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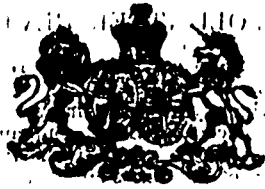
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# THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

Vol. I.

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1867.

No. 20

For the Volunteer Review.

### CANADA, OUR HOME.

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

The skies are fair that beam above  
Far lands of fame and song,  
Where eyes that look the sweetest love,  
To sunny valleys throng,  
But oh! give me the forest hills,  
Where happy I may roam,  
Where every dear affection thrills  
For Canada, our home.

The annals of our native land  
May be but rough and brief,  
But there is many a fearless hand  
To guard the maple leaf.  
Let danger threaten when it will,  
We'll meet what e'er will come—  
Remaining firm and faithful still  
To Canada, our home.

The mountains, woods, and torrents wild,  
Where chainless freedom dwells,  
Have charms unto the forest child  
Which everything excels.  
Oh! for the joyful wind that flies  
Beneath the leafy dome,  
By lakes that beam like beauty's eyes  
In Canada, our home.

Let other nations boast the fame  
Of hero and of sage:  
What is their glory but a name  
Upon a blotted page?  
Behold a land, from tyrants pure  
As wild Atlantic's foam,  
Where love and beauty dwell secure  
In Canada our home.

Young giants of the north and west,  
The nations hail your birth,  
Your heritage is of the best  
That e'er was claimed on earth.  
Firm as your hills, bright as your streams,  
Your glory shall become,  
And realize hope's brightest dreams  
In Canada, our home.

### A VOLUNTEER LEVEE, DIN- NER AND BALL.

That bleak day in March, 1860, will long be remembered. On that day did the officers representing an army of eighty thousand men meet in London to do homage to their Queen, and on that day did Her Most Gracious Majesty show her appreciation of her people's patriotism by giving a reception to these officers in her palace of St. James's. Two days before the day appointed for

the Levee had the excitement set in, and London was filled with volunteers. In every tailor's shop were to be seen gentlemen anxiously trying on uniforms, or else rushing all over the City to find belts and chacos. Then as the day approached what fear that all would not be ready, and thus through the outfitter's neglect, the representative of the Pomona Volunteers be unable to surprise his Sovereign with the gorgeous uniform selected by the corps!

The 7th of March is come: an howling wind and an angry sky greet the volunteers who have by 10 o'clock assembled in larger or smaller parties in every coffee-room, in every hotel, within a radius of one mile from Covent Garden. The usual remarks on the cut and style of the various uniforms around. The Gaelic tongue prevails, and adhering with characteristic pertinacity, the men from the north of the Tweed talk together in audible whispers on the good appearance the Scotch make. A few hurried visits to tailors, a few exclamations of anger at shape, make, or quality of certain articles of apparel, and the volunteers start, some on foot and some in cabs, for St. James's Palace.

The sight-seers are not numerous—it is too cold—that north-east wind carrying sleet with it is a damper to curiosity, and very much against the appearance of the volunteers, who look and feel frozen without great coats: but still there are some few to greet these gentlemen as they pass along Pall Mall. Some bright eyes at doors and windows; some heavy moustached men on the steps of the clubs; and last, though by no means least, a fair sprinkling of that wonderful animal, "the London boy." For him this is a great day: grand opportunities for chaff and revelling in the luxuries of impertinence, mud and snow, present themselves. How keenly he enjoys the angry look cast upon him by that long volunteer in red stockings and knickerbockers, whose grey uniform and red band round the forage cap reminds "Workus" of guinea fowls, and as a consequence the peculiar cry of these birds is imitated. Cold, bitterly cold, is the volunteer; still through snow, chaff, and mud, he struggles on; and, as the clock strikes the hour of one, he finds himself and "that sword" arrive safely at the rendezvous in an old tent at the Palace of his Sovereign. Here, amidst glittering uniforms, saw-dust and a Babel of tongues, he waits until a voice from the door leading into the Palace desires that all up to a certain number pro-

ceed to the reception rooms appointed for them.

There are a few queer uniforms among the volunteers, but none of them come up to those worn by the various officers of the Palace. From the sturdy beefeater, correct resemblance of the drawings in "The Tower of London," to the gentleman-at-arms looking rather oppressed with the weight of Mambrino's helmet. On up that broad staircase lined with liveries, periwigs, and rapiers, until the volunteer arrives at the room in which all officers from the county are expected to assemble.

There is no confusion, no noise, all the arrangements are perfect, and as the half-hour roll on, each gentleman waits patiently until it shall come to the turn of No. — to proceed into the presence.

Punctual to the minute Her Majesty arrives, and now the rooms begin to empty. The Artillery, in peace as in war, clear the way. Then follow Engineers and Mounted Rifles. Pass on—the Riflemen are to come now, and forming up in line the grandest show that our country ever produced begins to move. Middlesex leads the infantry, and from the corridor they enter the armoury in fours. The pace is slow, and ample time is given for observation and admiration of the gorgeous uniforms of the gentlemen-at-arms. Now the leading fours enter Queen Anne's Chamber and reduce the front to two deep, proceeding onwards like some huge serpent, its scales composed of human beings. Gloves off now and form single file is whispered, and the serpent suddenly attenuated passes through the narrow doorway leading into the Presence Chamber.

Standing a little in advance of her Court is the Queen of Great Britain, and as the Lord Lieutenant of each county reads the names out from a card presented to him by the captains of companies, she bows to the passing officer, who for one moment halts and faces Her Majesty. It is over for the county of —, and they wheel round and pass out into the street, making way for further portions of the serpent's body. "Cab, sir?" asked the owner of a Hansom, and soon our volunteer is removed from the chaff of small boys, and somewhat supercilious looks of the Blues, and mounted gentlemen drawn up with them.

As darkness comes on, the cab is again at the door: the Volunteer is one of the thousand possessing tickets for the dinner, to be presided over by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. Soon the large hall is filled, and the green and grey uniforms mingle with the colors suspended from the walls. His Royal Highness enters the hall, and the serious business of disposing of the

good things before them is begun by some hundreds of volunteers. With the champagne the voices flow, and by the time the cloth is removed the stiffness of first meeting has passed, and all enthusiastically honor the toast, "The Health of Her Majesty." Another, and yet another toast has to be drunk, and then the noble chairman rising gives, as he terms it, the toast of the evening, "The Volunteer Service."

How eagerly each word was listened to, it is needless to say; nor will we stop to notice how the continued cheering showed that all His Royal Highness said was fully approved of by the gallant men around.

It was a grand speech—heartfelt, soldier-like, and to the point, and the advice so kindly offered ought to be acted upon. Whether it is or not, another year will show. True it is, as the chairman observed, "that this is essentially a movement of defence, and that modern science brings us changes from day to day with such rapidity, that we hardly know what the morrow is likely to produce"—and that—"it is necessary to be prepared, and being so, we could say, 'here we are, come if you dare.'" His Royal Highness proceeded to point out the advantages of a thorough knowledge of drill, rightly intimating that when a man has mastered drill, and learned to perform evolutions steadily, he can acquire "loose drill;" inasmuch as there is much more knowledge required in learning how to make the best use of a bush, tree, or rock, than at first meets the eye. It is on the expressions of the noble chairman, regarding "to do nothing but shoot," "loose drill," and the necessity for making the movement permanent, that we for a moment interrupt our narrative of the Volunteer Lovee, Dinner, and Ball.

To those studying the composition of these volunteer corps, and their complete dependence for stability and permanence on the pecuniary support of members, it appears as if eventually the parade ground would be neglected for the target, and the result be for the volunteers "to do nothing but shoot." Their drill to be worse than "loose," in the common acceptation of the word, and their permanence as "a reserve, to aid both the regulars and militia," somewhat mythical. So long as the uncertain attitude of our neighbor continues, so long will an income be found for each company; but as soon as trust is established, the rumors of war hushed, and friendship evinced, though it be but outwardly, then will the volunteer cease to pay his annual subscription, the honorary member lose his taste for shooting, and the donation giver be found wanting. Without an income, and that a large one, it is impossible that any company can exist; and, however much Adjutants of battalions may exert themselves, however much Inspector-Generals may rail, or Deputy-Inspectors report unfavorably, still strict attendance will not be obtained from effective members at any other drill but practice; and, from the lack of money sufficient to keep up good drill-sergeants, the volunteer company will sink into an ill-organized rifle club.

If it is really intended that this rifle movement is to take root downwards, and remain a strong and healthy plant, something more must be done for it by the country, than appointing gentlemen of acknowledged ability to report upon its proceedings, and receive certain necessary returns. Some help must be given to individual companies, or—we say it in sorrow, for we can see no other result—eventually they must fall off in discipline, and become mere target-hitters, and

not a reserve to aid either the regulars or militia.

From the way in which many of the commanding-officers of these companies have been selected, and from their very slight knowledge of the duties entailed upon them it is necessary that at least one person in the company should have a good knowledge, not only of drill and musketry instruction, but of the filling up of forms. However anxious a gentleman may be to have his company efficient, he will be unable to see it so, unaided, and should the commanding officer have no knowledge of drill, the more necessity there will be for this aid being of the best. The better it is the greater sum to be paid for it; and the greater the ignorance of the officers attached to the company, the greater the responsibilities of the sergeant, and the more necessity for his being a very superior man.

The superior man can always be obtained by paying for it, and will be kept up probably so long as the annual subscriptions come in; but let these fail, and the first expenditure reduced would be the sergeant, thus at once rendering the company inefficient: for no volunteer, be he private, sergeant, lieutenant, or captain, will in all time to come give up the necessary daily hours to drill, and filling up the numerous returns demanded.

To keep these companies efficient a sergeant, or sergeant-major for each must be found by the Government, and be paid at least £50 a year. For this daily attendance at the place of drill should be demanded, and this would the efficiency of the company be insured, and one source of present expenditure and future anxiety be removed.

This is not much to ask from the nation for a force that will, in the event of war, or even threatened war, save her millions. All we argue is, that if this volunteer force is to be permanent, and an auxiliary to the line, the whole expense of making it such should not devolve upon the volunteers themselves. Such expenses as cleaning and repairing arms, ammunition, repairing butts and targets, hire of long-range practice grounds, are in all conscience enough for limited subscriptions to bear, and average £120 yearly. These charges the volunteers appear willing to undertake; but the willing horse may be pressed too hard, and the nation, by being penny-wise and pound-foolish, lose their hold on a force, the noblest and truest ever raised.

To return to the dinner, which virtually concluded with the speech made by Earl Ripon, who, after saying "it would depend on the members of the force themselves whether the movement was to be worthy of the land," added, "Let the spirit of patriotism in which the force had originated be perpetuated, and it would afford to the country a most valuable defence in any emergency which might arise."

The hour of ten is past, and it is time that the new Floral Hall should be inaugurated. There is a general move, and the volunteers are in cabs and coaches driven, by the most civil of cab and coachmen, to Covent Garden.

"You had better get out and walk, sir, for there are a thousand cabs ahead," says the policeman on duty, a quarter of a mile away from the entrance door; and our volunteer, after a shiver, turns out of the conveyance, and passes through the crowd waiting to see the show. There is a little chaff, but not much—the hearer is too anxious to get inside the Hall to listen, and ere long enters the building.

"Have you a great coat?" asks a man hold a ticket in his hand; only to be an-

swered in the negative, and presenting his card of admission to an attendant at the foot of the staircase, Captain —, of — Volunteers, squeezes himself up, hidden between masses of crinoline and glittering uniforms.

It is slow work ascending, and rather a service of danger worming a way through that terribly narrow door leading to the head of the small staircase, down which all who join the heaving mass in the Floral Hall must proceed. The long shining sword, supported in the left hand of our volunteer, is more in the way than any thing else, its ornamental effect barely compensating for its unhandiness; and the chaco held, or rather crushed, in the other hand, or under the arm, is simply a nuisance, and would be parted with could a vacant space, the size of an inch square, be found on which to put it.

Vaulted and garlanded roofs, architraves ornamented with green leaves and roses, band by Coote, dancing done by volunteers, and galleries of beauty, all must be left, for our volunteer would wish to see, if not try, the good things said to be on the stage of the Opera. Once again on those narrow stairs, and crushing and crushed does the volunteer, chaco and sword, press on to see something new. How hot it is in that passage, and how inclined he feels to stop half way in one of those boxes, and from it survey the proceedings on the stage! But now refreshment is necessary, and the volunteer is not the man to yield to pressure, even though it be from the strange garments of the weaker sex. One narrower door than any yet gone through, and Captain —, of —, is grasping for an ice, under muslin clouds, and against a table loaded with a pastry cook's conceptions. The debris of something better than sponge cakes and biscuits tell our volunteer that he should have come earlier; and finishing the homœopathic ice just received, he resolves to visit the shades below. In the crypt he is told supper is going on, and such a supper too—all the good things of the season provided by Messrs. Staples, champagne, hock, and claret flowing like water, and everything else to be had for the asking.

Once again is Captain —, of the — Volunteers, chaco, sword, and all squeezing and being squeezed. Regardless of fainting beauties, and muttered exclamations of the uselessness of pushing, our hungry and very thirsty volunteer struggles towards the well lit crypt, where the "tables they groan with the weight of the feast." It is slow work, and an hour has passed without much progress. Disheartened, but not yet defeated, our gallant Captain returns to the charge, and scorns to yield, for is he not a British volunteer, and at least entitled to receive what he has paid for?

Another hour and the infernal regions are not yet attained. The Styx of human bodies seem impassable, and no friendly Charon is there to help a hungry soul across. A murmur runs through the seething mass that the crypt is full, and that four thousand men and women are struggling for an useless purpose. Six hundred men have placed the groaning tables under contribution, and there they will and must remain, for return they cannot.

"Right about face," said Captain —, of —, and with the feelings of an injured Englishman, does he commence the retreat. Slowly, but not so slowly as in the advance (people make way for him, hoping to get his place) he proceeds. Gasping, and hot, he once again nears the stage and with one struggle more, is free. Another homœopathic ice, one cup of cold coffee, and the British volunteer, tired with his day's exer-

tions are not quite satisfied with the finale, passes through the lobby of the opera house into the apartment where one hundred angry men are demanding bits of printed cardboard to be exchanged for great coats and Inverness wraps.

"I will have it," says an excited English man, his temper not improved by the prospect of losing, through the shameful carelessness of cloak-room managers, his six guinea great coat. "Och sure and done out of me great coat as well as the supper," says the Irishman. "Ye may say I canna tell, but the law will make you to-morrow. You undertook charge and you are responsible," is the rather calculating remark of a Lanark man, as for the twentieth time he commences to search for a plaid No. 3,059, which he trusts may yet make its appearance among that heap of coats and hats fifty feet long and six feet high; though despair has seized him when he finds No. 3,050 and No. 6, No. 2,000 and No. 4 reclining together most amicably.

With an inward congratulation that no great coat had he, Captain \_\_\_\_\_, of the \_\_\_\_\_, retires from the noise and confusion, crushed though the new chaco is, still he has it, and hailing a cab the British volunteer retires to his hotel near Covent Garden. The day great with his fate ended, and on his return to tell his friends of all he did and saw on that eventful day of March, 1860; he can feel for the individual reduced thus to advertise:

"Lost at the Volunteer Ball,"

"A grey great coat lined with silk. In the pockets were, a box of vesuvians, a meerscham pipe, some tobacco, a lady's fan, a return ticket, a pair of buckskin gloves, a lady's small box, and a pair of American overshoes. Apply to X. Y. Z."

#### THE REVIEW IN TORONTO.

(From the Globe of the 14th Inst.)

The ubiquitous individual to whom mythology has consigned the care of the weather must have been in anything but a placid humor yesterday, judging from the disagreeable day experienced on one of the occasions when Toronto entire is more than usually liable to be seized with the military fever, and its masses, male and female perambulators, and all make up their minds to be spectators of one of those pageants now necessary to satisfy the military ardor of our citizens. It seemed, in fact, as if Pluvius and old Sol had, after some weeks of quiet, self-complacent agreement, suddenly fallen out, and the former had determined to give vent to spite on incessant, unoffending citizens seeking to do honor to their country's defenders. The serenity of the preceding night had changed early in the morning to a misty haze, and threatening clouds darkened the sun and threw an equally dense shadow of disappointment over those whose minds had been made up, since the review was first mooted, to be amongst the spectators. Nor did the smothered rain that alternately came, and alternately didn't, hinder these from carrying out their determination; and although rain it did, still the crops were so mist-like as to afford grounds for the hope that a better prospect was in store for the gallant troops. Before their arrival there were crowds—in carriages,

those who probably could and some who couldn't afford it, but the majority on foot. Probably not less than 5000 people were on the ground during the day. As the troops entered the field, they scattered liberally over the ground, and left out stray spaces on which they should deploy, and it was with some difficulty that they regained the formation originally assumed on Wellington Place; but about three o'clock the long line had formed. The right resting away to the north of the ground, and the other extreme crossing the road that faces St. Stephen's Church. Of these, the cavalry, Col. Jenyns, held the right flank, the Grey and Bay batteries next, the 17th, Major Coulston; the 10th Royals, Lieut.-Col. Brunel, and on the extreme left the Queen's Own, Lieut.-Col. Gilmour. In consequence of the near approach of the Queen's birthday, the Grand Trunk battalion found it impossible to be present, not being able to suspend their ordinary work for two days in one month, while somewhat similar causes prevented appearance of the Volunteer Artillery Battalion, and Governor General's Body Guard. Still, the display was a good one, and so far as the Volunteers were concerned, the best that has taken place for some time. Without detracting any from the creditable display made by the other corps, the marked improvement observable in the 10th Royals was a feature gratifying to the friends of the Volunteer force—its band under Mr. Toulmin, the men and officers, presenting an appearance never before attained by the same corps.

Shortly after three o'clock the officer commanding the district, Major Gen. Stisted, with a staff consisting of Capt. Fryer, A.D.C., and Capt. Moorsom, extra A.D.C., Captain Parsons, Brigade-Major, Col. Mountain, Commandant of this garrison, Lieut.-Col. Durie, A.A.G. of Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Havelock, Quartermaster-General; Lt.-Col. Hassard, R. E., Lieut. Col. Denison and Lt.-Col. Dennis, Brigade-Majors of Volunteers, and others, entered the field, and were received by a general salute. The whole of the troops were then formed in hollow square facing inwards, the General and staff in the centre, when a most interesting ceremony took place. The Brigade-Major called two members of the Hussars to the front, and read an order from the Horse Guards aloud to the troops. The communication stated that under Her Majesty's sign manual of the 24th of April, the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Cambridge, had ordered Privates Morris White and William Simms each to receive a silver medal for good conduct and long services. Both of these have served over 21 years in the army without a dishonorable mark being recorded against them, while the Crimean and Sebastopol medals with clasps denote that the gallant fellows had taken part in the notable engagements at Alma, Inkerman and Balaclava, and showed that they were both good and brave soldiers. Both are of the honored few left left of those who took part in the celebrated charge of the "Light Brigade," the famous 600, at Balaclava, and by their conduct since have added lustre to the fame there acquired. The presentation of the medal also carried with it a gratuity of £5 sterling.

Immediately on this interesting ceremony being completed, the troops re-formed into column and marched past. But the rain, if it injured the infinitesimal substitutes for bonnets of the fairer sex, or the neat holiday attire of their escorts, did damage more generally observable in the subsequent movements of the troops. The rain had

allayed any semblance of dust, but instead left a soft surface, into which horses and men sunk in rather indiscriminate confusion, rendering many of the manœuvres irregular and sometimes perplexingly queer. The multitude of spectators, too, as if desirous of being as wayward as the weather, appeared at every stage just where they were in the way, and from these combined causes the review, as a military pageant, was somewhat less successful and considerably inferior to what all fondly look for on the Queen's birthday. It is strange that no sense of propriety will make people keep at a respectful distance. The cavalry charge mixed up men, women, and children, and horsemen indiscriminately ran down several families, if we may judge from the groups upset, but fortunately hurt few, and none seriously.

After marching past at open quarter distance column, line was re-formed on the original ground, and the infantry brigade ordered to advance in direct echelon of battalions, under cover of the cavalry and artillery. An endless line of carriages in the centre of the field prevented full effect being given to this order; and after various efforts to arrive at the point aimed at without making an enemy of the mass of people in front, the whole line formed in square, with a few random shots from the artillery, which found an echo in the sharp crack of the carbines of the cavalry, whose skirmishers had by this time advanced a quarter of a mile to the front. These retiring, the flank was changed, and line of battalions formed in echelon, and a desire apparently expressed, through the movement just finished, to open fire on the woods, in the direction from which the cavalry had just retired, but only the 17th were provided with blank ammunition, and thus one of the pleasures of the day had to be abandoned. After a variety of other movements, more designed to try the ability of the troops in executing manœuvres than to follow out the sketch originally adopted for the day's programme, the troops again formed line; the infantry—or such as heard the order—darted off at the charge, which being finished, all re-formed into battalion, when the General, placing himself between the two regiments of Volunteers, addressed them, saying—I have seen many Militia and Volunteer regiments, but I have never in my life seen any move better than those now before me. I consider that you are quite fitted for the field; your manœuvres have been as good as many in Hyde Park on review days. I had no idea that you would do so well, and I am proud to have such men as you to rely upon in case of necessity. The safety of the country depends much on the military ardor that pervades its inhabitants, and I hope that you will continue in the same state of efficiency, in order that our country may be defended as long as it is under the dominion of Great Britain. You certainly deserve great credit for the proficiency you display, and I hope to see you again on the Queen's birthday.

The troops then left the field, it being about a quarter after five o'clock.

The various companies of the Garrison Artillery in conjunction with the Gloucester corps turned out on the Rideau plains, yesterday afternoon, and went through various battalion manœuvres, after which they were practiced in firing with blank cartridge. From the activity prevailing among all branches of the service, Regular and Volunteer, we should judge that a rare treat in the way of a military display is in store for Ottawa on the approaching Queen's birthday.—[Citizen, 14th.

## VOLUNTEER STATISTICS

The Volunteer (Eng.) Service Gazette, having published at various times statistics of the volunteer corps in England, Wales, and Scotland, has the following remarks upon the position held by three branches of the service:—

"The light horse, who stand first in order of precedence, furnish 11 corps and 813 enrolled members, and are distributed over eight countries, 63 per cent of these rank as efficient, and 55 per cent as extra efficient. In point of numbers the list is headed by the well-known Huntingdon corps, with a fair number of efficient, on the other hand, we are sorry to see that the Gloucester corps returns a blank of efficient. The mounted rifles, whom, though by strict rank they come after the artillery and engineers, it will be convenient to notice here, send 384 enrolled members, dispersed among seven corps and five counties, the largest of them being the only Scotch representative. One return has not been received. They have 73 per cent of efficient, and consequently beat the light horse by 10. On the whole, then, we have 1227 volunteer horsemen, a number which, with the English passion for fox-hunting and steeple-chasing, we cannot help thinking ought to be largely increased. To show that real sport is to be obtained out of the mounted drill, we have only to refer to the accounts which have appeared in this paper of the inspections of the famous Hunts mounted rifles, and of field days of the Duke of Manchester's corps. Only one county, Devon, puts in an appearance in both lists, she has three corps of each class, and numbering in all 298, stands at the head of our cavalry force. The artillery, who come next, we have always looked upon as a most important feature in our ranks. The annual meeting at Shoeburyness comes next only to Wimbledon in point of interest to volunteers, and we are glad to say that the service of the big guns is continuously increasing. The number of counties, using the term of course in its volunteer sense, who support artillery corps is in England 32, with 129 corps; in Wales 4, with 9 corps; and in Scotland 26, with 74 corps. The force is thus widely scattered, and that the drill is deservedly popular is shown by the high rate of efficient which is returned, being 80 per cent in England, 88 in Wales, and 82 in Scotland, making 81 per cent over all. There are some interesting cases in these tables, which show that it is not only the smaller detachments which can return a goodly array of efficient. Lancashire, which heads the English list in point of numbers, with 6014, stands second in the efficient list, with 93 per cent; while in Scotland, Lanarkshire, which has her whole strength united into a single brigade, ranks first in both lists, with 1274 enrolled members, and nearly 99 per cent of these efficient. The counties with a seaboard claim, of course, a privileged interest in artillery, and the opportunities they have of practice are greatly in their favor; but we observe that there are several inland counties who have prepared themselves to take part in the duty of manning and defending our forts and garrisons, and perhaps some playful experience of this kind may be given this year at Dover, as part of our Easter Monday campaign. England, we find, has a complement of 23,775 artillerymen. Wales (with one return outstanding,) 1152; and Scotland, 8761; making in all 33,688, and of these the so-called efficient number less than one-fifth.

The engineers, a smaller body, but also an increasing one, are distributed among 14 counties, with 17 corps. They are spotted chiefly throughout England, Scotland having only one and Wales. The number this year is 5233, and of these 83 per cent are returned efficient, and 76 per cent extra efficient. But these tables point out the weak as well as the strong; and it is with great regret that we see that the last three in point of efficiency are Middlesex, the Tower Hamlets, and City of London. We ask our Metropolitan volunteers, whether they may not take a lesson from some of the large towns

in the north? It is true that among the engineers, Lancashire stands but one place above Middlesex, but that place represents no slight difference, as the figures show."

## FRENCH COMPLIMENTS TO ENGLAND.

The Paris 'Avenir Nationale' has the following:—"The English, who are perhaps at this moment the only people of calm judgment in all Europe, are asking themselves if the possession of Luxemburg would compensate for the misfortunes which must inevitably result from a war between France and Germany. There is no need to say what is their answer. The 'Times' does not think that the possession of Luxemburg is essential to either of the powers who seem to wish to dispute it with arms in their hands. France, mistress of Luxemburg, would appear to it however a menace to Belgium and, up to a certain point, to England though this does not in the least mean that she thinks of departing from her neutrality. We give the opinion of the English for what it is worth; the discredit into which that opinion has for some time fallen is well-known; the great politicians have come to take no more account of it than of that of a third, or even a fourth-rate power, if there are any. 'It is not surprising,' say they, 'that a power which systematically stands aloof from all the great European questions should not understand the importance of the Luxemburg question; in that isolation England will end by losing the little prestige she had left—FINIS BRITANNIÆ.' To which the English might reply—'If to systematically stand aloof from all the great European questions is to give rise to none, evidently your reproach is well founded. If to be one of the richest, the most intelligent, and above all, one of the freest nations in the world, is not sufficient to give prestige, we certainly have none; however we do very well without any. Happy the nations whose governments have no need of prestige. To attain the vague object which you trace out with that name, England would need an army of four or five hundred thousand men without counting her navy; after that, no more budgets with a surplus, or even an equilibrium but an increase of burdens which the government could not impose upon the nation without producing one of those questions of which you speak, and which are only European in this sense, that they threaten the great interest of civilization in Europe. We are without prestige, if you will; but we are rich, free, happy, and, if attacked it would soon be seen that we have some troops and vessels left capable of defending, although without prestige, our native land, and domestic hearths. As for you, fight and run yourselves since you call that prestige.' The great politicians will shrug their shoulders. We consider the British reasoning not without sound sense."

## FOREIGN MILITARY NEWS.

**BREECH-LOADERS FOR THE FRENCH.**—During the last few weeks orders for 40,000 breech-loading muskets have been received by the manufacturers in England from the French Government. Large numbers have been delivered, and the remainder are being completed with the utmost expedition.

**NEW FORM OF GUN-COTTON.**—Messrs Prentice, of Stowmarket, have invented and brought to a considerable approach to perfection a new form of gun-cotton. The cotton is reduced to a pulp, and then made into either grains or discs. It is said by the 'Pall Mall Gazette' that sportsmen of note have expressed high opinions of its propelling powers, its freedom from smoke and recoil, and even in many instances of its regularity of action.

**THE SNIDER RIFLE.**—The Snider breech-loading rifle has been adopted as the military arm of England, Belgium, Turkey, and Egypt. Out of a total of 94,840 rounds fired in experiment trials at Woolwich, with this weapon, the total failures, including missing the target at 500 yards, amounted to 341.

A new gunboat, named the 'Cromer,' was launched from the Portsmouth gunboat yard on the 23rd ult. Her dimensions are the same as the 'Cherub' and 'Minstrel,' previously launched from Haslar, and she was named by the daughter of the master builder of Portsmouth Dockyard, H. Cradock, Esq.

**NEW REGULATIONS FOR VOLUNTEER CLASS FIRING.**—The new regulations for the musketry instruction of the army are to be applied to the Volunteer force. The material alterations are—that recruits will fire their first period at 50, 100, 150, and 200 yards, instead of at 150, 200, 250, and 300 yards; and that in firing at target-class ranges any position may be used, instead of the men, as at present, being compelled to fire from the knee in the Hythe position.

**THE HEROES OF LUCKNOW.**—The 11th Brigade Field Artillery, on return from the East Indies, have just landed at Dover, and proceeded to Shorncliffe. They had been engaged in the Lucknow campaign, and had been out for many years. Among the arrivals was a remarkably fine specimen of the black bear of India (*Ursus monstrosus*), which was captured in the jungle in the Bengal Presidency. He was captured when a cub, and has now lost all his carnivorous propensities. The collection of birds is splendid. There are parrots, paroquets, cockatoos, the yellow legged curlew, and some of the most beautiful specimens of the Eastern land.—[London Globe.]

**DROGHEDA,** which was attacked by the Fenians during the last rising, is already famous in the annals of Irish history. It was a principal rendezvous for the forces which were so frequently required in Ulster between the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries. In 1649 it was stormed by Cromwell and its garrison put to the sword, and in 1690 it resisted the attack of a division of King William's army. Within two miles of its walls—some remains of which only now exist—was fought the famous "Battle of the Boyne." Castle Martyr, also mentioned in despatches, is 18 miles from the city of Cork in that county. Its population is nearly 1500.

**THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.**—The iron-clads in the Mediterranean fleet are: The Prince Consort, 35, Capt. Inglefield; the Ocean, 24, Capt. C. S. Stanhope; the Royal Oak, 34, Capt. the Hon. G. D. Keane; the Resistance, 18, Capt. Hillyar, and the Enterprise, 4, Com. G. S. Bosanquet. The flagship of Lord Clarence Paget, the Admiral in command of the Mediterranean station, is the Victoria, screw, 102. There are several frigates and smaller vessels of war in the fleet. Among the frigates there are the Arethusa, 39, the Endymion, 21, and Galatea, 26, commanded by the Duke of Edinburgh, may also be counted as one of the Mediterranean command. Besides, there are the Cruiser, the Cockatrice, the Canard, the Tyrian, the Racer, the Pnyche, the Hydra, and the Wizard.—Gibraltar Chronicle.

**GALLANT CONDUCT OF A VOLUNTEER.**—As Geo. Loudon, full private 101st Royal Lancashire Volunteers, was returning with his masters horse and gig from Motherwell to Newarthill a short time since, he was obstructed on his way between Corsington Brig and Clerk-hill Toll by three sturdy fellows who would not get out of the way, one of whom latterly seized the horse, while the other two surrounded the machine. George applied the whip, and the horse springing to the call, the shaft of the

machine struck the man, pitching him with a thump on his back. On seeing this one of his comrades was about to take hold of the driver, but George, lifting the dog-art key, gave No. 2 such a dig that he went reeling to the dyke-side. The third man then made a bolt for his life, but George, key in hand, made after him in hot haste, and was just about repeating the dose, when, in desperation, the fellow leapt over a hedge and vanished in the darkness, no doubt grateful to his pair of legs, and possibly resolved not to play the robber again.

**COAL OIL AS STEAM FUEL.**—Preparations on a large scale for a final trial of oil and coal as steam fuel are now being made at Woolwich Dockyard. A common service boiler, belonging to the 'Teazer' gumboat, is first to be tried with coal, at the common rate of combustion, and then forced consumption to get the greatest amount of evaporation the boiler is capable of. The coal grates are then to be taken out and oil grates substituted. The process is to be carried out to its fullest extent, high superheated steam and hot air being introduced. Coal and oil will thus be tried for the first time in exactly equal conditions, and the results are looked forward to with great interest, more especially by those who are engaged in coal-mining and in the manufacture of oil.

**DISTRIBUTION OF OUR NAVAL FORCES.**—It appears by a Parliamentary return, issued lately, that on the 1st of March, 20 English vessels of war, of 31,617 tons and a complement of 5313 officers and men, were in the Mediterranean; 29 vessels, of 34,827 tons and a complement of 5488 men, in North America and the West Indies; 9 vessels, of 7641 tons and 115 men on the Southeast Coast of America; 7 vessels, of 7590 tons and 1275 men, at the East Indies; 3 vessels, of 3078 tons and 446 men, at the Cape of Good Hope; 19 vessels, of 15,179 tons and 1894 men, on the West Coast of Africa station; 11 vessels, of 19,342 tons and 3321 men, in the Pacific; 40 vessels, of 30,246 tons and 4628 men, on the China station; 6 vessels, of 6793 tons and 1367 men, in Australia; 1 surveying vessel, with 90 men detached, in the Straits of Magellan.

## MILITARY ITEMS.

H. M. Ship 'Wolverine,' a large iron steamer, arrived at Montreal on Saturday week. Hundreds went to see her.

The right wing of the 100 Regiment, now stationed in Ottawa, will leave for Montreal on the 10th prox.

The Civil Service Rifles turned out for drill again yesterday afternoon at four o'clock. The several companies looked well, though the muster was not as large as we have seen on some days. Their steadiness, &c., is rapidly improving, and they will soon count for appearance as one of the finest corps in the country.—[Ottawa Citizen, May 14th.

The friends of elocution and the drama will be glad to learn that the amateurs of the 100th Regiment, in Ottawa, intend giving two grand variety entertainments in Her Majesty's theatre on the 21st and 22nd inst. The particulars of the evenings' amusement are not yet set forth, but among them we know will be several readings by our Canadian Poet, Carrol Ryan. We can safely promise our friends a bumping house on both nights.

**FORTIFICATIONS AT COLLINGWOOD.**—We learn by the Collingwood 'Enterprise' that Col. Hasard and Lieut. Ghele, of the Royal Engineers, lately paid a visit to that town, to fix on a site for a fortification; and that they recommend that five 68-pounder Armstrong guns be at once placed in position there, with suitable breastworks, the latter to be provided by the Northern Railway.

A large portion of the Montreal Volunteer Relief Fund was returned to the subscribers, and has been by them sent to the treasurer, to be applied towards the purchase of horses for the Montreal Field Battery of Artillery.

Two officers left Quebec on Friday last for River du Loup, for the purpose of providing quarters in the various stopping-places for the batteries of artillery which are to march from New Brunswick, to replace the batteries at Toronto, now under orders for St. John's, New Brunswick.

At a meeting of the officers of the 23rd Battalion at headquarters, and of the officers of Sandwich Infantry Company, held on Thursday last, it was decided that a Rifle Tournament be held at the headquarters of the battalion on the Queen's birthday. Capt. D. Shiel was appointed President and Adjut. Guillot Secretary and Treasurer.—[Windsor Record.

The Woodstock 'Times' says: "We are pleased to notice that drill has been commenced by the Volunteers having their headquarters at Woodstock. The arrangement contemplates a fusion of the men of the two companies for the present, at least, or until such times as each company will supply strength enough for separate command. The accession of new men to the force makes it imperative that drill should be practised on all possible occasions, for certainly nothing is so disheartening to officers and to old soldiers as inefficiency on the part of two or three in the ranks. Men who have the interests of their company at heart will not begrudge the time necessary for drill: and it is possible that a reasonable rivalry will spring up by the plan adopted that will do good to both organizations. We expect to see on each night of drill a disposition to exhibit, as a feature of each company, both numbers and efficiency; and with the services of so able an instructor, there is no reason why the Woodstock companies should not present as soldierly an appearance and muster in as great force as any in the country."

**THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.**—We are surprised that some action has not already been taken to secure a proper demonstration in Brantford on the birthday of our Sovereign. The time is rapidly drawing nigh, and an unaccountable apathy exists in making the necessary preparations. There is a regiment of regulars in our midst, and if the 38th Battalion of Volunteers could be mustered so as to turn out for a field day in conjunction with the regulars, we might have a demonstration in every way befitting the occasion and the place, and the like of which has never been witnessed in Brantford. The Drumbo and Princeton companies of Volunteers would require to come by rail, and it is necessary they should reach here on the morning of the 23rd inst., and it is also necessary, if all are to take part in the celebration, that some provision should be made for accommodating them during their stay. The Council owe it to the good name of the town to render whatever assistance they can, so as to have the day pass off with proper eclat. No doubt a fair sum can be raised through private subscription, and we suppose that liberal arrangements could be made with the hotel proprietors for the accommodation of the Volunteers from a distance: let some united action be at once taken to secure a grand field day for the coming 24th.—[Brantford Courier.

**CONCERT OF THE CECILIAN GLEE CLUB.**—The fourth concert of the season, by the popular musical society, occurred at Mechanics' Hall, on Friday evening week, in aid of the band fund of the 13th battalion, and was one of the most successful entertainments given in the city during the year. The hall was crowded with a select audience, and the brilliant display of

fashionable toilettes, heightened by a praiseworthy admixture of the glowing scarlet of the gallant Thirteenth, presented a spectacle before the curtain more dazzling than any of the Greek-fire tableaux enacted in the travelling edition of the "Black Crook." The band appeared in their new uniforms, which were greatly admired, and contributed much to the entertainment by the performance of several fine selections, under the direction of their leader, Mr. A. Grossman. The Glee Club "mustered" a strong chorus, and as usual were received with strong expressions of appreciation. The pieces for the evening, generally of the heroic order, and evidently appropriate to the occasion, we did not admire so highly as the selections presented by the club at some of their previous entertainments, and the one of two "encores" given were received with much more favour than the regular programme. The famous Mendelssohn chorus of "Love and Wine" was an exception, and the Cecilians drew forth a thunder of applause, as they invariably do in this piece. Mr. James Egan gave two of his solos with his usual power and good taste, and was loudly applauded. The grand hit of the evening was perhaps the duett of "Excelsior," music by Balle, which was sung by Messrs. Young and Power, which charming effect. The piece elicited a determined encore, to which the gentlemen responded. We presume the Cecilians will not favor us again until after their contemplated visit to the grand "sacred festival," at Philadelphia, during the month of June, for which they are now preparing.—[Hamilton Times.

**SOLDIERS, BREWARE!**—Since the Royal Fusiliers have been stationed here a large number of the privates have secured their discharge by purchase, and we understand that a vast number of applications have been sent in by those who desire to leave the Regiment. Where there is a possibility of bettering their condition, they are perfectly justifiable in endeavoring to effect a change. But we doubt very much whether many of those who appear so anxious to get free from military life have properly considered their future position in a new country—unaccustomed as they are to its ways and requirements. To a man who has a trade, and is a good mechanic, there can be no better field for this labor, nor can he find a country where he will be better compensated. These are advantages which will be an inducement to the class of men we have designated to try and remain here, and to them the prospect is good. But to the day laborer no such advantages are held out. There are only certain seasons of the year when the laborer can obtain employment, and when such is the case his subsistence becomes very precarious. Unlike the artizan, his wages are comparatively small, and he cannot as a rule obtain permanent employment; hence, at the end of the year he has made no advances in bettering his position. For this very reason we would warn the soldier who has to depend on his unskilled labour against being too rash in leaving the service where he is well fed, clothed and housed, and has a comparatively easy life, and run the great risk he must in this country of doing any better. The kind of laborers required in Canada are those who have been accustomed to agriculture, and to such this Province holds out great inducements, and the emigrant direct from the farm is the person of all others who should come here. The soldier from his habits and training is unfitted for agricultural life, and to think of settling down in a town for his support is to throw away his existence. The warning we have given above would have been unnecessary, were it not that we are led to believe a great number are leaving the Fusiliers who will have sincere cause to regret their so doing.—[Brantford Courier.

## THE WAR OF 1812.

## THIRD ARTICLE.

The retreat of Hull may be said to have virtually terminated the campaign in the West so far as offensive operations were concerned; but he was opposed to a soldier who knew the full value of striking such an effectual blow as would prevent the possibility of a repetition of a similar movement on his part.

Having prorogued the Legislature at Little York on the 6th of August, Brock left that town and embarked at Long Point, on Lake Erie, for Amherstburg, accompanied by 300 Militia and a few regulars, in open boats. After a perilous voyage of four days, he landed at midnight on 13th August, without losing a man of his little force. The whole available troops assembled amounted to 300 regulars, 400 Militia, and 600 Indians. On the 15th he summoned Hull to surrender, which, after two hours' consideration, was declined, and that night Tecumseh crossed the river with his warriors and invested Detroit. Before daylight on the 16th, Brock crossed the river at the head of 730 men, landing four miles below the fort. The Americans, panic-stricken, abandoned a strong outwork, and the British boldly advanced to the assault. But the American General was not prepared to allow matters to reach any such climax. A flag was despatched to the British General, and a capitulation was finally entered into, by which the whole Michigan territory, Fort Detroit, 33 pieces of cannon, a ship of war, stores, military chest, one stand of colors, and 2,500 were surrendered to the British. This placed the issues of the war in Brock's hands; and as his correspondence testifies, he was determined to follow up this success by most energetic measures, calculated to sweep the frontier from Buffalo to Fort Niagara of everything in the shape of an American soldier to be found there, and to finish up by the reduction of Sackett's Harbor, a standing menace to Central Canada, directly on the line of his communications with Montreal by the St. Lawrence.

It is painful to record the diplomatic folly which neutralized this grand scheme, and virtually sacrificed, in a useless skirmish, the life of this great and gallant soldier. The Orders in Council, the ostensible cause of the war, had been revoked, and Sir George Prevost, acting, it is said, by instructions from home, had proposed that most mischievous of all measures under the circumstances, an armistice, to Gen. Dearborn. The latter, finding it impossible to collect supplies of men and material capable of striking a decisive blow, and knowing Hull's position, gladly consented. Like all other acts of this description, it gave them just the time wanted to collect men and transport stores, remove from under the guns of Fort Wellington nine fine vessels, which subsequently gave them the command of Lake Ontario, and enabled them to destroy Little York, and finally led to the death of the gallant officer whose professional ability enabled him to foresee the disasters consequent on this infatuated policy. The interval between the capture of Detroit and the actual close of the campaign is filled with deeds of individual heroism and prowess. While the courtiers and courtisans of Louis XV. might cover their disgrace and the humiliation of their country by the assertion that Canada was only a few acres of snow, for which it was not worth fighting, the parties most interested were of a contrary opinion.

If the pertinacity with which a country is

defended is any proof of its value, then Canada must be the most fortunate country in the world. French or English, no matter under what standard—the gay lilies and “drapeau blanc,” or the “old Red Cross”—the defenders of Canada have fought for their “Lares” and “Penates” with a determination which merits the admiration of all true soldiers. Not in this instance did they either flinch from the contest or seek to avert its consequences by abject submission; in fact, the ground covered by the American army at any or all times marked the terminus of their conquests in Canada.

Many actions, of greater or less note, diversified this contest, but in every one of them the individuality of the Canadian Militia soldiers shone pre-eminently.

On the 13th of October, 1812, the Americans, under Major-General Vankenslaer, crossed the Niagara river, protected by the fire of a battery of four guns, and effected a landing a little above Queenstown before daybreak. They succeeded in capturing a single-gun battery, from which they dislodged the light company of the 49th Regiment. The whole force by which they were opposed consisted of two companies of the 49th Regiment and 200 of the York Militia, against 1,300 American soldiers. Manfully the odds were accepted, and a conflict began which ended in the total and unconditional surrender of the American troops at a late period of the day. In the meantime, General Brock, aroused by the firing, hastened from Fort George to the scene of action, and in assisting to repel the first attack, met a soldier's death with the heroism and fortitude which so eminently marked his career.

Gen. Dearborn had been concentrating troops at Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain, and with 10,000 men menaced Montreal. He attacked a picket of Canadian Militia and a few Indians, under the command of Col. McKay, at Lacolle, but was repulsed with such aggravated disgrace and loss that he went into winter quarters. Meanwhile, the astute Secretary at War, desirous to retrieve his losses on the Niagara frontier, endeavored to achieve that end by a change of generals, and therefore appointed a General Smythe to the command of the forces there, with whom General Sheaffe concluded one of those armistices which distinguish this war. This arrangement terminated on the 20th November, and the Yankee general had prepared 2,500 men for an invasion of Canada. This affair came off on the 27th of November, between Fort Erie and Chippewa, and was signally defeated by a third of the numerical force employed. General Smythe, whose principal forte appears to have been the manufacture of bombastic bulletins, went into winter quarters, and finally was obliged to make a speedy personal retreat to the South to avoid tar and feathers from his own troops. Thus ended the first campaign; signally favorable to Canadian prowess, dimmed by diplomatic stupidity, and suffering fearful loss by the death of General Brock. The mistakes made were in not following out Brock's design in the first place, and secondly, because Sheaffe did not follow up the victory at Queenstown by becoming the assailant, by which he would have annihilated Van Rensselaer's army, and prevented the possibility of reassembling a force of any magnitude in that neighborhood.

In a review of this description, it would be impossible to detail the events of the various naval encounters, which, while they tested the courage and skill of the combatants, exerted no permanent influence on the events of the war, simply because they were isolated, and undertaken without any other object than the mere weakening of the enemies' forces. On the lakes, the American Commodore Chauncey had acquired the command of Lake Ontario as the results of the first armistice concluded with General Dearborn; while Lake Erie, left to the care of sluggish and unenterprising officers, was witnessing the construction of a flotilla which finally gave its supremacy to the American flag.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Volunteer Review

Sir,—The London ‘Times’ has a letter signed ‘Vintor,’ and another signed ‘O.’ on the question of Canadian defence, in which both writers plausibly enough place their views before the public. ‘Vintor’ roundly declares that Canada is defenceless, and that it would be for England's advantage to abandon it altogether. ‘O.’ thinks if Montreal is not covered by fortifications, there is no hope for the country, and refers to Col. Jervis's report on the defence of Canada. The latter writer also suggests a plan by which an increase of Militiamen could be obtained at the expense of a portion of the public domain. Both these gentlemen appear to ignore altogether the idea that Canada is of any value to the British Empire, and in their anxiety to advocate the doctrines of the Goldwin Smith school, forget that the “argumentum ad absurdum” can be turned against them by asking, Is not Ireland as defenceless as Canada? Is it not worse, because a large portion of the population is in a state of chronic rebellion, requiring a costly army to keep them down? Is it not as open to aggression as Canada? and why, therefore, imperil the British troops by keeping them there? Why not abandon Ireland, and reduce the British Empire to its pristine dimensions—such as it was in the days of the Heptarchy? Logic of this description is in reality the only answer to give to those philosophers who would destroy the integrity of the empire, and lower its prestige in the dust for an idea.

The whole British force here does not exceed 10,000. Its presence or absence will make little difference in the defence of Canada; but the day will be one of humiliation, mourning and woe to England when they are withdrawn through confessed weakness. Canada is capable of defence against any force which our neighbors in our days may bring against us. History has proved this fact more than once. Great Britain, for the maintenance of her prestige and national existence, must maintain her supremacy on the high seas—her only rival, and the one she has just cause to dread, is the people of her revolted colonies, now the United States; and the best guarantee she can possibly hold for the good behaviour of these States is that 4,000,000 of free and independent Britons are on her borders, within striking distance of her vital points of strength, and not afraid to try the issues of the contest.

‘Vintor’ appeals to geographical position. Let him take the map and study it carefully. If he is not a soldier, let him get the assistance of one, and if he knows aught of his trade, ‘Vintor’s’ sentiments will be likely to undergo a change on the defence question.

It has been asserted that many military men declare that Canada cannot be defended. Now, a question of this description is always governed by the appliances available for such a purpose, and therefore a military engineer would be likely to make that declaration from the knowledge that only some 25,000 regular soldiers could be spared for such a purpose—a force manifestly insufficient, apart from all strategical considerations. But Canada can supply 500,000 men, fighting on their own soil, in their own fields, and through a country particularly difficult for an invading force to sustain itself in. The events of the war of 1812 amply proved this.

There are only three points on which Canada could be assailed—from Lake Michigan, on the Niagara frontier, and by the valley of Lake Champlain. In any case, an action fought short of the objective point by the invader would be fatal to ultimate success, and if de

feated, there was no retreat. Twice during the contest of 1812, American armies were surrendered to a handful of Canadian Militia, aided by a few regular soldiers. 'Viator,' and gentlemen who pay flying visits to this country, know little of what it is in reality. Viewed from the promenade deck of a steamboat, or through the window of a first-class railway carriage, an invasion of its fair western plains would look in imagination like a pleasure excursion; but woe betide the unlucky wight who should attempt to get guns, commissariat, and all the thousand and one appliances of an army through its clayey roads, impassable swamps and difficult gullies. The "clever, practicable" Americans tried that game once, and, as they say themselves, "got tired of the contract and gave it up." Nor will they, even by the incitements of 'Viator,' 'O,' and other gentlemen of the same school, try a similar game in a hurry. In fact, Canada is a country easily defended. With ordinary preparations, the Americans could make no movement at any point without exposing some vital position to assault, and the conquest of Canada will be effected by them when another descent from the shores of Normandy subjects England to a second conquest. Montreal is undoubtedly an open town; but modern artillery practice makes it a doubtful question as to how far it would be either wise or convenient to go in the direction of making it another Antwerp. The question before the people of Great Britain is the maintenance of her naval supremacy. So long as that is safe, Canada can be made secure by her own resources, but she cannot be defended by any army manœuvring in the field which Britain can spare. A simple Militia organization, such as recommended in the pages of THE REVIEW, will enable her to place such a force in position as would make a successful invasion impossible, and on that force the safety of the country depends.

I am, sir, your obd't serv't,

SUBALTERN.

### 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 TORONTO.

Military matters in the Queen city of the West are most decidedly looking up. Both the Queen's Own and 10th Royals are performing regularly their two drills a week, and muster strongly on every occasion. You will, of course, have a full account in your useful journal of the grand field-day on Monday last, so that I need not take up space with a description of it here. Suffice it to say, that our Volunteers on the occasion presented a favorable appearance alongside of the regulars, and both battalions being in full strength added materially to the success of the review. The Queen's Own have now a well equipped pioneer squad attached to the regiment—the implements (spades, axes and picks) alone costing \$160. It is altogether likely, however, that the Government will assume this cost as the necessity for such a squad, should trouble arise, is quite apparent. The Queen's Own is the only battalion in the country having them, but certainly no regiment is complete without its "pioneer squad." The indefatigable and popular commanding-officer of the Queen's Own deserves well at the hands of the Government for his successful efforts in maintaining the regiment in its highly efficient state.

The 10th Royals are shortly, I believe, to be served out with new overcoats, the old ones being totally unfit for service.

After the 10th Royals returned to their drill shed from the review on Monday the members of No. 7 company, Capt. Hethrington, met in their army and through their Captain presented Paymaster-Sergeant William Curtis, attached to No. 7 Company, with a splendid sword, belt, &c., on behalf of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the company, as a token of regard for his long and efficient services in the battalion. When presenting the sword the captain read and presented a suitable address to Sergeant Curtis, who delivered an appropriate reply. After the presentation the members proceeded to the "Montreal House," King street west, where they spent an exceedingly pleasant time.

The Toronto Field Battery (Capt. McLean) have commenced their annual eight-days drill.

#### FROM QUEBEC.

PRESENTATION.—On the evening of the third instant, the Quebec Victoria Rifles, taking the opportunity of the departure of their Lieutenant, Frederick Fraser, Esq., for the Lower Provinces, presented him with a very handsome gold watch and chain as a mark of their affection and regard, and the following address:—To Lieut. F. W. Fraser, Quebec Victoria Rifle Company: We, the undersigned officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Quebec Victoria Rifle Company, have, with regret, heard of your intended departure from this city. In our several relations with you as a private, non-commissioned officer and officer; since the organization of the company, six years ago, we have always found you a good comrade, a good soldier and a warm friend, and we trust that your absence from Quebec may be but temporary, and that next autumn you will again be found in our ranks. As a token of our friendship and best wishes for your future welfare, we beg your acceptance of the accompanying present, with the assurance that, should you in the future, again meet with any of your old comrades, you will find in them true and sincere friends. The Lieutenant replied as follows:—To the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Quebec Victoria Rifle Company: I regret very much that business arrangements require my departure from Quebec. During the time I have been a volunteer with this company, I have had occasion to congratulate myself upon the good feeling which has, and I hope, always will exist among the members. Your kind allusion to myself during my past service with you is another proof of this good feeling. Next fall I hope to be back in Quebec, in which case you will again find me at my post; but, in the meantime should you unfortunately be called into the field, I will not be long in joining you. I thank you most sincerely for your kind and handsome present, which I will always prize, the more so in consequence of the good wishes which accompany it, and I can only add that I warmly reciprocate your expressions of good-will.

#### FROM HAMILTON.

13TH BATTALION.—This battalion paraded twice during last week—on Tuesday evening, May 6th, and on Thursday afternoon, May 9th. The usual routine drill took place on Tuesday night, and on Thursday the battalion marched to the review ground, in rear of the Crystal Palace, where they were put through skirmishing drill and a few other movements. The following appointments have been made:—No. 4 Company.—To be Color-Sergeant: Sergt. Wm. Shuttleworth; To be Sergeants: Corporals R. Campbell and J. Greenhill; To be Corporals: Lance-Corporals H. Mowat and W. Acheson;

To be Lance-Corporals: Privates J. Campbell, T. Reid and W. Emsley. The appointment of Sergt. Shuttleworth as Color-Sergeant of No. 4 is a good one, and gives generally satisfaction. Sergeant S. is a promising non-com., and has for years been a constant attender at drill. After parade the stripes in No. 4 were christened with copious libations.

A grand concert in aid of the Band Fund of the 13th came off on Friday evening. The Cecilia Glee Club delighted the audience with their usual fine selection of chorus, and the band played several pieces with very good effect. A handsome sum no doubt was realized for the fund, as the Hall was well filled.

The annual meeting of the 7th Military District Rifle Association was held at the Royal Hotel, Hamilton, on Monday, May 12th. Lt.-Col. McGiverin, the President of the Association, took the chair. Among the gentlemen present were the following:—Capt. McGhie, Dr. Goodman, and Capt. Parnell, of St. Catherine's, Capt. Ritchie, Lieuts. Moore and Young, and Quartermaster Mason of the 13th Battalion and others. The following gentlemen were elected as office-bearers for the coming year:—President: Lt.-Col. G. K. Chisholm, of Oakville, Vice-Presidents: same as last year, with the addition of Lt.-Cols. McDonald and Skinner; Secretary and Treasurer: the same as before, with the addition of Capt. Parnell and Ritchie, Messrs. Middleberger, Mundie, Murison, Farmer, Disher and Canker. After the transaction of the routine business, Lt.-Col. McDonald, of St. Catherine's, was chosen as the delegate from the 7th District to the Convention at Ottawa. The opinion of the meeting with regard to the choice of competitors to be sent to Wimbledon was, that they should be chosen by competition; the best shots with both Enfield and small-bore rifles, at all ranges, to be chosen. Copies of the proceedings were transmitted by the Secretary to the Adjutant-General. After votes of thanks were passed to the Returning-officer, the meeting adjourned.

#### FROM BELLEVILLE.

15TH BATT.—This corps still continues the semi-weekly drills; the attendance is rather small, owing, I believe, to the fact that merchants and others will not allow their employees to attend. I can't see how it could be otherwise when the Bank of Montreal sets the example.

On Tuesday last the 15th paraded at 3:30 and marched into the country for ball practice. The men are rapidly becoming familiar with the use of the new Peabody rifle, which gives general satisfaction, with the exception that many of the fore-sights are not firm, and become loose by putting on the bayonet.

A Drill Association has been formed here, about 50 strong, composed of officers of the 15th, 49th and two Companies of the 3rd Battalion G. T. R. Brigade, together with gentlemen holding certificates from the Military School and Volunteer Board, not so much for the purpose of learning drill as to retain the knowledge already acquired. We regret exceedingly that the two companies of the 3rd Battalion have been ordered to Montreal for the 24th, and as great preparations are being made by the 15th and 49th to have a grand field-day here, their co-operation is very desirable. I hope the authorities of the Grand Trunk will see the necessity of allowing them to remain here to participate in our field-day—both officers and men, I know, would prefer it.



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### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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



## The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1867.

### HAND HIM ROUND.

ORDERLY ROOM, Q. O. R., }  
May 10th, 1867. }

To Lt.-Col. GILMOUR, Q. O. R. :

SIR,—I have to inform you that Private HORTON has been dismissed by his employer, Mr. WM. HAMILTON, Toronto, for attending parade last Wednesday afternoon.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obed't serv't,

J. T. R. STINSON,  
Capt. No. 7 Co.

The above we clip from the Toronto 'Leader' of Tuesday last. Capt. Stinson deserves the thanks of the force for making the fact public. Some means must be taken to prevent our only resource in the hour of danger from being destroyed by such mean spirited men as Mr. WM. HAMILTON.

### OUR DUTY IN OUR NEW POSITION.

ALL thinkers, in both the old world and the new, seem now to agree that connection between Great Britain and her colonies, especially those of North America, cannot long continue under the present terms. The complete revolution which modern science has worked in military and naval warfare has compelled every great Power in the world to remodel both branches of the service, and destroyed at one blow what had taken generations of toil and millions of treasure to construct; and in the general uprooting of old ideas, the present army

and navy of Great Britain must share the fate of those of other countries. The nations of the world have begun a fresh race for supremacy—one in which the preparations of bygone years will prove of little avail, and to keep the foremost place in which will tax heavily the resources of the glorious old fatherland. The wooden walls of England, so long the nation's pride and terror of her foes, will soon be things of the past, and her army, which has carried the banners of the empire victoriously over the world, unfit, in its present numbers, to cope with any Power of weight among the community of nations. The graceful frigate and majestic liner in which NELSON fought and of which DIBDEN sung, must give place to the low black floating battery, the standing army to an armed population. Seeing the vast preparations making in these points by her neighbors, and knowing her troops to be spread over every clime and section of the globe, we can not wonder that England now seeks to centralize her scattered forces, and calls on the colonies to whom, in their youthful days, she extended a helping hand in every difficulty, to contribute as far as they have power to the support of the honor of the United Empire. Nor can we colonists, after our repeated boasts of loyalty to England's Queen and love of British institutions, neglect to respond to that call without forfeiting all claim to respect among the nations of the world. When first the English public awoke to a full appreciation of the great changes going on about them in the policy of war, we are not surprised that many overrated the danger that threatened the nation, or that the colonists, judging the mind of the British people from the articles in the Thunderer of Printing House Square, feared that the home government would lay upon them burdens greater than they could bear. Fortunately for all parties, the hour of misunderstanding has passed away; we have acknowledged the justice of the Imperial demands, and it only remains for us to show, by cheerfully carrying them out, even though it involves loss of time to the individual, and bears somewhat hardly on the revenue of the country, that the confidence accorded to our zeal by the home authorities has not been misplaced. We are aware that some cravens in the country—thank heaven, few and far between—would sooner submit to any national disgrace than risk their precious limbs in battle, or surrender a dollar of their golden idol for the country's good; but of their influence we can afford to make light, knowing the tone of the Canadian mind. Every thinking man in the colonies is well aware that the ideas of perpetual peace and good-will among nations, so loudly talked of by the Manchester school of politicians, are the idle dreams of visionary minds, and that so long as pride, avarice and passion have a place in human nature, so long will the curse of war desolate the world. Man, with all his boasted advancement in art and civilization during six thou-

sand years, has made no progress in mitigating the frequency or the horrors of war. The weapons and tactics of various ages may differ widely, but envy, the lust of power, and disregard of each other's rights, now lead to bloodshed and misery as surely as they did in ages past. Such is the lesson taught by history; and it will be a sad day for Canada when she turns her back on the lessons of experience to listen to the theories of dreamers in the present. We may, by neglecting the time we have to prepare for defence, render ourselves incapable of maintaining our rights when the hour of trial comes; but no neighborly or trusting conduct on our part can ensure for us a similar line of action from others. The wolf never yet wanted a pretext for devouring the lamb; and if we do not show ourselves prepared to confront promptly any trespasser on our rights, we must make up our minds to fall victims to the first political beast of prey that chooses to attack us. That these preparations will be conducted with the strictest economy that is compatible with efficiency, the country has a right to expect; and on the other hand, it is only justice to the government to insist on party feelings being sunk when the subject of national defence is under consideration. The exigencies of the times demand that provision should be made for training the whole manhood of the country to the use of arms, and that fortifications should be constructed at various points. This will involve a heavy outlay—one which will seem doubly great to us who have hitherto been used to no expenditure for such purposes; but the Ministry that faces the task boldly will receive the support of the vast majority of the population. We may regret that it is necessary to expend so much of hard-earned wealth in such ways, but knowing the choice rests between preparation in the present or disgrace in the future, no Canadian worthy of the name will hesitate to make the required sacrifice. Our neighbors need take no umbrage at our activity in military matters: while preparing for war, we earnestly pray for peace. "For God and our right" is the motto under which the soldiers of the empire have for centuries marched to battle and to victory. May Canada never be engaged in a struggle in which her sons cannot justly echo it as the mainspring of their action.

### MONARCHY VERSUS REPUBLICANISM.

WE have before pointed out the difference between the execution of the laws in monarchical and republican States, as affecting the social polity of those States, showing that while the former created public confidence arising from an enforced respect for vested rights, or such rights as might be lawfully acquired, the latter gave the rein to individual will, the aggregate of which, when directed toward the accomplishment of any object, however hateful or unholy, it had no power to oppose. Thus we have seen that

the systematic design of robbing the South of their property without even offering compensation, plunged the nation into a terrible four-years war. It was useless to say that property in slaves was wrong, and thereupon base an argument for dispoiling those who held slaves; for whether right or wrong, the Government had permitted and encouraged them in the acquisition of such property, and every principle of justice demanded that they should be protected in its enjoyment, or fairly compensated for relinquishing it. England decided that property in slaves was wrong, but while abolishing the wrong suffered by the African, she did not seek to inflict a greater wrong upon his master. In the United States there were some feeble efforts on the part of the Government to protect the Southerners, but they were necessarily unsuccessful—first: because, instead of acknowledging the wrong and proposing a just solution, it endeavored to maintain it by combinations of popular demagogues; and in the second place, if there had been any desire to do justice, the system of republicanism gave no power to withstand the popular clamour of that northern majority which only envied the affluent planter and thirsted for his grain-fields without money and without price. Hence the war; the enslavement of the South, and the probable extermination of the negro. But we have not pointed to the effect of the different treatment of Great Britain and the United States, as extended towards the aboriginal owners of North America. Almost constantly, since the thirteen colonies erected themselves into an independent State, under the rule of republicanism, they have been at war with the red man, while we, only divided from them geographically by an imaginary line, have been constantly at peace. This cannot have arisen from the character of the Indians themselves, for we have on our northern frontier the Sioux, the most warlike of the tribes of North America, and our scattered population in the vast forests of Canada presented the very prey of which the traditional savage made victims. Under the old monarchical régime of France the Indians were the friends of the early settlers of Canada; and when the country was ceded to Great Britain they became equally the friends and allies of "King George's men;" and if history records any barbarity practiced upon the Canadian settler, except in individual and isolated cases, such as may occur even among christian communities, we have not read it. In the United States, however, the rule has been exactly the reverse. From Florida to the Rocky Mountains—every where upon the borders of civilization, even to within a few miles of our own frontier in Minnesota, there have been constant accounts of Indian massacres, only varying in degrees of horror. If a tree is known by its fruit, it might be worth while for the Yankees to ask themselves why the British system, as it has been administered in this country, has not only made a contented, honor-

able and loyal people of four millions of descendants of the same ancestors as themselves—Anglo-Saxons and Celts—but has brought, by gentle means and just treatment, even the savage nature of the Indian into subjection and peaceful neighborhood: while, on the other hand, the system pursued by the best Government under the sun has not only so exasperated the Indian that he loses no opportunity of wreaking swift and terrible vengeance, but has whitened the fairest fields of their own territory with the bones of its sons, and made fully one third of its people hourly to curse it. The hatred of the Indian, like his love, is undying, and even those in high authority in the United States have openly declared that extermination is the only cure for the hostility which republican rapacity has implanted in the breast of the Indian. It is pretty clear that the hatred of the Southron is as undying, and silently as resolute to be revenged, as that of the poor Indian. Will extermination there too be necessary? The plan of two armies, one to conquer and the other colonize the South, proposed by Parson Brownlow, may have been taken as a piece of pious ribaldry; but it seems more than probable that, as with the Indians, that will be the only way to overcome the deep sentiment of Southern hostility—at least the only one likely to be attempted by the power which now wields the despotic weapons of republicanism. Such an extermination would leave the simon pure Yankees only two more opponents to deal with—the negroes and the Irish. The negro, because he will stand the way of their material development—not being willing to work Voluntrily for nothing—and even they cannot for very shame again enslave him; the Irish, because they are naturally opponents of, and repugnant to, republicanism as developed by Yankee despotism. We have thus traced briefly the result of the two systems as thus far developed on this continent—on the one hand, stern, unbending justice, as fostered by British law, in contradistinction to radicalism and all the other "isms," misnamed "liberty," as fostered and encouraged by American republicanish. British rigour in contradistinction to American demagogism, which, while piously professing liberality, practically crushes every right under the iron heel of a licentious majority—a majority made licentious by the loose and selfish doctrines which ultra democracy teaches. Instil into the soldier disrespect for the rules of the service, which each individual man feels chafing him somewhere, and your army speedily becomes demoralized. Every man must give up some peculiar notion for the general good. So with nations: each individual must give up something that the whole may prosper. It is better to support even bad laws until they are amended or removed by legitimate authority, than to resort to lawlessness. In starting on our own new career, the demagogues and propagandists of peculiar "isms"

are the worst enemies we have to fear; while those who resolve from the outset to maintain that system of British justice which has been the result of ages of wisdom and experience, and our character for law and order untarnished, all be the best friends of the new Dominion, and the promoters and defenders of its great and independent future. Among these latter, we need hardly say, will be numbered those who have the honor to wear the uniform of their gracious Queen. Whoever else may be led astray by the blatant voice of the democratic demagogue, there will be few indeed of the citizen soldiers of the new Dominion.

#### THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MATCH.

WE would again direct the attention of the Volunteers of Canada to the forthcoming international rifle match to take place in England this summer. Now that we are rising to the dignity of a nation, and the world is beginning to acknowledge our "young greatness," it would be peculiarly significant of our will and enterprise if at this time we made our debut among the nations. Canada, as our advices inform us, stands first of all the colonies at the great Exhibition in Paris; and if our tradesmen, merchants and manufacturers can so well prove themselves before the world, why should not our Volunteers? The rifle is no unfamiliar instrument in the hands of our Canadian youth, as has been proved by the 100th Regiment, which has always held a foremost place in the British army as a good firing corps; in fact they were never beaten but one season by any regiment out of all that served with them in the Mediterranean for the last eight years. If those men, who are by no means the best shots in the province, can so well acquit themselves, what might we not expect from a team chosen from the acknowledged marksmen of the Volunteer force? We feel certain, now that the Hon. J. A. MacDONALD is again amongst us, that if the officers of the force would take hold of the matter, Canadian skill would have a fitting opportunity of appearing before the people of Europe. We feel sure that he, as Minister of Militia, would give every encouragement in his power; and a spirit of emulation would be roused which would go far to prove that we not only possess the will but the power to make our mark among the nations of the earth. Well and nobly have the Volunteers stood the test of war and invasion, and it is but just and right that they should have a chance of displaying their abilities in a field such as the approaching contest at Wimbledon presents. And besides, it will have a graver significance to those erratic neighbors of ours "over the border," and will show them what stuff they will have to contend with should their wild passions lead them again to invade our soil. Now that a move has been made in the matter by the Volunteers of Ottawa and other places, we expect to hear

of meetings throughout the province to carry this object into execution. The requisite funds could easily be raised in the manner we have before pointed out, and we are sure the government will give every assistance.

Since writing the above, a committee, composed of delegates from various corps throughout the province, have held a meeting in this city, and although not numerically so successful as was anticipated, it has not been without its good results. We are informed that fourteen out of the eighteen Brigade-Majors and commandants corresponded with have signified their approval of the idea of sending home representatives, and pledge themselves as both willing and desirous of supporting it. Three yet remain to be heard from, and one only has dissented. Most of these replies point to the formation of a Canadian Rifle Association—similar to the one in Great Britain—as being the best means of obtaining the most satisfactory results in future. It now remains, therefore, for No. 1 District, as being the first on the list, and which also includes the Capital, to take the initiative, and lay the foundation of an association, with which the various district societies should become affiliated, the whole combining their energies for a successful issue in any great national undertaking such as the present. We hope the committee in this city, assisted by the numerous suggestions they may have received, will not disband before maturing some plan for arranging matters for next year. We should be happy to have any scheme discussed in our paper, as we are only too willing to lend a hand in furthering this most praiseworthy undertaking. The plan suggested to the delegates appears to us a most fair and sensible one. It was that simultaneous competitions should take place in each district under certain adopted rules, and at specified distances, and those standing highest on the lists be appointed to meet at some central place, where a further trial should take place, and then the best of those selected as our representatives.

"In the list of cadets who passed the Military School, Toronto, on the 1st instant, and received second-class honors, we find the names of Paul Henry Caradoc Bettridge, late of the 74th Highlanders, Woodstock; Thomas Wilson, Mount Pleasant; and John Craig, Port Hope. Mr. Bettridge passed the Military Colloge at Sandhurst, England, a few years ago, and he and Lieut. Gamble, of the 17th Regiment, being the only Canadians who ever obtained this honor.

We clip the above paragraph from the 'Woodstock Times' of the 3rd instant, and we are very glad to recognize the compliment paid to the two Canadian gentlemen mentioned. We imagine, however, that our friend and confrere is not quite right in the conclusion he comes to, as other Canadians than those named have passed the Royal Military Colloge at Sandhurst. Mr. Yule, of Lower Canada, educated at Bishop's Col-

lege, Lennoxville, took his commission from there about eighteen months ago, and the extract from the 'Volunteer Gazette,' copied elsewhere, will show another instance in Mr. C. E. Vansittart. Besides these, we are satisfied others may be adduced, which, though we cannot now name, we may probably furnish in another number. Mr. Vansittart was also educated at Bishop's Colloge, and was a military school cadet in Canada, holding a first class certificate, which he took before he went to Sandhurst.

We copy the following from the 'Army Gazette' of April 2nd:

"The undermentioned gentlemen cadets to be Deputy Assistant Superintendents of Stores: Augustus Brisson Calvert, Charles E. Vansittart, F. C. Major, Chas. S. Lachan, Frederick Lorn Campbell, Lionel Frederick Graham."

These young officers qualified for their commissions at the last examination of cadets at the Royal Military Colloge, Sandhurst, and we are glad to notice a young Canadian gentleman's name amongst them (Mr. C. E. Vansittart), and that he has been awarded second seniority of the batch. We have also pleasure in adding that we have seen it stated elsewhere that Mr. Vansittart was presented with a sword by his brother cadets at Sandhurst on leaving the colloge—a flattering, and we believe rare, mark of the appreciation in which he was held there. These appointments carry with them the relative ranks of lieutenants in the army. Many in Canada will join in the wish that this young officer of the "Military Store Staff Corps" may live long honorably to wear it.

TRIP TO OTTAWA.—Official permission has been granted to the Montreal Victoria Volunteer Rifle Regiment to visit the Capital on the Queen's Birthday. We understand the City Council, at its session this evening, will make an appropriation sufficient to insure our gallant friends a suitable reception and a pleasant day's amusement. The V. V. R.'s have always borne the appellation of a crack corps, and as they promise to visit us in full force, they will of course form one of the principal attractions of the day. We know that our citizens generally will do all in their power to give the gallant fellows an agreeable impression of our city and people. They will leave Montreal on Thursday and return on Saturday.

NEW RIFLE.—Capt. Stoakes, of the Lacolle (C. E.) Volunteers, has invented a single breech-loading rifle, which, it is said, eclipses all others of the same stamp yet invented. From the Montreal 'Gazette' we extract the following particulars, showing its manner of working and wherein it excels the now innumerable number of breech-loading rifles which have, one and all, been praised in glowing terms:—"It is loaded and discharged with fewer motions than any other rifle, three being only necessary, and may be fired with almost the rapidity of the cartridge in

the magazine of a repeating-rifle. The breech is very firm, and it possesses a contrivance for preventing the escape of gas, more simple and effective than any other breech-loading rifle we know of. With most of the breech loaders there is danger of getting the face burned if the metal cartridge should prove defective, but Capt. Stoakes' might be fired with a paper cartridge without any escape of gas. The contrivance which throws the breech open throws out the debris of the spent cartridge. Another cartridge is put in its place by a single motion, from a magazine carried by a strap from the shoulder, by a very ingenious contrivance, and one more motion closes the lock ready for firing. The cartridge is not taken in the hand at all. A man with his mits on might fire it, and here the advantage over the Ballard and other rifles is very great. The trigger arrangement is quite new and very simple, containing, it seems to us, a very important principle for correct firing, being much easier and doing away with the heavy pull of the common trigger." The rifle having been highly praised by officers of high rank in this Province, Captain Stoakes intends taking his invention home to the Imperial Government, and we hoped he will meet with such encouragement as will lead him to pursue his endeavors to make his rifle perfect in every sense of the word.

A gentleman, writing from Portage du Fort says: The Volunteer Infantry Company, under command of Captain Driscoll, was inspected by Lt.-Col. Jackson, Brigade-Major, on the 11th inst. for the first time; and although a great portion of the men are on rafts the company paraded 2 officers and 30 men. The men were drilled for a short time by their efficient Captain, after which the inspecting-officer explained to them the conditions on which they were accepted, and expressed his satisfaction with their appearance.

NO. 9 COMPANY, HOLLIS.—The company organized here is doing remarkably well under command of its gallant officer, Capt. Thomas Thompson, who is considered not only by the members of his Company, but also by the inhabitants of this locality, as the right man in the right place. His conduct since the formation of the Volunteer Company here fully proves this. His exertion not only to bring his company to its present state of efficiency, but also to procure grants and other necessaries whereby to secure a drill shed, so as to be able to drill at all seasons of the year, is deserving of all praise. The erection of the drill shed is now in progress, and will be completed by 1st June, under the superintendance of the contractor, Jas. Gray, Esq. The beautiful site selected was given gratis by Thos. Henderson Esq. This Company numbers 31 men and 3 officers, all of whom are first-rate young fellows, and will give a good account of themselves when called upon. They have performed their sixteen days annual drill, and woe to the Fenian or other foe of the British Lion who may fall into their hands.

**MAJOR DIXON'S MANUAL**—We have on hand a number of copies of this excellent work, which we can supply at the publisher's price—\$1.00. No Volunteer, officer or private, who wishes to understand his duties should be without it.

Orders have been issued regulating the charges for billeting the regular troops in Canada, under the Military Law. 27th Vic, Cap. 2 The grant for an infantry soldier to be 10 cents a day, and a cavalry soldier with horse, 25 cts. a day. The instructions have no general interest.

FIVE more men of the 100th regiment deserted on Tuesday last, and another on Wednesday night made good his escape. Active steps were at once taken for their arrest, and on Friday afternoon three of them were caught at Morrisburg. The alarming increase in desertions from this regiment, requires investigation.

**ANNUAL INSPECTIONS.**—Lieut. Col. Atcherley, D.A.A.G. of Militia, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Jackson, Brigade Major, will make the annual inspection of the three companies of the 56th Battalion at Prescott, on Monday, the 20th inst., and the Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery, and Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Provisional Battalion at Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 21st inst. We understand that this will also answer for the usual quarterly inspection.

**OTTAWA PROVISIONAL BRIGADE GARRISON ARTILLERY.**—This fine corps, consisting of No. 1 Battery, Capt. Parsons, No. 2, Major Ross, No. 3, Capt. Perry, No. 4, Capt. Adams, the whole under the command of Major Forrest, paraded at 4 p. m., on Monday last, and proceeded to the plains on Sandy Hill. After being put through various battalion movements the Brigade was practised in firing with blank ammunition. The Adjutant General and Mrs. Macdougall rode on the ground, and witnessed the evolutions. The Brigade will be inspected on the 21st inst. by Lieutenant-Colonel Atcherley, D.A.A.G.

**THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.**—Our correspondents from every section of the Province inform us that the preparations for the coming 24th of May are fully up to those of former years. The proceedings of the Volunteer companies will, of course, form a prominent feature in the programme of the day in almost every city, town and village in the Dominion. The members of the various corps will doubtless use their best efforts to be present at their parades, and on this day, we think, that even men of Mr. Hamilton's stamp will hardly venture to veto their attendance.

**JEFF. DAVIS.**—The unfortunate chief of the late Confederacy is, as most of our readers are already aware, at liberty on bail. By the time this sheet is in the hands of our readers, he will probably be in Canada, at the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal. During his stay in the Dominion, we have no doubt Mr. Davis will be treated with the consideration his broken fortunes and health command. It has always been a boast of the British people that they can sink animosity when their opponent is in tribulation, though in the hour of his prosperity they would condemn the principles he strove to uphold.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS

Ottawa, May 17, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

In future whenever it may be desired to have any brigade parade of Volunteer corps, the Commandant or Senior Officer will be good enough to apply for the sanction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief before ordering the same.

No. 2.

6th Battalion Hochelaga Light Infantry, Montreal—  
To be Lieutenants (temporary):  
Ensign Wm. J. Ross, M. S., vice Millen, promoted.  
Ensign Sullivan David, M.S., vice Kirkpatrick, promoted.  
Ensign Francis H. C. Clayton, M. S., vice Eaves, promoted.  
To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
David Seath, gentleman, vice Ross, promoted.  
George Stanway, gentleman, vice David, promoted.  
9th Battalion Voltigeurs de Quebec.  
To be Drill Instructor and Assistant Adjutant:  
Lieutenant Thos. A. Roy, of No. 8 Company.

No. 5 Company—

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
Edouard Juchereau Duchesnay, gentleman.  
26th Middlesex Battalion of Infantry—  
To be Surgeon:  
Geo. Billington, Esq., vice Somerville, who was erroneously appointed Surgeon, instead of Assistant-Surgeon in the General Order of the 8th March last.

28th Perth Battalion of Infantry—

To be Surgeon:  
David Wilson, Esq., M. D.  
35th Battalion the Simcoe Forresters—  
To be Adjutant:  
Quartermaster Arthur Bligh, vice Wilson, appointed Captain No. 4 Company.  
To be Quartermaster:  
Walter J. Kaiting, gentleman, vice Bligh, appointed Adjutant.

No. 4 Company, Bradford—

To be Captain (temporary):  
Lieut. and Adjut. John W. H. Wilson, M. S., vice Wm. J. McMaster, who is allowed to retire retaining his rank.  
To be Lieutenant (temporary):  
Ensign Robert Fraser, M. S., vice Wilson promoted.

36th Peel Battalion of Infantry—

To be Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary):  
Lieut.-Col. J. S. Dennis, M. S., Brigade-Major.  
To be Paymaster:  
Capt. Christopher Stork, from No. 3 Company, vice Scott, resigned.

No. 3 Company, Brampton—

To be Captain, acting till further orders:  
Ensign Joseph Dodd, vice Stork, appointed Paymaster.  
To be Lieutenant (temporary):  
David Lynch Scott, gentleman, M. S., vice Robertson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

39th Norfolk Batt. of Rifles, No. 6 Company, Walsingham—

To be Ensigns (temporary):  
Wm. Morgan, gentleman, M.S., vice Holtby, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

44th Welland Battalion of Infantry, No. 6 Company, Clifton, G. W. Railway—

To be Captain:  
Lieutenant Thomas Butters, vice Price, whose resignation is hereby accepted.  
To be Lieutenant:  
Ensign William Stiff, vice Butters, promoted.  
To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
James Tattersall, gentleman, vice Stiff, promoted.

53rd Sherbrooke Batt. of Infantry, No. 5 Company, Magog—

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:  
Ensign John Phelan; vice Merry, whose resignation is hereby accepted.  
To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
Warren S. Hoyt, gentleman, vice Phelan, promoted.

57th Peterborough Batt. of Infantry, No. 1 Company, Peterborough.

To be Captain:  
Lieut. Henry C. Rogers, vice Poole, promoted.  
To be Lieutenant (temporary):  
Ensign Theodore Clementi, M. S., vice Rogers, promoted.  
To be Ensign (temporary):  
Wm. Johnston, gentleman, M. S., vice Clementi, promoted.  
No. 3 Company, Peterborough—  
To be Captain (temporary):  
Ensign John W. Kennedy, M. S., vice Kennedy, promoted.  
To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:  
Sergeant Jas. C. Kennedy, vice Kennedy, appointed Adjutant.  
To be Ensign (temporary):  
Joseph H. Kennedy, gentleman, M. S., vice Kennedy, promoted.  
The above appointments to date from the 3rd inst.

Civil Service Rifle Regiment, Ottawa—  
The resignation of Ensign H. B. Dufort is hereby accepted.

Lindsay Infantry Company—

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
John A. T. Thirkell, gentleman, vice Mathews, promoted.

No. 3.

Lieut. Edward P. Denison, Governor-General's Body Guard, U. C., having appeared before a Board of Officers to have his qualifications tested has received a first-class Cavalry certificate.  
By command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government of Canada.  
P. L. MACDUGALL, Colonel,  
Adjutant General of Militia,  
Canada.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

DURING THE WEEK ENDING MAY 18, 1867.  
Prescott—Lieut S \$2. Ottawa—Capt S (100th Regt) \$1, Capt W B L \$2. Belleville—Dafoe House \$2. Toronto—Lt-Col D \$2, Capt S \$2, Lieut F \$2, Capt P \$2, Capt B \$2. Ottawa—J P B \$2. Perth—J A R \$2. Quebec—E B P \$10. Picton—Major B \$1. Lieut M \$2, Capt W \$1, Capt W \$1. Trafalgar, C W—Adj J K \$1. Oshawa—Lieut. Col F \$5. Ottawa—Capt D S \$1. Montreal—Ens S \$2, Capt B \$2, Lt-Col L—, Lt-Col F \$2, Lieut G \$2, Lieut I \$1, Major W \$2, Lt-Col B \$2, Lieut W \$2, Col B \$2, Major S \$2.



## GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 1, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Administrator of the Government 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 correction 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 January, 1867.

The Lighthouse is in latitude  $29^{\circ} 52' 50''$  S., and longitude  $31^{\circ} 3' 35''$  E.

The building is an iron tower, in the form of a frustrum of a cone, 81 feet high, painted white, centre of light being 70 feet above the base, exhibiting 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  $S. 59^{\circ} W.$ , 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.,  $53^{\circ} W.$  from the Lighthouse; vessels should not, therefore, when coming from the southward and westward, approach 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.  $53^{\circ} E.$ —which bearing will keep them outside all known danger—until they are abreast of the Umhazi River (about one 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  $S. W. \frac{1}{4} S.$ , distant 1 mile.

W. E. ARCHDEACON,  
Master R. N.,  
Admiralty Surveyor

N. B.—The above bearings are magnetic

## GOVERNMENT HOUSE OTTAWA.

THURSDAY, 21st DAY OF MARCH, 1867.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR  
OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the acting Minister of Finance, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that Scrap Metal of all kinds, though not specifically mentioned in the List of Goods authorized, by the Act 29-30 Vic. cap. 6, to be imported into Canada free of Customs duty, shall be, and the same is hereby authorized to be imported into this Province or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein, free of Customs duties under the provisions of the 5th section of the 17th chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada

W. H. HIMSWORTH,  
13-6iu. Asst. C. F. & C.

## ESTABLISHED 1818.

## SAVAGE &amp; LYMAN,

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

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

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

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

## THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1825, with which is now united THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Accumulated & Invested Fund \$13,000,000 Annual Income, 3,250,000

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager.

RICH. D. BULL, Inspector of Agencies.

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

15-ly



## 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 Victoria 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) GARNARVON.

To the Officer Administering  
The Government of Canada. }

WARRANT for extending the Victoria 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 Ordinances therein set forth for the government of the same, to be thenceforth inviolably observed and kept :

And whereas during the progress of the operations which We have undertaken against the insurgent Native Tribes in Our Colony of New Zealand, 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 recited Warrant, and we do by these presents for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, ordain and appoint that it shall be competent for such persons aforesaid to obtain the said Decoration in the manner set forth in the Rules and Ordinances referred to, or in accordance with such further Rules and Ordinances as may hereafter be made and promulgated by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, 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 circumstances which would entitle an Officer or soldier of Our army to be recommended for the said Decoration, in accordance with the Rules and Ordinances prescribed in Our said recited Warrant, and provided also such person shall be recommended 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 provisions 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 Dependencies, 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, the 6th of Wight, this first day of January, 1867, in the thirtieth year of Our Reign

By Her Majesty's Command,

6i (Signed) J. PEEL.

## MUSIC EMPORIUM.

[Established 1852]

A. GROSSMAN, importer and dealer in Musical Instruments, Violin and Guitar Strings, Wholesale and Retail, No. 61 James street, opposite the Post-office, HAMILTON, C. W.

Volunteer Bands supplied with the latest and most approved styles of

WARRANTED INSTRUMENTS,

on liberal terms

Fifes, Drums, Copper and Brass Field and Call Buses in great variety. 14-uu

## GEORGE HORNE,

WHOLESALE and Retail Stationer, Account Book Manufacturer, Print Seller and Picture Frame Maker, 71 and 73 St. Francois Xavier St. Montreal.

Always on hand—Company Roll and Squad Books—Riflemen's Register of Practice; Military Account Books ruled printed and bound to order, on short notice, at moderate prices.

April 13th, 1867.

15-ly

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

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

"VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVE SERVICE HANDBOOK."

Price 75 CENTS

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

When on Active Service, with forms of all Reports, Returns, &c., necessary for the government of a Volunteer Battalion, and showing the 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.

**G. E. ZOLLIKOFFER,**  
DRAUGHTSMAN, MODELLER, &c., &c.,  
OTTAWA.

**DRAWINGS** for Letters Patent of Invention neatly executed. Descriptions and Specifications drawn up, and Working Models of appropriate Materials prepared. Designs for Monuments furnished, and Monuments erected. Ornamental Work in Stone, Plaster of Paris, Composition, &c., designed and executed upon the shortest notice.

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

**JAGGER & LEDYARD,**

IMPORTERS and Dealers in all kinds of British, American and German SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE, FANCY GOODS, &c., wholesale. No. 99, Young Street, Toronto.  
W. M. JAGGER. H. S. LEDYARD.

**LYON & REMON,**

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—Over City Registry, Metcalfe 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. COMPY OF CANADA.**  
Head Office, Toronto.  
DONALD M. GRANT, Agent, Ottawa.

**W. P. MARSTON,**

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

**THE RUSSELL HOUSE,**

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

**E. SPENGER,**

PHOTOGRAPHER, 24 Sparks street, Central Ottawa. Sign of the Camera. Photographs 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 Ridgeway. 1y

**"THE QUEEN" RESTAURANT,**

WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings. M. KAVANAGH, Proprietor. "The Queen" is now fitted up, and comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The house has been refitted and refurnished throughout.

**GEO. H. PERRY,**

CIVIL ENGINEER, Union Buildings, corner of Sussex and York Sts., Ottawa. 1-1y

**J. GARVEY, M. D.,**

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, dealer 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. Advice to the poor free of charge. 1y

**ROBERTSON & ROWSELL,**

CUSTOM and Military Tailors, and General Outfitters, are now showing a very large assortment 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. Sparks street, Ottawa. 1y

**METROPOLITAN CHOP HOUSE,**

ALMOND'S BLOCK, Rideau street, Ottawa.  
P. O. MEARA, Proprietor.

**JAMES DOUGLAS STEWART, M. D.**

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. Consulting fee, two dollars, payable strictly in advance. 1y

**J. PENNINGTON MACPHERSON,**

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

**P. S. GELHAUSEN.**

TOBACCONIST, Rideau Street, Ottawa, C. W. The choicest brands of Tobacco, Cigars, &c., always on hand. Meerschaum, Briar and common pipes, &c.  
Ottawa, Jan. 1867. 16-1y

**DR. O. C. WOOD,**

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Ottawa.—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 painless process. References given to parties successfully treated, if required. The cure guaranteed. 1-1y

**FINDLAND & DRAPER,**

IMPORTERS OF

**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,**

UNION BLOCK.

NO. 47 SUSSEX STREET,

OTTAWA. 1y

**CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY,**

IMPORTERS of Dry Goods, Flowers, Feathers, Plumes, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Millinery, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Haberdashery Counterspanes, Table Covers, Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, 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 Painter. GLASS STAINING—This is the only Glass Staining Establishment in Ottawa, and one of 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

**JAMES BOURGET,**

Wholesale dealer in

WINES, BRANDIES and SPIRITS  
98 Sussex street, Ottawa, C. W.

**RUSSELL HOUSE BILLIARD ROOMS,**

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

THESE 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

**K. ARNOLDI,**

IMPORTER, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines, Spirits, Ales, &c., Telegraph Company's Building, Metcalfe street, Ottawa. 1y

**THOS. & WM. HUNTON,**

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



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.  
Monday, 13th May, 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 conferred by the 43rd Section of Chapter 16, Consolidated Statutes of Canada—His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that horses, horned cattle, sheep, pigs and other animals, poultry and fancy birds, when imported from the United States of America by Agricultural Societies specially for the improvement of stock, may be admitted into this Province free of duty.

Certified,  
WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Executive Council.



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

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 in the 85th section of the 28th chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following rates of toll be imposed, levied and collected on all timber descending the Government Slides on Black River, that is to say—

For every parcel or quantity of timber, equal to a crib of masts or spars, one dollar and fifty cents.

For every such parcel or quantity (equal to a crib) of square timber, one dollar.

For every saw-log, two cents.

And it is further ordered that such tolls be collected on all timber which has passed through the black River Slide since the opening of the navigation in the present year.

Certified,  
WM. E. LEE,  
Clerk Executive Council.

29-61a

### O'CONNOR & WALLER,

EXCHANGE Brokers, Fire, Life and Accidents 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 Skead, Ottawa; Messrs. Workman & Griffin, Ottawa; Edward McGillivray, Esq. 10

### RIFLE CUPS

AT THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE, OTTAWA.

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

### R. MALCOM,

181 KING Street East, Toronto, Manufacturer of Saddles, Harness, Horse Clothing, Collars, Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Satchels, &c. Military equipments in general. Government Contracts undertaken, and promptly executed. 19-1y



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

THURSDAY, 21ST DAY OF MARCH, 1867.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR  
OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it has been represented to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council through the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, that Gold has been discovered, and is found to exist in various parts of the Townships hereinafter named, and whereas it is expedient that the tract embraced in the said several Townships should be brought under the operation and be made subject to the provisions of "The Gold Mining Act."

His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the second section of the Act 27 and 28 Vic., Cap. 9, has been therefore pleased to order, AND IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the tract of country comprised within and constituting the Townships of Barrie, Clarendon, Palmerston, Miller and North and South Canoto, in the County of Frontenac, the Townships in the County of Renfrew, situated north of the Townships of Miller and Canoto, the Townships in the County of Addington, situate north of the Townships of Sheffield and Barrie, the Townships in the County of Hastings, situate north of the Townships of Sidney, Thurlow and Tyendinaga, the Township of Belmont and the Townships in the County of Peterborough, situate north of the Township of Belmont, be and the same is hereby declared to be a Gold Mining Division for all the purposes of the said Act, under the name of "The Quinte Gold Mining Division."

13-61a W. A. HIMSWORTH,  
Asst. C. E. C.



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.

## CANADA AGENCY AND DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

BALLARD'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING  
RIFLES.

The Eagle Arms Company's Patent Cartridge  
Revolvers. Breech-loading Single Shot  
Pistols, and for the

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

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December 12th, 1866. d18-1y

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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.

Gouverneur Sir H. Barkly to Lord Carnarvon  
Mauritius, 18th Dec. 1866

Gov. Desp. No. 292, My Lord,  
of 31 Oct., 1864,  
& S. Desp. No. 861,  
of 27 April, 1865.

Enclosure 1.

Notice.

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.

Copies of this notice have been forwarded to the different countries enumerated in the enclosed list, bearing 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: 16 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, 14th 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 18th instant to all parts of the world.

The rule is to allow such intelligence time to reach every important Port in 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 one week 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, Franco, Spain, Portugal Italy, Austria, Prussia Turkey, British North America, United States, Mexico, Brazil, Callao, 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.,

Si.



AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNT.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
Customs, Quebec, 6th March, 1863.

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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,  
Ottawa, May 17th, 1867.

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

THOMAS WORTHINGTON,  
Assistant Commissioner of Customs.



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.

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

MANUFACTURING Stationers and Bookbinders, importers of General Stationery, Artist's Materials, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books and Church Services. Corner Sparks and Elgin streets.

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14-ly

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1-17





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 Canada, this 28th day of December, 1866. (L. S.)

JOHN M. GRANT,  
Secretary.

A. J. FERGUSSON BLAIR,  
Acting Secretary.

23rd Jan., 1867. 31

### CHARLES POTTER,

20 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

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

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February 2nd, 1867. 5-y

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### HEUBACH & COWARD.

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

### SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,

Sparks Street. Central Ottawa, Canada West.

### R. W. CRUICE

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent Office in Post Office Block, Ottawa. Reference—Allan Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Aumond, Esq., Hon. James Skead, 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.

## PROSPECT S

### "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 soldiery, 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 also 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 agents of the earth,  
And in morning of the times."

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

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

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

The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

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

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

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

"THE REVIEW" will contain carefully prepared Editorials and selectious 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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