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# THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

Vol. I.

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1867.

No. 11.

## A GRIM & N EPISODE.

"Give us a song, the soldiers cried,  
Their outward trenches guarding,  
When the heated guns of the camp allied  
Grew weary of bombarding.

The dark Redan, in silent scoff,  
Lay dim and threatening under,  
And the tawny mound of the Malakoff  
No longer belched its thunder.

"Give us a song," the guardsmen say;  
We storm the fort to-morrow:  
Sing while we may, another day  
Will bring enough of sorrow,

They lay along the batteries' side,  
Below the smoking cannon;  
Brave hearts from Severn and from Clyde,  
And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love, and not of fame—  
Forgot was Briton's glory;  
Each heart recalled a different name,  
But all sang Annie Laurie!

Dear girl, her name he could not speak,  
But as the strain grew louder,  
Something upon the soldier's cheek  
Washed off the taint of powder!

Voice after voice caught up the song,  
Until its tender passion  
Rose, like an anthem, rich and strong,  
Their battle eve confession.

Beyond the darkening ocean burned  
The bloody sunset embers;  
And the Crimean valleys learned  
How English love remembers.

And once again the fires of hell  
Rained on the Russian quarters—  
With scream of shot and burst of shell,  
And bellowing of the mortars.

And Irish Nora's eyes are dim,  
For a singer dumb and gory;  
And English Mary mourns for him  
Who sang of Annie Laurie!

Ah! soldier, to your honored rest,  
Your love and glory bearing—  
The bravest are the loveliest—  
The loving are the darest!

For the Volunteer Review.

## OUR POSITION.

The approaching consummation of that "official revolution," by which British North America becomes an aggregation of Provinces under one controlling and supreme legislature, naturally suggests the necessity of some more complete and effective military organization than what the Provinces severally possess. Our safety hitherto has resulted from the independence and patriotism of our people, and the aid and protection of the mother country. It is not necessary to suppose that either the one will become dormant or the other will be withdrawn to perceive that the time has come when our people must fully realize the necessity of providing for their own defence. As Provinces separate, we have been treated by Great Britain with the indulgence of beloved children; and when the full time of adolescence has arrived, no portion of our people would wish to render the tie which binds us to the mother country weaker or less effective. But our duty as well as honor will compel us to look well to that portion of our political economy which will enable us to fulfil the double obligations involved in the duties of children and effective allies. In every well regulated household, the sons of the father are brought up with a thorough knowledge of their duty to the honor of their name, and to the necessity of helping their kindred at all cost and any risk. These relations are clearly ours, so far as the parent State is concerned. We are members not of the confederation of British North America, nor are we subjects of the Kingdom of Canada; but we are parts of the glorious British Empire, the others being mere trivial designations, of no importance beyond mere municipal government.

Now, our duty in those outlying dependencies of the British Empire is very plain: it is to assist the parent State in defence of the country we inhabit: not because it is more vulnerable than any portion of our dominion, but simply because it is a duty we owe the parent State as well as ourselves. The question before the public is not what political party shall hold the reins of power under our new constitution, but how the question of "Military Organization" of the Confederation can be most effectively answered. The solution of the proposition of Military Organization must be governed by two conditions: First—It must be

effected at a minimum of cost. Second—It must put every man capable of bearing arms in the field if necessary. As the first condition involves the great difficulty of the whole matter, it will be necessary to deal with it as a question of simple calculation connected with the fiscal arrangements of the Provinces, and in the consideration of these, certain well defined principles governing the commercial prosperity of the country must be taken into account, as well as the geographical position thereof.

The true basis of taxation is the surplus produce of man's labor. When taxes are imposed on his industry, the consequences are a rapid transit to his necessities, the paralyzation of commerce, oppression in the worst sense of the term, discontent and impending social disruption. Such taxes in any form should never be imposed for the support of a military force, as one of the great objects for which that force was embodied—national conservation—would be entirely annihilated thereby, and a non-producing class constituted to prey on the industry and resources of the remainder of the population. Such are the great evils of the large standing armies in continental Europe, that the loss of a single battle is frequently decisive of the fate of a powerful Empire, and simply because its monetary resources are exhausted.

Exceptional causes led to the establishment of large standing armies. The governments were "despotic," and could only be held in place and power by the creation of a sort of order of nobility, dependent on the King or Kaiser for rank or wealth; while the experiment of putting arms in the hands of the people was particularly dangerous, as they might be used for the overthrow of a selfish and irresponsible tyranny. England, with free institutions, could always rely on her people; and up to the commencement of the present century a standing army was almost unknown there. With the smallest force, in comparison to her dimensions, of any nation in the world, she has attained a place in the foremost rank by being enabled to detach a small but perfect number against any strategical point; and this has been effected partly by her naval force, and partly because her Militia could be at once embodied to meet any contingency. A look at the civil list will show that the support of her army covers about one-third of her fiscal expenses.

Taking the gross revenues of the Provinces as follows, we have

Canada, say	\$12,000,000
New Brunswick	1,000,000
Nova Scotia	1,500,000
in all \$14,500,000 per annum, of which one-	

third would be say \$5,000,000, which would be the sum we should have to expend on a standing army and navy under present circumstances.

Now, a soldier in the British army costs (including officers, &c.) \$540 per man per annum; ours, from difference of pay and other contingencies, would cost fully double that, or say \$1,000 per man per annum, which would just enable us to maintain 5,000 men, or about eight battalions, with out any naval force, for the defence of a coast line of nearly 3,000 miles. So much for the standing army idea.

The total export and import trade of Great Britain averages about £500,000,000 sterling per annum, or \$2,500,000,000; the cost of the army is about £12,000,000, or 2½ per cent. Our total import and export trade would be say \$200,000,000, which would give us say, at 2½ per cent., \$5,000,000, precisely the sum before stated. Moreover, England, with 1½ times more commerce, is only taxed \$12 per head of population, while our taxation amounts to \$5 per head. Her total revenue of £70,000,000 sterling is 14 per cent. on her industry, while ours is equal to 7½ per cent. on our commercial transactions. Now, it is evident that this state of affairs precludes the possibility of a further increase in taxation for any purpose, because our income is barely sufficient to cover expenditure; and the high rates at which all manufactured articles are held precludes the possibility of further taxation. According to a fair ratio between ourselves and the people of Great Britain, our taxes should be only \$1.25 per head of population. This view of the case is decisive as far as a standing army is concerned, because it necessarily limits the number to less than would be necessary to garrison one of our frontier towns on a peace establishment. But \$5,000,000 per annum would represent a capital of over \$83,000,000 at six per cent. interest, which could be disposed of as follows: \$30,000,000 to equip a force of 500,000 men, which the united provinces could furnish as Militia; \$20,000,000 for the equipment of a naval force on the great lakes, and \$33,000,000 for the construction of the Intercolonial Railroad and the Ottawa Ship Canal—both military necessities.

In the articles on "Military Organization," in THE REVIEW, the mode in which the Militia of this province should be raised was sketched out; it will apply to the united provinces. In lieu of the standing army, a force of 10,000 men will have to be kept on foot for garrison duty; but the term of service therein will only be four months; in fact, this corps should only be thought of as a training school for officers and men, and it should be formed by Volunteers from each battalion, to which they should return when their period of service has expired. A circumstance which occurred during the past year will thoroughly illustrate this position. A certain corps was marched to the front in October, 1865, and remained in service till July, 1866. The inhabitants of the locality beheld with justifiable pride the soldierly bearing of the men on their return; but it was speedily ascertained that they had enough of soldiering for a while, and the greater part resigned and left the corps immediately afterwards. It is true they were well drilled, equally true they were well treated; but they were kept too long at it. The men are not lost to the country; but if they had a recognized organization to which they should belong when they return from service, their habits of discipline would not be lost, and their value to the country would be greatly increased. This is the great evil of the present volunteering system; the

men cannot be kept steadily in their respective corps. The great object, then, would be to give the country such an organization as would enable the public to reap the benefit of knowledge already acquired, and maintain proper discipline without trenching on the resources or liberty of the people. A combination of the old regimental divisions with the volunteering system would meet the difficulty; and by providing a status for every man in the ranks of the Militia, preserve whatever discipline might be acquired by experience, as well as furnish the readiest means of immediate concentration.

This subject has been treated at considerable length in the papers referred to; and the proof that it is the only one adapted to the wants of the country is to be found in the fact that none of the positions laid down have been assailed. The failure of any future Militia Bill may safely be predicted if its provisions are directly opposite to the principles already recognized and discussed, and simply because it would be impossible to carry out expensive measures.

As the question of the defence of these provinces has already occupied a good deal of attention, and as philosophers of the Goldwin Smith school maintain that they are utterly defenceless, it may be as well to state that it is a problem of military science which can be solved with almost as much certainty as any mathematical proposition. Naval preponderance will decide the question, which may be thus stated: Canada, confederate, or without the Maritime Provinces, has only one enemy as long as she is attached to the British Empire. The attention of her opponents could be occupied with the preservation of their own coast line, and the bases of operation against Canada would be confined to two points: that resting at New York, using the old line of advance along the valley of the Hudson and Lake Champlain; and that at Chicago. It may be briefly stated that any attack by the United States from both those points should look to naval supremacy on the upper lakes to insure success in any case. If that was not established, the base of operations at Chicago would be paralyzed and useless; while any force acting on that at New York would be obliged to operate in diverging lines, which every military tyro knows to be unsafe. The Maritime Provinces are left out of account; because, although their frontiers are continuous to the States for many miles, the country is totally impracticable to any force operating thereon. It is certain, then, that the question of defence is removed to naval superiority on the ocean and lakes, or lacking the latter, to a probable advance through the valley of Lake Champlain—the grave of so many military reputations, and, alas! of such hosts of brave soldiers. History repeats itself; and what could be effected by a handful of brave French Canadians in days gone by, against four or five times their number of well disciplined troops, is not impossible to the Canadian people at the present time.

We want an efficient military organization to do our duty to ourselves and the Empire to which we belong.

#### THE FENIANS IN IRELAND.

The attack on Drogheda, from a Fenian point of view, had it succeeded, would have materially aided their cause. It is a seaport, but the Boyne at low tide leaves the shipping on the mud, hence men of war could not enter the harbor, and gunboats might be reluctant to risk the tidal experiment. The Northern Railway from Dublin to Belfast passes through Drogheda, and has to

traverse the Boyne by a bridge 100 feet above high-water mark. The destruction of this bridge was probably contemplated as a means of arresting the advance of troops from Dublin, which is 24 Irish miles distant. On the opposite or Northern side no soldiers are to be found, short of Dundalk, 16 Irish miles off, and those troops consist exclusively of the 10th Hussars, three hundred strong. Drogheda is on the borders of the county of Louth, of which Dundalk is the Assize town; but the Irish Government last year relinquished the idea of calling out the Louth Militia, or any local force, as many of the Irish Militia regiments are known to be infected with Fenianism. As in each county there is a depot for the Militia arms and equipments, we may be prepared to hear of efforts made to capture them. It is a significant proof of how successfully the conspirators hoodwinked the authorities, and impressed them with the conviction that all danger had blown over, that orders were transmitted by the Inspector-General of Militia, on the 31st January, to the officers in command, ordering the guards which had been placed at the depots to be discontinued, as there was no longer any necessity for their services.

#### SPEECHES AT THE MILITARY SOIREE AT METCALFE.

In noticing the military soiree at the village of Metcalfe, County of Russell, last week, want of space compelled us to omit the speeches.

Lieut.-Col. Jackson, Brigade-Major, being called upon advanced amid much applause, and observed that although he had frequently attended such appropriate entertainments as the present, he was not always expected to make a speech. However, as Brigade-Major of the District, he felt the deepest interest in all that tended to advance the interests of the force. It was certainly pleasing to see so large a concourse of the citizens soldiery of Canada present. It was gratifying to him and must be doubly so to Captain Morgan. (Applause.) He noticed throughout the District that when the people themselves took an interest in the formation and well-being of Volunteer companies, the movement was sure to succeed well in such places. He was happy to have this to say of Metcalfe. (Cheers.) Many people in Canada, he was sorry to say, held the criminal doctrine that the best defence was no defence at all; but he held that Canada must be defended—and the well defended too—at all hazards. Now that we were about expanding into the dignity of a Kingdom, this step became all the more imperative. He then gave a short and interesting account of the Volunteer movement in Canada, and stated that the first Volunteer Rifle Company in Canada was raised at Brockville twelve years ago by a gentleman now sitting beside him on the platform—Capt. Smytho. (Cheers.) That gentleman was the pioneer of Volunteering in this country. He organized the Company under very great disadvantages, and he (the speaker) was proud to say that he was one of Captain Smytho's first recruits. He was proud, he repeated, to be able to say as much. From that until the Trent difficulty very little comparatively was done in military matters. But we have now a force of 35,000 very well drilled men, able to take their stand, he knew, against all comers. (Cheers.) The district of which he was Brigade-Major was one of the best in Canada and contributed its full quota of Volunteers. The Metcalfe Com-

pany which he had inspected that day were no disgrace to the Battalion to which they belonged, but were in every respect a credit to it. (Applause.) He then referred to the establishment a short time ago of an organ, exclusively devoted to the interests of the Volunteer force of British North America. He was pleased to observe that the promoter of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW—Mr. Moss—was present. He trusted the journal would meet with the success it deserved, as it was in every way worthy of the confidence and patronage of the force. Col. Jackson Jackson resumed his seat amid cheers.

Capt. Smythe was then introduced, and was received with cheers. He did not anticipate being called upon to speak when he received the kind invitation of Capt. Morgan to attend. It was, too, the duty of a soldier to act not to speak. (Applause.) Col. Jackson had truly stated that he (Capt. Smythe) was the first person in Canada to raise a Volunteer company. He reverted with pride to the fact that they were a fine Company. To it he attributed in a great measure, his position in the regular service. He left Canada in 1858, and had since served his country in a foreign land. Referring to the Metcalfe Volunteer Company, he said he would be proud to fight side by side with them on the battle field. (Cheers.) Volunteering in Canada had made great advancement since he left this country, and he endorsed the opinion of Col. Jackson, that it was a force of which any country might feel justly proud.

Mr. ORME, of Ottawa, then sang in excellent voice "The Volunteers of Canada."

Major SEALE was the next speaker. He was gratified at the sight of so many scarlet coats. It was a color which the gallant sons of England had carried proudly through all parts of the world. (Cheers.) He was also delighted to see so many ladies present: for when the ladies took an interest in the Volunteer movement, he considered the country safe (laughter) and then besides what was the use of a scarlet coat if the ladies did not look at it and admire its wearer. He then went on to speak of the readiness of the Volunteers to respond to the call of their country in June last, and was proud to know that the Carleton Battalion was not behind their brethren in any part of the Province. He denied the statement of the American press that the Irish in Canada were disaffected and anxious to cast off British rule. He was an Irishman himself and proud to own it—(cheers)—and if all his countrymen felt as he did about the matter there was no great fear of the result. He would be glad at no distant day to see the whole Battalion together to show themselves. He trusted a Battalion review would take place in the early spring. When about to resume his seat the audience called loudly for a song, and he had to sing one for them. He gave in good style "The noble old Irish Gentleman," and was rewarded with deafening applause.

The CHAIRMAN next called upon Captain Shepherd, of Burrill's Rapids, to address them. The gallant Captain had seen service and smelt powder in his time, and he was prepared to do so again should occasion require. He trusted the Government would treat the Volunteers better than they had done, as the citizen soldiery of Canada were as only hope.

Mr. BELL, M. P. P., on rising to reply to his health was loudly applauded. He said this was not his first visit to Metcalfe, and he had never before met so many of the gallant sons and daughters of Russell with greater pleasure. All seemed well pleased, and why not as their representative. He

assured them that if they were as well satisfied with him as he was proud of them and to be their representative their relations would be of a long and pleasing character. (Cheers.) He spoke of the excellent music and the satisfactory arrangements throughout, all of which fully sustained the character of Metcalfe for getting up capital sources and in fact, entertainments of all kinds. He was glad to see present officers of the regular army, joining with our Volunteers in such happy reunions. Every man whose heart was in the right place, who desired to protect our country, must feel a deep interest in our Volunteers. When he some years ago voted for the Militia Bill some people blamed him, but he now had the satisfaction of knowing that he did right. (Cheers.) Canada must keep up her Volunteer force at all hazards. He concluded by thanking them for their attention and complimenting Capt. Morgan and the officers for the great success of the affair.

Lieut. HANNA sang "We all Wear Cloaks," and was encored.

Capt. Bryson, of Richmond, followed in a few happy remarks.

Capt. Smythe then proposed thanks to Capt. Morgan, which were tendered to him by the chairman, and the entertainment was brought to a close by the whole audience rising and singing "God Save the Queen."

After the concert Capt. Morgan invited the officers and several other gentlemen present to partake of an oyster supper at Morgan's hotel. The bivalves were served up in capital style, and song and toast came after till the short hours arrived. To the toast of "The Officers of the 100th Regiment," Capt. Smythe very happily and appropriately responded.

#### THE ARMY.

The following promotions in regiments serving in Canada are announced in the London 'Gazette' of the 19th ult.:

25th Foot.—Ensign Henry H. Preston Powell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice James Murray Grant, who retires; Gentleman Cadet Charles Ludwell Melliar Dampier, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Powell.

60th Foot.—Ensign Henry Blackwood MacCall to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Ashley Henry Woodgate, who retires; Gentleman Cadet James Skinner, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice MacCall; Staff Surgeon William Wilson Mills to be Surgeon, vice Richard Cooper Todd, appointed to the Staff.

Rifle Brigade—Lieutenant Ernest Henry Buller to be Captain, by purchase, vice Fitzharding Kingscote, who retires; Ensign Algernon Heneage Drummond to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Buller; Arthur Montgomery Harrington, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Drummond.

#### THE SNIDER ENFIELD.

The 'Army and Navy Gazette' says that the trial of the newly converted Enfield rifles to breech-loaders (Snider pattern) shows many defects, either in the arms or ammunition. In firing for accuracy at 500 and 700 yards, by 20 of the best shots, the figure of merit obtained was not nearly as good as with the Enfield rifle before conversion to a breech-loader, and, in some instances, some of the men failed to hit the target out of five rounds. Another great fault found was that almost in every instance in which the men did not oversight their rifles, it was

ascertained that the bullet dropped short of the distance. In firing for rapidity, the time taken to fire ten rounds was as near as possible to 1 min 40 sec., but in this practice the figure of merit obtained was very low. In a great many instances the men, after firing, experienced considerable difficulty in removing the case which contained the powder and bullet from the breech. A large number of the cartridges burst; therefore, the effects of the fire was lost, and besides, in some instances, it was found impossible to ignite them. The ball-cartridge used on this occasion is different to what was first issued, and much better. The difficulty found in extracting the ammunition case from the breech, the bursting and non-explosion of some of the cartridges, is considered attributable to the imperfect construction of the arms.

49th (HASTINGS) BATTALION.—On Tuesday last, 12th instant, Lieut.-Col. Shaw, Brigade Major, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Brown and Major Bowell, inspected the companies belonging to the 49th Battalion, at their various headquarters. The Garrison Artillery Company under the command of Capt. Day, Trenton, presented a fine appearance, and gives good promise of an efficient corps. The infantry company of Sidney, Captain Vandervoort, not yet having been uniformed, though furnished with rifles and accoutrements, did not present so imposing an appearance; but notwithstanding this drawback, the company is well up in company movements, and has a good knowledge of the use of the rifle. Captain Boulter's company is a model of cleanliness and proficiency considering the length of time they have been under the instruction of Adjutant Fidler. The Madoc Company, under the command of Captain Rawe, has not yet received its uniform: but it is composed of the material out of which a good and efficient company can be made. The Tyndinaga and Belleville Companies had not been inspected when we go to press. Of their state of efficiency we shall speak in our next.—[Intelligencer.

15th (HASTINGS) BATTALION.—Lieut.-Col. Shaw, Brigade Major of this District, inspected the 15th on Wednesday night in the drillshed. After receiving Col. Shaw with a general salute, the battalion was put through the manual and platoon exercise by Major Sutherland. A number of battalion movements followed, which were very creditably performed. "Square, two deep," being then formed, the men were faced inwards, and the inspecting officer proceeded to address them. He alluded to the pleasure he felt in being once more among them. He never had been better pleased, but he regretted to see so few present. The arms were in an exceptionally good condition, and he was happy to inform them that at no very distant date they would receive either the Peabody or Snider rifle in exchange. He hoped the next time he came to inspect them he would see a larger muster. Col. Campbell followed with a short speech, in the course of which he said it was necessary for officers as well as men to attend to their drill, or there would never be efficiency. During the inspection, the band played several quicksteps; and considering that they have only been formed a few weeks, their progress is remarkable, and reflects the highest credit on Mr. Crozier.—[Ibid.

THE PLATOON EXERCISE FOR THE SNIDER BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

The instructions are in the forms of a sub-attention for sections 4 to 10 inclusive, Part III. of the "Field Exercise" of 1862.

Recruits are taught in the first instance to load from the order instead of the shoulder. Squads instructed by numbers, either standing or kneeling, are always to be in single rank. The following are the details for loading by numbers:—

CAUTION.—PLATOON EXERCISE BY NUMBERS, AS A FRONT (OR REAR) RANK STANDING.

Load. Turn on both heels to the right-half face, carrying the rifle round with the body; and, with the long rifle, place the thumb of the right hand behind the barrel to seize it. The right foot to point to the right, the left to the front, eyes to look to the front.

Two. Advance the left foot, moving the body with it, ten inches to the left front, (viz., six to the front, and eight to the left,) toes to point to the front; at the same time, bring the rifle to a horizontal position at the right side, with the small of the butt just in front of the right hip, grasping the stock with the left hand between the lower band and the projection in front of the lock plate, thumb between stock and barrel, and half-cock with the thumb of the right hand, fingers behind the trigger-guard. The left elbow to be kept close to the body as a support for the rifle—the right hand to hold the small of the butt lightly, the elbow to the rear, thumb resting on the comb of the hammer. As a rear rank, the left foot to be advanced six inches, the body moving with it, and the butt to be four inches above the hip.

Three. Open the breech by a sharp turn of the right hand from left to right, then carry the hand to the pouch and take hold of a cartridge at the rim with the forefinger and thumb.

To open the breech, place the thumb on the thumb-piece of the breech-block, and the forefinger along the nipple-lump, the remaining fingers to be closed in the hand.

Four. Put the cartridge into the barrel, pressing it well home with the thumb, and close the breech firmly by canting the breech-block to the left with the fingers; then carry the hand to the small of the butt, and hold it lightly with the fingers behind the trigger-guard, thumb pointing to the muzzle.

When the feet are at right angles, as detailed in the 2nd motion, care must be taken not to increase the angle by turning the toes of the right foot to the rear, which would tend to alter the proper position of the right shoulder in firing.

At—yards Ready. Adjust the back-sight—full-cock with the thumb of the right hand, fingers behind the trigger-guard—and fix the eyes steadfastly on some object in front. Thumb to point to the muzzle after cocking.

The back sight will be adjusted as follows: With the fore-finger and thumb of the right

hand, move the sliding bar until the top is even with the line, or at the place on the flanges showing the distance named; then, if necessary, raise the flap carefully, preventing it from springing up with a jerk, and afterwards carry the hand back to the small of the butt.

Present. Bring the rifle smartly to the shoulder, pointing the muzzle a few inches below the object on which the right eye is fixed, and place the forefinger round the trigger like a hook, but without pressing it, that part between the first and second joint to rest on it.

The centre of the butt to be pressed firmly to the shoulder with the left hand—the top of the butt to be even with the top of the shoulder—the left elbow to be under the rifle as a support—the right elbow to be raised nearly square with (but not too high), and well in front of, the right shoulder; to form a bed for the butt—the right hand to hold the small of the butt lightly, thumb pointing to the muzzle—the left eye to be closed. This motion is to be performed without moving the left hand from its grasp, or bending the body, or raising the heels.

Two. Raise the muzzle steadily, until the top of the fore-sight is brought in a line with the object through the notch of the back-sight, pressing the trigger at the same time without the least motion of the hand, eye or arm, until the hammer falls, still keeping the eye fixed on the object.

Three. Bring the rifle to a horizontal position at the right side,—shut down the flap of the back sight, if raised, without moving the sliding bar,—half-cock,—open the breech, and, holding the breech-block firmly with the forefinger and thumb, by means of the thumb-piece and nipple-lump, draw it back as far as possible by a jerk, raising the muzzle of the rifle slightly in doing so, to remove the empty cartridge-case, at the same time cant the rifle sharply over to the right to allow the case to fall out, bringing it again to the horizontal position: carry the right hand to the pouch, and take hold of a cartridge at the rim with the forefinger and thumb.

Four. Proceed with the 4th motion of the "Load" (No. 1) as before detailed.

It will be observed, (1) That the loading is at once proceeded with after firing, without word of command. (2) That advantage has been taken of the issue of the new regulations to condense the first four motions of the "present" into two.

Shouldering and ordering arms from the position of "load" standing, are to be done as shouldering and ordering are now done from the capping position, except that the whole movement is done at the word "arms" and does not commence at "shoulder" or "order" as at present. The "ready" is also assumed from the "shoulder" or "order" as now. "Firing a volley and shouldering" is thus detailed:

CAUTION.—BY NUMBERS, FIRE A VOLLEY AND SHOULDER.

At—yards. Ready. Present. Two. As before detailed. As before detailed

Three. As before detailed; and after throwing out the empty cartridge-case, shut the breech—case springs—then rest a pause of the slow time, and taking the time from the right, turn on the right heel to the front, and shoulder at the same time, waiting a pause of slow time before quitting the hand.

Loading standing from the shoulder requires no extract. The men at the word "load" come to the first motion of "ready" from the shoulder, and then proceed with the second, third, and fourth motions of "load" as before detailed. The following is of course new:—

To unload when it is not required to fire off the Charge.

Unload— Rifles. When at the position of "Load," open the breech—draw the breech block back as far as possible by a jerk, raising the muzzle of the rifle slightly in doing so to withdraw the cartridge; at the same time cant the rifle sharply over the right to allow the cartridge to fall into the hand; then shut the breech with the fingers bringing the rifle again to the horizontal position—return the cartridge to the pouch—and case springs.

As we said above, there is nothing between loading and firing by numbers, and loading and firing in quick time. The words of command for the latter (standing) are as follows:

CAUTION.—PLATOON EXERCISE AS A FRONT (OR REAR) RANK STANDING.

Load. In four motions. At—yards Ready. In one motion. Present. In four motions. Shoulder— Arms. In two motions. Fire a Volley and Shoulder. In two motions. At—yards Ready. Present. In three motions, and having closed the breech, eased springs, &c., turn to the front and shoulder

The regulations for loading and firing kneeling are as follows:

To Fire and Load kneeling, by Numbers.

The squad having loaded standing, and being at shouldered arms will be instructed as follows:

CAUTION.—BY NUMBERS, AS A FRONT (OR REAR) RANK KNEELING, FIRE A VOLLEY.

At—yards Ready. Two. Proceed as detailed for the first motion of the "Ready" from "The Shoulder."

Bring the rifle to a horizontal position at the right side as in the second motion of the "Load" from the "Order" at the same time, sink on the right knee twelve inches to the rear and six to the right of the left heel, and square with the right foot, bringing the weight of the body at once on the right heel, and place the left forearm six inches behind, and nearly square with, the left knee, the butt to rest against the right side; then adjust the back-sight—full-cock—and fix the eyes on some object in front.

The right knee of the rear rank to be twelve inches to the right when on the ground, the left forearm on, and nearly square with, the left knee.

As the length of the leg in very tall men is greater than the breadth of the body, it will be impossible, in close order, to get the knee

square with the foot; in such cases, therefore, the knee is to be inclined to the front, but not beyond the inside of the right foot of the man on the right.

- Present. As detailed when firing standing, placing the left elbow at once over the left knee as a support. The body is not to be raised off the heel in bringing the rifle to the shoulder.
- Two. As detailed when firing standing.
- Three. As detailed when firing standing, bringing the left forearm on the left leg as directed in the second motion of the "Ready" kneeling.
- Four. As detailed when firing standing.

The instructions which follow the "Present" standing are applicable to this position when on the knee.

When required to come to the "Ready" kneeling, from the position of "Load" standing, the left foot will be brought back to the right before sinking on the knee.

To "Shoulder" or "Order" Arms by Numbers, from the position of "Load" kneeling.

- By Numbers. On the word Arms, spring to Shoulder—Attention, turning on the left heel to the front, and shoulder at the same time as before detailed.
- Two. Drop the hand smartly to the side.
- Order—Arms. On the word arms, spring to Attention, turning on the left heel to the front, and order at the same time as before detailed.

To fire a Volley and Shoulder from the knee by Numbers when it is not intended to re-load:

CAUTION—BY NUMBERS, FIRE A VOLLEY AND SHOULDER.

- At—yards. Adjust the backsight—full cock Ready. —and fix the eyes on some object in front.
- Present. As before detailed.
- Two.
- Three. As before detailed; and after throwing out the empty cartridge-case, shut the breech—ease springs—then rest a pause of the slow time, and, taking the time from the right, spring to Attention to the front, and shoulder at the same time, waiting a pause of slow time before quitting the hand.

To Fire and reload kneeling in Quick-time:

The recruit having been thoroughly instructed in the motions of firing and loading on the knee by Numbers, will next be taught to perform them in Quick Time by the following words of command, which are to be executed as before detailed, resting a pause of quick time between each motion.

CAUTION—AS A FRONT (OR REAR) RANK KNEELING, FIRE A VOLLEY.

- At—yards. } In two motions.
- Ready. }
- Present. } In four motions.
- Shoulder—Arms. } In two motions.
- As a front (or rear) rank kneeling, fire a volley and shoulder. At—yards. } In two motions.
- Ready. }
- Present. } In three motions, and having closed the breech, eased springs, &c. spring to attention to the front and shoulder at the same time.

File firing is abolished, and is replaced by independent firing, which is thus detailed: Independent Firing, standing or kneeling:

Caution—Independent firing. If required to be in the kneeling position, add "both ranks kneeling."

- At—yards. } As before detailed.
- Ready. }

Commence firing. Each man of the front rank will come to the "Present" independently of his right or left hand man, and, when he returns to the position of "Load," his rear rank man will come to the "Present," and so continue alternately until the "Cease firing" is ordered. The flap of the back-sight, if raised, is not to be put down until after the last round is fired.

It is to be observed that the two men of a file are not to be unloaded at the same time. When the front rank man is at the position of "Load," the rear rank man is to come to the "Present," and vice versa, to keep up a continuous fire.

Cease firing. Each file, when it completes its loading, will shoulder arms if armed with the long rifle, order if armed with the short rifle. Files that may have made ready when this command is given will half-cock their rifles before they shoulder or order arms.

When firing independently as above detailed, the commands "Commence firing" and "Cease firing" are to be given on the drum or bugle.

The following is noteworthy:

In all firings, except in the case of a battalion volley, and in firing by wings, the officer commanding the company will fall to the rear of its centre on the caution; returning to his post when the men come to "The Shoulder" or "The Order."

In square, of course, independent firing takes the place of file-firing. After the kneeling ranks have fired a volley, they load, if there is time, before coming down to the position of "resist cavalry." The following are the only further regulations we need extract, and they require no comment:

- Review Exercise with the Long and Short Rifle.
- Words of Command.
- Caution—Platoon Exercise.
- Load.
- Fire a Volley—at—yards—ready.
- Present.
- Both Ranks Kneeling (these words are to be omitted in Corps armed with the short rifle).
- Fire a Volley—at—yards—Ready.
- Present.
- Independent Firing—at—Yards—Ready.
- Commence—Firing.
- Cease—Firing.
- Front Rank Kneeling (these words to be omitted in Corps armed with the short rifle).
- Fire a Volley and shoulder—at—Yards—Ready.
- Present.
- Order—Arms.
- Stand-at-Ease.

Manner of Inspecting a Company on Parade:

- The Company to fall in at "The Order."
- The muzzle-stoppers to be removed.
- Fix—Bayonets (or Swords.)
- Rear Rank Take Open Order—March.
- The inspecting officer will now pass down the ranks to ascertain that the appointments, clothing, &c., are clean and in good order.
- Unfix—Bayonets (or Swords.)
- Shoulder—Arms.

For Inspection. When at "The Post," half-cock the rifle, and open the breech, holding the block between the forefinger and thumb of the right hand by means of the thumb-piece and the nipple-lump.

The officer will again go down the ranks to see that the breech-shoe and breech-block are free from rust, and otherwise clean, also to see that the breech-block is free in its action. Each soldier, as the officer approaches within one file of him, will turn the barrel of his rifle full to the front with his left hand, lock downwards, and draw back the breech-block with his right hand.

Rear Rank take Close Order—March.

Examine—Arms. Both ranks will come to the position of "Charge bayonets;" the rear rank men, in turning to the right, will raise their rifles perpendicularly, so as to clear the front rank man when coming down to the charge.

The officer will now proceed to look through each barrel to see that it is clean and free from rust. The soldier, when the officer passes the file nearest to him, will close the breech; ease springs; order arms; and stand at ease.

The following instructions for cleaning the Snider Breech-loading Rifle to be substituted for those in the paragraphs of corresponding Numbers in the Musketry Regulations, pages 11 and 12.

5. Half-cock the rifle, and open the breech.
6. Put a piece of rag into the jag of the cleaning rod, twisting it round so as to cover it, and rub the barrel carefully up and down with it to remove the fouling. No water to be used, but after firing blank cartridge, a damp rag may be required.
7. Replace the aforementioned rag by an oil rag, woollen if possible, and pass the latter up and down the barrel.
8. Wipe the breech-shoe and breech-block all over with an old rag, to remove dirt and to prevent rust.
9. Close the breech, and ease springs.

At a recent meeting of the newly organized Volunteer Company, held at Henderson's Hotel, Mount Forest, the following officers were nominated; James Pearce, Captain; James Colcleugh, Lieutenant; W. W. Winfield, Ensign.

DEATH OF COL. GOURLAY.—Col. Wm. Gourlay, an old and well-known citizen, died at his residence, Barton Lodge, near Hamilton, on the 7th instant. Deceased was formerly an officer in the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers. In 1837 he commanded a company of Canadian Volunteers, who rendered a good account of themselves. Though never prominent in public life, he was widely esteemed for good qualities of character.

A VETERAN GONE.—A correspondent, J. P. M., over date at Milford, Feb. 1, kindly sends the following: There was buried here yesterday one whose life deserves a passing notice. The deceased, William Oakley, was born in the city of Dublin, in the year 1787. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in the 18th Light Dragoons, a regiment raised by the Marquis of Drogheda, at his own expense, and presented to the Government. When England decided to assist Spain in preserving her independence, this regiment was one of the first sent to that country. With Wellington as Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Oakley and his brave companions assisted in gaining many of the victories of the Peninsular war. For his services in this war he received a medal, bearing upon it the names of Toulouse, Orthez and Vittoria. With his regiment he was present at the battle of Waterloo, acting on that occasion as orderly on the staff of Wellington. After serving eighteen years, his regiment was disbanded. He came to America in the year 1831. When McKenzie raised the standard of rebellion in 1837, he being then a resident of Toronto, was among the first of those who offered their services to assist in quelling the revolt. For the past four years he was a resident of this village, where he gained the confidence and respect of all who know him. He was buried with military honors. A number of the commissioned officers of the 16th Battalion attended his funeral. A firing party composed of members of the local volunteer companies fired three volleys over the grave where the Christian and the soldier was laid in peace.—[Picton Gazette.]

## MILITIA OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of this association (says the 'Transcript') took place at the Victoria Hall Armoury, Haymarket Square, Montreal, on Saturday, the 9th, at two o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing a committee and secretary-treasurer, and for other business relating to the organization. The meeting was largely attended by officers of the Volunteer Militia, Service Militia, and Passed Cadets of the Military Schools, both French and English. It was in the highest degree successful.

The meeting having been called to order, it was moved by Captain G. W. Stephens, and seconded by Major Hutton, that Lieut.-Colonel W. Osborne Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General, do take the chair, which was carried unanimously.

The chairman then addressed the meeting at length, entering fully into the objects of the association, and the advantages it will afford to officers of the Militia and the passed cadets of the military schools. One result would be in bringing officers of the force together for mutual instruction. They would thus become better acquainted with each other, which would tend to do away with any petty jealousies that sometimes arise between different corps. As president of the association it would afford him very great pleasure to be present at their meetings and to render them all the assistance in his power, consistent with his official duties as Assistant Adjutant-General. He also stated that it was proposed to have lectures delivered before the association, the Adjutant-General of Militia having kindly offered to inaugurate the course by a lecture at an early date, and very likely would be succeeded by other distinguished officers of Her Majesty's regular service.

At the conclusion of Lieut.-Col. Smith's address, the following resolutions were passed unanimously.

Proposed by Major Hutton, Victoria Rifles, seconded by Major Dawson,—

Resolved, That Lieut.-Col. Ross and Capt. Hart form a committee of the Association for the current term, according to the 4th regulation of this Association.

Proposed by Capt. G. H. Stephens, seconded by Major Martin, Hochelaga Light Infantry,—

Resolved, That Major Kenneth Campbell, M. L. Infantry, be the Secretary-Treasurer of this Association.

Col. Smith then, in very flattering terms, proposed that Capt. Barnard be appointed Adjutant to the Association. He spoke of him in the highest terms as being one of the most energetic and efficient officers of the Volunteer Militia.—Carried by acclamation.

The officers of the association, as they will now stand, are as follows:

President—Lieut.-Colonel W. Osborne Smith, A. A. G.

Adjutant—Captain Barnard, District Quartermaster.

Secretary-Treasurer—Major Kenneth Campbell, M. L. I.

Committee—Lieut.-Col. Ross, M. L. I.; Lt.-Col. Tetu, Chasseurs Canadiens; Capt. Hart, P. W. R.

It was announced by the President that the first meeting for drill would take place on Saturday next at the City Hall, at three o'clock p. m.

The spirit evinced at the meeting afforded satisfactory encouragement to the gentlemen who had taken an interest in forming the association, which cannot fail to be of the greatest benefit to all concerned in improving their drill and keeping up the military knowledge already acquired. No doubt a large number of Volunteer Officers and Cadets will avail themselves of the advantage of this association, to which we heartily wish every success.

## MILITARY ITEMS.

It is said that a supply of breech-loaders was sent to Quebec some time ago for the use of the cavalry, but none have been yet issued.

A QUANTITY of ammunition was sent to Prescott from Montreal on Monday last, under an escort of the 25th Regiment.

THE Queen's Own Battalion, Toronto, was drilled with the Spencer Rifles on Wednesday evening. Target practice with this weapon will shortly be commenced, and a number of prizes will be offered for competition.

A DESPATCH from Toronto says: Gen. Stisted, since assuming the command of this district, has made several trips to the frontier, and made himself thoroughly acquainted with the geography of all exposed points. Should the troops be called out to repel an invasion they will have a general at their head who will not be guided entirely by maps and charts in leading them to meet the foe.

TENDERS FOR A COUNTY DRILL SHED.—The Caledonia 'Sachem,' says: "By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the battalion drill shed is to be tendered for, and we trust that some of our county contractors may be lucky enough to get the job. Col. Davis not only deserves great credit for the perseverance he has used in procuring its location in York, but also for the energy he exhibits in pushing the shed to its completion. The presence of a few such men in Caledonia would help it amazingly."

G. T. R. VOLUNTEERS.—The fine company, No. 4, Fifth Battalion G. T. R. Brigade, have again commenced drill, rifle exercises, &c., at the drill-shed, near the junction station, after a cessation of some two months. It is intended to select 25 of the best drilled men from each company of the battalion to meet at Brantford for battalion drill and inspection on the Queen's Birthday, and we anticipate that the men selected from No. 4 Company, having a first-class drill instructor, will be up to the mark, and second to no other company assembled on the occasion.—[Stratford Herald.

DRILL SHEDS IN BRANT.—At a late meeting of the council of this county, it was moved by Mr. John Humburch, seconded by Mr. Leeming, that leave be given to introduce a by-law for the purpose of erecting a battalion and company drill-shed, and to authorize the appropriation of the sum of \$2,500 in manner following, namely:

County grant for battalion drill-shed for	
Town of Brantford.....	\$1,000
For town of Paris company drill-shed...	250
For township of Burford Co. drill-shed..	250
For township of Brantford Co. drill-shed	250
Township of S. Dumfries Co. drill-shed.	250
For township of Onondaga Co. drill-shed	250
For township of Oakland Co. drill-shed.	250

Contingent upon Volunteer Companies being raised and organized in any of the above municipalities in which at the present time none exist; and that the clerk of the council be instructed to frame a by-law in accordance therewith.

THE INGERSOLL VOLUNTEERS.—We are pleased to notice that our Volunteer Company resumed its weekly drill at the Town Hall, on Monday at 7 p. m., under its new organization as No. 5 Company, 22nd Battalion, Oxford Rifles. This is a great improvement on the former isolated position of the company, and in the event of service the advantages will be easily appreciated. It prevents the company being knocked

about in provisional battalions, whose commanding officers are always appointed temporarily, and therefore do not take that interest in the companies under their command that a permanent staff of officers would do. We are informed that the new rifle accoutrements are on their way, and that before many weeks are over the battalion will be armed with breech-loaders. Too much apathy exists amongst our young men regarding the Volunteer movement. Although no immediate danger now presents itself, yet occasion may arise at any moment when the services of the Volunteers may be required by the government. It therefore behoves all able-bodied young men, who have the honor of their country at heart, to perfect themselves in drill, so that in case of any sudden emergency they may be immediately available for service, and a credit to the county of Oxford. Our company is in a flourishing condition, considering the long time that has elapsed since drill was suspended—ever since the return from camp. Recruits are coming in, and we see no reason why No. 5 Company should not be equal to any company in the battalion in every respect on its first turn out.—[Chronicle.

VICTORIA RIFLE CLUB.—The Hamilton 'Times' says: The annual meeting of the Victoria Rifle Club was held on the evening of the 12th, in the Club Room, Victoria Chambers. The Treasurer presented the Financial Report, as follows:

Receipts and disbursements of the Victoria Rifle Club for the year ending 12th March, 1867:

## MATCH FUND.

## RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions collected.....	\$373 00
Entrance fee.....	66 25
Sighting shots.....	15 35
	<hr/>
	\$453 60

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Prizes Paid.....	\$327 09
Expenses.....	82 32
Balance transferred to general fund.....	44 19—
	<hr/>
	\$453 60

## GENERAL FUND.

## RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand.....	\$26 41
Annual subscriptions.....	55 00
Entrance fee and subscriptions from new members.....	85 00
Home Guard subscriptions.....	30 00
Balance transferred from match fund..	44 19
	<hr/>
	\$240 60

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Repairs and alterations at Range,	\$51 00
New Targets.....	80 33
Marker Fees.....	11 00
Sundry accounts.....	21 57
Cash on hand.....	76 70—
	<hr/>
	\$240 60

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with as follows:  
 President—B. E. Charlton, Esq.  
 Vice-President—William Muddle.  
 Secretary and treasurer—C. R. Murray.  
 Managing Committee—F. McKelcan and John Brown.  
 Auditor—J. Bell.

After the transaction of the routine business a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to John Brown, Esq., for the cup presented by him to the Club, and competed for at their match last summer. It was also moved by Mr. McKelcan, and seconded by Mr. Bell, that the thanks of the Club are due, and are hereby tendered to the office-bearers of last year, and especially to the Vice-President and Secretary, for their zealous attention to the interests of the Club, and their unremitting endeavors to forward its objects, after which the meeting adjourned.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To Editor of The Volunteer Review.

TORONTO, 13th March, 1867.

Sir,—In your issue of the 18th February appears a letter from Toronto, and signed "Howitzer," criticising the drill and management of a certain "Field Battery," and at the same time fires a broad at random against all the Volunteer Batteries in Upper Canada. I might ask "Howitzer" if he was an officer in a Battery, and did he try to carry out what he recommends. It is not, "Howitzer" tells us, the Toronto, nor is it the Battery in the next town to Toronto; in other words, it is not the Kingston, Toronto or Hamilton Battery. He cannot refer to the Ottawa Battery, as he mentions the want of knowledge by the men of the number of rounds a nine-pounder gun should have in the field. Your Battery, as you are aware, was until very lately a Six-pound Battery. It is not the Welland, as that Battery was doing duty last year as Foot Artillery, and would be well up in Squad Drill. The London is the last, and therefore, must be the Battery aimed at. As I was never a member of that corps I will not undertake to answer for it, further than to say, that I am aware of it being complimented upon several occasions for its efficiency by the Colonel commanding the Royal Artillery. I presume the Colonel understood his profession better than Howitzer. It is the opinion of a competent Artillery officer that it takes two years to make an Artillery in the Regular service. Then, how long would it take in the Volunteers, if the time required to teach the men the drill of their proper arm, the gun, was wasted over the goosestep? Howitzer wishes to see Artillerymen made good Infantry before teaching them anything else. If his advice was followed, of what use would the guns be, if suddenly sent to the field? I am under the impression that drill is not altogether for parade; it has for its object the efficiency of a corps in the face of an enemy. Infantry Volunteers should thoroughly understand the "Art of Marching." Field Artillerymen will perform their movements mounted, and in action will dismount and "double" to their post by the shortest possible route.—(Vide Drill Book.) The Field Batteries are instructed as laid down in the Manual of Artillery Exercise, and I believe the individual members are better posted in the duties they will have to perform on the field, than the members of other corps. They have more and harder work to perform, and if only supplied with complete equipment, would be the most efficient arm of the service. There is one drawback that causes a great deal of annoyance to the commanding officer of a Battery, that is: the great difficulty in procuring good horses and retaining them when enrolled. No man will give a horse if he knows that he will be fined five pounds should he sell it while in the service, and as the Captains have mainly to depend upon livery stables, where the owners are constantly selling, this difficulty will last. If the Government would buy, say four horses per gun; when not required for drill, they might be hired out to parties who would give good security for their proper care, and might be made subject to inspection at the weekly company drill, when the drivers could be instructed in putting on the harness, and also learn a few of the principal field movements. A far better plan than that suggested by your critic.

Howitzer, who I should say is like one of the individuals described by Sir Walter Scott as "Tinkers," who, unable to make pots or pans for themselves, set up as menders of them. It is more congenial to the minds of some to cavil than to applaud, easier to carp than to appreciate. The voice of praise issues from the discriminating few. Why could not Howitzer do

justice to the manly fortitude of men who brave the ridicule of the ignorant and the sneers of the traitor, while in the performance of their duty, tugging the guns through mud and mire, that would horrify your dillitant soldier who marches like a yard stick or "right-about-faces" while measuring "white and green."

Yours, BOXER.

To the Editor of the Volunteer Review

BERNARD, Marc 12th, 1867.

DEAR SIR,—I think you will confess that the person guilty of the following is the meanest man on record:—A wealthy farmer here wished to hire laborers for the summer. A young man, a member of the Volunteer force, engaged with him for \$12 per month, but when the farmer ascertained this fact he refused to carry out the agreement, unless the Volunteer would take \$10 instead of twelve per month, as it would be such an inconvenience if the company should be called to the front. I hope this is an isolated case; but I fear that there are too many obstacles thrown in the way of those who are willing to make the sacrifices needful to defend our country.

Yours truly, VOLUNTEER.

## 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.]

## INSPECTIONS—OTTAWA.

On Monday evening last, Lieut.-Col. Jackson, Brigade Major, inspected the Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery, at the drill-shed. Major Ross' Company paraded upwards of 40 non-commissioned officers and men, presented a fine soldierly appearance, and went through their drill with a precision that reflected credit on their officers. Capt Adams' Company paraded a similar number, and the remarks made above in reference to No. 2 are equally applicable to them. Captain Parsons' Company was about 25 strong, and Captain Perry's the same. In reference to the latter, it may be stated that its members reside principally in the country, and many of them are now engaged in the woods, which accounts for the small number on parade. We did not hear any special reason assigned for the lack of strength exhibited by No. 1. After the companies had been proved and minutely inspected by the Brigade Major, they were formed in column, right in front, and put through several movements by Major Forst. They then formed hollow square, and were addressed briefly by the inspecting officer. Col. Jackson, besides a thorough knowledge of his duties, has the happy faculty of pointing out the deficiencies of the force in such a manner as to leave no ill feeling. On this occasion he gave the brigade credit for the excellent state of their arms and accoutrements, and their proficiency in company drill. Their brigade movements, he remarked, were not equally good, which he attributed to the total unfitness of the drill-shed for such purposes, it being entirely too small; and the floor being more like a sounding board than the proper floor of a drill-room, rendered it impossible for the men to hear the words of command. As, however, the Spring would soon give an opportunity for exercises in the open field, he hoped that the brigade would leave nothing to object to at the next inspection.

OTTAWA FIELD BATTERY.—This splendid corps, under command of Capt. Forsyth, was inspected by Lieut.-Col. Jackson, B. M., on Thursday evening last. There was a full attendance.

The Brigade Major complimented the corps on its turn out, soldierly appearance and proficiency in drill. He truly observed that they stood second to none in the Province.

NO. 1 AND 2 OTTAWA RIFLES.—These companies were also inspected by Col. Jackson on Thursday evening. They were under command of Major Grant, and turned out well. No. 1—Capt. M. J. May—mustered about 40 rank and file, and No. 2—Capt. G. Mann—36. Colonel Jackson was pleased at the general improvement observable in both companies.

## FROM PEEL.

A meeting of the officers of the 36th (Peel) Battalion, was held at Brampton, the headquarters of the regiment, on Friday, the 8th instant. The following officers were present: Major Hans Gracy, commanding, Captain and Adjutant Nesbitt, Quartermaster Bell, and Surgeon J. Knight Riddall, M. D.; Captains Lawrence, No. 2, Stork, 3, Evans, 4, Patterson, 8, Orr, 9, Parker, 10; Lieutenants Graham, Lewis, Parsons and Brewster, Ensigns Jones, Booth and Shields. The only company not represented was No. 5. In addition to the above, Major Scoble, Acting Brigade Major 5th Military District; Major Alger, District Paymaster, and Major Wardsworth attended the meeting, affording by their presence considerable counsel and éclat to this the first meeting of the officers of the battalion. Arrangements were made for the organization and maintenance of a band, and for a series of Rifle-matches to be held during the summer months. A committee to carry out these desirable objects was appointed. Other important business was transacted, the welfare of the battalion being the chief aim of the officers, who are determined to make it one of the best in the Province. At the close of the meeting, the officers dined together at the Brampton House, and were honored by the presence of the following guests: Judge Scott, Dr. Mullin, Ensign Pyne, Whittington Company, Joseph Wright, Jas. Fleming, and A. B. Scott, Esqs. Letters of apology were read from Col. Durie, A. A. G., Captain Peebles, District Quartermaster, and Capt. Allan Acton. After spending an agreeable evening together, the company separated, highly gratified with the day's proceedings.

## FROM LAMBTON.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.—On the 7th instant, Lieut.-Col. Moffatt, Brigade Major, inspected the Warwick Volunteer Infantry Company, under command of Captain R. G. G. Campbell. Notwithstanding the bad state of the roads and inclemency of the weather, nearly all the company were present. After a minute examination of the arms and clothing, the company were put through a few movements, after which the inspecting officer complimented them on their fine and soldier-like appearance, and also for the improvement which they have made in drill since the company was organized.

## QUARTERLY INSPECTIONS.

During the present week, Lieut.-Col. Jackson, Brigade-Major of the 1st Division, will inspect the Volunteer Companies at the following stations:

Monday, 18th March—B. & O. Railway Artillery at 7 p. m.

Tuesday, 19th March—Brockville Infantry.

Wednesday, 20th March—No. 1 Co., 41st Battalion, Brockville, 7:30 p.m.

Friday, 22nd March—Infantry Co., Lunenburg, 10:30 a.m.

Friday, 22nd March—Infantry Co. Aultsville, p.m.

Friday, 22nd March—Garrison Artillery, Morrisburg, 7 p.m.

Saturday, 23rd March—Garrison Artillery, Iroquois, 11 a.m.



## THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING,  
at OTTAWA, C. W., by GEORGE MOSS,  
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in advance.

### (TO CORRESPONDENTS.)

All Communications regarding the Militia or  
Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial de-  
partment, 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 com-  
munications. Correspondents must invariably  
send us, confidentially, their name and address.  
All letters must be POST-PAID, or they will  
not be taken out of the Post Office.

Adjutants and Officers of Corps throughout  
the Provinces are particularly requested to favor  
us regularly with weekly information concern-  
ing the movements and doings of their respec-  
tive Corps, including the fixtures for drill, march-  
ing 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.

### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

GEORGE MOSS having this day purchased  
the entire interest of "THE VOLUNTEER  
REVIEW," the partnership hitherto existing  
between the undersigned, as proprietors of the  
same, is hereby dissolved.

The REVIEW will in future be published by  
GEORGE MOSS, who hereby assumes all the li-  
abilities of the late firm, and to whom all ac-  
counts due thereto are to be paid.

GEO. MOSS  
GODFREY S O'BRIEN.

Witness,

ALEX. ROSS.

Ottawa, February 26, 1867.



## The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1867.

### THE DEFENCE OF CANADA.

THERE are persons who take a gloomy  
view of this subject, without going further  
than to compare the preponderance of popu-  
lation and resources of the United States—  
the only enemy we need fear—with that of  
Canada. Under ordinary circumstances, the  
successful struggle of four millions of people  
in defending themselves against thirty mil-  
lions, would be a miracle of courage and de-  
termination, although instances of the kind  
are on record. The Southern States, with  
about eight millions of population, and  
with every circumstance outside of their ter-  
ritory against them, defended themselves for  
four years; and when, at last, they were  
obliged to succumb, poverty had reduced  
their armies to a mere handful—not more  
than thirty thousand between both LEE and  
JOHNSON, against more than two hundred  
thousand under GRANT and his Generals.

This disproportion was not much greater than  
we would be called upon to encounter. But  
where the circumstances were all against the  
South, they will, in the event of hostilities, be  
in our favor. The first great blow to South-  
ern success was the moral support given by  
England to the North. It utterly destroyed  
Confederate credit in the market, and re-  
duced the defenders to the necessity of op-  
posing four to one on ground marked by no  
natural lines of defence, and without a fleet,  
or any means of procuring arms and muni-  
tions of war, except such as they could  
manufacture in their own rude arsenals.  
Had there been no blockade, we believe,  
notwithstanding all the other disadvantages,  
the Southern States would have succeeded  
in establishing their independence. If we  
should be wantonly attacked, the moral  
power of the world must be in our favor;  
for even upon the principles laid down by  
the United States themselves, we have the  
undoubted right to establish any form of  
Government we see fit, and there is no  
ground upon which any nation could assume  
a position adverse to us, as there was in the  
South on the subject of slavery. Assuming  
then, as a matter of fact, that the civilized  
world must sympathize with us in our efforts  
to defend ourselves and the institutions  
chosen by our people, we can safely count  
upon all the aid, both moral and material,  
that Great Britain can give us. The inter-  
ference of France in the establishment of the  
Empire of Mexico was open to the objection  
that NAPOLEON had no legitimate right to in-  
terfere, further than to support the claims  
of French subjects in Mexico, who formed  
but a small fraction of the population; but  
Great Britain, in aiding in our defence, would  
only be protecting her own. As to the duty  
of doing so, it is fully recognized by the  
mother country. In Lord CARNARVON'S  
speech on the introduction of the British  
North America Act, he thus refers to the  
subject of defence:—"He now came to the  
question of defence, which, it might be said,  
in a military point of view, naturally sup-  
posed the occurrence of war, and if war  
broke out it might also be said that the war  
would be one with the great neighboring  
republic. He needed hardly to say that such  
a war would be a most barbarous, unnatur-  
al, and disastrous war, and would throw  
back the prosperity of the provinces for very  
many years. Nevertheless, in considering  
such a measure as the present, it was neces-  
sary to discuss each collateral point. It was  
very commonly said that the defence of Can-  
ada would be impossible. Every one must  
admit that the difficulties would, no doubt,  
be considerable, but, on the other hand, it  
was to be borne in mind that one high mil-  
itary authority had stated that those difficul-  
ties were by no means insuperable. With  
the resources which were available there was  
no reason whatever to despair of a good de-  
fence. Some persons were in the habit of  
saying that the burden of expenditure was  
unequally adjusted as between Canada and

the mother country. He admitted the time  
was coming, if it had not come, when a re-  
vision of the apportionment of that expen-  
diture would be necessary, and he did not  
apprehend any difficulty whatever on the  
part of Canada. There had been a great  
deal of misunderstanding and some misre-  
presentation on that subject. The Canadians  
had not been backward in the matter of ex-  
penditure. Much had been doing in the  
way of increasing the military strength of  
that colony. Camps had been formed and  
cadets had been receiving instruction at the  
hands of competent officers. In 1864, the  
military expenditure was \$300,000; in 1865  
it was nearly \$900,000; but last year it had  
risen to upwards of \$2,000,000, so that it was  
approaching £500,000. It had been said by  
some persons that the idea of defending  
Canada and New Brunswick ought to be  
given up; that we ought to concentrate  
our strength on the peninsula of Nova Scotia,  
and convert Halifax into a second Gibraltar.  
Now, not to adduce any other arguments  
against that proposition, was it not evident  
that if Canada and New Brunswick were de-  
stroyed it would be impossible to defend  
Nova Scotia?" Here the fact that Great  
Britain must maintain her footing on this  
continent is fully recognized. Lord CARNAR-  
VON admits that this could not be done if  
Canada and New Brunswick were abandoned.  
We are, therefore, safe in assuming, that  
come what may, England will render us  
every assistance in her power. In the event  
of a "barbarous, unnatural and disastrous  
war" we should enter upon our defence  
with the credit of Great Britain, and the  
power of her fleet in our favor. We are not  
here speculating upon our defence when  
England is at peace, for so long as she is in  
a position to throw her whole strength into  
a struggle, there is not the slightest fear of  
any power, however willing they might be to  
do so, attacking us. They know her deter-  
mination to maintain her prestige on this  
continent, and will take good care to stop  
short of actual hostilities, while the paws of  
the British Lion are free. But, it is in the  
event of England being engaged in a strug-  
gle in the old world, that we may look for at-  
tack. To prepare us for this, the mother  
country is now doing her part nobly. Be-  
sides the fortifications and military highways  
already erected, and securing to us a loan  
for the construction of the Intercolonial  
Railroad, on the most advantageous terms, the  
estimates for this year contain over sixteen  
millions of dollars for military and naval  
purposes in the Colonies. With such  
facts before our eyes, we would be the most  
craven of sceptics if we did put full faith in  
our successful defence. But it will also be  
seen our willingness to help ourselves  
has added greatly to our status in the  
eyes of our countrymen at home. With-  
in the past two years we have given  
sufficient evidence of such a determination,  
to awaken renewed confidence in our spirit.  
When we have assumed the position which

Confederation confers, more will be expected of us, and we must be prepared to give it cheerfully. Then should war be waged against us, it can only be successful by the defeat of England as well as ourselves. What the future may unfold, it is, of course, impossible to determine; but should an attack be made upon us now, even were England engaged in a great war, the result would be the annihilation of the United States as they at present exist. The States of the South are panting for just such a denouement as such an embroglio would evolve, and with Canada in the front, the South again hanging on their rear, the fleets of England on the ocean, and the influence of England's credit and money against them, short work would be made of the insolent pretensions of the Yankees; and the defence of this country would not be doubtful. In return for England's partiality towards them, during the late war the United States have fostered and encouraged a horde of cut throats, whose openly avowed purpose is to attack the integrity of the British Empire. Whatever Earl Russell may have done, the antecedents of the party now in power, lead to the conclusion that the United States will be held strictly responsible for the acts of its vagabond citizens. If, therefore, England remains at peace, the United States will take good care that no future raids take place; but if European complications arise, we may expect them to be not only permitted, but encouraged, to harass our border. In any case, we believe, another raid would lead to war, and it is our duty to prepare to bear manfully our part in any contest which may arise, and which the paternal action towards us by the mother country has prepared us for, and which her friendly arm would make certain of success for us.

#### THE UNITED STATES MILITARY BILL.

If the President of the United States, in arguing against this measure, in his veto message, were not also arguing in favor of a system which has made such a measure possible, the case which he makes out against Congress would be conclusive. The bill divides ten Southern States into five military districts, to be governed by a military officer, not under the rank of a Brigadier-General. The President shows that the military commander will usurp the place of the State governments now existing in the South; and further, that he will do so, not to restore outraged law and order, but to violate them, inasmuch as the functions of the General shall cease, when certain things are done for the purpose of carrying out the radical proclivities of Congress. He says:—"The excuse given for the bill, in the preamble, is admitted by the bill itself not to be real. The military rule which it establishes is plainly to be used not for any purpose of order and for the prevention of crime, but solely as a means of coercing the people into the adoption of measures to which it is

known they are opposed, and upon which they have an undeniable right to exercise their own judgment." The power given to the military commander over the people is absolute. If a person is tried he cannot be executed without the authority of the President, but Mr. JOHNSON shows clearly that without even the form of a trial, a person may be condemned and executed at the mere will of the officer, or any of his subordinates, and there is no redress. "Such a power has not been wielded by a monarch in England for more than five hundred years," as will be conferred upon this creature of Congress. "Governments closely resembling that here proposed have been fully tried in Hungary and Poland; and the suffering endured by those people roused the sympathies of the entire world." The President then asks whether they have the power to enact such a law, and answers "certainly not, if we derive our authority from the Constitution;" and continues—"Outside the Constitution we have no legal authority more than private citizens, and within it we have only so much as that instrument gives us." He then goes into an elaborate eulogy of the Constitution, and says—"When it ceases to be the rule of our conduct, we may, perhaps, take our choice between complete anarchy or a consolidated monarchy and a total dissolution of the Union; but national liberty regulated by law will have passed beyond our reach." Notwithstanding this ominous prediction, Congress, without a moment's hesitation, passed the bill over the veto by the requisite majority. We all know that the war upon the South was ostensibly carried on to preserve the Constitution, but those who considered the matter from an impartial point of view, knew that that was only a pretext, and that the real object was to place power in the hands of the Republican party of the North. Speaking of the grounds upon which the South took up arms, Mr. JOHNSON says:—"Those who advocated the right of secession alleged in their own justification that we had no regard for law, and that their rights of property and liberty would not be safe under the Constitution as administered by the United States, as we now verify their assertion; we prove they were in truth and in fact fighting for their liberty, and, instead of branding their leaders with the dishonoring name of traitor against a righteous and legal Government, we elevate them in the history of self-sacrificing patriots, consecrate them to the admiration of the world and place them by the side of Washington, Hampden and Slocum." There seems to be one idea permeating the thoughts of every Yankee evoked from principles as opposite as night and day. Liberty, to the minds of the Radical majority, consists in enslaving the South; to the President's mind, the course which that majority has pursued is destructive of every shadow of liberty. If we take the assertions of the Radicals, JOHNSON is a usurper and a traitor to liberty, and yet the system by which he

became Chief Magistrate is described by them as the "best government under the sun." We have above shown that the President's opinion of the Military Bill is that it is despotic, lawless, tyrannical and unjust. He knew that Congress would pass it despite his veto and the arguments upon which it was based, and yet the system which permits and leads to this despotic, lawlessness and tyrannical injustice, is described by him as "the best form of government the world ever saw!" The simple truth is, that "BEAST PUTLER"—and that is the class of men that Congress is likely to select—will be appointed to rule the five military districts or ten States of the South, with a power as absolute as was ever exercised by a Nero. They may murder, steal, burn, ravish and violate under the protection of United States bayonets, till the wretched people kneel at the feet of Congress and beg permission to extol the radical doctrine of liberty, like the wretch on the wheel who in his agony proclaims as truth the lie he knows to be false. This is the fate of those conquered "Southern brethren," whose crime was that they were not strong enough, to be free, and whom there was no arm to shield in the hour of their extremity. When such is the fate of their own countrymen under the rule of Yankeeism, what would be our fate if our necks were under its merciless heel. Let us be thankful that republican liberty does not extend to us, and never cease to remember that we owe our exemption from such a fate to the protection of Great Britain, and that we be would unworthy of the solid freedom bequeathed to us if we did not prepare to maintain it to the death. If we do this, we will never want a helping hand while a Briton in any part of the world has a sword to unsheath.

**VOLUNTEER EXEMPTIONS, &c.**—We may state, in reply to several enquiries, that by the Militia Law of 1855, Volunteers were exempt from serving as jurors or constables during their period of service, and afterwards, if they served the full seven years. By the law of 1863, generally known as Mr. JOHN SANDBFIELD MACDONALD'S Act, Volunteers are only exempt from service as jurors and constables while they remain in the force, and their uniform, clothing, arms and accoutrements, and the horses used by them as such, exempt from seizure in execution, and from distress and assessment. Those, with the pay they receive, and pensions for wounds received or sickness contracted on active service, and exemption from draft while they remain in the force, are all the Volunteers can claim under the present law.

**DRILL ASSOCIATION.**—A Militia Officers' Drill Association has been organized in Montreal—Assistant Adjutant-General, Lt.-Col. Osborne Smith, President. In the opening address, he stated that it was intended to have a course of lectures in connection with the association, and that Col. Macdougall, Adjutant-General, had kindly consented to deliver the first lecture at an early day.

### THREATENED RAIDS AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

The rumors in reference to the movement of Volunteers to the front are at least premature. The commanders of districts have their programmes marked out, and in case of necessity Volunteers will march directly from their present headquarters to the threatened point. The principal duty, therefore, of the officers of the force is to keep their commands well in hand, so as to be able to respond at once to any orders they may receive. There have been some movements of Fenian arms, &c., along the American frontier, and some detachments the Imperial troops in Canada have been sent to commanding points; but as yet there is no occasion for alarm. The Cabinet Council held in Montreal on Friday may have changed the programme marked out, but its action is believed to have been chiefly precautionary.

### VOLUNTEER PENSIONS.

The following letter, addressed to the 'Daily Telegraph,' Toronto, explains itself:

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a paragraph in your paper of the 1st instant, in which you say, referring to the payment of pensions and gratuities to the wounded volunteers, &c.: "The delay has been, as we have already stated, in the Receiver-General's office." I don't know where you get your information, but beg to state that this department was not to blame. The cause of the delay was with the militia authorities themselves. The present plan of paying through them was suggested by me, in order to expedite the business as soon as officers had furnished correct lists, several errors having occurred in the original one, on which the Minister of Militia acted.

I have too much regard for the gallant fellows interested not to be anxious for them to get what they have so bravely entitled themselves to receive. I beg the favor of your inserting this in your paper.

Your obedient servant,

T. D. HARRINGTON, D. R. G.

OTTAWA, March 5, 1867.

**THE VICTORIA CROSS.**—A despatch from Lord Carnarvon, Colonial Secretary, to Sir John Michel, Administrator of the Government of Canada, which appears in THE REVIEW of to-day, states that the Queen extends to Volunteers serving under officers of her army in this Province the right of obtaining the decoration of the Victoria Cross, for deeds of gallantry on the field of action.

**SNIDER BREECH-LOADER DRILL.**—We devote considerable space in this issue to the regulations adopted by authority in England for the Snider Rifle. As it is probable that our Volunteers will ultimately be armed with this weapon, it will be of use as foreshadowing the practice which will become necessary when the arm is distributed.

**THE DELEGATES.**—A despatch by the cable from England states that the whole of the delegates will sail for Canada on the 20th inst. They may consequently be expected here during the first week in April.

### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

#### HEAD-QUARTERS.

Ottawa, March 15, 1867.

#### GENERAL ORDERS.

#### VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

##### No. 1.

1. No recommendation for the appointment of Battalion drill instructor will be sanctioned without the certificate of the District Staff Officer, that the person recommended is thoroughly competent to perform the duties required of him: and in all cases he should have obtained a first-class certificate of qualification, either from the Military School or from the Volunteer Board of Examiners.

2. The Battalion drill instructor will be responsible for the thorough instruction in Company and Battalion drill of all the Companies located at the Battalion headquarters.

3. He will be required to visit all the companies not located at the battalion headquarters, at least once every quarter, to make a minute inspection of each Company in respect to its efficiency in drill, and as to the state of the clothing, arms, accoutrements, ammunition and general equipment, and he will send to the Commanding Officer a quarterly report embracing the following particulars, in the form that will be furnished. In the performance of this duty, the Battalion drill instructor is to be considered as the representative of the Commanding Officer; and each Captain or other officer temporarily in command, shall assemble his Company on parade for the inspection of the Battalion drill instructor, when required to do so. The Captain will not be required to fall in with his Company for the inspection of an officer junior to himself, but he shall hand the company over to the Battalion drill instructor to be by him tested as to its efficiency in drill; and as to the completeness and good condition of the clothing and equipment which may have been issued to the company.

It is to be hoped that Commanding Officers will frequently accompany their Battalion drill instructors to superintend in person the inspection of their detached companies; but nothing in these regulations is to be construed as in any manner interfering with such other inspection as the Commanding Officer of any Battalion may think proper to make in his own person.

4. The Battalion drill instructor will assist the commanding officer in making out all returns and reports which may be required from the battalion; to keep returns of target practice and of drill attendance; as well as to assist in carrying out all measures connected with the general discipline of the Battalion in accordance with the orders of the commanding officer.

5. Battalion drill instructors of rural battalions will receive, commencing on the 1st April next, an allowance at the rate of (\$20) twenty dollars per annum for every Company not located at the Battalion Headquarters, in lieu of travelling and all other expenses contingent on the scattered state of their battalions. And this contingent allowance will be paid at the end of the financial year only on condition that the District Staff Officer, judging by the reports of the commanding officers of Battalions, and of the Brigade Majors, as well from his own observations,—shall report favorably of the zeal and efficiency with which the Battalion drill instructors have severally performed their duties.

6. It is very much to be desired that,

where possible, the Adjutant of a Battalion shall be at the same time the Battalion drill instructor. Where that is the case his designation shall be Adjutant and Battalion Drill Instructor; but he may be referred to in correspondence, for the sake of convenience, simply as "The Adjutant."

Where the Adjutant is not at the same time the Battalion Drill Instructor, the designation of the latter shall be "Assistant Adjutant and Battalion Drill Instructor;" but he may be referred to in correspondence, for the sake of convenience, simply as "the Assistant Adjutant."

7. The Captain of every rural Company not located at the Battalion Headquarters will be held responsible for the thorough instruction of his company in company drill; and fifty dollars per annum will be allowed him for the purpose of providing an efficient drill instructor who shall be approved by the District Staff Officer, and to cover all other expenses contingent on the absence of his company from headquarters.

And this allowance will be paid to each captain so situated at the end of the financial year, only on the certificate of the District Staff Officer in the yearly inspection Report that the company has had the services of a competent instructor, and that it is thoroughly efficient, both in respect to drill and to the clothing and equipment which may have been issued to the company.

8. Commencing from the 1st July next, the inspections which have hitherto been required to be made by Brigade-Majors quarterly, will be made only once in every half year.

##### No. 2.

Squadron Vol. Light Cavalry, County of York, 1st Troop Oak Ridges—

To be Lieutenant:

James Buchanan Baldwin, Gentleman, vice Armstrong, promoted.  
2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto.

No. 2 Company—

Captain F. Morrison's appointment is antedated to 1st June, 1866.

4th Battalion Chasseurs Canadiens, Montreal,

No. 2 Company—

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
Frederick P. Totu, Gentleman, vice La-belle, promoted.

No. 6 Company—

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
Theodore Leduc, Gentleman, vice Hudon, left the limits.

6th Battalion, the Hochelaga Light Infantry, Montreal—

The resignation of Surgeon O. Raymond, M. D., is hereby accepted.

17th Battalion Infantry, Levis, No. 4 Company, New Liverpool

To be Captain (temporary):

Ensign Pierre Chouinard, M. S., vice Frechette, left the limits.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Alfred Lemieux, Gentleman, M. S., vice Lessard, left the limits.

To be Paymaster:

Leon Hamel, Gentleman, M. S., vice Forest, appointed District Paymaster.

24th Kent Battalion of Infantry, No. 6 Company Dawn Mills—

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:  
William T. Smith, Gentleman, vice Lloyd, removed.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Daniel Wallace, gentleman, vice Taylor, removed.

26th Middlesex Battalion of Infantry, No. 3 Company, Harrietsville—

To be Ensign (temporary):

William G. McMillen, gentleman, M. S., vice Jno. J. Jelley, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

29th Waterloo Battalion of Infantry—  
To be Surgeon:  
John Roy Philip, M. D., M. R. C. S.  
To be Assistant Surgeon:  
William Pipe, M. D.  
Huntingdon Borderers—  
To be Quartermaster:  
Captain John Gilmore Boyd, from No. 7 Company.  
No. 7 Company Huntingdon having failed in its organization, is now removed from the list of the Volunteer Militia.  
Sherbrooke Battalion of Infantry, No. 5 Company, Richmond—  
To be Captain (temporary):  
Lieutenant Melbourne M. Tait, vice G. H. Napior, deceased.  
To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:  
Ensign W. S. Miller, vice Tait, promoted.  
To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
Sergeant Charles M. Thomas, vice Miller, promoted.  
Grand Trunk Railway Brigade, 1st Battalion Garrison Artillery—  
To be Lieut.-Colonel, acting till further orders:  
Major Joseph Hickson.  
To be Majors, acting till further orders:  
Captain Samuel H. Wallis, vice Hickson, moted.  
" Fred. Chs. Stratton.  
No. 1 Battery—  
To be Captain, acting till further orders:  
1st Lieutenant Wm. Wainright, vice Wallis, promoted.  
To be 1st Lieutenant, acting till further orders:  
2nd Lieut. John N. Thornton, vice Wainright, promoted.  
2nd Lieut. Frederick H. Brydges is transferred from No. 2 Battery, vice Thornton, promoted.  
No. 2 Battery—  
To be 2nd Lieutenant, acting till further orders:  
Terence Wm. Elliott, gentleman, vice Brydges, transferred.  
No. 4 Battery—  
To be Captain, acting till further orders:  
1st Lieut. Sogismund J. Doran, vice Stratton, promoted.  
To be 1st Lieutenant;  
2nd Lieut. Alfred O. R. Huddell, vice Doran, promoted.  
To be 2nd Lieutenant, acting till further orders:  
Paymaster Sergeant Robt. Higgins, vice Huddell, promoted.  
2nd Battalion Rifles,  
To be Lieut.-Colonel, acting till further orders:  
Major Henry Bailey.  
To be Majors:  
Captain and Adjutant Henry Bailey, vice Bailey, promoted.  
Capt. Jas. Tandy, acting till further orders.  
No. 2 Company—  
To be Captain, acting till further orders:  
Lieut. Charles Blackwell, vice Tandy, promoted.  
To be Lieutenant:  
Ensign Thomas Tandy, vice Blackwell, promoted.  
3rd Battalion Rifles—  
To be Lieut.-Col., acting till further orders:  
Major John Sheddon.  
To be Majors, acting till further orders:  
Paymaster Henry Shackell, vice Sheddon, promoted.  
Captain Wm. McKechnie.  
To be Paymaster:  
Samuel Waddell, gentleman.  
No. 4 Company.  
To be Captain (temporary):  
William R. Bell, Esquire, M. S., vice McKechnie.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:  
Ensign James D. Murray, vice Penfold, left the limits.  
To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
Sergeant W. Wells, vice Murray, promoted.  
4th Battalion Garrison Artillery—  
To be Lieut.-Colonel, acting till further orders:  
Major Wm. Jno. Spicer.  
To be Majors, acting till further orders:  
Captain James Stephenson.  
Paymaster John Bell.  
No. 4 Battery—  
To be captain:  
Captain Charles Gilbert from No. 2 Company, 5th Battalion, vice Marks left the limits.  
5th Battalion Rifles—  
To be Lieut.-Col. acting till further orders:  
Major Pikans S. Stevenson.  
To be Majors, acting till further orders:  
Captain Thomas Patterson.  
" Walter Wily.  
Burrill's Rapids Infantry Company—  
To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
Daniel Campbell, gentleman, vice E. Burrill, resigned.  
Bishop's College Rifle Company, Lennoxville—  
To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
Charles Pelham Mulvaney, gentleman, man, vice Fraser left the limits.  
No. 3.  
The undermentioned Battalions will be numbered as follow, viz:  
Huntingdon Borderers, 50th Battalion.  
Hemmingford Rangers, 51st "  
Bedford Battalion, 52nd "  
Sherbrooke do. 53rd "  
No. 4.  
The undermentioned officers of the Volunteer Militia having appeared before a Board of Examiners for the purpose of having their qualifications tested, have received 1st class certificates, viz:  
Captain Wm. M. Ramsay and Lieutenant Thomas Davidson, Royal Guides, Governor-General's Body Guard, L. C.  
No. 5.  
SERVICE MILITIA.  
LOWER CANADA.  
The following candidates for commissions in the Service Militia have received certificates from the commandants of the schools of Military Instruction.  
FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.  
Regimental Divisions. Names.  
Hochelaga... John Fred. Magill, gentleman.  
do... Jasper M. Lawford, "  
do... Lieut. Ed. D. Thompson "  
do... W. D. Bloxsome, gentleman.  
Levis... Henry A. Sturton, "  
Quebec... Henry Russell, "  
do... James H. Lawford, "  
do... Edmond B. Temple, "  
SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.  
Chambly... Brock Willet, gentleman.  
Champlain... Alfred Pepin, "  
Compton... William A. Snow, "  
Gaspé... Charles Hy. Burman, "  
Hochelaga... William Larkin, "  
do... C. W. Radiger, "  
do... Harmidas Dansereau, "  
do... W. D. Bloxsome, "  
Hochelaga... John Hunt, gentleman.  
do... Lieut. P. Matthews, "  
do... Joseph Audette, gentleman.  
do... David Goron, "  
do... Alphonse Brault, "  
Kamouraska... Alphonse Marquis, "  
Levis... Romuald Bernier, "

Lotbiniere... Napoleon Courteau, "  
do... Charles H. Lafleur, "  
Maskinonge... Amable Gagnon, "  
Ottawa... R. H. Conroy, "  
Quebec... George H. Ellison, "  
do... Joseph Salem Hebert dit Leconte, "  
do... John Shaw, "  
do... Joseph Letellier, "  
do... Joseph Vezina, "  
do... Adolphe Fluet, "  
do... James B. Ledden, "  
do... Isaac Trudel, "  
do... W. D. Woolsey, "  
do... Michael Bolger, "  
Renfrew, C.W... Joseph R. Supple, "  
Richmond... Lieut. W. W. Weyland.  
Sheffield... Thomas H. Cox, gentleman.  
Terrebonne... Joseph Damien Leclair, "  
Verchers... George Maleport. "  
UPPER CANADA.  
FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.  
Regimental Divisions. Names.  
Carleton... Thomas Good, gentleman.  
Durham... W. J. McMurtry, "  
Frontenac... Alex. C. Macdonell, "  
do... David A. McWhirter, "  
Glengarry... Peter H. McIntosh, "  
Second Class Certificates.  
Biant... Thomas L. Elliott, gentleman.  
Carleton... Thomas Good, "  
do... Lieut. Worsley Ebbs, "  
do... Josiah J. Burrows, gentleman.  
Durham... Walter Harris, "  
do... Asa B. Wilmot, "  
Elgin... Lieut. Neil Coswell,  
Frontenac... G. H. H. McWhirter, gentleman  
do... W. H. Sullivan, "  
do... Charles Murray, "  
do... William Robinson, "  
do... William H. Hutchins, "  
Haldimand... Augustus A. Almas, "  
do... Lieut. Stewart Mulvey,  
Lanark... W. V. Scott, gentleman  
do... Jason Gould, "  
Lennoxville and  
Addington... Ensign John C. Murray.  
do... George A. Aylsworth, gentleman  
do... Lt. Robert Patterson,  
Lincoln... Ensign Jeremiah S. Taylor,  
Middlesex... Lt. Wm. McKellar, "  
do... John Stevenson, gentleman  
Ontario... William Dow, "  
do... Ensign W. Pound,  
Oxford... Samuel W. Chambers, gentleman.  
do... Samuel S. Mercer, "  
Simcoe... Lieut. Duncan McLaren.  
do... Ensign S. B. Steele, "  
Victoria... Dougal Taylor, gentleman  
Waterloo... Joseph A. Laird, "  
Welland... W. Russell, "  
do... Hiram Bender, "  
York... James R. Foster, "  
do... W. A. Wilson, "  
do... George C. Cooper, "  
Erratum.—In General Order No. 3, dated 5th Feb., 1867, Service Militia, Lower Canada, second-class certificates, for Alex. McIntyre Sievwright, gentleman, read Archibald McIntyre Sievwright, gentleman.  
P. L. MACDOUGALL, Colonel,  
Adjutant General of Militia.  
Canada.  
REMITTANCES RECEIVED  
DURING THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 16, 1867  
Ottawa—Capt. A. B. \$2. Recreation Room  
100th Regt., Mm. Finance \$2, Deputy Ins.  
Gen. \$2, Burrill's Rapids—Capt. S. \$2.  
Wardsville—Capt. C. A. O'M. \$1. Montreal  
—Lieut. R. W. S. \$2. Belleville—Captain  
T. W. \$1. Montreal—Capt. W. G. B. \$2.  
Whitby—Capt. and Adjutant J. \$1. Lieut.  
O'D. \$1, Ens. Y. \$1. Selby—T. W. \$2, J. W.  
\$2. Ottawa—A. G. \$2, T. F. \$2. Toronto  
—A. V. \$2, L. T. F. \$2. London—G. R. G.  
\$2, L. M. R. \$2. Stratford—Capt. V. \$2.

## MILITIA STAFF.

Col. P. L. MacDUGALL, Adjutant General.

## LOWER CANADA.

Lieut.-Colonel DeSALLABERRY, Deputy Adjutant General.

Assistant Adjutant Generals—Lieut. Col. W. Osborne Smith, Lt.-Col. L. A. Casenault  
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General—Lt.-Col. John McPherson.

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

## UPPER CANADA.

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

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

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

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

## REGIMENTS IN CANADA AND OFFICERS COMMANDING.

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

Royal Artillery, Colonel Dunlop, C B. commanding.

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

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

Detachment 100th Regiment.

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

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

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

30th Regiment, Colonel Pakeham, commanding. 1st Batt P C O Rifle Brigade, Colonel Lord A Russell, commanding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

London—Royal Artillery, Captain Gore, commanding.

63rd Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Harence, commanding.

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

St Johns—Detachment Royal Canadian Rifles. Chambly—Detachment Royal Canadian Rifles.

Ile au Noix—Detachment Royal Canadian Rifles. Fort Erie—Detachment Royal Canadian Rifles.

## ARMY IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

## STAFF.

Governor General, also Captain General and Governor in Chief of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island—Viscount Monck, Ottawa.

Mil Sec—Lt Col Hon Richard Monck.  
Aide de Camp—Capt W L Pemberton.Lieutenant General—Sir John Michel, K C B. Mil Sec—Lt Col W Earle.  
Aides de Camp—Capt Hon R H de Montmorency, Lieut E J Harris.

## CANADA.

Major General—D. Russell, C B.  
Major General—Hy. Wm. Stisted, C B.

Aide de Camp—Lieut J E C C Lindesay.

Major of Brigade—Capt R C Healy.

Aide de Camp—Capt J F Bell.

Major of Brigade—Capt H Nangle.

Deputy Adjutant General—Lt Col J E Thackwell, unattached, Montreal.

Assist Adjutant General—Lt Col W Lyons

Dep Quar Mast Gen—Lt Col D Lyons.

Assist Quar Mast Gen—Lt Col G J Wolessely.

Town Majors—Capt Jas Pope, Quebec; Capt P Goraghty, Montreal

Fort Adjutant—Capt B Stratford, Toronto.

Commanding Royal Artillery—Col F Dunlop, C B. Montreal; Lieut Col R B McCrea, Quebec; Lt Col J R Gibbon, C B. Kingston; Lt Col P G Pipon, Montreal; Lt Col R F Mountain, Toronto.

Major of Brigade—Capt G A Wilkinson, Royal Artillery.

Commanding Royal Engineers—Col C E Ford, Montreal; Lt Col T L J Gallwey, Quebec; Lt Col F C Hassard, Toronto.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Lieut Governor—Lt Gen Sir Wm F Williams, Bt. K C B.

Major General—Hon James Lindsay.

Aide de Camp—2nd Capt F W de Winton.

Major General—Chas Hastings Doyle.

Aide de Camp—Capt H W Clerke.

Major of Brigade—Capt R B Stokes.

Assist Quar Mast Gen—Lt Lt Col A A Nelson.

Town Major—Lt Col A F Ansell, Halifax.

Commanding Royal Artillery—Col J H Francklyn, C B.

Commanding Royal Engineers—Lt Col R Burnaby.

Inspecting Field Officer of Militia and Volunteers—Lt Lt Col J W Laurie.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

Administering the Government—Maj Gen C H Doyle, Fredericton.

Town Major—Lt T E Jones, St John's

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Anti Murgrave, Esq., St John.

Fort Adjutant—Lieut W Gillmor.

Commanding Royal Artillery—Capt C Wright

Commanding Royal Engineers—Lt Lt Col C B P N H H Nugent

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Lieutenant Governor—George Dundas, Esq., Charlotte Town.

## DRILL NIGHTS.

The following will be the distribution of the nights for drill at the Drill Shed for the different corps in Ottawa until further orders.—

Monday night, Provincial Brigade Garrison Artillery.

Tuesday night, Right Wing C. S Rifle Regiment.

Wednesday night, Field Battery of Artillery.

Thursday night, Ottawa Provisional Battalion

Friday night, Left Wing C Service Rifle Regiment.

Saturday night, Independent Corps.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Wednesday, 20th February, 1867.

Present,

## HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

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

Acetic Acid.

Acetic Ether.

Butyric ..

Chloric ..

Nitrous ..

Sulphuric ..

Chloroform Acid.

Collodian Acid.

Hoffman's Anodyne.

Talapm.

Podophylin.

Lip tandr'm.

Spirits Ammonia Aromatic.

Compound Spirits of Lavender.

" " of Juniper.

Medicinal Tinctures of all kinds.

Cordials.

Bitters.

Syrups.

Compound of Braudies

Gin (commonly called Old Tom), other gin and Scotch and Irish Whiskys.

Proprietary preparations.

Patent Medicines.

Resinoids.

Chemicals.

Pharmaceutical Preparations.

Auline Dress.

Hair Oils.

Hair Washes.

Powders.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Executive Council.

10-3in



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THE ANNUAL VOLUNTEER

AND

Service Militia List of Canada

BY LIEUT.-COL WILY.

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**LIGHT HOUSE SUPPLIES,**

**SEALED TENDERS**

Will be received at this office

**UNTIL NOON OF FRIDAY**

**The Tenth of May Next,**

For the supply of

**650 GALLONS**

Of the best quality of

**WINTER PRESSED SPERM OIL,**

For the Provincial Lighthouses above  
Lachine.

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

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

**TENDERS**

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

**7,500 GALLONS**

Of the best quality of

**NON-EXPLOSIVE COAL OIL,**

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

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

ALSO A

**STEAM VESSEL WANTED.**

Sealed Tenders will be received on the same day for a Steam Vessel for the delivery of the annual Lighthouse supplies, consisting of about 180 casks of oil, and 40 tons of other articles, at the respective Lighthouse stations, situate on the River St. Lawrence and inland Lakes, namely, on Lakes St. Louis, St. Francis, River St. Lawrence between Brockville and Kingston, Lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair and Huron, and on the Georgian Bay.

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order,

**I. BRAUN,**  
Secretary

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



**GOVERNMENT HOUSE,**

Wednesday, 20th Feb., 1867.

PRESENT :

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF  
[THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.]**

**ON** the recommendation of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the 23rd Chap. of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby ordered that the Bridge recently erected over the River Gatineau, in the Township of Hull, by the Department of Public Works, be and the same is hereby transferred, conveyed and made over to the municipality of the said Township of Hull, and that the following Schedule of the rates of toll be levied and collected on the said Bridge, that is to say—

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

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

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

For each sheep, pig or calf, one cent.

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



**FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS.**

**DEPARTMENTAL ORDER.**

Ottawa, Aug. 13th, 1866.

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

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

**O'CONNOR & WALLER,**

**EXCHANGE** Brokers, Fire, Life and Accidental Insurance, Commission and Collecting Agents. Office—No. 27, Sussex street, Ottawa. R. F. O'Connor. W. H. Waller. References:—Hon. J. S. McDonald, Cornwall, Hon. James Skend, Ottawa; Messrs. Workman & Griffin, Ottawa; Edward McGillivray, Esq. .0

**GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,**

Wednesday, 20th February, 1867.

Present,

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR  
OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.**

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

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

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

**NOTICE.**

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

**ISSUE OF THE,  
PENSIONS and GRATUITIES,**

Which have been recommended in accordance with the terms of an

**Order in Council,**

DATED 21st August, 1886.

BY THE

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

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

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

**FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,**

Ottawa, June 14th, 1866.

**NOTICE TO MARINERS.**

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

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

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

**GEORGE GOX,**

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

WHAT CAN FENIANISM DO?—This question has not been propounded in England respecting Canada, but is one that is asked concerning its influence on British affairs, and it has been thus answered:—"Fenianism cannot do us much harm, but it may prove a far greater nuisance than is generally believed just now; and possibly the serious part of this nuisance, instead of being at an end, is only just beginning." The same thing may be said of its operations here. No one supposes that, unaided by the open countenance of the American government, the ragged tide can effect much of a permanent character as against Canada. But it has been and can be just the nuisance which may irritate and annoy. However, all conditions of life have their evils, but those can be readily met by a firm attitude and a judicious foresight. "Despise not any enemy," is a maxim which the Canadian authorities would do well at this time not to forget.—[London Free Press.

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) CARNARVON.

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 in-

urgent 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, Isle of Wight, this first day of January, 1867, in the thirtieth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

Gi (Signed) J. PEEL.



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 26th day of December, 1866. } (L. S.)

JOHN M. GRAY,  
Secretary.

A. J. FERGUSSON BLAIR,  
Acting Secretary.

23rd Jan., 1867.

**CHARLES POTTER,**  
20 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.  
**OPTICIAN, & O.,**  
MANUFACTURER and Importer of Field Glasses, Rifle Telescopes, Military Telescopes, Opera Glasses,  
Surveying and Surgeons Instruments, Barometers, Thermometers, Spectacles and all kinds of Optical Instruments.  
Repairs of all kinds done on the premises.  
February 2nd, 1867. 5-y

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



AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNT.

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

It is directed by the Hon. The Finance 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, March 15th, 1867.

In accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorised discount is declared to be 24 per cent, which per centage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

**WILSON & PATTERSON,**  
MERCHANDISE Brokers, and General Commission Merchants, No. 452 St. Paul Street, Montreal.  
December 12th, 1866. d18' 1y

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

In connection with the

LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE,

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THIS INSTITUTION will be open from the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY 1867.

And it is intended to be made, in all respects, fully equal to any other similar institution, in Canada or the United States.

For one Month, day and evening instruction, \$6; Evening, from 7 1/2 to 9 1/2, \$3. The class exclusively for Ladies, every afternoon at 3 1/2 o'clock, \$3 Circulars can be had at the Bookstores.

Those wishing to attend are requested to give in their names at the Institute as soon as possible,

N. B. WEBSTER,  
Principal of L. S. & M. Institute

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**"VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVE SERVICE HAND-  
BOOK."**

PRICE 75 CENTS.

Internal Economy and Standing Orders for the  
Guidance of the Canadian Volunteer  
Militia,  
When on Active Service, with forms of all Re-  
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ment of a Volunteer Battalion, and showing the  
every-day duties of the various grades of rank  
and command, by Major F. E. DIXON, 2nd  
Battalion Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto.

**G. MERCER ADAM, Publisher, Toronto.**  
**G. E. ZOLLIKOFFER,**  
DRAUGHTSMAN, MODELLER, &c., &c.,  
OTTAWA.

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**JAGGER & LEDYARD,**  
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BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, Convey-  
ancers, &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.

**H**AIR 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  
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Capital, \$9,000,000.

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**J. ROOS, Proprietor.** Prime Cigars, New  
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Pipes. Remember the place. 26½ Sparks  
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the corner of Sparks and Elgin Streets, in  
the very centre of the city, and in the imme-  
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partmental Buildings, the Post Office, the Cas-  
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Telegraph offices and the different Banks. It  
is fitted up and conducted with every regard to  
comfort, and, with certain extensive additions  
which have lately been made, it will accommo-  
date no fewer than 250 guests, thus constituting  
it one of the largest hotels in Canada.  
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PHOTOGRAPHER, 24 Sparks street, Central  
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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  
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WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA, oppo-  
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requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The  
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out. 1y

**GEO. H. PERRY,**  
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**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. Ad-  
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**ROBERTSON & ROWSELL,**  
CUSTOM and Military Tailors, and General  
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sortment of Tweeds, Cloths, &c., selected with  
special care, which will be made up on the  
shortest notice, in the most fashionable styles  
Professional Robes, Riding Habits, Military  
Uniforms, Livery, &c., promptly made to order.  
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WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—Im-  
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factures, wholesale and retail; Electro-plate  
ware, Fine Gold, Silver, Steel and Jet Jewellery,  
and Fancy Goods of all kinds. All work war-  
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OCULIST and AURIST, Ottawa. Office—  
Above Dr. Garvey's Drug Store, Rideau st  
Consulting hours, from 10 to 12 o'clock a. m.,  
and from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m., each day. Con-  
sulting fee, two dollars, payable strictly in ad-  
vance. 1y

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

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PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Otta-  
wa—Day office opposite Magee & Russell's,  
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residence, Marin street, Centre Town, Ottawa.  
Cancers cured without the use of the knife,  
by a new but certain, speedy, and almost pain-  
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cessfully treated, if required. The cure guar-  
anteed. 1-1y

**FINDLAND & DRAPER,**  
IMPORTERS OF  
**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,  
UNION BLOCK,  
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OTTAWA. 1y**

**CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY,**  
IMPORTERS of Dry Goods, Flowers, Feathers,  
Plumes, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Millinery,  
Dress Goods, Hosiery, Haberdashery Counter-  
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Damasks, and General Furnishings. 14 Rideau  
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DEALER in Paints, Oil, Glass, Colors, Room  
Papers, Gilt Mouldings, Looking Glass  
Plate, &c.; Ornamental and Decorative Paint-  
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Staining Establishment in Ottawa, and one of  
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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.  
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(Formerly Mathews' Hotel)  
YORK STREET, OTTAWA—Mrs. HAMILTON,  
Proprietress. This house has been put into  
a thorough state of repair, repainted, decorated,  
and refurnished with all the latest appliances  
of comfort. No exertions or expense will be  
spared in rendering this house second to none  
in Ottawa. Terms—\$1 50 per day. 1y

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

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JAMES BOURGET, PROPRIETOR,  
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These Rooms are situate in the Russell  
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top Tables, Patent Cushions, a good stock of  
Cues, and kept in good order. 1y

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





OTTAWA, 9TH NOVEMBER, 1866.

At a Council held at the City of Montreal,  
on Saturday, the 3rd of November, 1866.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Finance, and under and in virtue of the authority of the 17th Chap. of the Con. Stat. Canada, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following articles which, under the provisions of the Act, "intituled : " An Act to amend the duties of Customs and the Tariff of Duties payable under them," are to be admitted free of duty when imported by Shipbuilders for Shipbuilding purposes, viz :

Ships' Blocks and patent bushes for blocks.  
Binnacle Lamps.  
Bunting.  
Sail Cloth or Canvass, from No. 1 to No. 6.  
Compasses.  
Dead Eyes.  
Dead Lights.  
Deck Plugs.  
Pumps and Pump Gear.  
Shackles.  
Sheaves.  
Signal Lamps.  
Travelling Trucks.  
Yellow Metal in Bars or Belts and Yellow Metal Sheathing.  
Steering Apparatus.  
Composition Spikes and Nails.  
Sheathing Copper and Nails.  
Iron Knees and Riders.  
Wire Rigging.  
Cordage.  
Treenails and Wedges.  
Iron Masts or parts of Iron Masts.

May be and they are hereby authorized to be taken out of Bond free of duty, when purchased by Shipbuilders exclusively for Shipbuilding purposes, subject to such orders and regulations for the protection of Revenue as may be from time to time imposed and sanctioned by the Hon. the Minister of Finance.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,  
Assist. C. E. C.

**BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO'Y,**  
Oldest Established U. Canadian Office.

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

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

**THOMAS ISAAC,**  
FURNISHING IRONMONGER,  
AND DEALER IN

Iron Coals,  
Chains, Ropes,  
Stoves, Glass,  
Oils, &c.  
Agent for H. Watrous' Rifles, Revolvers and Cartridges.]

SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,  
Sparks Street, Central Ottawa, Canada West.

**R. W. CRUICE,**

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

## PROSPECTUS

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

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

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

"All that else the years may show,  
The poet forms of stronger hours,  
The vast Republics that may grow,  
The Federations and the Powers,  
Titanic forces taking birth  
In divers seasons, divers climes;  
For we are ancients of the earth,  
And in marring 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 earnest authentic information of all matters within its province, and to render it in every way worthy of

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

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

The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEORGE MOSS,  
Proprietor, Ottawa, C. W.

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

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

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

**CITY HOTEL,**

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

**GOULDTHRAITE'S SALOON,**

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

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COMMISSION Agent and Broker. Office—No. 3 Sussex street, next door to St. Howells, Ottawa, C. W.

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MANUFACTURERS of Sawn Lumber, etc., Ottawa, C. W. J. M. Currier, James McLaren, John McLaren.

**G. H. PRESTON,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, &c. Light Profits and Quick Returns. Two Stores—No. 12 and Also No. 93 Rideau Street, Ottawa City.