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# THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

Vol. I.

OTTAWA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1867.

No. 6.

For the Volunteer Review.

## THE MUSTERING OF THE VOLUNTEERS OF CANADA.

BY WILLIAM PITTMAN LETT.

Hark! 'tis a sound unwonted  
 In this land of peace. Excited men  
 Run to and fro; on every hand,  
 In serried phalanx firm, behold  
 Our dauntless Volunteers, as with  
 A mighty rush they rise in arms,  
 And with the swell of patriotism  
 Inborn, throng to the scene of strife!  
 A savage foe, with fell intent  
 And murderous ire, had dared  
 With foot profane to desecrate  
 Our soil, which never yet had been  
 Polluted with the festering touch  
 Of foul invasion's tread, that did not  
 Bring responsive to the sound,  
 In battle-garb arrayed,  
 The patriot defenders of our flag  
 To meet the foeman bravely in the pass!  
 From East and West, from North and South,  
 With fearless tread and glancing steel,  
 Our country's native chivalry rose  
 At the hasty summons, armed  
 For the right, in patriotism strong!  
 And some went forth with lofty step—  
 With sinewy arm and beaming eye—  
 Who never more, in peace or war,  
 Again will answer to the bugle's call.  
 For home, for liberty and fireside  
 They fell, fronting the miscreant foe.  
 Peace to their gallant manes; they  
 Slumber well 'neath the green turf.  
 Calm be their hallowed hero sleep;  
 The guardian spirit of the land  
 Bends o'er their honored resting-place,  
 And drops a tear above the noble dead.  
 And Ottawa's valiant hearts among  
 That stalwart host ranked well.  
 They, with their brothers on the battle-path,  
 Came at the "double" to the warning  
 sound.  
 As from a mountain-height,  
 The echo from a trumpet blast  
 Responsive swells, they leaped  
 Into war-harness at their country's call.  
 And marched with steady step  
 And eye of fire, to fill the space  
 Allotted on the borders of the land  
 For Canada's bold sons to take their stand.

O, 'twas a glorious sight! those noble bands  
 Of patriots mustering at the call  
 To arms! The world's history,  
 Traced in gorgeous blazonry,  
 With deathless pictures of renown,  
 On its brightest page shows not  
 A record nobler, grander, or more brave.  
 When glorious deeds employ the tongue  
 Of Fame—when patriotic abnegation  
 Finds its echo in the mighty heart  
 Of nations in the dim future,  
 Loud 'mongst the swelling anthems  
 Of the famous past will sound  
 The noble mustering of our Volunteers!  
 Ottawa, Feb. 1, 1867.

## CONTRARY TO THE CUSTOMS.

I am, for my own part, an individual of Spartan virtue and the strictest morals. If I picked up a purse of money in the street to-morrow, I am almost certain that I should advertise it in the newspapers. If I took somebody else's portmanteau home with me in place of my own, I should at once propose to myself to return it to its original proprietor without any consideration respecting the relative value of the two.

Still, as the moral philosopher observed who ate the sucking-pig which was sent as a present to his friend, 'One must stop somewhere;' and there is a limit even to my notions of what should be expected of an honest man. I condemn but cannot help extenuating the conduct of that paterfamilias who, upon the troublesome question of allowance of luggage, describes his party as 'seven first-class passengers,' when three of the same are infants, and pay no fares. The poor fellow reasons (I hope and believe) somewhat after the following fashion: 'The railway authorities permit little children to travel free; that permission is absurd unless they permit their baggage to travel free also, these iron cots are their private property; my own portmanteau has been partially usurped by certain heterogeneous garments of ridiculously small dimensions; this bag, which I am always instructed to "see to," and carry in my hand so carefully, and which clinks as I move, as though there were something frangible in it, must certainly belong to them, and should be conveyed gratis.

Moreover, I was not asked how many tickets I had procured, but how many persons were travelling with me.'

This last exculpation I consider to be a reprehensible quibble; but if paterfamilias sticks solely to his first notion of the semi-generous manner in which the railway authorities behave in regard to infants, and practically reforms their half-measures—in spite of themselves—by giving a whole effect to them—that man has then my sympathy, though not perhaps my admiration. I confess I am not able to look upon a public company as upon a private individual. I have not imagination enough—my weakness arises from that, I think—to identify a Board with a human Being. I cannot detect that feeling of shame within me when I mulct an association of directors, which I should entertain if I took an article of value, or indeed any article, out of the coat-pocket of a single member of that body. I smoke in contravention of by-laws. I give money to luggage-porters, with a tacit understanding that I shall in return for it enjoy certain immunities, in spite of the particular requests to the contrary that are addressed to me in print at every station, and of the 'Certain Dismissal' which is threatened so inexorably to the recipients.

With these little flaws in my otherwise immaculate moral character, it is not to be expected that I should entertain a servile respect for Her Majesty's Revenue laws; that I should religiously observe those Duties which are not so much natural as Customary. I do smuggle a little, when an opportunity offers itself, and that's the honest truth. In addition to the pecuniary saving, which is not inconsiderable in articles such as lace and tobacco, there is a considerable charm in defeating an organized system, in setting at nought a whole army of individuals that has been expressly levied for my discomfiture. Besides, if the worst comes to the worst, if a smuggler falls into the hands of a revenue-officer, he cannot be put to death, nor even transported for life: the risk of fine or imprisonment is of course considerable, but not more than sufficiently great to enhance the excitement. I had done a little in velvets, and made insignificant ventures of silk and jewellery more than once before I tried my first grand coup in laces, but I felt upon that occasion, I confess, excessively nervous.

It was autumn, and I was crossing the Channel to Dover amid a crowd of returning tourists, almost all of whom were dreadfully inconvenienced by a strong westerly wind. *TOT HOMINES, TOT SENTENTIE*, was never proved to be so false a proverb before. Numerous as the company was, it was all of one

mind, or at least of one stomach; the deck, as a modern wit (who I wish was my friend) once observed, looked like some horrid picnic. It was terrible, as I stood at the bow, to see nothing else but the drooping hats and bonnets of my fellow-beings as the vessel dipped and rose—an endless game of pitch and toss, where nothing turned up but heads. One sea-green face, however, was visible, the property of a middle-aged lady of large dimensions, and it interested me very deeply. Those nervous eyes, that twitching mouth, that countenance vainly striving to look unconcerned, I recognized at once as belonging to the amateur female smuggler running her first cargo. She would have been ill, I could see, only she had too great a weight upon her mind to enjoy any such relaxation. She saw that I was looking fixedly at her, and a blush came over her face, at once 'making the green one red.' Yes, it was plain she smuggled: she was stouter than any woman of her general appearance had any right to be.

'Madam,' said I, approaching her by a series of gymnastic evolutions, which the unstable character of the plane whereon I moved compelled—'I see you have no attendant; can I be of any service to you? I am an old sailor, and have, as you see, my sea-legs under me.'

The poor woman gazed on the limbs referred to with an unintelligent and frightened air; she had evidently never heard of 'sea-legs,' or else she had understood me to say that I had three legs, and she stared accordingly.

'I want nothing, sir, I thank you,' replied she feebly, 'unless you could put me on shore.'

'We shall be, my dear madam,' said I, taking out my watch, but keeping my eyes steadily upon her—'we shall be in less than ten minutes at the Custom-house.'

A spasm—a flicker from the guilt within—glanced over her countenance.

'You look very good-natured, sir,' stammered she. I bowed, and looked considerably more so, in order to invite her confidence. 'If I was to tell you a secret, which I find is too much for me to keep to myself, oh, would you hold it inviolable?'

'I know it, my dear madam—I know it already,' said I smiling; 'it is lace, is it not?'

She uttered a little shriek, and—Yes, she had got it there, among the crinoline. She thought it had been sticking out, you see, unknown to her.

'Oh, sir,' cried she, 'it is only ten pounds' worth: please to forgive me, and I'll never do it again. As it is, I think I shall expire.'

'My dear madam,' replied I, sternly but kindly, 'here is the pier, and the officer has fixed his eye upon us. I must do my duty.'

I rushed up the ladder like a lamp-lighter; I pointed that woman out to the legitimate authority: I accompanied her upon her way, in custody, to the searching house. I did not see her searched, but I saw what was found upon her, and I saw her fined and dismissed with ignominy. Then, having generously given up my emoluments as informer, to the subordinate officials, I hurried off in search of the betrayed woman to her hotel. She did not receive me warmly, and for a long time, indeed, refused to hear a word that I had to say. At last I overcame her antipathy so far as to get her to look at a piece of point-lace of twice the value of that which had been so ruthlessly taken away from her. I then placed in her hand the amount of the fine in which she had been mulcted. Then I began my explanatory statement:

'You had ten pounds' of smuggled goods about your person, madam. I had nearly

fifty times that amount. If you were alarmed for the possible consequences of your rashness, what, think you, must have been the state of my feelings upon my own account? I turned informer, madam, let me convince you, for the sake of both of us. You have too expressive a countenance, believe me, for this sort of free-trading, and the officer would have found you out at all events, even as I did myself. Are you satisfied, my dear madam? If you still feel aggrieved or injured by me in any manner, pray take more lace; here is lots of it.'

We parted the best of friends.

I had a second adventure, the other day, of a much less dangerous character: but which, as it happily illustrates my great natural ingenuity, I here take leave to add. Having come from the Mediterranean a few weeks ago to Southampton, I happened to be in possession of a couple of pounds of exceedingly fine cigars, adapted to my special taste, and which I was determined no custom-house fingers should meddle with. As soon as the vessel was brought alongside the quay, I left my cabin, and made my way to the movable gangway.

'Sir,' said the official at the deck end of it, with a malicious grin, 'I think I must trouble you to take off your hat.'

'To you?' cried I—'never! You are not Prince Albert in disguise, I suppose, nor the Bey of Tunis?'

'Come, come,' exclaimed the fellow—official persons, it may be here observed, have the greatest possible dislike to being rallied, or, as the vulgar have it, 'chaffed' by anybody—'none of your sauce; you take that hat off, or it will be the worse for you.'

'Which hat?' asked I innocently—'whose hat?'

'Yours,' replied he savagely—'yours. It's tipped up over your forehead in a way which convinces me that you have something in it.'

'My very dear sir,' answered I blandly, 'of course I have something in it. I always carry my pocket-handkerchief there; and there's my head besides.'

This suspicious person telegraphed, nevertheless, to his confederate upon the shore, who seized upon me as I touched ground, and with the same ridiculous pertinacity, requested me to take my hat off.

'If you lay a finger on my hat,' cried I furiously, 'I'll first knock you down (I was six feet one without the hat, which was an exceedingly tall one), and then bring an action against you for an aggravated assault. I want to get into the town particularly; there are friends expecting me—female friends; I insist upon being let go.'

The cold-blooded official smiled grimly without reply, and took me to his superior, by whom the same demand was repeated. I said that, in courtesy, and not upon compulsion, I would touch my hat to him: but that I would not take it off without a warrant. Then I was marched away in custody of a sort of guard of honor to the office of the superintendent. That individual convinced me of his right to enforce this absurd request of taking off my hat: and under protest, and to oblige him, as being a very gentlemanly person, I did it. There was nothing in my hat, as I had affirmed from the very first, except my pocket-handkerchief. Officials never apologise; but I do hope that they felt they had wronged a fellow creature by their cruel suspicions. I hastened back to the vessel, dived into my cabin, and presently reappeared with my tall hat tipped over my forehead more than ever.

'Would you like me to take my hat off?' inquired I of the first gangway-man. 'Would you like me to take my hat off?' asked I of

the second. I demanded, in short, whether I should again bare my injured head, of every custom-house officer who had been superfluous about that ceremony before. But they all looked sheepish or annoyed, and replied that they had had quite enough of me and my hat already. It was therefore certainly not my fault, but their own, that my two pounds of special Regalias, which really were in my hat the second time, have not assisted, in their proper quota of some eighteen shillings, to swell the revenue of my native land.

#### VOLUNTEER INSPECTION AT WOODSTOCK.

(Condensed from the Woodstock Times.)

On the 23rd ult., Brigade Major Moffatt inspected Nos. 1 and 2, Captain Beard's and Captain McCleneghan's Companies of Oxford Rifles, complimenting them, particularly No. 1, on their efficiency. Addressing the force, the Brigade Major took occasion to say that much of the evening's success was due to the officer commanding the battalion, who in addition to a large experience, was very enthusiastic, and the battalion enjoyed the advantage of having the very best instructor in the country; and it was pleasing to observe that in no respect were the advantages neglected. Lieut.-Col. Richardson, in addressing the men, said he had the pleasing satisfaction of being able to give the battalion an evidence of sympathy from abroad. He regretted that he was not able to give the name of the gentleman whose letter he would read, but it would be his pleasing duty to see that, on the earliest occasion possible, those wishes which the letter expressed would be carried out. He then read the following letter, which had been placed in his hands by the party to whom it was addressed:

61 \* \* STREET, PIMLICO, }  
Jan. 2, 1867. }

ALEX. McCLENEGHAN, Esq.:

Dear Sir,—I enclose you a post-office order for £5. I wish to give two prizes to be competed for by the privates and non-commissioned officers of the 22nd Battalion; one of £5 and one of £10 sterling, and on the following conditions, namely: That the one of £5 shall be only open to those under 20 years of age, and that the range for competing for either shall not exceed 200 yards, as I believe that many who might be deserving of some reward for the patriotism and self-devotion of their time in joining the volunteer militia, would, by defect of sight, be deprived of any chance of success at long ranges. When you send me word of the safe arrival of this order, and of the approval of the commanding officer of the battalion, I will forward you another for £10.

I am, dear sir, yours truly, C. M. W.  
For obvious reasons I have not placed my name in full.

Col. Richardson expressed the hope that early in the spring, at all events, the new arm would be supplied to the force, at which time would be the time for that competition which the letter suggested, and which he would be glad to afford. He was pleased to have the Brigade Major refer to the attendance of the two companies, and their creditable and soldierly acquirements. The Volunteers of the county of Oxford, he felt cer-

tain, were animated by as good a spirit as any in the country; and although, while on service, it was not his good fortune to command his own men, he felt confident that if, unfortunately, an emergency arose, the 22d Battalion would in no respect do discredit to the country.

After the inspection, the officers, with a few friends, sat down at Bishop's to an excellent supper, and of the manner in which that princely caterer contributed to the comfort of his guests, it is not required to say a word. On the removal of the cloth, Col. Richardson offered as the first toast—

"The health of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen." The national anthem by the band.

The next toast was "the Administrator of the Government."

Captain Beard, who acted as croupier, proposed the health of Brigade Major Moffatt.

That officer, in reply, complimented the county of Oxford on the spirit of patriotism which it exhibited in supplying, in addition to a full battalion, a respectable contingent to three other organizations; and the 22nd had the proud satisfaction of occupying a first position in the country's defence force. The handsome manner in which the people of Oxford responded to the necessities of the country in June last was exceedingly gratifying, and that spirit, under the management of such officers as Col. Richardson, would not fail to prove equal to any emergency; and it was pleasant to him to have the opportunity of saying this in the presence of so many gentlemen of the county.

The next toast was the health of the County Judge, D. S. McQueen, Esq.

In reply, the learned gentleman confessed not to be specially familiar with the "glorious art of war." He cordially endorsed the sentiment in respect to the patriotism of the people of the county of Oxford, and he complimented Col. Richardson on the splendid force under his command. The little service which he had seen—and possibly he was the only person in the room who had been brought face to face with the other side of the picture—was on that memorable occasion when the so-called patriot army under Von Shultz attempted the conquest of Canada by a descent upon Prescott. In the occurrences of that time, and the attack on the position of the invader, it was his good fortune to bear a part; and thus it was that he was able to say, what perhaps no other gentleman present could say, that he had been under fire. Long may we enjoy the blessings of peace, said the worthy judge, with emphasis; but if unfortunately a resort to arms was forced upon us, he felt that as at the gates of Quebec, at Chrysler's Farm, and at Queenston Heights, the militia of Canada would prove their unflinching attachment to Britain's Queen and British connection. He was much gratified to meet on the occasion so many officers of the battalion, particularly the more recent appointments; the paymaster; for instance, Mr. Sheriff Ross, who certainly, to use a hackneyed, but in this case a very proper expression, was emphatically the right man in the right place, and the references of the Brigade Major were specially pleasant.

Major Greig also spoke, and so did Quartermaster Craig; and on the Colonel's leaving, the party separated at an early hour, the inspecting officer to complete his round of duty.

**ANNUAL SUPPER OF THE BRANTFORD HIGHLAND RIFLE COMPANY.**—This yearly festival, commemorative of the formation of the above efficient corps, was celebrated on Friday evening last, being the anniversary of the birth of

the poet Burns. A celebration of this kind happily calling forth, as this did, the gratitude of our townsmen to a self-sacrificing and patriotic body of men, who, during the late trouble, were always ready at the call of danger to defend our frontier from the polluting tread of Yankee and Fenian hordes, was sure to be patronized. But when this feeling was united to those irresistible soul-thrilling and fascinating associations, combined with the memory of the most gigantic spirit that trod the earth during the eighteenth century, Scotland's own most cherished bard, no son of Scotland, and but few of Erin, could resist the attractive influence of the gifted son of song, for this two-fold reason. Therefore, the anticipations of Mr. Grierson, who so considerably, indefatigably, and we should say, successfully catered for the wants of his expected guests, were to the full realized, for about a hundred partook of the good things which he provided for their use. In the absence of Captain Grant, suffering from his late sad bereavement, William Mathews, Esq., J. P., presided as chairman, and Dion C. Sullivan, Esq., President of the Central School, Brantford, occupied the vice-chair. The cloth having been removed, the business of the evening commenced in earnest, by the well prefaced toasts of the chairman. The night, as every member of the company can testify, being devoted to gladness and social delight, the song, the laugh, and the good-natured rapartee did not cease until the "sm' wee hours of the morn," when all separated, well pleased with themselves, with their neighbors, and with the good cheer of which they partook.—[Expositor.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

We are glad to learn that the Volunteers are this winter practicing at the target, as we consider that this part of a soldier's drill is the most important. A soldier may be ever so well drilled in other respects, but if he does not know how to use his rifle in aiming and firing the drill he has learned is almost a nullity. We have the score of two matches which have taken place in Milford and Wellington. We learn small purses were made up at each place to give a stimulus to the Volunteers, and although the score is not as good as might be owing to the very cold weather at both places during the matches, still they give a fair average, and we hope, in the meantime, each volunteer will improve his firing to prepare for a County match which is contemplated to get up here next month, when all will have a chance for a good prize.

The match at Milford took place on the 17th inst., a purse of \$15 was made up, \$5 from Lt.-Col. Ross, and \$10 by subscription, for the best shots, with the following result:

Distance 200 yards and 300 yards, three shots at first range and two at second range, both companies bring together:				
	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total.	Am't.
Hugh Reid,	3.3	2.0	11	\$2.00
Walter Ellis,	3.3	2.0	10	1.00
G. Dingman,	3.2	0.2	9	1.00
S. Minaker,	3.2	0.5	8	1.00
Thos. Reid,	3.3	0.0	8	1.00
R. Lobb,	0.4.0	3.0	7	1.00
R. Anderson,	3.0.2	0.2	7	1.00
A. McIntosh,	3.2.2	0.0	7	1.00
Jas. Minaker,	3.0.2	2.0	6	.50
D. Miller,	2.0.4	0.0	6	.50
				\$10.00

After the above match was fired two matches, of one shot each, at 300 yards was fired, with the following result:

1st Match.—Walter Ellis, 1st prize, \$1.00; Wm. Kerr, 2nd, 50c; Peter Rightman, 3rd, 25c.  
2nd Match, 300 yds.—James Minaker, 1st prize, \$1; George Mouck, 2nd, 50c; George Kerr, 3rd, 25c.

Another Match was fired for, but we have not the result.

The match at Wellington took place last Friday and Monday of this week.

1st Match, ranges 200 and 300 yards, for purse of \$14.50 made up by subscriptions in Wellington and divided into 13 prizes, viz:

	200	300	Total.	Am't.
Jas. Hadden,	8.4.3	8.0	13	\$3.00
A. Hutchinson, sen.,	3.0.3	3.0	9	2.50
B. Reynolds,	2.2.3	0.2	9	2.00
J. Kinney,	0.4.0	3.2	9	1.50
C. Robinson,	0.3.3	2.0	8	1.25
S. Morden,	0.0.0	4.3	7	1.00
William Hadden,	0.3.0	0.0	6	1.00
G. Webster,	0.0.3	0.0	6	.75
H. Rightmire,	2.0.3	0.0	5	.50
S. Reynolds,	3.2.0	0.0	5	.25
Albert Palen,	0.0.3	2.0	5	.25
D. Reynolds,	0.2.3	0.0	5	.25
A. Hutchinson, jr.,	3.0.3	0.0	6	.25

\$14.50

No. 2, 3 and 4 had to fire off the second prize, and was won by Private Amos Hutchinson, sen., and 3rd and 4th fired off, and won by William Hadden, and 9 and 13 fired off for the 9th prize, won by Rightmire.

The matches on Monday was for a prize by Lieut.-Colonel Ross, of five dollars, and Dr. Watson of one dollar—six dollars divided in five prizes, target 4 M 6; range 400 yards, 5 rounds:

	0.2.2.4.2—10	\$2.00
R. Huyck,	0.2.2.4.2—10	1.50
E. Wood,	0.3.0.3.3—9	1.25
Thomas Hicks,	3.3.0.3—9	.75
— Isted,	0.0.4.2.0—6	.50

The ties were fired off and won as above—Huyck winning from Wood, and Hicks from Isted.

Another prize by Lewis Stinson, Esq., Reeve of Hollowell, for one dollar and fifty cents, in two prizes at 600 yards, was fired, size of target 4 x 6, 3 shots: 1st prize, H. Curtlett, 4 4 4—12, one dollar; 2nd Edward Wood, 0 4 4—8, fifty cents.—[Picton Gazette.

**LISTOWELL INFANTRY COMPANY.**—The 'Banner' says: "The Listowell infantry company are performing their annual drill under Staff Instructor Leydon, late sergeant of the 60th Rifles. They are a fine-looking body of men, very evenly sized, and are making satisfactory progress in drill. The attendance, however, has not been so large as we would wish to see, but we trust that hereafter the company will muster in full strength, as only by regular attendance and strict attention can they attain that proficiency in drill requisite to make an efficient army."

**AID TO THE CRETANS.**—The Constantinople correspondent of the New York 'Tribune' writes: "England has fairly taken the wind out of the sails of Russia. Russia has promised everything to the Cretans, and done nothing. The Cretans had also hoped that American vessels might, at least, go as far as to remove the suffering families from the island; but England, from whom they hoped but little, has quietly taken the initiative, and sent a steamer to remove such families as may wish to leave. She went to Selmos, the as yet unravaged part of the island, and took off about 500 of these poor starving women and children."

**CAPT. TREMBLE,** late of an Illinois regiment, was recently shot at, and his life threatened. He came to New Orleans and returned with 20 cavalry to remove his family. He found that his wife and child had been driven from home into Arkansas. The cavalry were forced to fall back before 300, unreconstructed. Mrs. Tremble died from the treatment. The Captain is at the point of death from wounds received from the cavalry.

Major-General Charles Ashmore is gazetted to the colonelcy of the 30th Foot.

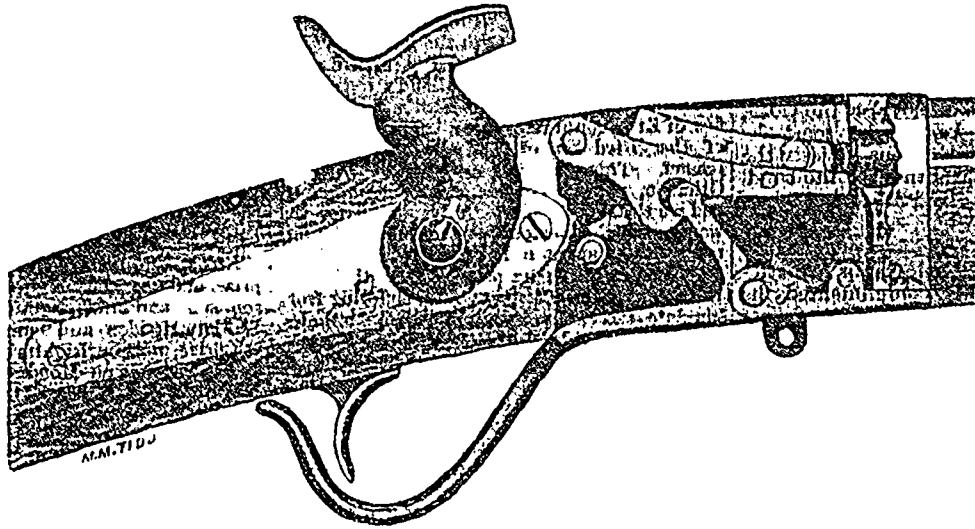
Cut II.

## THE PEABODY BREECH-LOADER,

Cut III.

ADOPTED BY THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

Cut I.



## DESCRIPTION OF CUT I.

This is a section of the Breech with the side of the metal frame removed, showing the mechanism in a position for firing.

I is the firing pin, which is seen resting against the cartridge.

J is the portion of metal upon which pivots the trigger-guard, and between which and the opposite side of the metal frame work of the breech frame is pivoted the lever which extracts the empty cartridge shell. This lever is seen resting with the apex of the upper extremity immediately behind the rim of the cartridge shell, and upon the depression of the breech by pulling down the trigger-guard, it throws the shell out with a sudden jerk.

## DIRECTIONS FOR FIRING.

Throw down the guard-lever with considerable force, with the thumb of the right hand, and the cartridge will be immediately thrown out. Insert the cartridge, close to the breech, by returning the lever to its place, and the gun is ready to fire.

Cut II.—The Peabody Rifle and bayonet.      Cut III.—The Peabody Carbine.

## THE PEABODY RIFLE.

During the delay which occurred in the alteration and forwarding to Canada of the converted Enfields from the arsenals and gun-shops of the mother country, and while Fenian affairs for a time after the June invasion assumed such a threatening aspect, our Government determined to look around them and select a breech-loading arm for themselves. The battle of Ridgeway had proved that troops armed with the awkward muzzle-loader would fight under fearful disadvantages when opposed to those supplied with even the most inferior of breech-loaders. The late continental battles clearly established the same fact. Numerical superiority was nothing when pitted against an inferior force, of which every man, by the mere difference of putting his charge in at the breech of his musket, is made equal to ten men who put it in at the muzzle. It

was, therefore, seen that the Canadian Volunteers, to be successfully matched against an enemy even only partially armed with breech loaders, must either be many times as numerous as that enemy, or provided with an arm which would place them upon a footing of equality. Of course, had the danger been less threatening, we would have undoubtedly devoted our attention more particularly to the alteration and conversion of those muzzle-loaders already stored in our armories; but at the time delays were dangerous, and it was decided, and wisely, we think, to purchase a certain quantity of breech loaders, which would supply the present need, and in the interim the conversion of the Enfields already in our hands could go on as fast as circumstances would allow. In accordance with this decision, several members of the Government were appointed a committee to examine and look into the merits of the va-

rious breech-loading arms then in use or invented, with power to select from among them the one which in their opinion (to be confirmed by rigid tests before themselves and competent military judges) combined all the requisites of simplicity of structure, accuracy and rapidity of fire, strength and general efficiency. After examining, we believe, nearly twenty different sorts of breech loaders, and submitting all of those that possessed any merit to thorough and impartial trial, the "Peabody Rifle" was the one selected as uniting in itself all the excellences and requirements of a modern breech loading arm. [For the information of the readers of the Review, and the Volunteer force generally throughout the Province, we give a full description of this rifle, illustrated by several beautiful cuts, furnished through the kindness of Mr. Anthony, the treasurer of the Providence Tool Company Armory, at which establishment, in Rhode

Island, the Peabody is manufactured. The Peabody breech-loading rifle was invented by Mr. HENRY O. PEABODY, of Boston, Mass., who was several years in perfecting and completing this superior arm. In its form, the Peabody is compact and graceful, and its symmetry is nowhere marred by unsightly projections. This symmetry is preserved in the act of loading, as the whole movement of the breech-block is performed within the stock, the end of the trigger guard falling but little more than an inch. In most other breech-loaders the guard must describe a curve of 90 degrees, and assume a position at a right angle with the line of the barrel, while the breech-block itself drops below the stock. No movement of the barrel, or any other parts, except those immediately connected with the breech-block, is required in the performance of any of its operations. The simplicity and ingenuity of the mechanism with which these operations are accomplished are such as to preclude the possibility of their being impeded by the effect of friction, rust, or exposure to the influence of dust, rain or continued service. Some of the superiorities of construction are: 1st.—That the formation of the breech-block, when the guard is drawn down, is such as to form an inclined plane sloping towards the breech of the barrel, and the groove on its upper surface corresponding precisely with the bore of the gun, facilitates the entrance of the cartridge, so that it slides directly into its proper position without the necessity even of looking to see that it is properly inserted. 2nd.—The removal of the empty cartridge-shell is effected by the action of an elbow-lever, which throws it out with unerring certainty the instant the guard is lowered. This lever derives its power simply from the action of the breech-block itself, and cannot become deranged, as it is not dependent upon any spring, and is of such strength as to render breakage or derangement from use or exposure simply impossible. 3rd.—The gun cannot be discharged till the breech-block is in its proper position, and this breech-block is of such strength, and so firmly secured, as to insure its perfect safety, as has been proved by the severest tests. 4th.—The rapidity of fire is equal, if not superior, to that of any other single loader. In a trial before the American board of officers at Springfield, it was fired 20 times a minute, and out of 65 guns presented for examination, was the only one that endured all the trials, and the report recommended its adoption. In this trial it was fired with 80 grains of powder and 5 balls (2,250 grains of lead), a test which no other gun stood, three out of the four, to which the whole number was reduced at the conclusion of the trial, being shattered at the breech with a charge of 80 grains of powder and 1 ball, while the Peabody, with the additional 450 grains of lead (the weight of each ball), remained uninjured. The conclusion of the American war prevented, however, any action upon the report of the board of ordinance.

So pleased was our committee with this gun, and so satisfactory were the results of all the tests to which it was submitted (especially that of Captain Grant, I. M., Montreal), that it was resolved to adopt it, and an order was given for the furnishing of 5,000. Our Volunteers will thus be provided with a breech-loading arm, of the superiority of which there can be no doubt; and should the time come when it may be necessary to use it, we are satisfied that, armed with such an effective weapon, they will be able to

repel any attack upon the peace and honor of their beloved Canada.

In our next issue we will publish the reports of Captain Grant and the agent of the Danish Government upon the trials of the Peabody before them.

## MILITARY ITEMS.

**THE HOLLIS VOLUNTEERS.**—A correspondent writes to the Glenallan 'Maple Leaf' about the splendid and efficient state of the Hollis Volunteer Company. He regards them as second to none in the county. He speaks very highly of Captain Thompson and the rest of the officers.

**MONUMENT TO A FALLEN VOLUNTEER.**—Last year the County Council of Oxford appropriated \$200 towards the erection of a monument to the memory of Malcolm Mackenzie, who fell at Lime Ridge, and this year, says the Woodstock 'Sentinel,' each assessor in the various municipalities is to be provided with a book to take subscriptions for the above purpose, no one sum to exceed 25 cents.

WE ARE GLAD to learn, says the Merrickville 'Chronicle,' that our Reeve, E. H. Whitmarsh, Esq., succeeded, at the last meeting of the counties council, in obtaining a special grant in favor of those families entitled to participate in the volunteer grant of the council, but who were prevented from so doing by the wording of the by-law authorizing the appropriation. Mr. Whitmarsh's success in this instance is highly gratifying, not only to the parties directly interested, but to his friends and supporters generally.

**VOLUNTEER SUPPER.**—Captain J. W. McMaster, of the 35th (Simcoe) Battalion, entertained the men of his company at a supper, on Saturday evening last, in Bradford. Captain McMaster occupied the chair, and gave the usual loyal toasts, followed by the "Staff of the Simcoe Battalion," replied to by Dr. Morton, surgeon of the regiment. The "Staff of the 12th Battalion," replied to by Major Peel, who gave the health of Captain McMaster, which that gentleman in eloquent terms acknowledged. Capt. Boulbee, in a pithy speech, replied for the "York Battalion." "The Reeve and Corporation of Bradford," "The Press," "The Bradford Company," were also among the lists of toast. —[Aurora Banner.

**VOLUNTEER DRILL SHEDS.**—At the last meeting of the County Council of Welland, we learn from the 'Welland Telegraph,' that Mr. James moved, "That whereas the Government has offered to contribute \$250 towards the erection of a one-company drill-shed, and \$450 to a two-company drill-shed; and whereas there are seven volunteer companies in this county—Be it resolved, that whenever any municipality in which a volunteer company is located shall build a drill-shed according to the plans and specifications, and when such shed shall have been accepted by the Government, the Warden shall issue his check on the treasurer to such municipality in which the drill-shed is erected for \$200 to assist in its construction.

**VOLUNTEER BALL AT LINDSAY.**—The complimentary ball given by the citizens of Lindsay to Captain Smith's Company, last Wednesday night, in the Town Hall, was emphatically a great success, and is said to have surpassed any social gathering of the kind in this part of the Province since the ball in honor of the Prince of Wales at Cobourg. For two or three days previous the Committee of Management and the Stewards—to whom great credit is due—were busily engaged in decorating the ball room, and, with the assistance of several ladies their labors were productive of the most pleasing results. It is almost impossible to say exactly how many were at the ball, as "they wouldn't stand still to be counted;" but Mr. Gregory, who provided the supper, estimates the number at about a hundred and ten couples. Besides the red coats of the Lindsay Volunteers,

there were no less than eight different military companies represented, and Mr. Rodden appeared in his uniform of a lieutenant of the navy. The best of music was furnished by Mr. Philip's Quadrille Band from Port Hope, and dancing was kept up almost without intermission until half-past 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, when the proceedings were terminated by the band playing, and the company singing, "God save the Queen."—[Advocate.

**MILITARY CONCERT.**—The Guelph 'Mercury' is glad to hear that arrangements are in progress for giving a monster concert by the splendid band of the 17th Regiment, the proceeds of which will be applied towards the purchasing of instruments for the Wellington Battalion band, now being formed. The band will also be assisted by a number of musicians chosen from the regiment. It is proposed to hold it in the drill shed some time in the month of August, and some plan will be adopted for heating the room and making it comfortable. We feel sure there will be a large attendance both from town and country. The same paper says the officers and men of the Guelph Artillery Company intend holding, at an early day, a social festival in the Town Hall, under the patronage of their wives and sweethearts. It will no doubt be a pleasant party, and got up in first-class style by those who will have charge of the arrangements.

**WELLINGTON BATTALION DINNER.**—The officers of the Wellington Battalion held their first annual dinner at the Wellington Hotel, Guelph, on the 32nd ult. The officers took advantage of the sitting of the County Council to invite the Warden and members of that body, most of whom were present. Among the other guests we noticed, were Dr. Parker, M. P. P., the Mayor of Guelph, Col. Webster, &c. Mr. Stirtion was prevented by pressing business from being present. Lieut.-Col. Higginbotham occupied the chair, the vice-chairmen being Majors Clarke and McMillan. Among the officers of the battalion and companies present were Rev. W. S. Ball, Chaplain; Drs. Herod and Paget, Surgeons; Adjutant Armstrong, Captains Bruce, Leech, Lingwood, Thompson and Fend; Lieutenants McBride, McFarlane, Beattie and Robertson, and Ensigns Moore and Major. After doing every justice to the many good things provided, the chairman gave the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, prefaced by a few brief and appropriate remarks. It is needless to say our brave volunteer officers drank these with the greatest enthusiasm, which was only equalled by the civilians. Col. Webster responded for the army and navy, and paid an eloquent tribute to the bravery and prowess of the British army. The same qualities were observed in our volunteer militia, who had the stuff in them to make as fine an army as any in the world. After consideration was effected, the volunteer force would form the nucleus of a standing army; for, however small, we could not do without one, although it might be expensive to keep up. The chairman, in giving the toast of the evening—"The Warden and County Council of the county of Wellington"—expressed the pleasure he and his brother officers felt in having so many of them present. They were glad to have this opportunity of thanking the council for their liberality and kindness to the different companies of the battalion during last summer, when they were called to the front. No county in the Province had manifested more liberality, and the noble and disinterested conduct of the council had put the men of the battalion under a debt of gratitude to them. The Warden returned his sincere thanks on behalf of the council for the hearty manner in which the toast had been drunk. The county council, in assisting the wives and families of the Volunteers when at the front, had only done their duty, and by doing so they wished to show their appreciation of their services. If such aid was again required, he was sure their successors would follow their example.—[Mercury.



### Battalion Correspondence.

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

#### FROM HAMILTON.

**VOLUNTEER BALL.**—The annual ball of the Volunteer force of Hamilton took place on Friday evening, the 1st of February, at the Royal Hotel, in this city. The spacious dining hall in which the entertainment was given was, under the direction of the managers, handsomely and tastefully decorated for the occasion. Conspicuous among the many flags, whose bright hues met the eye at every point, were displayed the handsome colors of the 13th Battalion, which that gallant corps received some time since from their then Colonel—the Hon. Isaac Buchanan. Dancing was announced for nine o'clock, and shortly after that hour the hall was well filled with members of the various corps and their friends—the latter including a goodly number of the fair ones of the city. The scene presented about this time was pleasing in the extreme—the light and tasteful dresses of the ladies mingling with the bright uniforms of Infantry, the rich, though more sombre colors of the Artillery, and here and there the jaunty dress of the Naval Brigade. Dance followed dance rapidly till midnight, when a flank movement to supper was made by the whole body with such expedition and ease as showed the "officers in command" to be well up in their duties. Confident in their power to hold out against any onslaught, the waiters received the charge of the "hungry brigade" with such an avalanche of creature comforts as eventually compelled their retreat, and dancing was renewed and maintained with vigour till nearly five o'clock in the morning. The whole entertainment was managed in a style which did infinite credit to all who were interested in its superintendance. One point we cannot omit to mention—the high estimation in which the officers and men hold each other. We hope the same unity may always prevail amongst them.

**AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.**—The first Battalion 16th Regiment, at Hamilton, have organized a very efficient Amateur Dramatic Club, consisting of non-commissioned officers and men, and have presented some very fine bills during the winter. The Regimental Library at the Crystal Palace, where the right wing of the regiment is stationed, has—thanks to the kindness and liberality of Colonel Peacock, and the exertions of School-master Bramall—been very nicely fitted up with a stage, renewed seats and gallery; indeed, the non-commissioned officers and quite a number of the privates displayed a very laudable spirit in catering to the amusement of their comrades, on Friday night, the first inst. The programme consisted of the domestic drama "Luke the Laborer," in which all the characters were, without exception, well represented. Color-Sergt. Berry as "Squire Chase," and Sergt. Stevens as "Farmer Wakefield" did remarkably well. The assumed simplicity and naive shrewdness of Private W. Kay as "Bobby Trot," a Yorkshire lad, whose whole desires were centered on cold pudding and going to "Lunnon," and the rattling, manly style of Lance-Corporal Bedson as "Philip," a man-of-war-man, were capital hits. The female parts of "Clara" and "Jenny," taken by Hubbert and Breman of the band, were very fair considering the disadvantages of men taking female characters. After the first piece Sergt. Harrington sang a comic song, in which he was, to all appearances, in-

consolable, and refused to be comforted for the loss of a favorite milch cow, but being encored and making a second appearance, he quite forgot his late bereavement in recounting the pleasing reminiscences connected with his perpetrating matrimony with a female yeelp, "Biddy McGee." A farce from London life, the "Aren Belle," concluded the entertainment, and produced the most side-splitting laughter. The Regimental Band was present, and discoursed some very excellent music. Colonel Peacock and a considerable number of the officers were present, with a fashionable concourse of ladies of their acquaintance; and did the performers require a stimulus by a crowded house, they certainly possessed it.

The usual monthly inspection of the 16th Regiment was held on the 1st inst. The right wing mustered for inspection on the Crystal Palace grounds, in marching order. Major Grant, the Inspecting Officer, expressed himself as being much pleased with the appearance and efficiency of the men.

#### FROM PRESCOTT

**DRILL.**—Nos. 1 and 2 Volunteer Rifle Companies of this Town, under command of Lieut.-Col. Jessup and Major White respectively, commence their annual drill during the present week.

These two companies were organized in 1856 and 1857, and notwithstanding the ups and downs they must necessarily have been subject to during this long term of service, it must be very gratifying to the officers to know that they have always been reported upon as being efficient. With many other corps in the Province they were on frontier-service for over four months during the Fenian excitement, and are still in a prosperous and efficient state. One fact worth knowing, which newly organized companies would do well to consider, is, that these old companies scarcely ever have a complaint regarding the departmental management of the force, while new ones frequently fancy they do not receive that prompt attention that they are entitled to.

**DRILL SHEDS.**—The County Council of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville have made appropriations of the several sums named, towards the erection of drill sheds at the following stations, viz:—Prescott \$1000, Gananoque \$450, Lansdowne, Merrickville, Burritt's Rapids and Millar's Corners \$250 each, like sums being contributed by the Government. Several of the contracts are already given out, and during the approaching summer, there is no doubt, the whole number will be completed. This same Council also contributed during the past year \$4000, to the families of Volunteers who were on frontier service from the counties.

#### FROM WHITBY.

**PRESENTATION.**—On a late occasion of a mess dinner of the officers of the 34th (Ontario) Battalion, Dr. Lazars, Surgeon to the Simcoe Provision Battalion, while on duty at Fort Erie during the June raid, took occasion to present to Major Wallace—at that time Major of the Simcoe Battalion, but now Senior Major of the 34th V. M.—a handsome Binocedon Field Glass. This testimonial was from the gallant Major's brother officers in his old regt. and was meant in some measure to express their sense of esteem for him as an officer and a gentleman. A silver plate upon the glass bears a suitable inscription. Dr. Lazars prefaced the act of presentation with a few explanatory and complimentary remarks.

**TARGET PRACTICE.**—No. 4 Company (Whitby Infantry) 34th Ontario Battalion, paraded a

small party for target practice on the 30th January, under the command of Ensign Loany. The following excellent score was made. Friday was cold, blustering and bleak. Range 300 yards:

Ensign Loany . . . . .	1.3.3 2 1.2.1.3 3.2—	30
Sergeant Parker . . . . .	2 1.1.0 1.3.1.3 2—	29
Corporal Loany . . . . .	2 1.3.3 3.3.2.2.3—	27
Private Wallers . . . . .	0.3.2.3 3.3 2.1.2.2—	24
Sullivan . . . . .	3 2.2.2 1.0.2.3.4.0—	21
Erkette . . . . .	2 3.0.2.1 2.2.2.3—	22
Heard . . . . .	2 2.3.2 2.0.2.4.2—	22

Total points . . . . . 175  
Average per man . . . . . 25

#### INSPECTIONS.

A friendly correspondent, whose judgment as to the state of the force of which he speaks is a safe guide, in speaking of an inspection of the 37th Haldimand Battalion by Brigade Major Villiers and Lt.-Col. R. H. Davis, commanding, on the 28th, 29th and 30th ult., says—all the companies of the 37th were well equipped and turned out well; that their company stores are in good order, and the average attendance about 41 per company. The stations of the companies are as follows:—No. 1 Company, York; No. 8 Company, Mount Healy; No. 3 Company, Caledonia; No. 7 Company, Caledonia; No. 4 Company, Ballsville; No. 5 Company, Hullsville; No. 6 Company, Cheapside; No. 2 Company, Dunville.

Lieutenant Colonel Villiers, B. M., also inspected the Dundas Infantry Company, under the command of Capt. Wardell, on the 1st inst. This company paraded two officers and thirty-two men. The general appearance was neat, clean and soldier-like, and their proficiency in drill creditable.

#### FROM THE UNITED STATES.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 24, 1867.

**DEAR REVIEW.**—The Chief of Ordnance in his report to the Secretary of War gives some statistics concerning his department, which will, I have no doubt, be interesting to your military readers. He tells us that during the war there were provided 7,892 cannons, 11,757 artillery carriages, 6,335,295 artillery projectiles (shot and shell), 6,539,999 pounds of grape and canister shot, 2,862,177 rounds of fixed artillery ammunition, 3,477,657 small arms (muskets, rifles, carbines and pistols), 2,146,175 complete sets of infantry accoutrements, 539,544 complete sets of horse equipments, 28,164 sets of two horse artillery harness, 1,022,176,474 cartridges for small arms, 1,220,555,435 percussion caps for small arms, 10,281,305 cannon primers, 4,226,377 fuses for shells, 26,440,054 pounds of gunpowder, 6,395,152 pounds of nitre and 90,416,295 pounds of lead in pigs and bullets.

In addition to which he informs us that the armament of the fortifications in the United States, now includes 3,540 serviceable cannon, of which 1,334 are of heavy calibre, (20, 15, 10 and 8 inch bore) and 653 are rifled cannon. The residue are of smaller calibre, from 42 pounders down, including 120 moveable field pieces.

He also gives a brief sketch of the uses

to which the various arsenals in the Southern States have been put. Some are in the service of the Freedmen's Bureau, and others are discontinued and the arms removed to Northern depots; none, however, are used as arsenals.

In the military circles of this city the appointment of a Major-General to command the First or City of New York division of the National Guard, in the place of Major-General Sandford, who has been relieved from active service, owing to age, was much talked of. The contest was expected to have been between Brigade-General Lloyd Aspinwall, who has been acting as temporary commander since General Sandford's removal, and Col. Emmons Clark, commanding the 7th Regiment of New York State National Guard—both excellent men, and either would have made a capital commander; but, whether it was from the difficulty to choose from the two, or whether the President thought it would be best to disappoint both rather than one, he chose a comparative outsider, Gen. Shaler, who formerly commanded the 7th Regiment, and served throughout the war with great credit to himself and his country. The compromise is received with great satisfaction on all sides, and I have no doubt, he will make a most efficient officer.

It would please me to be able to give you some, if only a little, information, respecting those ferocious would-be destroyers of England's rule—the Fenians—but unfortunately, they have so completely gone down that nothing is heard of them, except the few that are to be fed and clothed for the next twenty years at the expense of the country they polluted by invading.

Yours, &c., N.

#### DIED,

At North Douro, County of Peterborough, on the 11th January, Captain HARRY ALISON, aged 91 years and 6 months.

A large number of friends will sympathize with Mrs. Alison on the death of her lamented husband, who was so widely known as one of the earliest settlers in the upper Province.

To many he was a wise, constant and zealous friend; to others an old and valued acquaintance. He had by many years outlived the allotted span of man's existence. Towards the close of life's day his faculties failed him, until at last he fell asleep in death.

Harry Alison was born on the 5th of June, 1775. He had consequently completed his 91st year. His father having died when he was very young, an uncle undertook the charge of his education, and for that purpose he was sent to the College of St. Andrews (Scotland), where he was instructed under a private tutor for some years, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the classics. His uncle designed him for a writer to the Signet, for which he served the requisite time; but disliking the profession, on the expiration of his articles, he started off to London, and there sought the advice of his relative, Lord Melville, at the same time stating that he would like to join the army. In the course of a fortnight his Lordship had him gazetted to an ensigncy in the 93rd Highlanders, to the great discomfiture of his uncle, the clergyman. In the early part of 1794, Mr. Graham, afterwards Sir James Graham, and subsequently Lord Lyndoch, having raised a regiment of infantry, ordered Captain Hill (after-

wards the celebrated Lord Hill) the rank of major, and Mr. Alison, whom he had known from his earliest years, the post of paymaster, with the rank of captain, which he accepted, but ever afterwards regretted. He, however, performed the duties of his office to the utmost satisfaction for upwards of thirty years. Many persons were surprised at so young a man being appointed to a situation so onerous; but as his relatives, Baron Moncrief, and his uncle, Dr. Inglis, of Gray Friar, were his securities, the government did not raise any objection to Lord Lyndoch's choice. An intimacy sprung up between Major Hill and Captain Alison, and in him the Captain had a warm and constant friend until the last hours of his Lordship's life. Lord Hill was afterwards gazetted lieutenant-colonel, and on the 1st January, 1800, colonel of the 90th. The regiment was ordered to Gibraltar, and afterwards to Alexandria, in Egypt, where it landed on the 8th March, 1801, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie. After the defeat of the French, the regiment returned to England, arriving there on the 1st April, 1802, and remained in Ireland until 1805. Whilst there, Captain Alison married Miss St. Clair Lord Hill, who was his best man on the occasion, said that he "was delighted to have so charming a young lady in the regiment." Shortly afterwards the regiment was ordered to the West Indies, then considered the most unhealthy station of the British army. Mrs. Alison's relatives and friends urgently persuaded her not to go to that deadly climate, but feeling it her duty to accompany her husband, no inducement could deter her from her purpose. Out of nine ladies who accompanied their husbands, she was the only one who survived. Both Mrs. Alison and the Captain suffered from the yellow fever. Whilst on the West India station, the English took Martinique and Guadalupe from the French, for which the Captain was awarded a medal and clasp.

On the breaking out of the American war in 1812, the 90th was ordered to Canada, and was stationed at Amster, near Hamilton, C. W. The change of climate was so great that Mrs. Alison was taken dangerously ill, and the Governor kindly ordered the Captain to return to Montreal. On Mrs. Alison's recovery, they were again sent West, and stationed at Niagara, at which place they expected to remain some time, and made themselves as comfortable as circumstances would admit. At the end of a month, however, the regiment had just two hours' notice to leave for Europe. The officers and men immediately embarked in open bateaux, shooting the rapids of the Long Sault and Lachine on their way to Quebec. Shortly after their arrival in England, they were ordered to the continent, and were stationed at Ostend, Bruges and Ghent, and subsequently, after the battle of Waterloo, in Paris itself, where his colonel, Lord Hill, was second in command to the Duke of Wellington.

The scandal occasioned by the trial of Queen Caroline again brought them to England. After a short residence there, a rebellion breaking out in the Ionian Islands, the regiment was again ordered on foreign service, and was eventually stationed for many years at Corfu. Here the Captain and Mrs. Alison and their amiable daughters passed the most agreeable period of their lives.

From Corfu they were again ordered to England. On the voyage home they were wrecked on the island coast of Sicily, immediately under Mount Etna. The vessel went to pieces, and the Alisons barely escaped with their lives. The treasures of many years and of many a clime were swallowed up by the rapacious sea. The Governor, hearing of the terrible disaster, immediately ordered the 'Naiad' frigate, commanded by Sir Robert Spencer, to the scene, which eventually landed the passengers and crew, after much suffering and hardship, in Malta, with barely sufficient clothing to cover them. Three days afterwards the 90th proceeded to England, leaving the women and children behind.

On arriving once more safely in his native

land, the Captain hoped for a short respite from foreign service, but in this he was much mistaken. He was almost immediately ordered to Ceylon. Captain Alison, at the time, was taken most seriously ill, and unable to proceed, and in an evil hour, before the arrival of his family from Malta, he left the service and commuted his pension, having made up his mind to settle in Canada, where the British Government was giving grants of lands to retiring officers and soldiers. His eldest son, Rowland, who had also obtained a commission through the influence of Lord Hill, sold out at the same time. The second son, Charles, received an appointment in the office of the Embassy at Constantinople, where he distinguished himself on several occasions, and where he was twice Charge d'Affairs during the absence of the Turkish Ambassador. Since then he has received the appointment of British Minister to the Court of Persia.

On Captain Alison's arrival in Canada, Sir John Colborne, the Governor, despatched the Commissioner of Crown Lands to select a location for him. He finally settled in the township of Warwick, county of Lambton, on a beautiful spot of ground, but totally devoid of any traces of civilization for many miles round.

When settlers began to assemble a little about the place, Captain Alison's house, then by far the largest in the clearing, was used for a number of years as a place of worship on Sunday. The Lord Bishop of Toronto used to make it his home on his tours in the West, and held several confirmations there. The writer of this notice had a brother and sister confirmed in it. The old house, known far and wide as "Warwick Castle," was burned on the morning of Easter Sunday, 1855. Captain Alison again lost many curiosities, and amongst them some very valuable ones sent from the East by his son Charles. Not only these, but almost everything of value about the place was consumed.

Captain Alison was a justice of the peace for upwards of 25 years. He breathed his last on the 11th January, having accomplished more than half his 92nd year.

His life has not been in vain. His example as a practical christian led many to see the error of their ways and reform. He was always looked up to as the head of the colonists, which he had collected around him, chiefly composed of his own immediate descendants. A few years before his death, he removed to the residence of his son-in-law, W. W. Nichols, Esq., North Douro, where he ended his eventful life in peace and quiet. His remains were, however, conveyed to Wisbeach, and buried beneath the shade of an orchard of his own founding. He leaves a sorrowing widow, after sixty-four years of happy married life to mourn his loss. They had 13 children, 64 grand children, and 29 great grand children, making a total of 106 descendants.—[COMMUNICATED.]

ANECDOTE OF MAXIMILIAN.—'La Presse' gives an anecdote which conveys a pleasant impression of the Emperor Maximilian. An officer was taking a walking tour through the mountainous district of Ischi, and having lost his way he went into a cottage to inquire the road. The poor woman to whom it belonged instantly desired her little boy to accompany the young man to the turn of the road, and show him which path to take. The service having been faithfully performed, the officer gave the boy money. The boy refused, remarking that military men never had money. "Ah!" said the young officer, "how do you know that?" "Because my brother is in the army, and he never has any. My mother sold her last stack of corn this very day in order to send him some." The young man, touched by the story, returned to the cottage, and leaving his purse with the poor woman, promised to protect her son. The officer was the Archduke Maximilian.



## THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, C. W., by MOSS & O'BRIEN, Proprietors.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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



## The Volunteer Review.

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1867.

## THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

In publishing the list of those entitled to their country's gratitude and substantial consideration, in last week's REVIEW, want of space and time compelled us to give it without remark, and we therefore take the opportunity of returning to the subject. If there is one thing more than another which makes service under British colours attractive, it is the firmly-grounded belief that, if its rewards are not extravagant they are, at all events, certain. No person can have a just claim against the Crown for long without its receiving recognition, for the hearts of the British people are, with all their faults and foibles, in the right place, and while the government really desires to do justice to its faithful servants, the independent and generous tone of public opinion in England and its untrammelled press are not likely to permit official dignitaries to err from forgetfulness. John Bull may be the blundering, stupid, headstrong sort of fellow that he is described to be by foreigners; and the cotton lords of the commercial and manufacturing cities, who are constantly prating about universal liberty of an the most illiberal of task-masters toward their operatives; but against the Government, which means the great mass of the tax-paying people, no such charge can be substantiated. Routine and red-tape, it is very true, frequently retard the distribution of well-merited rewards, and unnecessary suffering is sometimes the re-

sult, but even routine has its advantages, inasmuch as claims are thoroughly investigated and the generosity of the public guarded against imposition; and besides, a really good claim against the realm is almost as good as money in the hands of a person of honest reputation, as few Britons will be found to refuse advances upon the claims of patriotism that are almost certain to be paid eventually. In this respect the Canadian Government has established for itself a reputation worthy of its great prototype, and if it has also copied its failings in the matter of routine and delay, the generous view taken of the losses of those who risked everything for their country, and the liberality of the final action adopted, will go far towards dissipating any doubts which may have existed, or which may hereafter arise, as to the certainty of patriotic services being duly rewarded. Indeed, in one or two instances, at least, the Government of this Province exceeded that of any other in its practice of liberality, by rewarding its enemies as well as its friends and defenders. The most notable instance was the payment of rebellion losses in 1849, and another in the gratuity of five dollars each to the acquitted Fenians. With the trifle given to the latter few people will be inclined to quarrel, as, however guilty they may have been, the laws of our country and a jury of our countrymen exonerated them from the charge brought against them, and after all, it is better to err on the side of charity. Were we disposed to be critical we might point to the strange differences which exist in the charges for medical attendance, but it is possible, if we could get at the facts in each case, the incongruity might be satisfactorily explained. We cannot, however, avoid adverting to one point. During and after the raid of June, Dr Ryall, of Hamilton, took a deep interest in the welfare of the force; and yet we find him charging in one case for "injury equal to 12 months—sickness" only ten dollars; and in another for "injury equal to 4 months—wound," only four dollars, which bear a curious comparison to other charges; but our readers can judge of this portion of the list for themselves, and we have no desire to be invidious without knowing all the facts. But the chief feature in the list of pensions and gratuities, so far as the Government is concerned, is the confidence which it will establish, that those who expose themselves to danger, disease and death in defence of their Queen and country will not also incur the desolation of hopeless poverty, should any calamity overtake them, nor feel the bitterness of the reflection, as death approaches, that those who leaned upon them for support will be thrown entirely upon the pitiless charity of the world. Another feature of this latest Canadian scroll of fame is the influence it will have in giving to the youth of Canada a veneration for the laws and institutions of their country, which their comrades and friends fell gloriously in defending. What Canadian has ever stood

at the foot of Brock's monument, Queenston Heights, on the plains of Abraham, or gazed upon the bullet-scarred trees of Lundy's Lane, without feeling that these melancholy evidences of the devotion of her sons give to Canada a place in the world's history that she could never have won, except upon the tented and victorious field, and in future years, when British America grows into a great and powerful nation, the patriot may point with a sorrowful pride to the names of the martyrs of that heroic little band which went forth to defend British American honor and British institutions before British America had an existence as a nation. And in order that this roll of honor may not cease to be called, so long as a true British Canadian remains to cast a wreath of IMMORTALITY around it, the monument to be erected should, and doubtless will, bear the list engraved in imperishable marble. And if we might offer a suggestion, without offending local ambition, which would be sure to evoke local jealousies, we would point to the desirability of every Canadian, man, woman and child, being offered an opportunity of contributing, according to their means, to the erection of a suitable column, and that LAMB KILNE be selected as its site. The subscription could be best taken by cities, towns, and townships, or by counties; and we should be only too happy to lend all the aid in our power, by publishing the aggregate result in each locality. A generous emulation would be thus evoked, and we feel certain that the result would be one of which not only Canada, but the whole of the "new nationality" might well be proud.

## VOLUNTEER OFFICERS AGAIN.

The Montreal 'Daily News' still persists in "what it said at first" on the subject of the sacrifices to which Volunteer officers are subjected, for no better reason, we suspect, than the very weak one that it has adopted a line of argument which its "amour propre" will not suffer it to abandon, no matter how unjust it may be. Some weeks ago we made the statement, which every Volunteer officer will bear witness to, that the constant recurrence of small demands, in time of peace, the aggregate of which is considerable, often placed officers, financially, in an embarrassing position; and we held that justice demanded that such necessary expenses should be made a charge upon the country at large, as they are when the Volunteers are on active service. In this we included all necessary expenditures of money, such as for transportation, etc., and we said that if a fund were provided, upon which the commanders of corps could draw, it would be no more than the force has a right to expect of the country, and would remove the feeling which exists that the great proportion of defence is placed unfairly upon the shoulders of those immediately connected with the force, and that that feeling being removed by a simple act of justice, the spirit of the force would be correspondingly firm.

proved. The 'News' says it "could not conceive a more pitiful argument, carried to a more impotent conclusion," and continues thus: "We say it is a slur upon the rank and file of the Volunteer organization to say that they cannot be kept together except through such adventitious aids, and we maintain that officers who accept their commissions, knowing beforehand that such expenses are to be entailed upon them, have no right afterwards to parade their grievances with a view to exciting public sympathy and procuring Government assistance. We are sufficiently realistic to disbelieve in the patriotism which would hang on to a uniform to the prejudice of credit and character, and we have the hardihood to say that if such instances are general, the sooner such patriots are replaced, the better for the cause they pretend to espouse." The line of argument here adopted is that because officers have, from patriotic motives, accepted positions which involve unfair sacrifices, they should go on quietly submitting to such sacrifices until they become unable, however willing, to do so longer; and then give way to fresh victims of the same injustice. Now, it is not in the interest of the officers, but for the welfare of our infant military organization that we demand justice from the wealth of the country; for in order to be successful any policy must be based upon strict impartiality, which can never be the case so long as any number of persons are permitted to escape their fair share of the expense attending defensive organization. It is undoubtedly true, that in the face of imminent danger, both the officers and men of the force would throw themselves into the breach without a thought of "adventitious aids," or of the consequences to themselves individually; but it is quite another thing to attend punctually to the drudgery of drill, marching and counter-marching, burnishing, pipeclaying and brushing; to work for nothing and pay your own expenses, in order to be prepared for effective defence, and only receive in return the self-satisfied smile of the unpatriotic and the sneer of thrifty prudence for your pains. The 'News' makes us say that the expenditure of money to conceal individual unfitnes is simply nonsense, "unless it is spent in bribing inspecting officers." We said that the charges made against officers in that connection by the 'News' was nonsense, unless it meant to convey the idea that inspecting officers were bribed. However, stripped of its verbiage the position of the 'News' is that the force ought to be almost, if not entirely, self-sustaining; our position is that it ought to be supported by every man in the country in proportion to his means, and no one will have the hardihood to say that we have not justice on our side, except those who hold the contemptible and dangerous doctrine that "the best defence is no defence at all."

#### ARMS FOR THE VOLUNTEERS

It is said that delays are dangerous, but there are instances where they are not only unavoidable, but do good service, by allowing time for laying down bases of systems as nearly perfect as possible consistent with the overhanging current of events. We noticed last week the unnecessary expense and trouble which would probably be the result of any new system of military organization which being adopted by Canada alone, in the face of the fact that the rapidly approaching Confederation would probably overturn or modify it; and the same reason applies to any very extended arming of our Volunteers with new breech-loaders. In England it is made a point with the authorities of the War Office, that the rifles in the service shall all be of one calibre, in order to avoid confusion and blunders in the distribution of cartridges, and the same reason will have force in the new Confederacy in selection of arms for the British American forces. Another reason why activity in our military affairs must await the completion of Union, is that contemporaneously with the passing of the act through the Imperial Parliament, a definite settlement of the proportion of military service to be borne by the mother country on the one hand, and by the colonies on the other, is pretty certain to be arrived at; and we will then know how far we are to be guided by the mother country in the equipment of our military establishment, and how far we will be left to follow the dictates of our own judgment. When, therefore, we find journals which were foremost in urging that every other consideration should, for the time, be made subservient to the great one of Union, cavilling at delays, which the prosecution of that project rendered inevitable, we cannot but conclude that they have some concealed motive for forgetting their own teaching. Fortunately, we have no cause to apprehend immediate danger, and as we shall know the result of the Confederation negotiations in a few weeks at most, we can afford to wait a little longer, especially as there are already in the country several thousands of Spencer and Wesley Richards repeating rifles; although it is not probable that they will be ultimately used in arming the Volunteers. After the result of the present negotiations becomes known, whatever it may be, we have a right to expect energetic action on the part of our military authorities, and our readers may depend upon getting the earliest possible information in THE REVIEW; but we could effect no good purpose, by attempting to foreshadow possible contingencies in a military point of view, which are, as yet, scarcely known in England, and the public may be sure that when political journalists find fault, they do so upon a subject which involves features of which they know nothing, but which, when the proper time comes, are susceptible of a satisfactory explanation.

#### THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Queen opened the Imperial Parliament in person, on the 5th inst. After the assurance that the relations of the empire with foreign powers are on a friendly footing, the speech contains allusions of special interest to this country. Her Majesty says:

"I have suggested to the Government of the United States a mode by which the question pending between the two countries, arising out of the civil war, may receive an amicable solution, which if met, as I trust it will be, in a corresponding spirit, will remove all grounds of possible misunderstanding and promote relations of cordial friendship."

Friendly overtures on the part of Great Britain towards the United States have heretofore only increased the insolence of the republican demagogues; but it is possible that the present President, who has received a very fair taste of the quality of congressional "statesmen," may be inclined and able to assume a civil tone in his relations with England. We can only hope so. The reference in the speech to British American union is as follows:

Resolutions in favor of a more intimate union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, have been passed by their several legislatures, and delegates duly authorized as representing all classes of colonial parties, and opinions have concurred on the conditions upon which such a union may be best effected. In accordance with their wishes, a bill will be submitted to you, which, by the consolidation of colonial interest and resources, will give strength to the Provinces as members of the same empire, and animated by the same feeling of loyalty to the same sovereign."

This cannot but be gratifying to the people of these Provinces, especially the tone of the last paragraph, which speaks of our future strength, and recognizes our right to the same protection and consideration as our fellow subjects at home "as members of the same empire, and animated by the same feeling of loyalty to the same sovereign." There is little consolation here for the disciples of GOLDWIN SMITH. Two other paragraphs will be of interest to our military and naval readers, showing as they do the determination of the party at present in office there to maintain the power and prestige of England by a careful consideration of the interests of her soldiers and sailors. The army is thus referred to:

"I have directed the estimates of the ensuing year to be laid before you; they have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service. You will, I am sure, give your ready assent to a moderate expenditure, calculated to improve the state of my soldiers, and to lay the foundation of an efficient army of reserve."

The source from which the navy is supplied with seamen elicits the following:

"The condition of the mercantile marine has attracted my serious attention. Complaints are made that the supply of seamen is deficient, and the provisions for their health and discipline are imperfect. Measures will be submitted to you with a view to

increase the efficiency of this important service."

The Speech is one of great interest, especially to the people of these Provinces; and a surprising feature, which shows that modern progress has drawn us closer to the mother country, is that it was delivered in London on the 5th, and published in the journals of this country on the morning of the 6th inst.

#### ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, MONTREAL.

When we alluded two weeks ago to this Society and its President, Mr. B. DEVLIN, as disaffected, we accepted a pointed and uncontradicted report that such was the case, with feelings of the deepest regret, for many reasons. We have been proud of the loyalty of Canadian Irishmen in the face of the bad example of their expatriated and vagabond countrymen in the United States, and we felt indignant that a few in Montreal should rob really loyal Irishmen of the, to them more than any one else, proud title of being faithful among the faithless in Ireland and America. We gave Mr. DEVLIN the credit of having been an Irish gentleman of fine abilities, one who had held a high position in the Volunteers, and one who exercised great influence over his compatriots in Montreal, and therefore argued, we think, with reason, that if St. Patrick's Society there were disaffected he, as the chief among them, was responsible, and that if he was true he would have lost no time in denouncing their treasonable practices. In an eloquent speech delivered by Mr. DEVLIN, on Monday evening last, before the Society, he exculpated both himself and it, so far as a speech could do, of the sins of commission and omission laid to their charge, by showing that the practices complained of had been usual with the Society before he became its President, and almost before Fenianism had been heard of in this country. No false feeling of pride prevents us from doing full justice in the premises, for we would rather acknowledge ourselves in error—not knowingly—a thousand times, than that one of our countrymen, and especially one who had been a Volunteer in the service of his Queen and country, should be justly charged with dishonoring his colours; and we therefore give a pertinent extract from Mr. DEVLIN'S disclaimer. He said:

"The St. Patrick's Society of Montreal a Fenian organization! No, gentlemen; it never was, and please God, never will be used for any purpose less noble than that for which it was so wisely founded—the honor of St. Patrick, the encouragement of works of mutual charity, and the perpetuation here in Canada of a truly Catholic and Irish national sentiment."

After explaining that the proceedings of the Society were not the offspring of disloyal motives, Mr. DEVLIN continues, alluding to the editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW:

"But this much for his information, and with the view of tranquilizing his fears, I may be permitted to say, that when my hum-

ble services were really needed, I was not found absent from my post. Better evidence of my interest in the welfare and prosperity of Canada than my past relations to it affords, I cannot adduce. In fine, my record is before the public, and I must abide the popular verdict. To the respect and confidence of my fellow citizens I can present no stronger nor higher claim than that which I offered to them last June, when, under the most painful and trying circumstances that any man could be placed in, I left my family, my home, and my business, to defend, to the best of my power and ability, every interest they possessed, although it should cost the sacrifice of a life upon the existence of which many were then dependent."

One thing more we should have been glad to hear Mr. DEVLIN explain, and that is what the 'Journal de St. Hyacinthe,' reeking with the foulest treason, found in the conduct of Irishmen of Montreal to 'rejoice at for their sake and our (French Canadians') own?' It was to the open-mouthed disaffection of the conductors of that journal and its patrons that we directed the attention of the Magistracy, quite as much as to, it now appears, its self-assumed protegee; and so far as they are concerned we have not a word to retract.

#### LITERARY NOTICES.

**BELGRAVIA.**—We have received from Messrs. Durie & Son, booksellers, Ottawa, the January number of this fashionable magazine, edited by that favorite of the "beau monde," Miss M. E. Braddon. 'Belgravia,' with its faultless English, and its graphic pictures of real life among the "upper ten thousand," has quite enough of sensation in it to please the most romantic taste; and we should be glad to see it take the place of the mawkish sentimentality and cruelly exaggerated daubs in the "yellow covered literature" of Yankee-don, which, unfortunately for the tone of Canadian society, sometimes finds readers amongst us.

**THE ARGOSY.**—We are also indebted to Messrs. Durie & Son for the first and second numbers of the third volume of this excellent magazine. "The history of Robert Falconer," an exceedingly interesting story, has been commenced in this volume, and in order to have the whole of it, this is the time to order the work. Such periodicals as the "Argosy" enrich our literature and cultivate a pure taste, and for this reason should be in every family, to the exclusion of American publications, which almost invariably tend to give false ideas of both biography and history, to corrupt the taste of the young, and to undermine their patriotism.

**POSTAGE OF "THE REVIEW."**—In reply to complaints from subscribers, we may inform them the legal postage on THE REVIEW is 6½ cents per quarter, when paid in advance at the Post Office where it is received.

**QUESTIONABLE.**—The Guelph 'Advertiser' contains an attack on Brigade Major Barretto which we hope was entirely uncalled for. Will our agent at Guelph advise us of the facts?

**THE VAGARIES OF THE TYPES.**—Last week we were made to allude to the brilliant achievements of Garibaldi's volunteers "on the skirts of the Trol," instead of "skirts of the Tyrol." Such typographical blunders are very annoying, but they will sometimes happen in spite of every precaution.

**APPOINTMENT.**—We are pleased to observe that Dr. Theodore E. Bown, of Brantford, has been gazetted, Surgeon to the Brant Battalion of Volunteer Infantry. We trust that there may be no need of his services on the field of battle, whatever medical attendance may be required during the piping times of peace.—[Expositor.]

**BALL TO THE OFFICERS OF THE 100TH REGIMENT.**—On Tuesday evening, the 12th inst., the citizens of Ottawa will give a grand ball, in the new dining-hall of the Russell House, to the officers of our own Canadian 100th Regiment. Thus far the arrangements are of the most elaborate character; and the anticipations of the committee of management, with such a man as Mr. James Frazer as a leading spirit, who has considerably and indefatigably attended to the details of the affair, cannot but be realized to the full. We expect to announce the ball as a magnificent success.

**MILITARY LECTURES.**—Capt. Bridgewater, of the Mooretown Mounted Infantry, 27th Battalion, formerly of H. M. 15th Hussars, is now delivering lectures in Western Canada on "Military Life in Southern India." His lectures are being well received and most favorably noticed by the press. Being an enthusiastic soldier, the concluding part of his lecture is devoted to the Volunteer interests, and will no doubt have the effect of arousing many to renewed zeal and energy in the profession. Before his tour is finished, he will visit all important places as far east as Montreal.

**THE ARMY.**—The following appointments in the 16th regiment, now serving in Canada, are announced in the 'London Gazette' of the 18th ult.:—Ensign Granville Vernon to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Charleston M. R. Reyne, deceased; Gentleman Cadet George Rutherford M'Lean, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Walter Ferrier Riddell, deceased; Gentleman Cadet Charles Folliot Baugh, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Vernon.

**THE LATE CAPTAIN GLOVER.**—The funeral of the late Captain Glover took place from his late residence, on Augusta street, Sandy Hill, Ottawa, at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the 2nd inst., to the English Church cemetery. The hearse was preceded by a firing party composed of 100 men of the 100th Regiment, and the regimental band. It was followed by a large concourse of citizens and a company of the 100th. Six of the officers of the same regiment walked alongside the hearse. The coffin was placed within the Mackay vault, and the impressive funeral service of the English Church was read by the Rev. Dr. Jones. After this, three volleys were fired by the firing party, and the mortal remains of Capt. Glover were left in the house of the dead.

CONFEDERATION.—The news by the Atlantic Cable says:—Earl Carnarvon will, this week, introduce a bill for the union of the British American Provinces.

ARTILLERY BALL.—On Wednesday night the grand ball of the Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery came off at St. Patrick's Hall, Sussex street. Everything possible was done to ensure the comfort and enjoyment of those present by the committee of management and the stewards. The large room was tastefully, indeed, handsomely decorated. Gowan's band occupied the northern gallery, and discharged its duties in a faultless manner. The room was ornamented with evergreens, paintings and mottoes, such as "The Volunteers of Canada," "Army and Navy," "Canada, our Home," "Our Queen and Country," &c. On each side and at the ends were very pretty decorations, consisting of stars of bayonets on white grounds. The supper-room was also very well decorated, and the tables supplied with all the edibles necessary. Too much praise cannot be awarded to those who assisted at and planned the arrangement of the hall for the occasion. The hall was brilliantly lighted up, and more than filled with gay dancers, who tripped it merrily until four o'clock in the morning. Amongst the officers present we noticed Lieut.-Col Wily, Major Ross, Major Steele, Capt. Forsyth, Captain Parsons, Lieut. Russell, Lieut. Clemon, Lieut. Bedard, Quartermaster Armstrong and others. Messrs. Peacock and Rhodes are deserving of credit for the satisfactory way in which the affair passed off.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS,  
Ottawa, 8th Feb. 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.  
Quebec Provisional Brigade of Garrison Artillery.—1st Lieutenant and Adjutant Charles E. Montizambert, to have the rank of captain.  
No. 1 Battery.—The name of the 2nd lieutenant appointed to this battalion by the General Order No. 4 of the 14th December last, is 'William Walmsley Welch,' and not 'William Wild Welch,' as was therein stated.  
Montreal Light Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant William E. Ireland, having obtained a second class certificate, is now confirmed in his rank.  
3rd Battalion Victoria Volunteer Rifles, Montreal.—In the General Order No. 3 of the 1st instant, for 'Jno. T. Henderson,' to be 'Ensign,' vice Dawson, promoted, read 'Lieutenant.'  
9th Battalion Voltigeurs de Quebec.—No. 5 and 6 companies of this battalion are transferred to the 8th Battalion Stadacona Rifles, from this date.  
12th York Battalion of Infantry, No. 1 Company, Scarborough.—The commissions of Captain Jacob Russell Tabor, as captain, and Lieutenant Robert Hamilton Stobo, as lieutenant, to bear date from the 14th September, 1866, that being the date on which the command of that company became vacant by the promotion of Captain Norris.  
23rd Essex Battalion of Infantry.—Lieutenant Charles Robert Horn is transferred

from No. 2 Company, Windsor, as 2nd lieutenant, to No. 1 Company Garrison Battery, Windsor, vice Wynn, promoted.  
Ensign and Adjutant J. E. Guillot to have the rank of lieutenant.  
32nd Bruce Battalion of Infantry.—To be Surgeon; Wm. S. Scott, Esquire, M. D.  
Civil Service Rifle Regiment, Ottawa.—To be Adjutant: Lieutenant John LeBreton Ross.  
To be Lieutenant (temporary): Ensign Henry R. Smith, M. S., vice Ross, appointed adjutant.  
1st Infantry Company, Three Rivers.—To be Captain (temporary): Lieutenant A. Antrobus, M. S., vice Barnard, appointed District Quartermaster.  
To be Lieutenant (temporary): Ensign C. A. Larue, M. S., vice Antrobus, promoted. Both appointments to date from 20th September, 1866.

No. 2.  
The following officers of the Volunteer Militia and candidates for appointment therein, having appeared before the Boards of Officers at London and Kingston for the purpose of having their qualifications tested, have received certificates as follows, viz.:

LONDON.

FIRST CLASS.  
Captain Robert Campbell, No. 3 company, 27th Lambton Battalion.  
Captain Thomas Millar, No. 2 company, 7th Battalion, London.

SECOND CLASS.

Captain John McDonald, No. 3 company, 28th Perth Battalion.

KINGSTON.

SECOND CLASS.

Sergeant Andrew C. McMahon, 14th Battalion Rifles, Kingston.  
Sergeant Robert Gage, 14th Battalion Rifles, Kingston.  
Sergeant Matthew Gage, 14th Battalion Rifles, Kingston.  
Sergeant John Vance Boswell, Prescott Rifle Company.  
William Irving, gentleman.  
George Wm. Leslie, do  
Wm. Boyd Ferguson, do  
Jas Forsyth Ferguson, do

SERVICE MILITIA—LOWER CANADA.

The following candidates for commissions in the Service Militia have received certificates from the commandants of Schools of Military Instruction:

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Div. Names.  
Hochelaga. Ensign Herbert B. Merrick do Edward de Narbonne, gent do John P. Donnelly, do do Capt J O LaBranche Napierville. Finlay McNorton Dewey, gent Ottawa. Ensign A Cates Quebec. William B Murray, gentleman Richmond. Alexander Wallace do do John A Aylmer do

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

L'Association. Pierre Urgal Duprat, gent Berthier. Emile Fautoux do Chambly. Charles LaBelle do Hochelaga. Napoleon Rouleau do do John P. Donnelly do do Charles Ermatinger do do Captain J. O. LaBranche do do John Martin, gent do Alex. McIntyre Siewwright do do Joseph F. Des Rosiers do do John F Magill do do Jasper M. Lawford do do Francis Henry Clayton do do Liout Henry D Thompson do do Joseph Ganopy, gentleman

Huntington. Alexander Blair, gentleman Jacques Cartier. Urgel A Denis do Laprairie. F A A Langevin do Laval. J B Pave do Megantic. Alexander P McLean do Missisquoi. Captain Robert McCorkill Napierville. F McNorton Dewey, gentleman Ottawa. Ensign A Cates Quebec. Alfred George Patry, gentleman do William B McMaster do do Louis Harly do do Alfred P Bolduc do do James Henry Lawlor do do Michael Levesque do do Edmond L Temple do do Edgerton Healy do do St George Knight do do James G Scott do do Andrew J. Balfour do do William W Welch do do George H. Scougall do St. Maurice. Paul Emile Duval do

UPPER CANADA.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Div. Names.  
Carleton. R. Austin Bradley, Gentleman. Frontenac. Henry B Savage do Wellington. Edward Leslie do York. William T Jennings do do Lyndon Smith do do C S Gzowski, jr do

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Brant. John M Cooke, Gentleman. Durham. Robert Henry Sylvester do Frontenac. John Hislop do do David A McWhirter do do James Friel do do Alexander Gunn do Grenville. John M Porter do Haldimand. John Thorburn, do do Samuel Gibson do do Ensign David Murry Leeds. John W Bandfield, Gentleman. do Thomas Fleming do Lennox and Addington. Allen Howard do Middlesex. George McNab do do David F Jelly do do Wm G McMullen do Norfolk. Wm C Thompson do Northumber-land. R H Bonnycastle do Peterboro. John Bisset do Simcoe. Francis W Lally do do Charles Hunter do do Charles Johnson do Welland. Octave Whittaker do do Frank George Stewart do York. Duncan James Pollock do do John Meakin do do R B Donoghue do do David Valentine do do John McGregor do do Charles G Bayley do

No. 4.

Hamilton Independent Companies, No. 2 Company—  
To be Captain: Lieutenant Francis MacKielcan, vice Boice, whose resignation is hereby accepted.  
To be Lieutenant: Ensign Charles E Peirce, vice Mackelcan, promoted.  
To be Ensign: James Adam, Gentleman, vice Peirce, promoted.  
By command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government of the Province of Canada.  
P. L. MACDOUGALL, Colonel, Adjutant General of Militia, Canada.

# STATEMENT

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

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

## FIRST CLASS. UPPER CANADA.

No.	CORPS	NAME	Report of Medical Board	Pension	From.	Total Pension for one year	Gratuity.	Medical Attendance.	To whom payable
						\$ cts.		\$ cts.	
1	Queen's Own	Kns Malcolm McEachern..	Killed in action	To	Widow \$184, and \$37 each to 5 children.	June 2, 1866	310 00		
2	do	Sergeant Hugh Matheson	Di d of wounds rece'd in action	To	Nil.				
3	do	Corporal Francis Lahey	do do	To	Widow, \$146.	June 2, 1866	146 00		
4	do	Private William Smith	Killed in action	To	Widow, \$110.	do	110 00		
5	do	Private Mark Defries.	do	To	None.				
6	do	Priv. Christopher Alderson	do	To	Widow, \$110.	June 2, 1866	110 00		
7	do	Priv W F Tempest.	do	To	None.				
8	do	Private J H Mcburn	do	To	Mother, \$80	do	80 00		
9	do	Priv Malcolm Mackenzie.	do	To	Widow, \$240 (eldest son, nil), \$48 each, to 3 child.		384 00	121 60	
10	10th Royal	Captain and Paymaster John Huston Rehey	Died from disease contracted on ser	To	None			100 00	Dr Cahill.
11	13th Battalion	Private James Cahill	do do	To	Mother, \$80		80 00	30 50	
12	Queen's Own	Private Jas H. Morrison.	do do	To	Mother, \$80		80 00	16 00	
13	13th Battalion	Private Daniel Laker.	do do	To	Widow, \$110		110 00		

## FIRST CLASS. LOWER CANADA.

1	Hochelaga Lt. Inf	Private M Prudhomme	Died from disease contracted on service	To	Widow, \$110, 2 children, \$10 each	June 10, 1866	130 00		
2	St. Therese Corps	Private P. Charron	do do	To	Widow, \$100, 4 children, \$10 each.	April 1, 1866	150 00		

## SECOND CLASS. UPPER CANADA.

No.	CORPS	NAME	Report of Medical Board	Pension	From.	Total Pension for one year	Gratuity.	Medical Attendance.	To whom payable
						\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
14	Queen's Own	Aetg. Serg. Paul Robins	Unfit for service or occupation from six months from date.	Wound	40 cents a day	June 2, 1866	146 00	50 00	
15	do	Corp John Connor	do do do	Sickness	25 cents a day	July 1, 1866	127 75		
16	do	Priv. Chs Thos. Bell	do do do	Wound	20 cents a day	June 2, 1866	75 00	50 00	10 00 Dr. Nichol
17	do	Priv. Alex. Oliphant	do usual do	Sickness	20 cents a day	June 2, 1866	109 50		
18	do	Priv. Chas. Logsdail	do do do	Wound	25 cents a day	June 2, 1866	91 25	50 00	
19	do	Priv. John White	do do do	do	20 cents a day	June 2, 1866	100 50	50 00	
20	10th Royals	Priv. Thomas Charters	do greatly impairs general usefulness	Sickness	25 cents a day	July 1, 1866	91 25		14 00 Dr. Newcomb.
21	do	Pvt. Saml. McCay	do do do	do	24 cents a day	July 1, 1866	159 50		5 50 do
22	York Edes.	Priv. Chs Ths Robertson	do do do	do	20 cents a day	July 1, 1866	73 00		
23	Loydton Infantry	Lt W Tyrwhitt Armstrong	Unfit for service greatly impairs usual occupation.	Sickness	\$250 a year.	July 1, 1866	290 00		
24	13th Bat Hamilton	Aet. Capt. P. Gore Bonth	do do do	Wound	\$400 a year	June 2, 1866	400 00	1029 50	
25	do	Priv. Lavatt W. Smith	do do do	Sickness	20 cents a day	July 1, 1866	74 00		61 00
26	do	Priv. G. A. McKenzie	do manual do	Wound	25 cents a day	July 1, 1866	75 00		
27	do	Priv. Edwin Hilder	do occupation do	do	40 cents a day	July 1, 1866	146 00		
28	Welland Battery	Capt. Ed. Saunder King	do do do	do	\$400 a year	June 2, 1866	400 00	1029 00	745 00 Dr. Minor.
29	do	Gunner Fergus Scholfield	do do do	do	20 cents a day	June 2, 1866	73 00	50 00	60 00 Dr. Farrill.
30	do	do John Bradley	do do do	do	20 cents a day	June 2, 1866	109 50	50 00	22 00 Dr. Neff.
31	13th Battalion	Priv. Richd. Pattecoart	Injury equal to 12 months	Sickness	25 cents a day	June 2, 1866	91 25		10 00 Dr. Eyrill.



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

THIRD CLASS.

No.	CORPS.	NAME.	Report of Medical Board.	Pension.	From.	Total Pension for one year.	Gratuity.	Medical Attendance.	To whom payable.	
31	Queen's Own	Capt. Jas. B. Houstead	Injury equal to 2 weeks	Injury..	No claim.					
32	do	Lt. Wm. Cooper Campbell	do 12 months	Wound	18 months pay gratuity.		865 05	114 00	Dr. Small, \$ 50. Dr. Hodder \$24	
33	do	Lt. Jas. Herbert Beaven	do 4 weeks	do	No claim.					
34	do	Ens. Jas. F. Smith	do 2 months	Sickness.			75 00			
35	do	Ens. Wm. Fahey	do 18 months	Wound.	18 months pay gratuity		700 89	78 00	Dr. Stevenson	
36	do	Color Sergt. F. McHardy	do 4 months	do			250 00			
37	do	Priv. Thomas Outster	do 4 months	do	4 months, at \$50		200 00			
38	do	Priv. James McFarland	do 2 months	Sickness.			41 03			
39	do	Priv. Thomas Parly	do 4 weeks	Injury.			20 00			
40	do	Priv. Wm Thompson	do 10 weeks	Wound.			90 00	21 00	Dr. Wright	
41	do	Priv. Geo Briggs	do 8 weeks	Injury.	Gratuity, 6 weeks, at \$12		72 00			
42	do	Priv. Chas Winter	do 11 months	Wound.	11 months' pay at \$30		330 00			
43	do	Priv. Richard Clayton	do 12 months	do			250 00			
44	do	Priv. Edward Capp	do 1 month	do			28 00			
45	do	Priv. Fredk Woodall	do 2 months	do			24 00			
46	do	Corp. James Bull			None.					
47	do	Priv. Alex Smith	do 6 weeks	Sickness.			24 00			
48	do	Priv. Jas B Rutherford	do 8 weeks	Wound.			60 00	15 00	Dr. Johnson	
49	do	Priv. Eupert E Kincaford	do 9 weeks	do			64 09	5 00	Dr. Stevenson.	
50	do	Priv. Wm Vandermissen	do 12 months	do			200 00	83 00	do	
51	do	Priv. E G Patterson	do 6 weeks	do			26 00	6 00	do	
52	do	Priv. Edgar J Paul	do 7 weeks	do			70 00	10 00	Dr. Payne.	
53	do	Priv. Eden Forsyth	do 2 months	Injury.			100 00			
54	do	Priv. Alexander Muir	Injury equal to loss of use of							
55	do	Priv. John Jackman	arm 3 months.	Wound.			75 00			
56	do	Priv. John Jackman	do 6 weeks	Sickness.			36 00			
66	10th Royals	Lieut. C H J Winstanley	do 10 weeks	do	30 cents a day for 2 years from 1st Nov., 1866.	1st Nov., '66	109 50	161 00	118 00	Dr. Philbrich \$100. Dr. Russell, \$15
67	do	Priv. John Cole	do loss of leg. 2 yrs 5 mos.	do			100 00	50 00	Dr. Newcomb.	
68	do	Priv. Michael McKenna	do 1 week	do			10 00			
69	do	Priv. Richard McCormick	do 6 months	Injury.			180 00	25 00	Dr. Richardson	
70	do	Priv. Ezra Cammer	do 5 do	do			120 00	10 00	Dr. Winstanley	
71	do	Priv. Daniel Farrell	do 2 do	do			66 00	20 00	Dr. Newcomb,	
72	do	Priv. Joseph T Heally			None,					
73	13th Battalion	Priv. Samuel Dallas	do 4 do	Wound.			96 00	4 00	Dr. Ryall.	
74	do	Priv. Jas Mitter Stuart	do 10 do	do			50 00			
75	do	Priv. John Robt Donnelly	do 5 weeks	do			48 00			
76	do	Priv. Wm Irvine	do 6 weeks	Injury.			34 00	7 00	do	
77	do	Priv. John Geo Powell	do 7 months	Sickness.			168 00	65 00	Dr. Turquand.	
78	do	Priv. Thomas Wyatt	do 9 weeks	do			54 30			
79	do	Lt. Col. J A Skinner	do 6 weeks	do			204 00	40 00	Dr. Joy.	
80	Welland Battery	Gunner Thos Higgins	do 10 months	do			240 00			
81	do	do John Harrison	do 9 do	Wound.			216 00			
82	do	do Jordan Thomas	do 8 do	do			84 00	30 00	Dr. McFarland.	
83	York Rifles	Sergt. John Tuck	do 3 do	do			96 00	26 00	Dr. Baxser.	
84	do	Priv. Robert Cranston	do 3 do	do			84 00	19 00	do	
85	Bradford Comp'y	Priv. J. Allan Young	do 1 do	Sickness.			35 00			
86	Columbus	Capt. Geo Prentice	Unfit for service and occupation 12 months.	do	\$400 for one year, to be re-examined in 1867.	1st April '66	400 00		24 00	Dr. Warren.
78	Peterboro	Lieut. Wm N Kennedy	Injury equal to 6 weeks	do			66 00	18 75	Dr. Kinnaird.	
79	Toronto Naval	Corp. Mate J Clendinning	do 14 weeks	do			168 00	26 00	Dr. Ross.	
80	Collingwood	Corp. John Millwood	do 2 months	do			84 00	16 00	Dr. Stephen.	
81	10th Royals	Private John Douglas	Nil							
82	Ont. Battalion	Private John Speiram	Injury equal to 2 months	Sickness.			48 00			
83	Scarboro' Comp'y	Lieut. John H. Stobo	do 2 do	do			24 50	21 00	Dr. Langsley.	
84	Cookstown	Private Thos. Stephenson	do 2 do	do			24 00	25 00	Dr. Sewell.	
85	do	Corp. Geo. Ross	do 9 weeks	do			27 00	10 00	Dr. Schofield.	
86	do	Private Geo. Graham	do 2 months	do			48 00	25 00	Dr. Sewell.	
87	do	do Eobt T. Banting	do 3 do	do			72 00	40 00	Dr. Schofield.	
88	Scarboro	Lt. & Adj. Jacob N. Tabor	do 4 weeks	do			68 32	19 00	Dr. Tabor.	
89	Scarboro Comp'y	Serj. Jas. Young	Injury equal to 3 months	do			45 00		Dr. Lapely, \$17.-	
90	do	Corp. Wm. Hall	do 2 months	do			48 00	22 50	50. Dr Wright \$5.	
91	10th Royals	Priv. John Whitton	Nil						Dr. Heggie.	
92	Brampton Comp'y	Priv. George Elliott	Injury equal to 12 months (unfit for service)	do	20 cts a day, to be re-examined 1867.	1st July, 1866	73 00	18 00	Dr. Webster	
93	Norval Company	Priv. Jas. Bryan	do 9 months	do	30 cts do do	do	109 50	20 00		
94	Queenstown Co.	Priv. Jacob Stubbs	do 3 months	do	20 cts do do	do	73 00			
						Totals	\$196. 50	8811 47	2214 08	

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

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

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

T. D. HARRINGTON,  
Deputy Receiver-General.

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

## REMITTANCES RECEIVED

DURING THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 9, 1867.

Ottawa—Lieut. J. LeB. R. \$2, Atty.-Gen. East \$2, Capt. A. W., Jr., \$2. Prescott—Lt.-Col. A. \$2. Hamilton—Lieut. G. B. S. \$1, Lieut.-Col. B. \$2, Capt. A. \$1, A. G. \$1. Montreal—Lt.-Col. T. \$2. Woodstock—Capt. H. B. B. \$2. London—Major R. L. \$2, Capt. D. \$2, E. W. G. \$2, Lieut.-Col. McB. \$2. Port Stanley—Capt. J. B. \$2. Guelph—Lt.-Col. H. \$2, Capt. A. \$2, G. W. W. \$2, E. H. \$2, Coulson's Hotel \$2. Ottawa—G. B. \$2. Brockville—W. R. W. \$2. Bedford, C. E.—G. S. \$2. Hamilton—A. I. \$1. Delaware—Lieut.-Col. G. \$2, Capt. B. \$2, Lieut. C. \$2. Montreal—Dr. P. \$2, C. C. \$2, Lieut. P. \$2, J. M. \$2, R. E. H., \$2, A. R. \$2, J. H. McN. \$2, Maj. E. E. \$2, A. W. O. & Co. \$2.

APPOINTMENT.—Vice-Admiral Sir G. Rodney Mundy, K. C. B., has been appointed to the command of the North American and West India station, vice Admiral Sir James Hope, K. C. B., whose term of service has expired.

A MUSTER OF THE Queen's Own Battalion took place in the drill-shed, Toronto, on Wednesday evening last. There was a large attendance of the members of the corps. An order has been received by the commander of the Queen's Own, from the Provincial authorities, for arming the entire corps with Spencer's repeating rifles, of which there is a large number in store at that place.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL WRIGHT, C. B.—Lieutenant-General Thomas Wright, C. B., died on the 5th instant, by which event the colonelcy of the 30th Regiment of Foot is vacant. The deceased officer entered the army in 1812, obtained his captaincy in 1825, his majority in 1837, was made colonel in 1851, major-general in 1857, and lieutenant-general on the 10th of August, 1864. His active service was entirely in India.

PENDING the consideration of the recommendation of Lord Strathnairn's Commission on Army Organization, all appointments to the civil branch of the army have been suspended, and candidates for service on the Commissariat from the line have been informed that their applications must stand over for the present.

IMPUDENCE.—The 'Essex Record' published at Windsor, on the frontier, and consequently in a position to speak on the subject, says:—"General Dix, the American Minister to France, has urged the French government to abolish 'the odious system of searching the baggage of strangers arriving in France.' Would it not be well for the American Government to modify its own 'odious system of searching baggage' before interfering with the customs regulations of a foreign country?"

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS.—Sir James Gibson, the Director General of the Army Medical Department, will vacate his office next month, having served his appointed time. The 'British Medical Journal' thus speaks of Dr. Muir, the Inspector-General of Hospitals in Canada, who, it appears, has been highly recommended for the vacant appointment. "Dr. Muir is the representative of the principle of selection; he was selected to take charge of the Medical department in Canada when war was threatened; he was placed in charge during the China expedition. Those who know him best speak very highly indeed of his personal character, of his great administrative ability and professional talent."

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February 2nd, 1867.

5-y

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Cash price for the whole, \$20.

Address "Tunic,"

'Volunteer Review Office,' Ottawa.

Ottawa, Feb. 2nd, 1867.

5-2i



## NOTICE.

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

ISSUE OF THE

*PENSIONS and GRATUITIES,*

Which have been recommended in accordance with the terms of an

**Order in Council,**

DATED 21st AUGUST, 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

## GEORGE COX,

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Office of "Volunteer Review," Ottawa.  
Ottawa, Feb. 7, 1867. 6-2in

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## AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNT.

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

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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,  
Ottawa, 1st February, 1867.

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

## WILSON &amp; PATTERSON,

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Ottawa, January 1st, 1867. 1-1y

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Ottawa, January 1st, 1866 1-1y

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## PROSPECTUS

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

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

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

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

The Canadian Force alone is worthy of an independent special Advocate and Organ; but when all the Forces of British North America are consolidated, it will become imperative that a medium should exist through which our Citizen soldiery, 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, diverse climes;  
 For we are ancients of the earth,  
 And in morning of the times."

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

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

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

The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

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

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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.

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

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

PRESENT:

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

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

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

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

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

(Signed,) EDMUND HARRISON.

January 5th, 1867.

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