications that their services would be required in the field, and the signs of the times were as ominous now as they were then; but the same men lived here, and a similar response would be given to a similar call.—[Advertiser.]

14TH BATTALION—At the weekly muster of the 14th Battalion Volunteer Rifles for battalion drill, the captains of companies received haversacks and shoulder-straps for the use of their companies, but the new Peabody breech-loading rifles not having arrived by express, they were not handed over to the men as expected. Lieut.-Col. Jarvis, Assistant Adjutant-General, inspected the battalion, and complimented them highly on their drill and efficiency.—[Kingston Whig.]

We regret to learn that Lt.-Col. Routh is about to tender his resignation as Commander of the "Royals," a battalion which he was mainly instrumental in raising; as, also that Major Grant, of the same fine corps, has already sent in his. We are not aware of the causes which have led to this regrettable step, and can only hope, in the true interests of the force, that the Militia Department will decline to accept them. Officers of the position and influence of Messrs. Routh and Grant cannot well be spared at this juncture in Provincial affairs.—[Gazette.]

BRIGADE-MAJOR BARRBTO and Col. Ross of the Huron Battalion, paid a visit to the Seaforth on Thursday last, and inspected the company under command of Capt. Bull. The Major expressed himself well pleased with the proficiency of the men in their drill, and the cleanliness of their arms, and promised the men that new uniforms of which they were in great need, should be supplied them, their old ones being unserviceable. We understand from Capt. Bull that his company was out on active service sixty-five days during last year.—[Mitchell Advocate.]

ARRIVAL OF FRESH TROOPS IN BRANTFORD.—G Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, consisting of three 12-pounder Armstrong guns, the usual number of horses, and 73 rank and file, together with a company of the 17th regiment, arrived in Brantford by special train on Friday, the 15th inst., from Toronto. A large gathering of our people, and a goodly number of the men of the Royal Fusiliers, were present to give the brave fellows a welcome greeting. The men looked hale and hearty, and well prepared to meet the Yankee Fenians. The band of the Royal Fusiliers played the men of the 17th to the barracks, but the Artillery were delayed some time in getting their heavy guns and waggons off the train. It is not known how long the 17th and Artillery may remain in Brantford. At present their destination is not known. The officers of the Royal Artillery are Capt. De Moleyns, Lieut. Mundy, Mr. Walters, Veterinary Surgeon, and Dr. Stewart; and the officers of the 17th are Capt. Thompson and Ensign Bertie, and Lieut. Robinson, Royal Engineers.—[Brantford Expositor.]

MILTON INFANTRY COMPANY.—This company was inspected by Lieut.-Col. Durie, A. A. G.; Lieut.-Col. Villiers, Brigade Major, and Lieut.-Col. Chisholm, commanding 20th Battalion, on Friday evening, 8th inst., at the Orange Hall. After the company was put through a number of different movements, Lieut.-Col. Durie addressed the men, and said that he was well pleased with the manner in which they had performed their drill, their steadiness in the ranks, and particularly with the neatness with which their overcoats were folded, and the clean state of their accoutrements, that they reflected credit on themselves, their officers and their drill instructor, and showed that they had been well drilled. He urged them to persevere in their drill, as it was impossible to tell how soon they might be called on to defend their country; but he was sure that whenever that might be, the Milton Company would do its duty

faithfully. We trust that the members of this company will not rest on their oars after this, but will turn out with a will, and not let anything, except of the greatest importance, keep them away from drill.—[Champion.]

13TH BATTALION.—The Battalion mustered in full force at the drill shed on the evening of the 15th, in compliance with the order issued by Col. Skinner, and every member manifested a spirit of determination to maintain the good reputation of the corps, if occasion should call them again to confront an enemy. The command was put through the usual evolutions and the manual by Adjutant Henry, and the new Spencer rifles were handled with precision, and will undoubtedly prove an effective implement in the hands of the Volunteers. Twenty-five thousand rounds of ammunition have been received for the use of the 13th, being the metallic cartridge adapted to the Spencers. The following promotions were announced: No. 6 Company, to be Sergeant, Corporal John Little; to be Corporal, Lance-Corporal Joseph Kenny. The Colonel warned the members of the Battalion to be in readiness to don their uniforms and grasp the implements of war any hour their services might be called for, in accordance with orders he had received. Up to this afternoon no further orders have been promulgated.—[Hamilton Times.]

No. 5 INFANTRY COMPANY.—On Thursday evening No. 5 Infantry Company, commanded by Capt. Lemmon, partook of a splendid supper in their armoury. Capt. Lemmon occupied the chair, and Capt. Curtis, Rifle Company No. 2, the vice-chair. The attendance of members was large, and the men appeared to enjoy themselves right well. The usual loyal toasts were given and responded to by the members of the company. The toast of "the Army and Navy" was responded to by Capt. Curtis and Sergeant Rogerson, of the Royal Fusiliers. The healths of Col. Villiers, Brigade Major, Col. Patton, Major Dickie, Captain Curtis, and officers and men of No. 2 Company, also Captain Lemmon and officers of No. 5 Company, were drank. The toast of Ensign Minore, of the latter company, who had tendered his resignation (but on hearing the news of threats from Fenians of another raid on our fair Province changed his mind, and is determined, like a Briton; to stick a time longer to the company) was proposed by the chairman, and responded to by Mr. Minore. The chairman proposed the health of Colonel Cooper, officers and men of the Royal Fusiliers, which was responded to by Sergeant Rogerson. A number of volunteer toasts were proposed, and among them "The non-commissioned officers of No. 5 Company." Suitable replies were made thereto, also loyal songs were sung by Sergeant Coyle and Bugler Rogers. Altogether the evening passed off well, and all present were highly delighted with the entertainment. It is pleasing to see that No. 5 Company is getting on so well, and that so good a feeling exists between officers and men. May it long continue to be so.—[Brantford Courier.]

THE 46TH BATTALION.—The following, taken from the Cobourg "Sentinel," might claim attention from the ladies of other places than East Durham. There is no just reason why every Volunteer Battalion should not have "an additional incentive to valor and heroism" in colors, the gift of the fair ones of their localities.—"This battalion of which the loyal people of East Durham have just reason to be proud, are now under orders for active service, and we deem the present a fit occasion to suggest to the ladies of the town and neighborhood the propriety of getting up a fund to procure colours for our gallant volunteers. We know that they have not got any, and that they should

have them; and we feel assured that we have only to broach the subject in order to have it promptly acted upon. There is not a doubt that, either with or without colors, our brave citizen soldiers would give a good account of themselves, should they chance to meet with Britain's foes; but the fact of being possessed of a stand of colors, the work of fair hands, by which they had been entrusted to their especial care, and upon which their brave deeds and daring acts should be recorded, would certainly be an additional incentive to valor and heroism.

GRAND TRUNK VOLUNTEERS.—Lieut. Col. Gal- loway, accompanied by Majors W. G. Spicer and P. S. Stevenson, arrived at Stratford on Wednesday last to inspect No. 4 Company, 6th Battalion Grand Trunk Brigade, the members of which were assembled at the drill shed near the Junction Station for that purpose. After going through various evolutions, platoon exercises &c., the Colonel proceeded to thoroughly inspect every man, his clothing and rifle, and expressed himself satisfied with the cleanly state in which he found them; but denounced, in strong terms, the wearing of white collars by a portion of them. He hoped every man would, if possible, attend drill regularly, and give attention to the instructions given him—they would soon be supplied with the Snider breech-loading rifles; but in the meantime, urged the necessity of learning how to use the Enfield rifles which they now had. They appeared to be an intelligent body of men, and no doubt read the public newspapers, and could see that a contingency might soon arise, demanding their services in defence of their country at a moment's notice. He trusted the non-commissioned officers would also brush up, as there was room for improvement, and when he again inspected the Company he should find officers and men much further advanced towards perfection both in company and platoon drill.—[Herald Cor.]

34TH BATTALION.—At a meeting of the officers of this battalion, held at Whitby in January last, a committee consisting of Capt. Dartnell, Michael, Spears, and Lieuts. Farewell and Gibbs, were appointed for the purpose of entering into arrangements for a battalion band. Both Oshawa bands have volunteered for the service. The Union band accompanied the force to Camp Thorold, and have therefore, if otherwise satisfactory, strong claims upon the position. Their playing whilst out was excellent; the bandsmen of the 16th Regiment saying that they played sweeter music and in better time than any other volunteer band that had been in the camp. The Cornet band have made wonderful progress under their present master, Professor Williams, and their playing is now excellent. Oshawa has always been favored by good music of this class, some of the members of former bands having taken high rank as players in the cities of Canada and the United States. It possesses as good material now as it ever did, and if the material of the two were united, which we believe may yet be done, a band of twenty or twenty-five would be formed, which, after six months' tuition, could not be excelled by any amateur musicians in the country. The County will shortly be called upon to contribute for the purpose of purchasing instruments, and we would suggest, to give every one an opportunity to subscribe to this County object, subscription lists be sent to the Reeve of each municipality, to be by them distributed to school section committees. A good band is a first necessity to a good local volunteer force, and as the volunteers have made the Ontario Battalion one of the first in the country, the people will see that it shall have music of equal merit.—[Oshawa Vindicator.]

VOLUNTEER MARCH-OUT.—The Volunteer Garrison Artillery, consisting of Batteries No. 1 Capt. Shaw, No. 2, Capt. Barrow; No. 3, Capt. D. Murray; and No. 4, Capt. T. H. Grant, Major N. H. Bowen, commanding, had a couple of hours' exercise in regimental marching order, on Saturday last. There was a tolerably good muster, and the men looked admirable and marched well. They were preceded by the fine band of the Royal artillery. Shortly after two o'clock they left the Provincial Armory, passing out through Lewis Gate and along the Grand Allee, turning down the Belvidere road to St. Foy, and in through St. John street, occupying a couple of hours on the march.—[Quebec News.

RURAL SHOOTING.—A party of officers belonging to the London, C. W., Light Infantry, tested the capabilities of the Spencer rifles, recently served out to the battalion, at the Cove Ranges, March 6th. The weather was very unfavorable, being extremely cold, and a high wind prevailing, which materially lessened the chances for making either good or rapid firing. The first range tried was at 400 yards, independent firing, any position, regulation target, five shots, as follows :

Lieut. and Adjut. Green	.... 2 . 4 . 4 . 2 . 3	—15
Major Lewis	..... 0 . 2 . 3 . 2 . 3	—10
Capt. Macdonald	..... 0 . 0 . 3 . 3 . 2	— 8
Lieut. Bruce	..... 3 . 2 . 2 . 2 . 3	—12
Lieut. Gorman	..... 3 . 0 . 3 . 2 . 2	—10
Mr. Wastie	..... 0 . 2 . 2 . 2 . 3	— 9

The next trial was rapid fire firing, in squad, at 300 yards; fourteen rounds each; target six feet square, or one-half the size allowed by regulation. The time taken to fire the fourteen rounds per man, averaged two minutes, and out of the eighty-four shots expended, the following score was made :

Bull's Eyes	..... 12	Points 48
Centres	..... 19	" 57
Outers	..... 24	" 48

Total Hits.....55
 " Points..... 153

Average per man, 22.55. Percentage of hits 65.47.

Independent firing was then indulged in by several who joined the party after the commencement of the practice. The range was 300 yards, seven shots each, when the following excellent scores were made :

Ensign Corrigan	..... 20
Mr. C. Errington	..... 20
Captain Macdonald	..... 20
Mr. Wastie	..... 20
Capt. Millar	..... 18
Adj. Greene	..... 17
Major Lewis	..... 15
Mr. Noble	..... 16

Making allowance for the fact that this was the first time the rifles had been used, together with other unfavorable circumstances under which the firing was conducted, the result is highly satisfactory.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To Editor of The Volunteer Review.

Sir,—I beg to call your attention to an error in your report of the remarks made by me at the military soiree at Metcalfe. Your report says: "He trusted that the Government would treat the Volunteers better, as the citizen soldiery of Canada was its only hope." The above remarks were never made by me. I did state that the Volunteers in the rural districts were composed of working men—the right men for soldiers—who, although not possessed of the wealth of the country, are yet willing to defend it, that those who are possessed of

wealth and property in the country would not volunteer to defend it. The Government should make them pay well towards the support of those who do volunteer and are willing to defend it for them. The above statement is true in reference to many in my own neighborhood respecting the Volunteer force. They will never join the Militia force unless forced to do so by the ballot. I was on frontier service with my company last spring from March to 18th June, and all were well treated.

Your obedient servant,
 GEO. SHEPHERD, Captain.
 Burritt's Rapids, 19th March, 1867.

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 HAMILTON.

13TH BATTALION.—The usual monthly drill of this battalion took place on Wednesday evening, 7th inst. The corps mustered very strong—about 200 men. The usual routine drill was gone through, with the addition of the running drill and slow march. An order has been issued, calling in all haversacks, canteens, great-coats, straps, &c., for the purpose of taking stock. The following are the promotions: No. 2 Company—To be corporals, Private James Moore and Jno. Elmslie; to be lance-corporals, Privates William Parks and Peter Barnard. No. 4 Company—To be sergeants, Corporals John Dryland and Geo. Russell; to be lance-corporals, Privates W. Mowatt, George Balantyne and J. Atchison. The drill in future takes place every week on Thursday evening—every alternate week for battalion drill, with a drill for officers and non-commissioned officers on Wednesday. The battalion is in daily expectation of being again called out for active service, and will no doubt, if occasion offers, prove themselves worthy sons of the "Men of Gore"

FIELD BATTERY.—This battery met for drill on Thursday evening, 14th inst. There was a very good muster. There are no promotions to chronicle.

MILITARY STOREKEEPER.—We notice in THE REVIEW the appointment of Sergt.-Major Brown, of the Volunteer Field Battery, as Military Storekeeper at Hamilton, vice Lt.-Col. Booker. The appointment is a good one, and we have no doubt that Sergt.-Major Brown will fill the position to the satisfaction of all concerned.

ON DRILL that Lieut.-Col. Skinner, of the 13th Battalion, is to be made Commandant of the city of Hamilton, as the present Commandant, Lieut.-Col. Booker, is about to leave for Montreal.

FROM KINGSTON.

We are glad to be able to report, from personal observation, that the Volunteers of old Frontenac are preparing themselves for any emergency that may arise, with a vigor that will, if possible, enhance the reputation gained for them by the 14th Battalion during its late service at Cornwall. The musters at drill in all branches of the force are highly creditable to the members, and may be taken not only as an estimate of their loyalty, but of the popularity of the officers in charge. In Lieut.-Col. Jarvis, A. A. G., and Lieut.-Col. Shaw, Brigade Major, the Government have two zealous and capable staff officers. Lieut.-Col. Paton, of the 14th, is also an earnest and intelligent executive officer; and with such material as he now commands, will doubtless, should trouble arise,

render such an account of any ill-busters he may encounter as will hardly be relished by their friends and well-wishers either in or out of Congress. The Kingston Volunteers deserve the respect of the country for their prompt reply to the order to hold themselves in readiness. To such men, with good arms, we may with confidence entrust the guardianship of our country.

FROM BROCKVILLE.

The Brockville & Ottawa Railway Battery of Artillery was inspected on Monday evening last, by Lieut.-Col. Jackson, Brigade Major, in the drill-room, at the depot. They certainly presented a most creditable appearance, and went through their drill with as much promptitude and precision as many much older corps. Their arms, clothing and accoutrements are of course quite new, and being kept in faultless condition, added greatly to the good effect produced on the minds of the spectators, of whom there were many present, including several officers of the other Volunteer corps of the vicinity. After the inspection, the men were addressed by the inspecting officer in eulogistic terms. He remarked that the battery contained as fine a body of men as any in the district, having, too, the advantage of being commanded by officers who were well up in their duties before they were placed in their present positions, and who personally instructed the men, a benefit few new companies possessed. The proceedings being concluded, the men, on invitation of Capt. Worsley and his subalterns, Lieuts. Lowe and Hume, adjourned to partake of a "stirrup cup" before parting for the night.

FROM WAKEFIELD.

INSPECTION.—On Friday week the Wakefield Infantry Company, Lieut. Ashford, was inspected by Brigade Major Jackson and Col. Grant, at the village of Wakefield. Although several of the men were working in the lumber shanties up the river at the time, there was a good muster. For the period since the company has been organized, they display a remarkable proficiency in drill, and in 'physique' they will compare favorably with any Volunteer Company in the province. After about half an hour's drill, they were complimented by the Brigade Major and dismissed. We understand a subscription is being raised in the neighborhood for the purpose of erecting a drill shed. Already a considerable amount has been subscribed, and the shed will be commenced next summer.

QUARTERLY INSPECTIONS.

Lieut.-Col. Jackson, Brigade Major of the 1st Division, will hold inspections as follows:

Wednesday, 27th March—No. 2 Company, 41st Battalion, and battery of garrison artillery, Gananoque, 9 a.m., at which time these two corps will have target practice for the first time with their new Spencer carbines.

Thursday, 28th March—Nos. 1 and 2 Rifle Companies, Prescott, 8 p.m.

Friday, 29th March—Ottawa & Prescott Railway Rifle Company: 7.30 p.m. This will be the first inspection of this company since it received arms and clothing.

In order that a knowledge of the Spencer repeating carbines (which have been served out to all the frontier companies of this Division) may be acquired, each man will be required to expend 21 rounds of ammunition at target practice immediately.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, C. W., by GEORGE MOSS, Proprietor.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Communications regarding the Militia or Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial department, should be addressed to the Editor of 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, unbought, our swords we draw,
To guard the Monarch, fence the law."

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1867.

LOCALIZING THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

THE General Order published in last week's REVIEW is an important one, not only as a means of securing greater efficiency in the force, and holding out a prize—small though it be—to those within Battalions, who have devoted attention to the study of military affairs to compete for; but as indicating a desire on the part of the military authorities to mark the organization of the Volunteers by distinct regimental divisions. Heretofore there has been a great disparity in the number and efficiency of men furnished by the various counties, some of them giving a full Battalion, while others having an equal or larger population have barely furnished a full company, and still others none at all. In Upper Canada the movement has been very general, but in Lower Canada, outside of the cities and the Eastern Townships, volunteering has been to a great extent neglected. As the Act now stands, if a draft should take place, those localities which have done their duty would receive no credit for their willing patriotism, and this is a strong reason for the speedy amendment of the law. The new Militia measure which will undoubtedly be brought forward early in the first session of the Confederate Parliament, will, there is no doubt, render every man capable of bearing arms liable to perform a certain amount of military duty. Of course, there must be a few exemptions,

but these will be reduced to the minimum, and the only way left open for those who cannot conveniently shoulder their rifles to escape from the inexorable operation of the ballot will, be either by furnishing substitutes, or by using their influence in swelling the ranks of the Volunteers in their respective localities, to such an extent that the resort to the ballot will be merely nominal. It is of the first importance in any well matured organization that the voluntary principle should be fully recognized, for it would ill accord with the feelings of those who are ready and willing to serve their country freely, to have a compulsory ballot flaunted in their faces; but while we believe that it would be generally unnecessary to resort to compulsory measures, it is quite evident that there are sections where no other scheme would be effective, and it will be to these that the ballot will chiefly apply. We see no reason why any County Battalion or Company division should not be allowed to furnish its full quota by volunteering. Considering the alacrity with which the Volunteers now under arms have enrolled themselves at the call of the Commander-in-Chief, it is quite certain that whatever changes may take place the Volunteer force will still be maintained as a distinct organization; but that will not prevent the ranks of the Service Militia being filled by Volunteers also, the only objection being the expense and time which the application of two principles will involve. Under Confederation the scheme will require to be so framed that its provisions will meet the different conditions of the several Provinces. In Upper Canada the municipal system is such that there would be very little difficulty in putting a system of enrolment and calling out in operation with little more than the machinery at present in existence; but such is not the case in Lower Canada. As the system, to ensure fairness and general satisfaction, must be uniform, it is probable that the force will be drawn from Regimental divisions by machinery in the hands of the officers of the Militia Department. After the enrolment has been taken, there are two ways by which the organization of what may be called the first call can be effected. Supposing the quota of a regimental division to be fixed, if that number should be furnished by the Volunteer organization, that division might be exempt from further contributions of men until every other division had furnished their quotas. If, however, there should not be sufficient Volunteers of that class, the service Militia would be called upon. If for this purpose the regimental divisions were divided into company divisions, and each company division given the option of filling its ranks without resort to the ballot, military service would be equally distributed over the whole dominion; and it might be that patriotism would be sufficiently strong to make our whole defensive force the result of the spontaneous determination of the people to defend their altars and their homes.

Such a system would make it the interest of those who now neither join the Volunteers nor assist them with their means and influence, to make such provision for the wants of our citizen soldiery that it would attract to its ranks those whose engagements would be least interfered with by military duty; for the alternative would be inevitable that if such were not the case, every man on the Militia roll would have to stand his chance of drawing a prize from the ballot box, and being compelled to serve his allotted term, or pay heavily for a substitute. Under such a plan as this, the officers and men of the force could demand a fair remuneration for their time, and the payment of all their necessary expenses by the country at large; and we should hear no complaints on the score of expense, which has of late years been such an effective card with the cheap patriots of the political world. The complications involved by the mixture of the volunteer and drafting systems here indicated would be the principal objection to it; but in order to modify that objection as much as possible, it would be necessary that the organization, whether by volunteering or draft, should be effected in a given time with unerring certainty, and when the people come to know that one or the other is inevitable, it will not take them long to make up their minds which they will choose. There is another plan sometimes spoken of, and that is to call for Volunteers when actual danger threatens, and it is argued, with truth, judging by the feeling exhibited at the time of the Trent affair, and again last June, that in such an event no resort to the ballot would be necessary; but those who recollect the disadvantages under which even the Volunteers, who had been organized for years, labored during the time of the raids last summer, from inexperience and want of proper equipment, can picture to themselves the disasters that would befall an army of totally untrained Militia, if they were suddenly put into the field. With sufficient trained men, under educated officers to hold the advance guards of the enemy in check for even a short time, any man that could fire a rifle could be put to good service; but the great fact which we must keep steadily in mind is that we must have such a trained force; and considering our long line of frontier, and the necessity of guarding against small raids along its entire length, while defending the two or three points available for the operations of invading armies, that its numbers must be considerable. Such a system as we have sketched would be satisfactory to every man in the country who really means to do his share in its defence. It would satisfy the Volunteers, for then our defenceless state would not urge them irresistibly to throw themselves into the breach, knowing, as they would, that a requisite force must be provided, and that they might either volunteer or take their chance of the draft, without endangering our safety; and it would

atisfy men of wealth, for it would provide a means by which they could pay instead of leaving their homes, except in the last extremity. As to those who would, if permitted, decline either to pay or fight—there are such in all countries, and although we believe there are few in Canada, we cannot hope to be entirely without them—we must leave them to the gentle persuasion of the law, taking good care that the law is so framed that none shall escape the performance of their share towards the defence of the new Dominion of Canada.

DUTIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

CONSIDERABLE discussion has arisen in England as to the liability of Volunteers to be called upon, as such, for the purpose of putting down civil tumults. The question came up from the fact of the Volunteers at Chester having been required to take charge of the armory at that place, under the apprehension of a Fenian rising some weeks ago. It is held on the one hand that the Volunteers should not be called upon on ordinary occasions to do duty under arms, but in such a case as that feared at Chester, they should act as an armed body. On the other hand, it is admitted that they may be called upon to act as constables, individually; but that they cannot and should not be ordered to turn their arms against their own countrymen, and should only be employed against a foreign enemy. This latter is the view taken by the 'Volunteer Service Gazette.' It is of course unfortunate for a country to have amongst its own people those who will resort to sedition & rebellion; but to our mind such as these are worse enemies to a State than any open foreign enemy could be. Under the guise of peaceful agitation, they work up the ignorant masses to a state of frenzy, and then, seizing the most opportune moment, which they arrive at by their intimacy with the affairs around them, and no foreign enemy could take advantage of, they work incalculable mischief, setting neighbor against neighbor, and only ending by imbruing their hands in fraternal blood. For the purpose of stamping out at once such dastardly enterprises with the least possible loss of life, it is of the greatest advantage that those employed should act in concert, and with that skill and moderation which drill and discipline give to the Volunteers; and it is mere mawkish sentimentality to say that those who can do so most effectually should not have the moral courage to put down dangerous riots under orders from the civil authorities. Doing their duty in such cases could not affect the popularity of the force. On the other hand, if Volunteers were to be made special constables of on the occasion of every street row, they would soon come to be looked upon as possessing no higher position than the hum-bailiff or "peeler," or any other small functionary who lies in wait to nab any unfortunate man

or wretch whose potty delinquencies place him within their circumscribed sphere of action. To our mind, the authorities in the mother country would do well to take a leaf out of our book, colonists though we be, and emancipate the Volunteers from doing duty as constables, while at the same time employing them as an armed and educated body, to act when serious disturbances are apprehended, as was the case at Chester.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the anticipations of many, the 17th of March has passed, and the unsavory Yankee-Irish Brotherhood has made no attempt at a second invasion of the Province. Everywhere throughout Canada the day was celebrated as became loyal Irishmen; and if there were a few exceptions on the part of the intensely ignorant, they were of no real importance. In Ottawa, for instance, after service at the cathedral, when the procession was formed, to the surprise and disgust of many, and contrary to the strict injunctions of the Catholic Bishop, a flag bearing a portrait of EMERT, and the words, "Let not my epitaph be written until my country is free," was brought out, although it had been previously decided that it should not be borne in the procession. The flag was torn down and considerably mutilated. The procession then passed on, led by the Union Jack. But some parties, with a greater desire for notoriety than good sense, again brought out the flag and placed it in the procession, where it was allowed to remain, rather than provoke a breach of the peace. This, with a golden sunburst and crown, although they did not destroy the procession, had the effect of causing respectable people to leave it, reducing it to about 600 men and boys, where it would otherwise have been thousands. Had any intimation been given that such flags were to be carried, steps would have been taken to prevent it; but it is perhaps better as it is, as those who persisted in such questionable conduct have only gained for themselves the contempt of their clergy, and of all loyal subjects of their own as well as other denominations. In the afternoon the dinner took place at the Victoria Hotel building, Mr. KAVVAGH, of "The Queen" saloon, acting in the capacity of caterer with great success. Here there were no devices to mar the harmony of the entertainment, which consisted of that blending of generous sentiment with the flow of wit, eloquence and loyalty in which none excel the Irish. A glance at the list of the names of those present, and a few pertinent extracts which we take from the 'Times' report, will show that at the dinner there was no lack of loyalty.

R. W. Scott, Esq., occupied the chair, W. F. Powell, Esq., Sheriff of Carleton, occupied the first vice-chair, M. P. Hayes, Esq., of the Royal Canadian Bank, the second, and James Cotton, Esq., of the Ottawa 'Times,' the third vice-chair. Among the gentlemen

present we notice on the right of the chairman, Dr. Adamson, Solicitor-General Cockburn, Rev. J. S. Lauder, His Worship the Mayor, Judge Armstrong, E. McGillivray, Esq., ex-Ald. Goodwin. On the left, Hon. Mr. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Col. Campbell, of the 100th Regiment, Rev. A. McD. Dawson, Col. Wily, Rev. Mr. Ryan, President of St. Joseph's College, and the Rev. Mr. Nesbit. In the body of the hall we also noticed Capt. Brown and Capt. Lasenby of the 100th, the Rev. Dr. Jones, W. B. Lindsay, Esq., Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, T. D. Harington, Deputy Receiver-General, W. Dickenson, Deputy Inspector-General, Geo. Futvayo, Esq., Chief Clerk Crown Land Department, L. C., Hon. J. Skend, M. Stevenson, Ontario Bank, M. J. Higgins, Esq., H. Cotton, Esq., M. K. Dickinson, Esq., ex-Mayor, &c., &c.

After the usual loyal toasts had been drunk amidst cheers and patriotic music, the chairman in a thoroughly British speech gave

"The Army and Navy and the Volunteers."

Col. Campbell returned thanks on behalf of the Army and Navy. He was happy to have the sister branches of the British service united in one toast, for they were never in a more prosperous condition than at present—at least their love for Queen and country had never been greater than it was at the present day. One word more he wished to say before sitting down—though not an Irishman, he had spent four years in Ireland and knew the country from one end to the other—from the Giant's Causeway to Cork, (cheers), and he could bear testimony to the fact that he had never met a more generous or hospital people than the Irish. (Cheers.)

T. D. Harington, Esq., responded on behalf of the navy. He thanked Col. Campbell for having included the navy in his response, but as one who, had he might almost say, been born and brought up with the navy, he wished to say a few words in its behalf. No doubt should the army of Britain ever want transport from one position to another the navy would always be ready to help them, but beyond this they might have occasion to fight their battles on very different ground. The Chairman had alluded somewhat disparagingly to the wooden walls of England, but he felt that those walls were still able to hold their own.

The Chairman said his friend had misunderstood him.

Mr. Powell (Vice-Chairman), could hardly understand why Mr. Harington could say the Chairman had spoken ironically when he had given the preference to wooden ships, (laughter.)

Col. Wily responded on behalf of the Volunteers. He was happy to see Volunteers associated with the army and navy of England. Though they were the youngest branch of the service he had no doubt but that they would do their duty as they had

done before. There was on a circumstance which he felt sure would inspire them to do their duty by their country, and that was, that Her Majesty had provided that the Victoria Cross should be awarded to them on the same terms as to soldiers of the regular service (cheers.) He would be delighted above all things to see a Canadian Volunteer with the Victoria Cross, which they could earn on the same terms as any one of Her Majesty's troops (cheers.)

In reply to the toast, "Her Majesty's Ministers in Canada."

Hon. Mr. Campbell (acting Minister of Militia) could well believe that his friend intended to have proposed the health of Her Majesty's Canadian Ministers, for he thought the absent ones were perhaps more in their recollection than those that were present. He wished that Mr. McDonald or Mr. McGee were here instead of his trying to return thanks for them in their absence. He was happy they had arrived opportunely to be present to do honor to the patron Saint of Ireland, and he hoped the respectable Saint in whose honor they had met would feel pleased to see them all united in celebrating his anniversary in a friendly manner to the credit of all parties they were united in a friendly spirit—and he hoped and believed the holy saint did look down and witness this kind of feeling. He was glad of the kindly feeling in Ottawa, and hoped it might be so throughout the country (cheers.) He had no doubt but that Irishmen in time of war, would follow this example set them in time of peace (great cheers.) He hoped the example which the capital had set would be followed, and that with all classes united together they had the best guarantee of future peace and prosperity. He felt when speaking in Ottawa that an apology was due for the absence of Ministers from the capital. Among the reasons for this, were, 1st, the Governor has not been able to reside here on account of his residence not being fit to live in. Ministers had borne the inconvenience of meeting him in Montreal rather than calling him here where he had no residence. Another reason was, that the absence of several of the Ministers in England made the absence of those who remained more particularly noticed, than it would otherwise have been had all the Ministers been in the country. He might instance another reason they expected from month to month to be turned out. They were a moribund government, Confederation would soon turn them all adrift, and, therefore, they could not be expected to come here with their families and incur any great expenses. He also thought that the duties of Ministers had been as well performed as ever they were before. With regard to Ottawa he hoped to be a regular visitor for many years to come. Though he might not occupy a place in the new government, he would say that he did expect to be called to the Legislative Council, and he hoped, if his health was spared to pay many visits to Ottawa. He took

great interest in the prosperity of Ottawa. He would not refer to their great staple, as he saw others present who had better understood the subject, but as the canal had been alluded to, he might say that he had made the trip from Lake Huron and French River by Lake Nipissing, and he was astonished at the great facilities for the construction of this canal, which must be built very soon. In fact, it was a route which presented so many natural temptations for a canal that he did not see how an engineer, with money, could resist the building of it. It would, undoubtedly, be built to this city, which was the capital of Canada, and had an anchorage that would make it the capital for a generation to come. (Cheers.) Mr. Campbell then alluded to the defence of the country, and as Minister of Militia, stated that 27,000 volunteers answered to their names at roll call—all were well equipped, with volunteer field batteries fully appointed, and if the foe should come, he felt confident that the country was in a secure position of defence, and would be able promptly to repel the invaders. (Cheers.)

Solicitor-General Cockburn was loudly called for. He said it was very gratifying that throughout Canada Catholics and Protestants stood side by side in their loyalty to the Crown of England. He held that there were no disloyal Irishmen in Canada (cheers.) There were, it was true, some who would utter a sneer against the loyalty of Irishmen, men perhaps who in the hour of trial would hardly stand forward themselves—men who never think of our history—men who forget the lessons of the past, but to suppose that he should sympathise with the quarrels which might now be raging in Ireland, would be a libel on the Irish head and the Irish heart of this country (cheers.) The union of all the provinces having taken place, and perhaps at this very time, it had received the Royal sanction, the Union Jack should be held higher than ever. When England, Ireland and Scotland would be reproduced in this Western world, and in union and good feeling under the flag of England, we should above all things, seek to bury the hatchet among our different societies, and if any bad feeling did exist the present was the time to cry it down. Again returning thanks for the honor done the toast Mr. Cockburn resumed his seat amid the applause of the audience.

We regret that want of space will not permit us to give further extracts from the speeches, particularly the feeling allusions of M. P. Hayes, Esq., in proposing the toast "The land we left." Col. W. F. Powell's eloquent and patriotic proposition of "The land we live in," the brilliant sallies of wit and pathos by the Rev. Dr. Adamson, the historical sketch by the Rev. Mr. Dawson, and the loyal sentiments uttered by Father Ryan and others. Suffice it to say that a more pleasant or loyal gathering of Irishmen has seldom taken place ever in Canada, where disloyalty is happily almost unknown.

OBITUARY.—It is with deep regret we record this week the sudden demise, at Cobourg, from rupture of a blood-vessel, of Lieut. CARLISLE E. BUCHANAN, of the Quebec Volunteer Artillery. The deceased was the eldest son of C. Buchanan, Esq., Chief of the Emigration Department, Quebec, where he leaves an extensive circle of friends by whom his loss will be long felt. In 1865 Lieut. BUCHANAN obtained a first-class certificate from the Military School at Quebec, and when the call was made for Volunteers in March last, received a commission in the Volunteer Artillery of that place. Being in the employment of the Bank of Montreal, he was sent to the branch of that institution in Cobourg, where his death took place on the 15th inst. His remains were conveyed to Quebec for interment, and escorted to the Cobourg railway station by a large number of citizens and Volunteers of every branch of the force. The following high tribute to his memory, from the Cobourg 'British Canadian,' shows how he was regarded there, and will receive endorsement from all his numerous acquaintances in his former place of residence: "Of gentlemanly and courteous manners, uniting a polite reserve with a friendly urbanity, of a singularly good presence, and a cheerful, genial disposition, Mr. BUCHANAN had, during his brief residence amongst us, made many friends, and in the more limited circle of his intimate social intercourse, his loss will long be severely felt. While we can do nothing to lessen the poignancy of the grief of his family, we may assure them of the heartfelt sympathy of this community in their sad bereavement."

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW is now the sole property of Mr. GEO. MOSS, who was until lately on the editorial staff of the 'Citizen.' Mr. MOSS will now devote himself to the special work of establishing the interests of the REVIEW. We believe that the REVIEW has already secured a good foothold, and under Mr. MOSS' able management and with the energy which he intends to throw into the work, we have no doubt but that it will be made a very valuable public journal. We would heartily recommend the REVIEW to all Volunteers and to the general public. It contains excellent selections which are interesting to military and general readers; its editorials upon military matters are well and carefully written, and with proper patronage it will become what it aims to be—a valuable Volunteer auxiliary.—[Ottawa Citizen.]

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

DURING THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 23, 1867
 Prescott—Major A. \$2. Hamilton—J. B. \$1. Brockville—Capt. C. \$2, Major McK. \$2, Capt. S. \$2, Lieut. W. H. G. \$2, Ensign W. B. \$2. Kingston—Major C. \$2, Lieut. Col. S. \$2, Ensign K. \$2, Lieut. M. \$2. Richmond—T. G. \$2. London—A. G. \$2, D. N. \$1. Montreal—Capt. B. V. \$2, J. T. I. \$1, J. McM. \$2, C. E. S. \$2, W. L. \$2, H. E. \$1. Kingsbury—G. W. \$2.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Ottawa, March 22, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS.
VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.
Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery—
To be Lieutenant-Colonel:
Major James Ferrier, vice S. J. Lyman,
who is permitted to retire retaining his
rank.
Major H. McKay waiving his right of pro-
motion.
Major H. McKay to have the rank of Lt.
Colonel in the Volunteer Militia.
Both appointments to date from 15th inst.
Quebec Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery,
No. 1 Battery—
2nd Lieutenant William Wild Welch, M.S.,
gazetted 14th December last, is now con-
firmed temporarily in his rank.
No. 3 Battery—
To be 2nd Lieutenant (temporary):
Richard Jno. Wicksteed, gentleman, M.S.,
vice Sewell, promoted to No. 1 Battery.
8th Battalion Hochelaga Light Infantry,
Montreal—
To be Surgeon:
Aaron H. David, Esquire, vice O. Raymond,
resigned.
8th Battalion Stadacona Rifles, Quebec, No.
3 Company—
The resignation of Ensign Cochran is here-
by accepted.
No. 5 Company—
To be Ensign:
William Holwell, gentleman, M. S., vice
Paterson, promoted.
14th Battalion Rifles, Kingston, No. 5 Com-
pany—
To be Captain, acting till further orders.
George Edward Small, Esquire, vice Mac-
donald, whose resignation is hereby ac-
cepted.
To be Lieutenant (temporary):
Ensign William P. Tossell, M. S., vice
Macalister, whose resignation is hereby
accepted.
To be Ensign (temporary):
Robert Edmund Johnston, gentleman,
M. S., vice Tossell, promoted.
No. 6 Company—
To be Captain (temporary):
Lieutenant Charles Lett Stephens, vice
Glidden, whose resignation is hereby
accepted.
To be Lieutenant (temporary):
Ensign Peter McIntyre, M. S., vice Lett,
promoted.
18th Prescott Battalion of Infantry, No. 3
Company—
To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant and Quartermaster S. M. John-
ston, vice A. McNaughton, who ex-
changes to Quartermaster.
19th Lincoln Battalion of Infantry—
No. 6 and 7 Companies, Grimsby, are here-
by amalgamated as—
No. 6 Company, Grimsby—
To be Captain:
Captain Jno. H. Grout, from No. 7 Com-
pany.
To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant Andrew H. Petit, from No. 7
Company.
To be Ensign:
Ensign Henry Ed. Nelles, from No. 6 Com-
pany.
21st Battalion, the Richelieu Light Infantry—
The Napierville Infantry Company will
form No. 7 Company of this Battalion.

36th Perth Battalion of Infantry—
To be Assistant Surgeon:
John Philip Jackson, Esquire.
41st Brockville Battalion of Rifles, No. 3
Company, Perth—
To be Captain:
Lieut. Thomas Moffatt, vice Spillman,
whose resignation is hereby accepted.
To be Lieutenant:
William W. Berford, gentleman, M. S, vice
Moffatt, promoted.
The resignation of Ensign Douglas is here-
by accepted.
42nd Brockville Battalion of Infantry—
To be Surgeon:
William Moyzton, Esquire, M. D.
43rd Carleton Battalion of Infantry—
To be Surgeon:
Daniel Beatty, Esquire.
47th Frontenac Battalion of Infantry—
To be Drill Instructor:
Captain John Craig, No. 4 Company.
To be Surgeon:
D. McLean, Esquire.
No. 2 Company, Inverary—
To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
George Campbell, gentleman, vice Daly,
promoted.
To be Ensign (temporary):
George Hunter, gentleman, M. S., vice
Campbell, promoted.
No. 4 Company, Portsmouth—
To be Ensign:
John Schroeder, gentleman, M. S.
48th Lennox and Addington Battalion of
Infantry—
To be Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary):
Captain Wm. Fowler, M. S., from No. 5
Company, vice Anson Lee.
To be Major (temporary):
Captain Stephen Fairfield, M. S., from No.
8 Company.
No. 5 Company, Amherst Island—
To be Lieutenant (temporary):
Robert Patterson, gentleman, M. S.
To be Ensign (temporary):
John Charles Murray, gentleman, M. S.
Coaticooke Infantry Company—
To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
Ernest V. Norton, gentleman, vice D. P.
Baldwin, left the limits.
To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Thomas B. Trihey, gentleman, vice P. T.
Baldwin, left the limits.
No. 2.
The formation of the following Battalions
is hereby authorized, to be composed of the
Volunteer Companies as underneath, viz:
53rd Melbourne Battalion of Infantry—
No. 1 Company, Danville,
No. 2 do Melbourne,
No. 3 do Richmond,
No. 4 do Brompton,
No. 5 do Durham.
To be Lieut. Colonel (temporary):
Lieut.-Col. Right Hon. Udolphus Lord
Aylmer, M. S., from the Sherbrooke
Battalion.
To be Major, (temporary):
Major H. R. Hanning, M. S., from the
Sherbrooke Battalion.
No. 1 Company—
To be Captain (temporary):
Lieut. Hector B. McKenzie, M. S., vice
Hanning, promoted.
To be Lieutenant (temporary):
Ensign Edward S. Bernard, M. S., vice
McKenzie, promoted.
To be Ensign (temporary):
Serjeant Donald McLeod, M. S., vice Bern-
ard, promoted.
54th Sherbrooke Battalion of Infantry—
No. 1 Company Sherbrooke.
No. 2 do do

No. 3 do Lennoxville.
No. 4 do Sherbrooke.
No. 5 do Magog.
The Sherbrooke Garrison Battery and Bis-
hops College Rifle Company are attached to
this battalion.
To be Lieut.-Colonel:
Captain George F. Bowen, from the Sher-
brooke Garrison Battery.
Sherbrooke Garrison Battery—
To be Captain:
First Lieut. L. E. Morris, vice Bowen, pro-
moted.
To be 1st Lieutenant:
Second Lieut. George H. Borlase, vice
Morris, promoted.
To be Second Lieutenant:
Sergeant Edward P. Felton, vice Borlase,
promoted.
55th Megantic Battalion of Infantry—
No. 1 Company Megantic Rifle Company.
No. 2 do 1st do Infantry do
No. 3 do 2nd do do do
No. 4 do 3rd do do do
To be Lieut.-Colonel (temporary):
Lieut. Col. Thomas Barwis, M. S., from
No. 1 Company—
No. 1 Company—
To be Captain (temporary):
Lieut. John B. Parkin, M. S., vice Barwis,
promoted.
To be Lieutenant, (temporary).
Ensign James McKnight, M. S., vice Pa-
kin, promoted.
To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Sergeant Charles Bennett, vice McKnight,
promoted.
No. 3.
The formation of the following Corps is
hereby authorized, officers acting till further
orders, excepting those holding Military
School Certificates, whose appointments are
temporary, viz:
An Infantry Company at Lake Megantic,
County of Compton.
To be Captain:
J. D. Ramage, Esq., M. S.
To be Lieutenant:
J. B. McDonald, gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Robert McLeod, gentleman.
An Infantry Company at Compton, County
of Compton.
To be Captain:
Charles G. Rice, Esq.
To be Lieutenant:
Wm. B. Ives, gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Wm. A. Snow, gentleman, M. S.
No. 4.
SERVICE MILITIA.
Regimental Division of Frontenac.
Queen's University Drill Association, King-
ston.
A Drill Association is hereby authorized at
Kingston, to be composed of Students and
others connected with Queen's College, and
to be styled the "Queen's University Drill
Association," under the command of Prin-
cipal Snodgrass as president.
Erratum.—For Edward Theodore Bown,
appointed Surgeon to the 35th Brant Bat-
talion, read Edwin Theodore Bown.
By command of His Excellency the Admin-
istrator of the Government of the
Province of Canada.
P. L. MacDOUGALL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia.
Canada.



FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,
OTTAWA, 12th March, 1867.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE following important notice to Navigators has been issued by the Government of Mauritius, in reference to a floating light at the Bell Buoy Anchorage to be substituted to the harbour lights at the entrance of Port Louis, to which the attention of all concerned is specially directed.

By Command,
THOS. WORTHINGTON,
Asst. Com. of Customs & Excise

Governor Sir H. Barkly to Lord Carnarvon.

Mauritius, 15th Dec., 1866

Gov. Desp. No. 292, My Lord,
of 31 Oct., 1864. With reference to the previous correspondence, noted in the margin, on the subject of the substitution of a Floating Light at the entrance of the Harbour of Port Louis for the present Shore Lights, I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Board of Trade, the accompanying copies of a Notice, announcing that the change in question will take effect from the 24th May next, and giving the necessary sailing directions for the guidance of vessels approaching the Port

Enclosure 1.

Notice.

Copies of this notice have been forwarded to the different countries enumerated in the enclosed list, during the signature of the Colonial Secretary, and I beg that information may be given to the other Governments mentioned in the accompanying Copy of a letter from the Harbour Master, dated the 14th instant, as well as to any Departments of Her Majesty's Government whom the matter may concern.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

The Right Honorable
the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

NOTICE.

On the 24th of May, 1867, the Harbour Lights at the entrance of Port Louis, Mauritius, will be done away with, and a Floating Light at the Bell Buoy Anchorage will be substituted.

The Floating Light Vessel will be moored a little to the N. Wrd. of the present well known Bell Buoy, with the following bearings:

Extreme of land to the northward: N. E. B. N.
Extreme of land to the westward: W. S. W.
Flagstaff on Fort George: S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.

Depth of Water: 15 fathoms.
The light vessel will be painted white, which will enable her to be distinctly seen against the land during the day.

She will show a "flashing white light," from Sunset to Sunrise, which will be visible a distance of 9 miles every direction from Seaward from the poop of a large vessel

The fact of this being a flashing Light, at short intervals, will sufficiently distinguish it from the Revolving Light at Flat Island, even were a mistake possible.

Vessels from the northward, after rounding Cannonier Point, must be careful not to bring Cannonier Point Light to the Westward of Flat Island Light, till the Floating Light at the Bell Buoy is seen: they may then steer for the latter on a S. S. W $\frac{1}{2}$ W. bearing, and anchor on that bearing, from $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to a mile from the Light.

Vessels approaching the Port from the Westward, may steer from the Floating Light on an E. b. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. bearing, and either anchor $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from her on that bearing, or further to the Northward as convenient.

The mooring chain of the Floating Light runs about 150 fathoms in a N. N. W. direction, vessels must therefore be anchored in such a manner as to avoid hooking it.

The depths at the anchorage vary from 12 to 20 fathoms.

All the bearings are Compass bearings.
D. WALES,
Harbour Master.

Port Office, 14th December, 1866.

Circulars respecting Floating Lights have been sent to—

1. The Colonial Secretary, St. Helena.
2. The Colonial Secretary, Cape of Good Hope.
3. The Colonial Secretary, Natal.
4. The Colonial Secretary, Tasmania.
5. The Colonial Secretary, New Zealand.
6. Chief Secretary, South Australia.
7. Colonial Secretary, Western Australia.
8. Colonial Secretary, Queensland.
9. Chief Secretary, Victoria.
10. Secretary to the Government, New South Wales.
11. Colonial Secretary, Ceylon.
12. Secretary to the Government, Bengal.
13. Secretary to the Government, Bombay.
14. Secretary to the Government, Madras.
15. Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong.
16. Civil Commissioners, Seychelles.
17. Secretary to the Government, Straits Settlement.
18. Secretary to the Government, Batavia.
19. Chief Commissioner, British Birmah.
20. Secretary to the Government, Manilla, (Philippine Islands.)
21. Political Resident, Aden.
22. Monsieur L'Ordonnateur, Reunion.
23. Police Magistrate, Rodrigues.

(Signed) FELIX BEDINGFELD,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Mauritius, 17th December, 1866.

Harbour Master to Colonial Secretary:

Port Office, Mauritius, 11th December, 1866,

Sir,

As it will be necessary to send intelligence to all parts of the world before substituting a Floating Light at the entrance of this port for the present Harbour Lights, I have the honor to request that His Excellency the Governor will authorize the printing of the annexed sailing directions, and the forwarding of them by the mail of the 15th instant to all parts of the world.

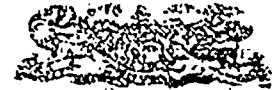
The rule is to allow such intelligence time to reach every important Port to the world, and give vessels that have left before its arrival time to reach the spot where the new Light is to be placed.

I have proposed, therefore, to light up on the 24th of next May, the anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday, subject to His Excellency's approval, thus allowing five months and six weeks for the transmission of intelligence, which ought to be sufficient, if no time is lost in sending it from England to North and South America.

I recommended that copies of the notice should be sent to the Governments of the following countries:—Russia; Holland; Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria, Prussia, Turkey, British North America, United States, Mexico, Brazil, Calho; also to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Admiralty, and the Trinity House, for transmission to English, Scotch, and Irish Ports; to the Australian Ports, Cape of Good Hope, the Indian Governments, the Straits Ports and Batavia, Manilla and China, together with any others that may be suggested; and that 100 copies may be sent to this office for distribution among the shipping.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) D. WALES,
Harbour Master,

The Hon. Colonial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Wednesday, 20th February, 1867.

Present,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Acting Minister of Finance, and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the Act 29 30 Vic., Cap. 7, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that subject to the provisions of the said Act, to the conditions, regulations and restrictions established and imposed by the order in Council of the 24th of September, 1866, and to such further regulations as may hereafter be made by competent authority, Licenses may be granted to manufacture in Bond the undermentioned articles, that is to say:

Acetic Acid.
Acetic Ether.
Butyric "
Chloric "
Nitrous "
Sulphuric "
Chloroform Acid.
Collodian Acid.
Hoffman's Anodyne.
Talapin.
Podophylin.
Lip tandin.
Spirits Ammonia Aromatic.
Compound Spirits of Lavender.
" " of Juniper.
Medicinal Tinctures of all kinds.
Cordials.
Bitters.
Syrups.
Compounding of Brandy.
Gin (commonly called Old Tom), other gin and Scotch and Irish Whiskey.
Proprietary preparations.
Patent Medicines.
Resinoids.
Chemicals.
Pharmaceutical Preparations
Aulmo Dyes.
Hair Oils
Hair Washes.
Powders.

10-3m WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Executive Council.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

DRESCOTT, G. W.—J. H. DANIELS, Proprietor, and Agent for the Royal Mail Line of Steamers. New house, new Furniture, and new Bedding brought. Omnibuses to and from the Cars and Boats FREE OF CHARGE. Billiards and Livery attached. 1-17



LIGHT HOUSE SUPPLIES.

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at this office

UNTIL NOON OF FRIDAY

The Tenth of May Next,

For the supply of

650 GALLONS

Of the best quality of

WINTER PRESSED SPERM OIL,

For the Provincial Lighthouses above
Lachine.

ONE-THIRD of which must be from head matter, which will stand limpid at 30° Fahrenheit, and the other two-thirds at 34°, subject to inspection and test before acceptance, and if required, to be measured out.

The whole to be furnished in iron-bound casks, containing fifty gallons each, in the best order, and to be delivered at the contractor's risk, on such wharf near the Lachine Canal Basin at Montreal, and on such day on or about the first day of July next, as may be specified in the contract.

TENDERS

Will also be received on the same day for the supply of

7,500 GALLONS

Of the best quality of

NON-EXPLOSIVE COAL OIL,

To be furnished in iron-bound casks containing from 20 to 50 gallons each, subject to inspection and test before acceptance, and to be delivered at the contractor's risk at the time above stated at Montreal.

The casks, in each case, to be furnished by the contractor, and their cost included in the price of the oil.

ALSO A

STEAM VESSEL WANTED.

Sealed Tenders will be received on the same day for a Steam Vessel for the delivery of the annual Lighthouse supplies, consisting of about 190 casks of oil, and 40 tons of other articles, at the respective Lighthouse stations, situated on the River St. Lawrence and inland Lakes, namely, on Lakes St. Louis, St. Francis, River St. Lawrence between Brockville and Kingston, Lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair and Huron, and on the Georgian Bay.

The crew of the vessel must assist in the delivery of the stores.

Accommodation will also be required on board for the persons from this Department in charge of the stores, and the vessel will also be required to receive and transport from one station to another any such stores as the Superintendent in charge may direct.

The vessel will be allowed to carry other freight, provided it does not interfere with the proper delivery of the stores.

A bulk sum to be named for the performance of this service. Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.

Separate tenders to be given for each service, and to be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed respectively "Tender for Sperm Oil," "Tender for Coal Oil," and "Tender for delivery of Lighthouse Supplies."

Parties tendering must give their names and address in full, also the signatures of two responsible persons willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, March 8, 1867. 10td



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Wednesday, 20th Feb. 1867.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF
THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the 28th Chap. of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, His Excellency in Council has been pleased, to Order, and it is hereby ordered that the Bridge recently erected over the River Gatineau, in the Township of Hull, by the Department of Public Works, be and the same is hereby transferred, conveyed and made over to the municipality of the said Township of Hull, and that the following Schedule of the rates of toll be levied and collected on the said Bridge, that is to say—

For each span of horses and double wagon, six cents.

For each horse and cart or single wagon, three cents.

For each horse, cow, or ox, two cents.

For each sheep, pig or calf, one cent.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Executive Council.



FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS.

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER.

Ottawa, Aug. 13th, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General, by an Order in Council bearing this day's date, has been pleased to order and direct that, with the view of encouraging the introduction into the Province of the very important improvement of Steam Cultivation, Steam Ploughing Machines and their appurtenances be exempt from import duties for a period of two years from this date.

By command,
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs and Excise.

O'CONNOR & WALLER,

Exchange Brokers, Fire, Life and Accidental Insurance, Commission and Collecting Agents. Office—No. 27, Sussex street, Ottawa. R. E. O'Connor W. H. Waller. References:—Hon J. S. McDonald, Cornwall; Hon. James Skene, Ottawa; Messrs. Workman & Griffin, Ottawa; Edward McGillivray, Esq. 10

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Wednesday, 20th February, 1867.

Present,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the article known as Lock Spindle Iron, used in the manufacture of Spindles for Door Locks, should, though unenumerated in any of the Schedules to the Act, 29th and 30th Victoria, Cap. 6, be held and deemed to be and be included in the exemption from Customs duly created in favor of Rod Iron, with which the same should properly be classified.

His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Hon. the Acting Minister of Finance, and under the authority conferred by the 17th Chap. Con. Stat. Can., has been pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that square rod iron used in the manufacture of spindles for door locks, shall be and the same is hereby declared to have been since the passing of the Act first above mentioned, exempt from the payment of Customs duty on importation into this Province.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Executive Council.

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 enquire 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

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,

Ottawa, June 14th, 1866.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Lights—Gulf of St. Lawrence, Prince Edward Island.

THE Government of Prince Edward Island has given notice that a Light House has recently been erected on the North Point of that Island, in 47° 3', 46" N., and Longitude 63° 59', 9" W. The light stands eighty feet high above water, and shows a fixed white light.

By command,
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

GEORGE COX,

ENGRAVER AND PLATE PRINTER, Sparks Street, opposite the Russell House, [up stairs] Ottawa. Visiting and Business Cards, Seals, Jewellery and Silver Ware neatly engraved, &c.



NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, }

To Wit: }

Public notice is hereby given that the
COURTS OF OYER AND TERMINER,

AND

GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY,

AND OF

ASSIZE AND NISI PRIUS,

To and for the County of Carleton, will be holden
at the

COURT HOUSE,

In the City of Ottawa, on

WEDNESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF MAY,

A. D. 1867,

At the hour of TEN of the Clock, a.m., of which
all Coroners, Magistrates, Bailiffs, Constables, and
all others concerned, are required to take notice,
and govern themselves accordingly.WM. F. POWELL,
Sheriff.

By JAS. BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa,
February, 19th, 1867.

12td

W. P. MARSTON,

MANUFACTURER and Importer of Guns,
Pistols, Revolvers, Target and Hunting Rifles,
Ammunition, &c., &c., No. 132 Young Street,
Toronto. 1y

AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNT.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Customs, Quebec, 6th March, 1863.IT is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minis-
ter that hereafter Weekly Notices be publish-
ed and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to
the rate of discount to be allowed on American
Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the
price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a
rate equal thereto.—Such Notices to appear
every Saturday in the 'Canada Gazette.

R. S. M. BOUCRETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,
Ottawa, March 15th, 1867.IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is
hereby given that the authorized discount is
declared to be 24 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 & PATTERSON,

MERCHANDISE Brokers, and General Commis-
Merchants, No. 452 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
December 12th, 1865. d181-ty

PROVINCE OF CANADA.



CIRCULAR.

(Copy.)

Downing Street, 9th February, 1867.

Sir,

I have much pleasure in transmitting to you
a copy of a Warrant, issued under the Royal Sign
Manual, under which the decoration of the Vic-
toria Cross may be conferred on persons serving
in the Local Forces, which are or may hereafter
be raised in any of Her Majesty's Colonies.I have to instruct you to take whatever steps
may appear to you most likely to give publicity
to this Warrant.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

(Signed)

CARNARVON.

To the Officer Administering
The Government of Canada. }WARRANT for extending the Vic-
toria Cross to the Local Forces in
New Zealand and in the Colonies
and their Dependencies generally.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen,
Defender of the Faith To all to whom these
Presents shall come, Greeting :WHEREAS, by a warrant under our Royal
Sign Manual, countersigned by one of Our
Principal Secretaries of State, and bearing date
at Our Courts at Buckingham Palace, the 29th
day of January, 1856, in the nineteenth year of
Our Reign, We did constitute and create a new
Naval and Military Decoration, to be styled and
designated the Victoria Cross, which Decoration
We expressed Our desire should be highly prized
and eagerly sought after by the Officers and Men
of Our Naval and Military Services, and did also
make, ordain, and establish the Rules and Ordi-
nances therein set forth for the government of
the same, to be thenceforth inviolably observed
and kept:And whereas during the progress of the opera-
tions which We have undertaken against the in-
surgent Native Tribes in Our Colony of New Zea-
land, it has happened that persons serving in the
Local Forces of Our said Colony have performed
deeds of gallantry, in consideration of which
they are not, according to the strict provisions of
Our said recited Warrant, eligible for this high
distinction.Now know ye, that We of our especial Grace,
certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought
fit hereby to signify Our Royal Will and Pleasure
that the said Decoration may be conferred on
such persons aforesaid, who may be qualified to
receive the same in accordance with the rules
and ordinances made, ordained and established by
Us for the government thereof, by our said re-
cited Warrant, and we do by these presents for
Us, Our Heirs and Successors, ordain and ap-
point that it shall be competent for such persons
aforesaid to obtain the said Decoration in the
manner set forth in the Rules and Ordinances re-
ferred to, or in accordance with such further
Rules and Ordinances as may hereafter be made
and promulgated by Us, Our Heirs and Succes-
sors, for the government of the said Decoration,
provided it be established in any case that the
person was serving with Our Troops, under the
orders of a General or other Officer, under cir-
cumstances which would entitle an Officer or sol-
dier of Our army to be recommended for the said
Decoration, in accordance with the Rules and
Ordinances prescribed in Our said recited War-
rant, and provided also such person shall be re-commended for it by such General or other
Officer.And We do further for Us, Our Heirs and
Successors, ordain and appoint that the said
Decoration may also be conferred, in accordance
with the Rules and Ordinances prescribed in Our
said recited Warrant, and subject to the provi-
sions aforesaid, on such persons who may be
qualified to receive the same in accordance with
the said Rules and Ordinances, as may, hereafter
be employed in the Local Forces raised, or which
may be raised in Our Colonies and their Depen-
dencies, who may be called upon to serve in co-
operation with Our Troops in military operations
which it may be necessary to undertake for the
suppression of Rebellion against Our authority,
or for repelling invasion by a foreign enemy.Given at Our Court at Osborne House, Isle
of Wight, this first day of January,
1867, in the thirtieth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

6i

(Signed) J. PERL.



GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 1, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Administrator of the Gov-
ernment directs the publication, for general
information, of the following amended notice of
the erection of a Lighthouse on the Bluff, at the
south side of the entrance of Port Natal, in cor-
rection of the notification given in Government
Notice No. 122, 1866.By his Excellency's command,
D. ERKSINE,
Colonial Secretary.Colonial Office,
Natal, 4th January, 1867.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A Lighthouse has been erected on the Bluff,
at the south side of the entrance of Port Natal, at
an elevation of 292 feet above high water, a light
from which will be exhibited on the 23rd Janu-
ary, 1867.The Lighthouse is in latitude 29° 52' 50" S.,
and longitude 31° 3' 35" E.The building is an iron tower, in the form of
a frustum of a cone, 81 feet high, painted white,
centre of light being 70 feet above the base, ex-
hibiting a revolving white light of the second
class (dioptric) attaining its greatest brilliancy
once every minute.It is visible in all directions from north (round
by the east and south), to S. 69° W., and can
be seen from a ship's deck 24 miles in clear
weather.The above light is not visible from the Aliwal
Shoal, which is 25 miles S., 53° W. from the
Lighthouse, vessels should not, therefore, when
coming from the southward and westward, ap-
proach the shore nearer than 4 miles, or shoal
their water under 40 fathoms, using the lead
freely until they make the light well out from the
deck, when they may stand in until it bears N.
59° E.—which bearing will keep them outside
all known danger—until they are abreast of the
Umhazi River (about nine and a half miles below
the Lighthouse), when they must keep it more
to the northward, as the land trends more to the
eastward, giving the shore a good berth of a mile,
and when the light bears about W. N. W., they
can haul in to the northward for the anchorage,
anchoring in eight and a half to ten fathoms, with
the Lighthouse bearing S. W. to S W ½ S, distant
1 mile.W. F. ARCHDEACON,
Master R. N.,
Admiralty Surveyor,

N.B.—The above bearings are magnetic.

G. MERCER ADAM,
(LATE ROLLO & ADAM.)
BOOKSELLER TO THE PROFESSIONS,
BOOK IMPORTER;

In Law,
Theology,
Medicine,
Education,
The Sciences,
and General Literature.
61 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

"VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVE SERVICE HAND-
BOOK."

PRICE 75 CENTS.

Internal Economy and Standing Orders for the
Guidance of the Canadian Volunteer
Militia,

When on Active Service, with forms of all Re-
ports, Returns, &c., necessary for the govern-
ment of a Volunteer Battalion, and showing the
every-day duties of the various grades of rank
and command, by Major F. E. DIXON, 2nd
Battalion Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto.

G. MERCER ADAM, Publisher, Toronto.

C. E. ZOLLIKOFFER,

DRAUGHTSMAN, MODELLER, &c., &c.,
OTTAWA.

DRAWINGS for LETTERS PATENT of INVENTION
neatly executed. Descriptions and Specifi-
cations drawn up, and Working Models of
appropriate Materials prepared. Designs for
Monuments furnished, and Monuments erected.
Ornamental Work in Stone, Plaster of Paris,
Composition, &c., designed and executed upon
the shortest notice.

OFFICE:—At the Rooms of Augusta Laver,
Esquire, Elgin street, opposite the Post Office.

JAGGER & LEDYARD,

IMPORTERS and Dealers in all kinds of
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HEAVY HARDWARE, FANCY GOODS, &c., wholesale.
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BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, Convey-
ancers, &c. Office—Over City Registry,
Metcalf street, Ottawa, C. W.

ROBERT LYON. EDWARD P. REMON.
Ottawa, January 1st, 1867. 1-1y

PARLIAMENT HAIR DRESSING SALOON
AND WIG MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
ANGUS' BLOCK, RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA.

E. MILES, Proprietor.

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

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

All orders punctually attended to.
N. B.—A large stock of Musical Instruments,
Walking Sticks, Canes, &c.
Ottawa, January 1st, 1866. 1-1y

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital, - - - \$9,000,000.

PROVINCIAL INS. COMP'Y OF CANADA.

Head Office, - - - Toronto.
DONALD M. GRANT, Agent, Ottawa.

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J. ROOS, Proprietor. Prime Cigars, New
Stock Tobaccos, First Quality Meerschaum
Pipes. Remember the place. 261 Sparks
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THE RUSSELL HOUSE,

OTTAWA.—This establishment is situated on
the corner of Sparks and Elgin Streets, in
the very centre of the city, and in the imme-
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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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of all sizes, from the miniature gem to the size
of life. Particular attention paid to Cartes de
Visite or Album Pictures, which are sent by
mail, prepaid, to any part of Canada, if desired.
First-class Workmen constantly employed.

He would call particular attention to his
Stereoscopic and other Views of Parliament
Buildings and Ottawa scenery, of which he has
a large variety constantly on hand, for sale.

N. B.—The trade supplied with Stereoscopic
and other views at reasonable rates.

Views of the proposed Toronto Monument to
the heroes of the Queen's Own who fell at
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"THE QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA, oppo-
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Buildings. M. KAVANAGH, Proprietor. "The
Queen" is now fitted up, and comprises all the
requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The
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J. GARVEY, M. D.,

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in Drugs, Perfumes, Patent Medicines, Dye
Stuff, Brushes, Combs, &c. Office and place of
business, corner of Rideau and Sussex streets;
Residence, Rideau street, nearly opposite to
Mathews' Hotel, Ottawa.

N. B.—Prescriptions carefully dispensed. Ad-
vice to the poor free of charge. 1y

ROBERTSON & ROWSELL,

CUSTOM and Military Tailors, and General
Outfitters, are now showing a very large as-
sortment of Tweeds, Cloths, &c., selected with
special care, which will be made up on the
shortest notice, in the most fashionable styles.
Professional Robes, Riding Habits, Military
Uniforms, Livery, &c., promptly made to order.
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P. O. MEARA, Proprietor.

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WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—Im-
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OCULIST and AURIST, Ottawa. Office—
Above Dr. Garvey's Drug Store, Rideau st.
Consulting hours, from 10 to 12 o'clock a. m.,
and from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m., each day. Con-
sulting fee, two dollars, payable strictly in ad-
vance. 1y

J. PENNINGTON MACPHERSON,

BARRISTER.—Office, Montreal Telegraph
Buildings, Metcalf st., Ottawa. 1y

DR. O. C. WOOD,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Otta-
wa.—Day office opposite Magee & Russell's,
Sparks street, Centre Town; Night office at his
residence, Maria street, Centre Town, Ottawa.
Cancers cured without the use of the knife,
by a new but certain, speedy, and almost pain-
less process. References given to parties suc-
cessfully treated, if required. The cure guar-
anteed. 1-1y

FINDLAND & DRAPER, :

IMPORTERS OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

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IMPORTERS of Dry Goods, Flowers, Feathers,
Plumes, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Millinery,
Dress Goods, Hoisery, Haberdashery Counter-
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Damasks, and General Furnishings. 14 Rideau
street, Ottawa, C. W. 1y

WILLIAM M'KAY.

DEALER in Paints, Oil, Glass, Colors, Room
Papers, Gilt Mouldings, Looking Glass
Plate, &c.; Ornamental and Decorative Paint-
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Staining Establishment in Ottawa, and one of
the the three in British America. As to style
of work, reference is made to the stained
glass work in the Parliament Buildings
executed at this establishment. First-class
artists only employed. Orders from any part
of Canada or the United States, for church and
other designs, will receive prompt attention.
38 Sussex street, Ottawa. 1y

HAMILTON'S HOTEL,

(Formerly Mathews' Hotel)
YORK STREET, OTTAWA—Mrs. HAMILTON,
Proprietress. This house has been put into
a thorough state of repair, repainted, decorated,
and refurnished with all the latest appliances
of 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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WINES, BRANDIES and SPIRITS
98 Sussex street, Ottawa, C. W.

RUSSELL HOUSE BILLIARD ROOMS,

JAMES BOURGET, PROPRIETOR,
Sparks street, Ottawa, C. W.

THESSE Rooms are situate in the Russell
House, and are fitted up with three Marble-
top Tables, Patent Cushions, a good stock of
Cues, and kept in good order. 1y

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THOS. & WM. HUNTON,

IMPORTERS of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Silks, Shawls,
Mantles, Millinery, Straw and Lace Goods, Car-
pets, Oil Cloths and Matting, Manufacturers of
Clothing. 47 and 49 Sparks st., Ottawa. 1y



PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Ottawa, 20th Feb. 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that a certificate of the following tenor has been this day filed in this office, viz :

In the matter of an Act of Parliament of the Province of Canada intituled : " An Act to legalize and confirm an agreement made between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company"—

In pursuance of the provisions of the above named Act (s. 8), we the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, hereby certify that such Act was accepted by a majority of two thirds in value of the Bondholders and Shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, present in person or by proxy and voting at a special general meeting of the Company, called in the usual manner and held on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of December, 1866, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, in the city of London, England.

Passed under the Common Seal of the }
Grand Trunk Railway Company of Can- } (L. S.)
ada, this 28th day of December, 1866. }

JOHN M. GRANT,

Secretary.

A. J. FERGUSSON BLAIR,
Acting Secretary.

23rd Jan., 1867.

31

CHARLES POTTER,

20 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

OPTICIAN, & CO.,

MANUFACTURER and Importer of Field Glasses, Rifle Telescopes, Military Telescopes, Opera Glasses.

Surveying and Surgeons Instruments, Barometers, Thermometers, Spectacles and all kinds of Optical Instruments.

Repairs of all kinds done on the premises.

February 2nd, 1867.

5-y

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COY,

Oldest Established U. Canadian Office.

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

Head Office—Church street, Toronto. George Percival Ridout, Governor; T. W. Burchall, Managing Director. Agents for Ottawa, Herrick & Brush. Jan. 31st, 1867—5-6m

HEUBACH & COWARD.

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

THOMAS ISAAC,

FURNISHING IRONMONGER,
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Iron Coals,

Chains, Ropes,

Stoves, Glass,

Oils, &c,

Agent for H. Watrous' Rifles, Revolvers and Cartridges.]

SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,

Sparks Street, Central Ottawa, Canada West.

R. W. CRUISE,

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent. Office in Post Office Block, Ottawa. Reference—Allan Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Aumont, Esq., Hon. James Sheel, M. L. C., A. J. Russell, C. T. O., Robt. Bell, M. P. P.

All Business with the Crown Timber Office and Crown Lands Department attended to.

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 Soldier, embracing in its ranks thousands of the most influential and intelligent of our population, prepared to defend to the last the land they live in and the laws they reverence.

The alacrity displayed by the Colonists in the months of March and June last abundantly testifies to their desire to defend these Provinces; but it is evident to all who give the subject a thought, that vast as has been the progress made towards providing for them a thorough and practical Military Organization, much has yet to be done to complete the work. To establish an efficient and economical System of Defence is a problem which is now engaging the attention of our wisest Statesmen, many circumstances rendering it impossible to introduce into these Colonies, without modification, any of the systems pursued in the Old World, while new ideas require to be well matured before trial, owing to the vast 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 forms of stronger hours,
The vast Republics that may grow,
The Federations and the Powers;
Titanic forces taking birth
In divers seasons, divers climes;
For we are ancients of the earth,
And in morning of the times."

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

the confidence and patronage of those interested in our National Defence.

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.

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

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RIDEAU street, Ottawa, Andrew Graham, Proprietor. The best of liquors, and a well supplied larder.

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

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

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