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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, JANUARY 14, 1867.

No. 2.

THE FIRST RANK IN THE ARMY.

It is an ensign who carries a flag.
Pictorial Alphabet.

Little does the unsuspecting victim of 'scarlat fever' and misplaced confidence know what a preliminary purgatory he has to go through before he enters the paradise of his imagination, and bursts out in all the glory of a full-blown ensign. On joining his regiment, he is handed over by an unfeeling adjutant to the tender mercies of a remorseless sergeant-major, a kind of military Grand Inquisitor, who, assisted by familiars in the guise of drill-sergeants and corporals, forthwith subjects the unhappy youth to a series of cruel tortures, that would extort pity from the heart even of a Madras collector! He is barbarously roused out of his warm bed at six in the morning, and turned, shivering in a thin shell-jacket, on to a cold damp parade ground. He is herded with a batch of lately caught ploughboys, called a squad, and his body placed in all sorts of uncomfortable positions by a rigid non-commissioned officer, who has the drill-book off by heart, but is painfully deficient on points of grammar.

He is instructed by this ramrod in regimentals, that to occupy the position of a soldier, he is not to stand 'bolt hupright like a aystack,' but to 'lean well forward,' with his 'ed hup, shoulders square, stomach lin, palm of the afd to the front; little finger touching the seam of the trouser, feet at a hangle of forty-five degrees, eels together, and the weight of the body on the flat of the fuff.' Wishing to conciliate his fierce-looking preceptor, the trembling novice too eagerly attempts to comply with this exasperating formula, and tumbles on his nose. 'That's not the position of a soldier,' says Corporal Poker triumphantly, picking up his unfortunate pupil. 'If you ad battended to my instructions, sir, you would not ave soiled your pantaloons.'

With a view of opening his chest, and giving him that graceful hollow in the back so essential to a perfect military carriage, the ensign is put through a course of gymnastic evolutions that would prostrate the most muscular street-acrobat that ever converted himself into a human frog by tying his legs

in a knot round his neck. In the course of these callisthenic exercises, he is made to clap his hands insanely before his nose, with his arms extended like a sign-post, and then to force them violently behind his back till his shoulder-blades crack again. He has next to become an animated wind-mill, and whirl his clenched fists frantically round his head, till his arms are loose in their sockets; and, finally, if of a stout habit of body, he is brought to the very verge of apoplexy, by vainly attempting, at the command of his tormentor, to perform the impossible feat of touching his toes with his finger without bending his knees. Panting with this exertion, which has fractured his dress in a most inconvenient manner in several places, he is permitted to 'stand at ease' for a short time and look about him; but before he has recovered his breath, he is nearly lifted off his legs by the word 'attention,' barked sharply out and pronounced 'shun' by the Ramrod, and forthwith put through his 'facings.' He is told that at the word 'right about face,' he is not to 'face,' but merely to 'place the ball of the right toe against the eel of the left fuff, and remain stiddy.' At the word 'to' he is to 'face about,' and at the word 'three' bring his 'eels together with a tell.' Poker insists upon the 'tell,' and if the dozen pair of Bluchers in his squad don't come together, at exactly the same moment, and with a noise like thunder, he savagely gives the word 'has you were,' and begins again.

Having been twisted round to all the points of the compass, till he is quite giddy, and his intellect completely muddled with the intricacies of 'left about three-quarters,' 'right half,' and 'vice versa,' the bewildered candidate for a 'peerage or Westminster Abbey,' is next initiated into the mysteries of the 'goose step'—a ridiculous performance, which consists in his standing for an indefinite period on one leg, with the other poised in the air, and waving the suspended limb gracefully backwards and forwards with depressed 'eel' and 'pinted' tog to the words 'front' and 'rare' of the ungrammatical Poker.

Should the victim's attention wander for a moment during this absurd exhibition, the lynx-eyed sergeant-major is heard shouting from one end of the parade in stentorian tones: 'No. 13's not looking to his front!' and if, in his agitation at this unlooked-for check, the nervous recruit should unconsciously get the strap of his forage-cap into his mouth, the adjutant, equally sharp-sighted, screams, in piercing accents, from the other end: 'You needn't devour your chin-strap in that ravenous way, Mr. Green; you'll get your breakfast presently.' Total-

ly upset, both mentally and bodily, by this double-barrelled attack, the wretched tyro loses his presence of mind, totters, both feet come to the ground, and he is ignominiously packed off to the 'awkward squad,' a collection of all the impracticable muffs and incorrigible 'bad bargains' in the regiment.

Three times a day for weeks and months has the future Wellington to undergo this process of slow torture, which constitutes his military education, during which time he gets over hundreds of miles of gravel, and wears out dozens of pairs of boots, in his attempts to master the difficulties of marching, counter marching, wheeling, doubling, charging, and forming square. His knuckles are barked in the 'manual and platoon,' his knees are excoriated in 'resisting cav alry,' and he is beaten black and blue in the sword-exercise. When at length, he can stop the regulated pace, in the legitimate time, without varying the hundredth part of an anch in the thousandth part of a second—when he can handle a heavy rifle as easily as he would a popgun—when he has overcome his natural propensity to look round if his curiosity is excited, to rub any part of his person afflicted with temporary irritation, to laugh when he is amused, and cry oh! when he is hurt—when, in fact, he has learned to become a mere automaton without will or motion, except at the command of his drill instructor, he is reported fit for duty, and his persecution ceases. On the recommendation of the adjutant, a board of fat majors is appointed to sit upon him; and if he goes through his various performances to their satisfaction, he is dismissed drill. A tip of a sovereign assuages the grief of the grim Poker at parting with his disciple; and the emancipated novice, throwing away his leading strings, is permitted for the first time to join the general parade, and share in all the privileges and immunities of an officer holding the 'first rank in the army!'

He then becomes a tremendous fellow! Stalwart grenadiers fly at his bidding; the great sergeant major himself is obedient to his nod, and in a moment of unparalleled audacity he has even been known to 'chaff' the adjutant! His military career has fairly commenced; and the fortunate ensign, after serving in all parts of the globe, and expending some three or four thousands in purchasing his promotion, may look forward to, 'coming, in about thirty years, a broken-down old general officer on a pound a day, with perhaps an extra 5s. for distinguished service—provided always he manages, in the meantime, to escape cholera at Calcutta, yellow Jack at Jamaica, frostbites in Canada, assegais at the Cape—mutilation, amputation, starvation, and all the other ills

that military flesh is heir to. Never shall I forget what a young lunatic I became on reading one morning in the 'Gazette': '1—th Foot—John Jones, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Muffin, who retires.' How I blessed Muffin! No words in the vocabulary were strong enough to express my admiration of Muffin's retiring disposition. I laughed, cried, sung, danced, and did everything but stand on my head. For the sake of the furniture, I was turned out of the drawing room, and went raving mad in the kitchen; I shook hands with the butler, kissed the housemaid, hugged the cook, and upset the entire domestic economy of the whole establishment. What a lucky fellow I was, too! the 1—th—a crack light-infantry regiment. I was not to be a common 'mudcrusher,' wearily tramping along hard roads to hoarse words of command, but a gay, dashing 'light bob,' scampering merrily over hill and dale to the music of a ringing bugle! How unceasingly I bothered the unfortunate tailor to make haste with my uniform, and what a nuisance I became to all my friends when it did come home. I was never tired of buttoning myself up in my red coat, and corking a pair of curly moustaches on my innocent upper lip, to see how I looked with those martial appendages. How ardently I sighed for the reality! and how unmercifully I scraped at my unhappy checks, in the hope of encouraging the growth of an invisible whisker! I must have added materially to the income of Mr. Rowland and the manufacturer of the Rypophagon Shaving-soap in those days. Excepting my sister, who was never tired of hearing of the heroic achievements I intended to perform, and my mother, who had an idea that I was going off to be shot, as a matter of course, what a relief it must have been to the whole circle of my acquaintance when I started to join my regiment. And when I had undergone the introductory gymnastic ordeal, and had escaped from the clutches of the grand inquisitor, what a pleasant, free-and-easy life I found it. My first night at mess, too! I thought I had never seen anything so brilliant and fascinating. My brother-officers were so kind and civil, so anxious to put me at my ease, and so particular in taking wine with me because I was a stranger. How dreadfully tipsy I became in consequence, and what a headache I had next morning! I suppose no one was ever so deliciously soft as I was, or had such a number of hoaxes played upon him. I became sharp, however, in my turn, and played them upon others. What pleasant recollections I have of those early scenes and companions, and how a few short years have changed us all—how the hare has been passed by the tortoise—what blighted hopes and ruined prospects have been the fate of some, and how all the high-flown aspirations of youth have dwindled into the sober matter-of-fact of middle age, and the splendid castle in the air, peopled with rank, wealth, and beauty, been replaced by furnished lodgings and a wife and family!

Of the ensigns who were my contemporaries on joining, Miles Adamant is the only one still in the regiment. He was quite a veteran compared to us, and we used to call him the grandfather of the ensigns. He had been six years in the army; but as he was poor, and poverty being a sort of military crime, he had been passed over several times by junior, or them, longer purses. It but, fortunately, work for poor Miles, who was heart-breaking and of his profession, was enthusiastically and of his profession, to see boys of a few months' service promoted over his head, not from any merit of their own, but merely because they happen-

ed to have rich governors. He had none, poor fellow, his father, who had been a general officer, having died when he was quite young. His mother, by strict economy, had contrived to give him a good education, and when he got his commission, in consideration of his father's services, was able to afford him a small annual allowance. With this he struggled manfully on, and kept himself free from debt till he was appointed adjutant, which gave him his lieutenantcy, and a welcome addition of £5 a day to his pay. From that time he ceased to be a burden to his mother; and though his means did not permit him to keep pace in many respects with his more fortunate comrades, no one in the regiment was more thoroughly respected and looked up to. If any youngster got into a scrape, he always went to Miles Adamant for advice. He was the referee in all disputes, the peace-maker in every squabble, and in deciding a bet, his opinion was considered more valuable than that of the omniscient editor of 'Bell's Life' himself. In about ten years, Miles worked his way up to the top of the lieutenantcy, was again passed over by richer men than himself, and at length got his company by a death-vacancy, a couple of years before the Crimean campaign. At the battle of the Alma he distinguished himself by a 'terrific combat' with four Russians, and was honourably mentioned in despatches. At Inkerman he was third captain, and all his seniors being placed hors de combat in that mortal struggle, he 'won his spurs' by bringing the regiment out of action. He did his work like a man all through that dreadful winter, and escaped without a scratch till the memorable attack on the Redan, when a conical bullet from a Russian rifle, whirling along in search of its pre-destined billet, effected a lodgment in his hip, and finding its quarters very snug, refused to be ejected. No one supposed he could live with a lump of lead firmly imbedded in the bone, and Miles' name appeared in the ominous list of 'dangerously wounded.' For a long time his life hung upon a thread; the shock to his nervous system had been so great, that even a person moving about his hut caused him excruciating agony; but skilful treatment, however, and a strong constitution, pulled him through; his troublesome visitor became a tenant for life, and with the exception of a perceptible limp, he is now as strong and hearty as ever. He returned the other day from the scene of his glory, as brown as a berry, and covered with honor and hair. He is now a lieutenant-colonel and a C. B., and decorated with a medal, four clasps, the Legion of Honor, and a beard down to his waist! Report says that he is about to be married to a beautiful heiress, who, like Desdemona, loves him for the dangers he has passed. Long life to him! No man better deserves his good-fortune.

What a contrast was Rocket! The son of an opulent country gentleman, who allowed him £500 a year, and an unlimited supply of capital to purchase his promotion, no one stood a better chance of rising in his profession. But he was cursed with a love of display, and a wanton spirit of extravagance, that knew no bounds and brooked no control. The old military system of spending half-a-crown out of sixpence a day, was perfect economy compared with the reckless way in which Rocket flung his money about. As soon as he got it, it was subjected to the well-known ornithological process of being converted into 'ducks and drakes.' If he had had £5000 or £50,000 a year, it would have been just the same. In matters of dress and equipage, he brooked no rival near his throne; he would be 'aut Caesar

aut nullus;' and if anything novel or strange appeared, his great ambition was, no matter what it cost, to 'cut it out' with something newer and more eccentric. He thought himself a capital judge of horse-flesh, and was victimized by all the dealers in the country; he ordered coats by the score, and watches by the dozen; and had more screws than he could ride, more clothes than he could wear, and more jewelry than he could carry. He kept a kind of open house, and was a little king among a set of men who smoked his cigars, rode his horses, and borrowed his money. Three times in five years were his debts paid by his indulgent father; but on the fourth application, a condition was imposed—that he would quit the army and live quietly at home. This proposition, Rocket, now a captain, rejected with scorn, and father and son parted in anger. Left to his own resources, he fell among thieves, the Jews made short work of him; post obits and other diabolical instruments soon failed to supply his still reckless expenditure; and, in an evil hour, he took to gambling. He became totally absorbed in this exciting pursuit, and having a clear and steady hand, played at first with ruinous success. Intoxicated with his good fortune, he became more extravagant than ever. In the meantime, his father died unreconciled to his prodigal son leaving the bulk of his property to a distant relation. Rocket had long since anticipated whatever came to him as a matter of right, and was now totally dependent on his pay, and his winnings at the card-table. Here his good-fortune at length deserted him; his losses were heavy and frequent. In the hopes of retrieving them, he sold his commission. From this point his downward course was rapid; night after night luck was against him. One fatal evening, maddened with his losses, he grew desperate, and staked his all—his very life depended on the cast. A gleam of fortune seemed to shine upon him once more. One card alone stood between him and certainty. As the game proceeded, his chance grew brighter; the last card only remained to be dealt. With starting eyes he watched it as it fell upon the table—a heavy groan escaped him—it was the card, and Rocket was a beggar. Without a word he hurried from the room, and strode hastily through the streets to his lodgings. On the door being opened, he dashed up stairs to his room, and locked himself in. Alarmed at his master's pale face and haggard look, the servant was on the point of following, when the report of a pistol was heard, succeeded by a heavy fall. The door was burst open, and the unfortunate gambler was discovered extended on the floor, with a bullet through his brain.

How different again was Bubb—Alderman Bubb, as we called him, he was so gross a feeder. He would gorge himself like a boa-constrictor, and then fall fast asleep. He was the fattest and most thick-headed officer in the British army. He never brushed his hair, and was supposed to sleep in his clothes. When he attempted to write, he used to ink himself all over, and was known to have spelt 'door' d-o-o-r-e in an official letter. There was no examination in those days. Money and interest were the only qualifications; and, somehow or other, Bubb had both. Where he came from nobody knew; but he was supposed to be the son of a rich rum-contractor. When pumped as to his pedigree, he did nothing but grin—he did anything else. If, to make him a little lively, he was tossed in a blanket, he went up grinning, and came down grinning—no one seemed to enjoy the fun more than Bubb: he was too heavy, though

to be indulged often, as it took twelve of the strongest subalterns to shake him up effectually. Nothing seemed to rouse him. His face was blackened whenever he went to sleep after dinner, which was regularly every day; his boots were turned into water-jugs, and his shako used as a coal-skuttle. He usually slept in an apple-pie bed, with boot-jacks, cork-soles, fire-irons, and hair-brushes as his bed-fellows. He appeared to enjoy his badgering so much, the young fellows soon got tired of 'drawing' him, and he subsided into a regular dummy. He was never dismissed drill; and tears would come into the sergeant-major's eyes when Bubb's name was mentioned. The poor man applied for his discharge soon after, broken-hearted, it is supposed, at not having been able to make anything of Bubb. The whole regiment went into convulsions of laughter when he waddled on to parade for the first time in a tight-shall-jacket; and the adjutant, who was the gravest of men, is reported only to have smiled once in his life, and that was when Bubb first attempted the goose step.

'Though so great a numskull at drill, the alderman was shrewd enough about money-matters, and kept his pockets tightly buttoned. No extravagant young subaltern could ever extract a sixpence out of Bubb. He was never 'hard up,' and though in the receipt of a private income, he was supposed to have solved the military Gordian-knot, and live on his pay 'as an assign. His washerwoman's appointment must have been a perfect sinecure; and he spent a great portion of his time darning his stockings. He was obliged to pay for his dinner, and made a point of taking his half-a-crown's worth; the messman made nothing by Bubb. He did not stay long with us—at the end of a year, he was still in the awkward squad, and the colonel hinted that he should be obliged to report him incompetent at the next half-yearly inspection. For the first time in his life, Bubb was struck with an idea. He had mistaken his profession. To the delight of every one, he sold out, went to Australia, took to sheep-farming, married his cook, and is now one of the richest men in Melbourne.

Another turn of the kaleidoscope—Gentlemen! Brown was the mildest and most affable of little men. His politeness was oppressive, and he was supposed to be gifted with some peculiar spinal arrangement that enabled him to bow so gracefully. He was exactly five feet two, and weighed seven stone. When he sat at the end of the mess-table as vice-president, a good-sized round of beef entirely eclipsed him, and nothing could be seen but a large knife and fork apparently carving away by themselves. He was as blind as a bat, and it was quite irritating to see him-beaming with smiles, unmercifully hacking away at a fine turkey, while the butler, a perfect artist, an culinary anatomist, was gnashing his teeth in mortification behind the self-satisfied little monster's hair. We used to put placards in front of his dish, inscribed, 'Mangling done here, and the colonel would threaten to make him attend 'carving drill' under the mess-waiter every day in the kitchen; but he never improved, and invariably sent the gravy flying about with a liberality only equalled by the profusion of apologies and lamentations with which he sought to wipe out the stains he had made.

Brown's time was chiefly occupied with his dress. He had thin hay-colored hair, with an unflinching parting running in an uninterrupted line from the centre of his forehead to the nape of his neck, and his whiskers were tightly twisted into straight little curls like lead pencils. His linen was a perfect miracle of fineness and getting up, and he was strongly suspected of wearing stays. His hands were as white and soft as lady's, and his little feet had insteps like bridges. On parade he wore lemon-colored kid gloves, and delicate patent leather boots instead of the Wellingtons and buckskins used by coarser men. Drill used to distress him very much, and his word of command was like a penny trumpet. 'Speak out, sir,

can't you?' the colonel would roar to him, and Brown, who couldn't manage his r's, would scream: 'Gwenadlers, take his r's, and the wight by fo's—fo's left—quick march!' and the men, knowing him to be wrong, would quietly correct his mistake themselves, and go in the contrary direction, thereby saving Brown an extra drill perhaps. He was not fond of running; and when a square was formed in a hurry, he was always left outside, and had to creep in under the bayonets. 'Run, sir, will you,' the colonel would bellow; 'what do you mean by dancing along on your toes in that way? If you don't move smarter than that in action, agall you'd have your head cut off by a dragoon before you got into the square—although I believe you'd get on just as well without it! Here Brown would bow and smile pleasantly at his commanding officer. 'Keep steady in the ranks, sir,' the colonel would shout savagely. 'If I see you move a muscle of your countenance, I'll send you to squad-drill for a month.'

Although Brown was as much fitted for a Chancellor of the Exchequer as for a soldier, he was a perfectly harmless little man, and very good-natured. His great failing was a weakness for music at unreasonable hours, and he used to play the flute so mournfully at the dead of night, that it was found necessary, for the peace of the barracks, to plug his instrument with cobbler's wax. When the regiment was ordered to the West Indies, he sold out, and was married by a strong-minded woman, who is dreadfully jealous of him, and has made him the happy father of a numerous family. Thank goodness, under the new regulations, we can have no more Bubbles or Browns in our army.

The stories of the rest of the eight are soon told. Belvidere, the regimental lady-killer, with the help of a faultless figure and unexceptionable whiskers, successfully assaulted a young widow with a large property, and is now a justice of the peace, without the slightest remains of a waist, and colonel of the Northwest Hampshire Militia. He has announced his intention of canvassing his county town at an approaching election, and should he succeed, he will enter parliament with a determination, he says, to insist upon a thorough reform in the administration of the army. With this view, he has engaged the services of a celebrated professor of elocution in the person of a retired tragedian, under whose able tuition he is making great progress in the Demosthenic art. His delivery of a contemplated speech on the Education of Drummer-boys, is, on the authority of the professor, a startling display of oratory, and, to use that gifted gentleman's own words, 'calculated to electrify the House, sir, and have a thrilling effect on the country.'

Little Harkaway, a regular Nimrod, exchanged into cavalry, and was bowled over by a round-shot while charging at the head of his troop at Balaklava, one of the six hundred victims of that fatal misapprehension of orders. He fell gloriously where it had always been his ambition to be while living, 'leading the field.'

Angus, a quiet, steady-going book-worm, went into the church on the death of a brother, and is now rector of Fuddle-cum-stoke, the family living, where he comforts the poor with blankets, and himself with port wine in the most orthodox fashion; and the present writer is a battered old brevet-major, with a pension and a cork leg, having lost his original limb in the middle of a jungle at Chillianwallah. So the world goes round!

ON A VERY SPANISH.—No. 2 Storrington Rifle Company. Captain Daly, was last week ordered on active service. It is stationed at Kingston, where it replaces the detachment of the Royal Canadian Rifles which recently was ordered to Fort Erie. Captain Daly's corps goes into barracks with the regulars; and when its term of duty expires Storrington may doubtless boast of a company which in point of drill and soldierly bearing will have no superiors in the Province.

MORE FENIAN TRIALS.

KELLY SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

Toronto, Jan 11

The Court met at 10 o'clock a.m., Judge Morrison and Judge Wilson presiding.

Timothy Kelly was placed in the dock charged with invading the Province, in company with others, in June last, for the purpose of making war upon this country. He pleaded Not Guilty.

Hon. J. H. Cameron opened the case and stated that there were three count indictments against the prisoner, and that he might be found guilty on any one or on all of them. The Crown would prove that the prisoner came over with the Fenians, was found in arms, and captured while trying to conceal himself. At former trials the counsel for the defence raised many objections, but all were overruled by the Superior Courts. No doubt the same course would be pursued now. It was the object of the Crown to give prisoner a fair and impartial trial.

John McDaniel, sworn. He said he was in the Queen's Own at Limeridge, we were attacked by the Fenians; several of our men were wounded and killed afterwards saw prisoner in jail, said he was an American citizen, and a native of Ireland, came from Mississippi to Buffalo, crossed to Fort Erie on the 1st of June; was wounded on the road near Ridgway, and arrested in a barn under a pile of hay. McDaniel's statement was taken down in writing and read over to prisoner who said it was correct.

George McMurrich, sworn. He said I am captain of the 10th Royals; went to Fort Erie on the 10th of June, was directed to send men to search Carty's house for Fenians, found Father McMahon in the house, a dead Fenian in the barn, and in the hay-loft found prisoner, he said, "for God's sake don't shoot me, I'm wounded."

Alex. Mulligan sworn, said. Was at Fort Erie on the 1st of June; saw the prisoner with the armed crowd that came over; could not say that the prisoner was armed; saw the prisoner afterwards in jail, and recognized him at once. This concluded the case for the Crown.

Mr. McKenzie put in several affidavits, testifying to the prisoner's character, and describing him as a well-disposed, peaceable man, but at times given to drinking.

John Grace, sworn, said: Saw the prisoner at Buffalo, on the 1st of June, had a drink with him that afternoon, he said he was going to Chicago to look for work. This closed the case for defence. His Lordship then summed up the evidence, instructing the jury to return a verdict in accordance with the evidence. The jury then retired, and after an absence of an hour and a half returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on the fifth of March.

John Smith was next placed in the dock, but the evidence not being sufficient to convict him the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

MERCANTILE INFANTRY COMPANY.—This fine corps turned out in full force on New-Year's day at 10 o'clock a.m., and after going through their regular drill for a couple of hours, they proceeded to indulge in skirmishing and blank firing until evening, when Captain Morgan kindly gave them a capit. dinner, to which about fifty sat down. After enjoying their pipes, toast and song followed until a late hour.

LETTERS FROM THE MAIN-DECK.

From the United Service Gazette.

MR. EDITOR.—Official duty frequently carries me ashore at Portsmouth, and the other day, while passing near one of the wet ditches, I fished out the originals of the following letters, and deciphering them as well as I could, have copied them, and send to you for publication. Beyond all doubt the attention of her Majesty's Admiralty will at once be drawn to the matter, and the Commander of the ship alluded to be directed to make an example of a petty officer who so far forgets what is due to his superiors as to make insubordinate comments respecting them and the service in general.

I am, &c., A NAVAL CHAPLAIN.

P. S.—It shows what our Navy is coming to.

.. To John Mullins, Chief Boatswain's Mate:

Dear Jack,—It is many a long day since you and I have met, and I thought you gone to Davy Jones long ago, but being over at Portsmouth the other day, I heard you were not only alive, but well and hearty aboard the 'Wellington,' and right glad was I to hear it, though I had no time to drop aboard. I suppose, Jack, that you, like me, are getting grey, and that both of us will soon go off the hooks, without hearing any more music from the gunner's daughter. Do you remember our last cruise, Jack, in the old 'Vindictive,' round the Horn, with glorious old Toup Nicholas, and the apple-pie order we kept her in, beating all the Pacific squadrons in crossing yards or dousing all in coming to? Then, too, Jack, you don't forget when the French Admiral, with his two frigates, three corvettes, and small fry loaded down with troops, tried to run into Tahiti, how we moored the old 'Vindictive' across the channel way with springs on her cables, and sent word to Johnny that he must blow us all atop of the hills before he could come in?—and how the tricolor, after a bit of palaver, sheered off; eh, old boy? Twenty-five years ago, Jack, in another twelvemonth, and here we are yet. But drop me a line, old chap, and let me know how you are, and how you are getting on, what you think of the new 'iron tea kettles,' and so on, and any news you have of old messmates. What sort of 'baccy' do you get from Andy Miller now, and how's the small stores? A grip of the fist to you, my boy.

From your old messmate,

"W. BLOKE."

"To William Bloke, once Captain of the Forgcastle of H. M. S. 'Vindictive':
Aboard the 'Wellington,'
Portsmouth Harbor, Dec. 1."

My eyes, Bill! and is this 'ere letter really from you? What, you old sargeant, ain't you taken French leave yet? Well, I never was so took all aback in my life as when I got your letter, to think that so many pay-days have gone by, and you and I never to meet since our old First-Luft, Paddy Stewart, hauled us alongside the sheer hullk more nor twenty years ago in this 'ere same yard! Why didn't you come aboard? But you always was a queer chap, always a doing queer things, so I forgive you, provided you does nt forget next time. As for me, my hearty, I'm first pipes and has good mates, and I am glad to say, a very good set of lads to handle. We don't cat now as we used to, which is partly good and partly bad, because, you see, that what the Chaplain calls 'moral

force' don't always sit well on the stomach of every new hand, or, at least, it takes a longer time to break the grillins into harness than it would if they was sartin the likes o' me or my mates was a rolling up our sleeves while Clups was amusing hisself with the gratins. Then, again, its partly good, because, Bill, 'twixt you and I, it don't some how make a fellow feel nice to be a whackling a shipmate into streaked bacon, tho', for my part, I always liked my grog and my flogging, both on 'em, for one gives you a appetite for t'other.

.. As for the quarter-deck chaps, ah! my boy, times is changed now; they are too polite, and has too much yellow stuff and shirlt collar about 'em. There ain't no more mast-heading of the reefers, and that's taken all the spring out on 'em, bless you. That air young Lord you remember as used to give the old Commodore so much trouble about swimming ashore on French leave, and then turning up in the Calaboose a week after, when we all thought him dead and gone, why that air boy of 15 had more mile sailer in him than a whole cockpit full of 'em now adays. They speaks in a squeak, and calls you John, instead of Jack, and talks about Doctor Cummin to you in the mid-watch, says its a sin to swear, drunk grog, or kiss the girls. Now, Bill, is it any wonder the service is going to the devil with all that sort o' nonsense? Just think on it! Bime-by we shall have to muster in swallow-tails, and beat to quarters in kid gloves with psalm-books instead of priming-wires in our fists. Ah! I always said it would be so, if we let them beggaring parsons have their way. Now you know, Bill, that just as the officers is, so does the men get to be, and instead of aunging 'Huzza for Waterloo,' as old Toup used to make 400 of us sing together in the dog-watch! why now, just as we gets a little comfortable somewhere, out of the way of Jemmy Legs, and begins to sing about our Molls, why down comes some chalk-faced lubberly reefer a sayin' 'The Chaplain says please read your Bibles, instead of singing them bad songs, for Doctor Cummin sez the end o' the world's a-coming.' Now ain't that enough to make a fellow's blood boil? 'Death o' Nelson,' Black-Eyed Susan, 'or 'Anny Lawry,' to be called bad songs. Howsumdover, we jogs on tolerably well. We have got a new First Lord, and 'twixt you and I, he looks more of a man than the old crab-apple, the Duke, used to; it used to give me the gripes to have to pipe the side when him and Lord Clarence came aboard to inspect the dock-yard, as they called it. One thing I know, that if they only worked as hard in the yard-shops as they did at the Admiral's grub-locker, why they earned what they got, that's all, their fingerheads, too, used to shine a bit livelier and redder as they went over the side. Gosport is the same lovely city it always was, though the Jugs is a getting rather thicker than is comfortable on pay-day. Your old friend, Mother Darnable, as kept the Rig-and-Ancor, was baxed up last Sunday, and all the liberty men mustered strong at her interment, as the papers called it, though, to tell the truth, some on 'em had a drop o' ballast too much in, for when they had lowered the good-old soul down into her final resting place, as the parson called it, why some of our boys sang out 'Pleasant journey, and three cheers for the old lady,' and spite of all the shore chaps could do a looking and a winking at our fellows, they would give the three cheers, for, as one of the 'Bellyruffian' chaps sang out, 'They shoot's three times over a soldier's grave, why shouldn't we cheer three times for the old gal!' Baring her, I can't think of any

one else that you remember or care about. I myself, as you say, am getting frosty about the topknot, but, thank God! I can talk my grog, pipe the side, or hug a pretty girl better than some of the young ones, and when a man does his duty 'I' three ways, I don't see as he has much to cry about.

How about ships? Ah! that's a tough 'un. Don't ask me, don't, Bill, for my heart's aigh breaking. Just to think they've got the old 'Vindictive,' God bless her! over to Ascension as a coal hulk or summat else, isn't it too bad; the old 'Vin'? Nothing over in the service like her and the 'Pique,' and for her to be disgraced and disrated! As for the iron clads, as they call 'em, it's enough to make a man jump out of his skin to think we are to fight like cowards behind an iron wall, or else steam off if we haven't more guns, or men than Johnny. I don't want to live and see it. I want to trip my anchor afore iron hauls our old flag down, and all I can say is, if they will have that sort of cowardly craft, why they are right to put the iron on thick, for they'll never get any but grillins and white livered cowards to fight in 'em. If they don't believe what I say, just let 'em do this—turn to and commission a ship like the 'Vindictive' used to be when Toup Nicholas had her, and a thing like the 'Pallas' or 'Royal Sovereign,' and moor 'em off in the stream side and side, and then set the penant for entering hands, and see which fills first, and what sort of fellows enters for one ship and what sort for t'other. Even if they don't never intend to send the old craft to fight any more, I hope to goodness they will not break 'em up, nor 'convert' 'em (to religion, I s'pose), as they call it, but let 'em be as nest eggs and good schools for young hands to learn in. There's a good deal o' blowing just now about Reform and voting, and if the First Lord will only put it to a vote in the fleet whether we'd rather have our heads knocked off in a wooden ship, fair play and close quarters, or save our hides at long ball and show our heels to Johnny Crappo or Jonathan in an iron-clad, why the answer would be in 40,000 men all told, just 39,999 two-listed A. B.'s of the right sort, with hearts in the right place, for the old ships, against one white-livered Exeter Hall griffin, with no heart at all, for the new duffers. My service to you, old boy. No more at present.

From your old messmate,

"JACK MULLINS,

First Pipes aboard H. M. S. 'Wellington.'"

P. S.—My old gal always puts a P. S. when she writes me, so I suppose a letter ain't right without it. What I want to P. S. is, don't let anybody read this, for it might get into some rascally newspapers, and the beggars are all down upon the old fleet, on Nelson, Dundonald, and, the devil take 'em, old Charley, too. So it won't do no good, and might get me disrated for speaking a bit o' my mind. I read over what I said about wooden ships to the whole quarter watch, and all the fellows roared out for joy, swearing I ought to be made Admiral! Ah! says I, my lads, if I was Admiral, I'd serve out three dozen and three to every mother's son o' ye afore I had done reading my commission. "J. M."

THE CONFEDERATE WAR DEBT.—A recent London paper says: There was a demand yesterday for Confederate Bonds, and the price was firm at 6 to 6½. It is stated that Mr. John Horatio Lloyd, the barrister, has given an opinion in favor of the claims of the bondholders, and that he is now preparing a memorial to the United States Government on the subject.

THE MILITARY SYSTEM OF ENGLAND.

There can be little doubt that Lord Derby's Government have under consideration some plan for reorganizing the military force of the kingdom. The object stated is to furnish a powerful reserve to the regular army something like that supplied by the Landwehr of Prussia. The argument in favor of the creation of the proposed Army of Reserve in this country seems to be that wars do not now last for years, but are decided in weeks, and that any country that is unarmed at the beginning of a war will be defeated and overwhelmed before it has time to organize its military strength. There may be some truth in this; yet it must not be forgotten that we have succeeded in maintaining our independence for a good many hundred years, though only separated from the greatest military nation of Europe by a narrow arm of the sea not thirty miles across. One great advantage that we have derived from our navy has hitherto been that we have not been compelled to keep up large armies in time of peace, but have always had time to arm somewhat at our leisure. Whether the introduction of steam navigation and of iron ships of war has altered our position with regard to the great military Powers of the continent is a question which no doubt deserves to be carefully considered.

The military system of England has always differed from that of the great military Powers of the continent. In early times the English army was the English nation armed. According to the celebrated statute of Winton, passed in the reign of Edward I., every Englishman between 16 and 60 years of age was required to have arms in his house and to know how to use them. An inspection took place twice a year, at which every man was obliged to appear with arms appropriate to his means, from the knight, who had to appear on horseback with sword and armor, to the peasant, who had to appear with his bow and arrows. It was in this manner that not only the knights and men at arms, but also the archers, who were the riddlers of that age, were trained. This system continued to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was the foundation of the train bands of the times of the Stuarts and the Long Parliament, out of which the modern system of militia grew. There has thus always been an army in England available for the defence of the kingdom, and this has always consisted either of the whole of the people or of such portions of them as the Crown and Parliament chose to call out. This force has always been raised by ballot or conscription, for the defence of the country has ever been regarded as a duty incumbent on all.

The standing army of England is comparatively a modern force. Until the times of Charles II. and James II. there was no standing army, although the Kings of Spain had then had such armies for upwards of 200 years, and the kings of France for at least 100. James II. had a standing army encamped on Hounslow Heath at the time of the trial of the bishops, though it did nothing for him. But it was in the wars of William III. and the Duke of Marlborough, against the large and well-trained armies of Louis XIV., that the English armies assumed something like their present character. In those wars they obtained the high reputation for courage and discipline which they have since maintained; but Marlborough had seldom even 20,000 British troops in his armies, and the Duke of Wellington had seldom more than 50,000 to 60,000, whilst the armies of Louis XIV. amounted to more than 150,000 men, and those of the First Napoleon to more than half a million.

At the present time the British army is more numerous than it ever was before in time of peace. Formerly the Indian army, and the British army were different forces—one belonging to the East India Company, the other to the Crown. But these two armies now both belong to the Crown, and, under the control of

Parliament, they together form a regular military force of more than 200,000 men, all natives of the three kingdoms. These are independent of another army of upwards of 150,000 men, composed of natives of India. This is a much greater military force than England ever possessed before, and, although it has much more to do, yet it is capable of being rendered available at any point at which it may be especially required. It has recently been proposed that the mass of the native army of India should be composed of Sikhs and other warlike tribes which have no prejudices of caste and are ready to serve in any part of the world, and that a portion of these troops should be employed, in case of need, in doing duty in the military stations in the Indian and Australian seas, and even in the Mediterranean, leaving a larger portion of British troops available for service in the British Islands, or, in time of war, in military operations. There is no doubt that the strength of the British army is at present very much frittered away in garrisoning places like Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Hong Kong, Ceylon, Mauritius, the Cape, and the West Indies, and that if those places, not one of which is likely ever to be attacked by a really formidable enemy so long as England maintains its power on the sea, were garrisoned to a considerable extent by native troops, it would always be possible to collect in the British Islands a force of regular British troops which would be able to repel any attack, especially when supported by a well organized militia of 150,000 or 200,000 men, and a volunteer force of equal strength. It must be remembered that it is the British navy which forms our first line of defence, and that, unless that is broken through, the army, militia, and volunteers do not come into action.

With regard to the British regular troops, they are certainly as good as any in the world, and with the very superior arms and artillery with which they are now supplied, or will be supplied in the spring of next year, they will be still more effective. The militia, though capable of being converted into nearly as good troops as the soldiers of the line with a few months' training, are not at present sufficiently trained to be speedily available. But there would be no difficulty and no very serious expense in at once giving the militia a sufficient amount of training to enable them to take the same position in the English army that the Prussian Landwehr takes in the army of Prussia. This is really the old constitutional force of the kingdom, and might very easily be converted into an army of reserve, capable of doubling the strength of the regular army in time of war. In addition to this we have upwards of 160,000 volunteers—a force created by the spontaneous patriotism of the country—and capable of being doubled or trebled in time of war. With these forces, with a powerful navy, and with the natural courage of the people, England should certainly be much safer than any other people in Europe.

THE COURT-MARTIAL IN JAMAICA.

We take the following from the 'Jamaica Gleaner':—

Pursuant to the adjournment from October 2, the Court duly assembled on Nov. 16, for the trial of Ensign Cullen, 1st Battalion, 6th, and continued until the despatch of the last mail. The evidence has been of a very contradictory nature, and the witnesses scarcely agree as to any material facts. Those who have given evidence before the Royal Commissioners have, before the Court, given a very different version, and we are afraid that after putting the parties accused to all the anxiety and expense to which they must naturally be put, the further inquiry recommended by the Royal Commissioners, will not be carried out. Whatever may be the honest state of facts, it will be impossible for

the Court to do anything else but to acquit the accused, the conflict of doubt being of a fearful nature.' The 'Jamaica Guardian' says.—It is difficult for any one who has followed the proceedings from day to day to say what the verdict will be. We learn, however, that some thing peculiar, if not extraordinary, have been ascertained respecting the skeletons of the bodies of the three men said to have been shot; or, rather, the bones which were supposed to have formed their skeletons. The bones, though not a year buried at the time of exhumation, were devoid of flesh, and there were enough taken out of the three graves to form four skeletons. If these things be so, then we know not how identification can be established, independent of the difficulty of reconciling the conflicting character of the evidence. We know not why Dr. Morris was not placed on his trial with Ensign Cullen, except that there was no evidence or complaint before the members of the Court-Martial to warrant Dr. Morris being tried with his brother-officer. Whatever may be the issue of Cullen's trial, we do not see how Dr. Morris can be proved guilty, for the latter was not in command of the detachment, and anything done must have been done either with the sanction or without the knowledge of Ensign Cullen. The evidence for the prosecution, if believed, only proves that a private conversation previous to the shooting of the men took place between Ensign Cullen and Dr. Morris, and one of the witnesses, we believe, proves that Dr. Morris (evidently, if true, to put a man out of pain, he being wounded) seized a rifle, fired it, and terminated a man's sufferings.

CURIOUS IF TRUE.

The following story, for the truth of which we are in a position to vouch, is worth repetition. About three weeks since a telegram was sent from the Horse Guards to the Commander-in-Chief in Canada, suggesting that if a regiment could possibly be spared, the 6th Foot should be despatched to Jamaica on the arrival of the 100th Regiment, which was on its way to the colony. No answer being received, a week later a second telegram was sent, at a cost of £50, asking if the first message had reached its destination. It was naturally supposed that the cable was to blame, and that the fault had arisen between this country and Newfoundland. It appears, however, that the telegraph clerk at the office at Quebec has two files, one of which is used for messages as they are received, and the other for those despatched and done with. The Horse Guards' telegram arrived safely within a couple of hundred yards of its destination; but there it rested, for the clerk at Quebec put it on the wrong file, where it was found as a despatched message on the arrival of the inquiry from England. The company will undoubtedly be called upon to refund the amount paid for the second telegram. We may add that the Canadian authorities have considered it inexpedient to allow the 6th Foot to leave, notwithstanding the reinforcements which have reached Quebec.

The 'United Service Gazette' copies the above from a paper which it calls the 'Glow worm,' stating that the 6th Foot has been in Jamaica since '867. We do not recollect of that regiment being in this country at all, and if the above is true it must have been some other, perhaps the 7th Foot.

For the Volunteer Review.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

No. 2.

The peculiar circumstances of these Provinces with respect to population compels attention to that form of organization for military purposes best adapted towards the end to be accomplished, viz.: efficient defence.

In the event of invasion, which can only be apprehended from the aggressive proclivities of our neighbours, it must be borne in mind that we have a coast line of some 400 miles continuous with their frontier, vulnerable at every point, and for over 600 miles more shores easily accessible to an invading force.

Our principal lines of communication run parallel with our coast lines and not perpendicular thereto. Consequently military concentration of a small force is all but impossible, hence the necessity of having the great mass of the male population organized and trained as soldiers.

The cost of a standing army however small is entirely beyond the financial means of the Province. Any system not based on the whole population will press unevenly and unjustly (as the present Volunteering system does) on certain classes thereof.

In the event of a war with a population ready to rise in arms at every point invasion in detail would be impossible—in other words if the Province should be attacked it would be along well established lines, and this would simplify its defence to two or three points.

The experience acquired by the Fenian raid last summer points conclusively to the necessity for a military organization which would furnish the means of repelling attack without bringing up troops unacquainted with the locality in which they were to act and to which they were necessarily hurried without requisite preparation.

If a thorough organization of the county of Welland had been effected the ragamuffins who inflicted such loss and disgrace on the Province in June last would have thought twice before they thrust their heads into what would have been a lion's den to them.

The probabilities of a repetition of that interesting operation whenever the exigencies of American politicians or the Washington executive renders the Irish vote necessary should be carefully guarded against by the people of these Provinces and that cannot be accomplished by the present military organization.

As the great mass of the population is to be found in proximity to the frontier the greater necessity exists for such a militia law as will bring every available man into the field whenever the necessity arises.

A Report on the State of the Militia dated 10th February, 1863, places the numbers enrolled in the Sedentary force as 119,994 in Lower Canada, and 185,152 in Upper Canada, making a total of 305,146 altogether, with 25,010 Volunteers; but there were 52 battalions in Lower Canada and 38 in Upper Canada from which no returns had been received, making a total of 90 partially disor-

ganized battalions.

This can be explained by the apathy and carelessness manifested previous to the "Trent difficulty," relative to all military affairs—so that the disorganization is due not to any want of spirit on the part of the people but to the fact that sufficient care was not bestowed in keeping up the regular succession of regimental officers and the proper military autonomy.

It was estimated that the actual number of men capable of service in Lower Canada would be 190,000 and in Upper Canada 280,000. As the militia law under which this organization was effected allowed a great number of exemptions, and as it was defective in many respects, it is evident that 500,000 men could be found in case of necessity, under a more thorough system.

The sum stated as necessary for equipment is undoubtedly large, but it is a more business question as to the value of the investment, which may be divided into two portions, viz.—arms, ammunition—and equipments.

As the first is decidedly the heaviest outlay, it may be roughly laid down as two-thirds of the whole. The clothing with proper care should last five years, so that the outlay on that head alone would be probably two and a half million dollars per annum, and the interest on the balance one and one half million dollars, or a total of four million dollars, adding another million for permanent staff expenses, an outlay of five million dollars per year would give the Province the nucleus of an imposing military force, any portion of which could be mobilized at the shortest possible notice.

As it is a self-evident truth that the Province cannot maintain a respectable standing army; whatever military organization it can receive must be adapted to the state of the population, and therefore local in its character, and this view is fully brought out by the Commission appointed in 1862, consisting of Hons. G. E. Cartier, J. A. Macdonald, A. T. Galt, Sir Allan MacNab, Sir E. P. Tache, Colonels Lyons, F. E. Campbell and A. Cameron, for the purpose of "Reporting on a plan for the better organization of the Department of Adjutant General of Militia, and the best means of reorganizing the Militia of this Province, &c."

Clause 19 of the report submitted says: "For these reasons we recommend that the whole force of Volunteer and Regular Militia Infantry of the Province be formed in complete Battalions, and that the people of each county be encouraged by the nature of the organization to feel an interest and a pride in their own trained Battalions."

The small expense attendant on the working of a plan of this description is one of its best recommendations—its popularity would be the great distinguishing feature, because every man in the country would have a direct interest in its efficiency.

Moreover, its officers being local residents, would be more conversant with the character and temperament of their men than mere strangers, and this is another important point which any military man can understand.

No military service can be compulsory as applied to any portion of the Canadian people—the whole must be voluntary; and therefore the impossibility of reducing the organization to strict military rules.

Therefore, when first raised, these battalions and regiments should be officered and commanded by popular local men, whose efficiency might be tested after a given period, and if found disqualified, they should be superseded by some other member of the battalion who would be qualified; but all

promotions should be kept within the battalion.

An organization of this description would make invasion impossible, because a force could be concentrated in the shortest time possible on any threatened point, without weakening that at any other point, and constant vigilance could be exercised.

It contains many more advantages, especially affording facilities for the enforcement of the laws and the administration of justice.

If required for service, drafts could be made from each battalion by volunteering or other arrangements, by which parties whose absence from their business would entail private and public loss, could be relieved, the service benefited, and the minimum of loss entailed.

As it would matter little how perfect so ever an organization might be, if a proper training could not be secured at the same time under the system sketched out, that object can be obtained at the least possible cost of time and money, and under no other.

Drill sheds and armories being local, it would cost the rural population nothing to spend four to six hours in each week learning their drill, and for this purpose one officer in each company should qualify at once. Three nights in the week, with two hours' drill each night, would make a company respectable, proficient in a twelve month, while holy days, occurring almost every three months, would give a chance for battalion drill.

In many County Volunteer Companies, men travel six or eight miles to drill once or even twice a week; if the distance was reduced to a maximum of three miles, they could afford to drill oftener.

Moreover, after the day's work is over, which is generally at six o'clock in summer and at nightfall in winter, the rural population have nothing to do; their time could be well employed, with profit to themselves and the State, if they spent their idle hours in learning the use of arms.

It is desirable in every point of view that our fighting power should be utilized, and that the Province should not be obliged to pay for the spasmodic efforts of a small fraction of that power, more than the whole ought to cost.

The worst of all economy is that which starves the military administration of a country, under the pretence that the estimates are in excess of the requirements or the value of the interests at stake.

Whatever diversity of opinion may exist on the question of military organization, it is certain the Province cannot be defended by 35,000 men scattered over its 321,000 square miles of surface, and any attempt to maintain a standing army of that force would cost far more than the organization now proposed, without securing a single one of its advantages.

The people of this Province must entirely ignore the idea that any army they may be obliged to call into existence will have anything beyond the necessary discipline and loyalty to the British Crown, and interests in common with the Imperial forces.

Formed solely for self-defence—drawn off necessarily from better and more lucrative employment—the Canadian soldier will require less equipment and fighting on his own soil—less material every way than his comrade of the regular service; and it is to be hoped that whoever may be charged with the organization of the Militia will keep the idea steadily in view—that the Canadian soldier must be made as efficient as possible without destroying his distinctive character as agriculturist, mechanic or merchant.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 11th Jan., 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

In consequence of the heavy loss entailed upon the Province by deficiencies in stores issued to the Volunteer Militia Force—

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct:

1st. That all officers hereafter recommended for appointment or promotion to the command of a battalion, shall, before the recommendation can take effect, sign and transmit to the Deputy Adjutant General the receipt below annexed, in which articles deficient shall be noted in a separate column.

2nd. Before forwarding the resignation of any captain desirous of retiring, commanding officers of battalions will obtain from the proposed incoming captain a similar receipt in which articles deficient shall be noted, and the said receipt shall be forwarded at the same time as the resignation and recommendation of a successor.

3rd. The same formality is to be observed in the case of the resignation of the officer commanding an isolated troop of cavalry, battery of artillery or company of volunteer militia.

RECEIPT.

Received from the above mentioned stores, deficiencies as noted, for the safe custody and preservation of which I hereby hold myself personally responsible; and I hold myself liable to replace all such stores and property as may become lost or destroyed, except through unavoidable accident or by fair wear and tear.

No. 2.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to call out for actual service No. 2 company of the 47th (Frontenac) battalion; and to place it under the command of the Lieutenant General commanding Her Majesty's forces in British North America, and His Excellency further directs that the said company shall, during the period it may remain on actual service, be subject to the Queen's regulations and orders for the army, to the rules and articles of war, to the act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and to all other laws now applicable to her Majesty's troops in this Province, not inconsistent with the acts respecting the volunteer militia.

No. 3.

6th Battalion, the Hochelaga Light Infantry.—The christian name of Lieutenant Eaves is "Edmond," and not "William," as was stated in the General Order No. 1, of the 28th ultimo.

11th Battalion Argenteuil Rangers, No. 1 company, St. Andrews.—To be ensign (temporary): E. J. C. Abbott, gentleman, M. S., vice Kempf, promoted.

19th Lincoln Battalion of Infantry.—To be surgeon: Surgeon Edwin Goodman, M. D.; to be assistant surgeon: John H. Comfort, esq, M. D.

23rd Essex Battalion of Infantry.—To be surgeon: Charles E. Casgrain, esq; to be assistant surgeon: Robert Lambert, esq.

26th Middlesex Battalion of Infantry, No. 5 company, Lucan.—To be Captain (temporary): Lieutenant John C. Frank, M. S., vice Hodgins, resigned; to be lieutenant (temporary), Ensign William Henry Atkinson, M. S., vice Frank, promoted; to be ensign (temporary), Arthur Hodgins, gentleman; M. S., vice Atkinson, promoted.

31st Grey Battalion of Infantry, No. 3 company, Leith.—To be captain (temporary), Lieutenant James P. Telford, M. S., vice Cannon, promoted; to be lieutenant, acting till further orders, Ensign Robert Vanwyck, vice Telford, promoted; to be paymaster, Thomas Gordon, esq; to be quartermaster, John W. Layton, gentleman; to be surgeon, David Ryerson Mac-

lean, esq; to be assistant surgeon, Charles E. Barnhardt, esq.

35th Simcoe Battalion of Infantry.—To be surgeon, George D. Morton, esq, M. D.

36th Peel Battalion of Infantry.—The resignation of Paymaster A. F. Scott is hereby accepted. To be surgeon, John Knight Riddall, esq, M. D.

42nd Brookville Battalion of Infantry, No. 1 company, Almonte.—To be ensign, acting till further orders, Serjeant Dugald McEwan, vice Rosamond, promoted.

45th West Durham Battalion of Infantry.—To be surgeon, Henry R. Reid, esq, M. D.; to be assistant surgeon, Alexander Beith, esq.

46th East Durham Battalion of Infantry, No. 1 company, Port Hope.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (temporary), Carlisle Edward Buchanan, gentleman, vice Craig, left the limits.

No. 2 company, Port Hope.—To be captain (temporary), Lieutenant Seth S. Smith, M. S., vice Fraser, promoted; to be lieutenant, acting till further orders, Color Serjeant Robert Dingwall, vice Seth, promoted; to be ensign, acting till further orders, J. Henry Helm, gentleman, vice Crawford, left the limits.

No. 3 company, Port Hope.—To be captain (temporary), Lieutenant Frederic Albert Benson, M. S., vice Williams, promoted; to be lieutenant (temporary), J. Nesbitt Kirchoffer, gentleman, vice Benson, promoted; to be ensign, acting till further orders, T. Dixon Craig, gentleman, vice Kellavay, appointed quartermaster.

Hemmingford Rangers, No. 2 Company, Lacolle.—To be lieutenant, acting till further orders, Ensign E. R. Manning, vice Odell, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 3 company, Franklin.—To be ensign, (temporary), Serjeant Alex. Blair, M. S., vice Rowe, promoted.

No. 4 Company, Hemmingford.—To be Lieutenant (temporary): Ensign Alex. McKelvey, M. S., vice McFee, appointed Adjutant.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders: Donald McNaughton, gentleman, vice McKelvey, promoted.

To be Quarter-master (temporary): Donald E. McFe, gentleman, M. S.

Norwood Infantry Company.—To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: Ensign M. G. Vars, vice Grover, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders: Thomas F. Riggs, gentleman, vice Vars, promoted.

No. 4.

SERVICE MILITIA.

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

LOWER CANADA.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Compton	Major W. E. Ibbotson,
Hochelaga	Skiffington Thompson, Gentlen.
do	Major Alphonse Audet,
Huntingdon	Samuel Boyd, Gentleman,
Quebec	Robert Hamilton, do
do	Ralph Evans Bival, do
do	Richard John Wicksteed, Gent.
do	Theophile E. Gauvreau, do
Richmond	William Thorburn, do
do	John Frank, do
do	Alexander Goodfellow, do

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Beauce	Louis Jacques, Gentleman,
Beauharnois	Joseph Gendron, do
Berthier	Pierre Herard, do
Glengarry, U.C.	John McGruer, do
Hochelaga	Sheffington Thompson, do
do	Napoleon Gauthier, do
do	Edward de Narbonne, do
do	Major Alphonse Audet, do
do	Ensign Herbert B. Merrick, do
Quebec	James Hodge, Gentleman,
do	Charles Peniston, do
do	Rodolphe Matte, do

do	George Jackson, do
do	Henry W. Powis, do
do	Phillippe Beaubien, do
do	H. de Montarville Pentland, do
do	George Fitzgerald, do
Richmond	John Frank, do
do	William Thorburn, do
do	James McLean, do
do	Alexander Goodfellow, do
do	Alexander Wallace, do
do	Captain Albert Shurtleff, do
Rimouski	Isaac E. Lepage, Gentleman,
Shefford	Edward Savage, do

UPPER CANADA.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Frontenac	William H. Godwin, Gentleman
Durham	Captain R. Russell Loscombe,
Lanark	William W. Berford, Gentleman
do	John Stephenson, do
Prescott & Russell	Charles A. Cass, do
do	Havelud E. Flynn, do
do	Ensign Alexander T. Higginson,
Prince Edward	David H. Platt, Gentleman.
Stormont	Ensign Gregor Mattice,
York	Brent Neville, late Captain 3rd Battalion.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Carleton	Ensign John Walsh, do
do	Richard A. Bradley, Gentleman
Elgin	Francis Edward Ermatinger, do
do	Henry T. W. Ellis, do
Frontenac	Alexander C. McDouell, do
do	Henry B. Savage, Gentleman
do	Alexander Ramage, do
Glengarry	Peter H. McIntosh, do
Haldimand	James Thorburn, do
do	Captain William Jackson,
Hastings	Edward Harrison, jr, Gentleman
Huron	David Patton, do
Lennox & Addington	Archibald J. Andrew, do
Lincoln	John C. Ball, do
do	William S. Boyle, do
Middlesex	Walter F. Hyman, do
do	Walter M. R. Williams, do
Northumberland	Robert J. Howes, do
do	John Johnston, do
do	Joseph A. Musgrove, do
Ontario	Charles S. Eastwood, do
Oxford	George J. Fraser, do
do	James D. Chambers, do
do	Bolivar A. Mollins, do
do	Joseph A. Tidey, do
Peel	William F. Barber, do
Prescott & Russell	Harman B. Butterfield, do
Stormont	Joel Adams, do
do	Captain William S. Wood,
do	Simon P. Shaver, Gentleman.
Victoria	Charles D. Curry, do
do	Capt William H. Cottingham,
Welland	Ed Wm Th uson, Gentleman.
Wellington	Ed Leslie, do
York	Charles L. Haig, do
do	Henry H. Strathy, do
do	Ed D. Griffith, do
do	Thos A. Neeley, do
do	John D. Nasmith, do
do	Edward F. Owen, do
do	Thomas H. Sheppard, do
do	C. A. Walton, do

No. 5.

NON-SERVICE MILITIA.

6th Battalion, Peel.—Lieut. Colonel Alexander F. Scott, of this Battalion, is hereby permitted to retire, retaining his rank.

By command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government of the Province of Canada,
P. L. MacDOUGALL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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at OTTAWA, C. W. by MOSS & O'BRIEN,
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in advance.

FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

All Communications regarding the Militia or
Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial de-
partment, should be addressed to the Editor of
The Volunteer Review, Ottawa.

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

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

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

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

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



The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1867.

A SALUTE ON THE MARCH.

Now that we have fairly buckled on our
armor, are prepared for the long journey
before us, and our friends have had an op-
portunity of inspecting our outfit and gene-
ral "get up," we have a word or two to say
by way of acknowledgement of the hand
some way in which our appearance has been
received by the members of the force with
whom we have had the pleasure of meeting,
and by the public and the Press. To our
friends we are glad to be able to state that
our prospects are of the most flattering de-
scription. We are well aware that the life
of a journalist is one of constant toil, but of
that we make no complaint, if we are ena-
bled by it to make the Review as successful
as we anticipate, and render it useful and
interesting to our patrons. We are confident
that if personally appealed to, there is
scarcely an officer in the force that would not
help on the enterprise by contributing his
subscription, and the large amount of read-
ing matter which the Review contains will
give him value for his money. But extend-
ed as the force is, it is obvious that a per-
sonal canvass would entail a large expendi-
ture that would be much better devoted to
making our journal more worthy of the body
which it represents. The subscription is so
trifling to each individual that it is apt to be
forgotten or put off from time to time, but
if it is trifling to individuals, it is not so to
us, for the large sums we have to pay for

paper, printing, etc., must be made up of
these amounts; and we feel that we have only
to point to the fact in order to enlist the
sympathies of the members of the force in
the matter. With many thanks for the
kind and cordial reception which the Review
has received, and with the assurance that it
will be made much more interesting when
we have completed our arrangements for
local and battalion correspondence, we now
take leave of this personal part of our duty.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

From the inception of the Volunteer
movement there has been something mani-
festly unfair in the sacrifices which Volunteer
officers have been compelled to make, com-
pared with the proportion borne (we should
rather say not borne) by the wealth of the
country. When we say compelled we do
not mean that the law forced them into
sacrifices; but they saw the country in a
defenceless state and gallantly threw them-
selves into the breach, jeopardizing their
scanty means, and often ruining themselves
by expenditure that they could ill afford
and by neglecting their business or profes-
sion upon which they depended for a living,
while hundreds of really wealthy men around
them thought, or seem to think, they were
extremely liberal if they gave a few shillings
for an annual lunch for the Volunteers.
Any one who knows anything about keeping
up a company knows the constant drain it
is upon the purses of the officers. We know
of one Company that has put no less than
five Captains and a corresponding number
of subalterns hors du combat, in a financial
sense, since its organization. To look at the
regulations and general orders, all seems
plain sailing, and there does not seem to be
any necessity for expenditure; but when
you come to the practical working of a com-
pany, there are a thousand things to be
done, a thousand paltry expenses that must
be incurred, or the efficiency of the corps
cannot be maintained. The commander of
the company is responsible for the appear-
ance and effective state of his men, and it is
supposed to reflect disadvantageously upon
his own knowledge and fitness for the posi-
tion he holds, if their arms, accoutrements
and clothing are not irreproachable. If any-
thing goes wrong the Captain is, of course,
appealed to, and there being no other resort
he is obliged to drive into his own not too
plethoric pocket. Then there is a field day
or an inspection and it is important for the
honor of the corps, and the community
in which it exists that a full company should
be in attendance. In the first place the
members of the company must be warned,
either through the post—in which case the
Captain has the privilege of using his
own stationery and paying his own
postage—or a sergeant must be employed
whom the Captain generally pays. Some of
the men may be at the time at a consider-
able distance, and cannot afford to leave their

employment and pay for their trips also;
and there again the Captain's purse is brought
into requisition. Then there are lunches to
be provided, rifle matches to be got up,
cartridges for target practice to be purchas-
ed, and when nearly the amount is collected
the Captain is, of course, spirited enough to
make up the balance. Often, certainly the
subaltern officers divide the charge with the
commander of the corps, but this only di-
vides the sacrifices to be made, and does not
remedy the evil. On active service all these
things are made a charge upon
the Government; but the chief thing in
a healthy Volunteer system is to keep
companies in such a state of efficiency that
they will be prepared to go on active service
at a moment's notice; and this cannot be
done under the present system without en-
tailing a constant and unfair drag upon the
finances of the officers. Nor are the officers
alone subjected to unjust expenses. The
men have many little charges to meet, and
if their magnificent stipend of \$8 per annum
covers the amount, they ought to be ex-
ceedingly thankful. All this is decidedly
wrong. The wealthy people of the country
do not, as a general thing, belong to the
Volunteers; the companies, both officers
and men, being almost wholly composed of
spirited and hopeful young men who depend
upon themselves for subsistence, and have
their way yet to win in the world. But it
is the wealthy who would lose most in
the event of the country being overrun
by a foreign invader, or subjected to the in-
fernal torch and thievish propensities of
the Fenian desperado. Now it is not only
disgraceful but absolutely dishonest on the
part of the wealthy to put the whole burden
of keeping up a defensive force in times of
peace on the shoulders of the Volunteer of-
ficers, simply because they are too spirited
and patriotic to refuse to bleed. "But," we
hear some tight-fisted old millionaire say,
"let them get up a subscription, in which
case he would probably contribute a millionth
part of his spare change, while a day laborer,
who had nothing to lose in the event of war,
would be just as likely to give all he had,
and more than he could spare. Besides the
humiliation of going a begging, this system
would only relieve the officers and men
of injustice in the exact proportion it
would be extended to really liberal persons
out of the force. It will be generally ad-
mitted that every man should contribute in
proportion to his wealth to the defence of
the country. If the members of the force
give their time during peace to preparing
for any emergency that may arise, it is all
that ought in reason to be required of them.
But besides this, they would, without a mur-
mur, bear their proportion of any tax that
might be imposed in order to do justice to
the defensive force. The Government, there-
fore, should take the matter in hand, and
place a small sum at the command of each
officer in command of a company for the
purpose of defraying necessary incidental

expenses, requiring of him a detailed account of the manner in which it has been expended. We say the Government, for only in that way could the burden, thus made trifling, be made to bear equally upon all. There are some municipalities which are liberal enough, besides furnishing out of sparse populations more than their quota of efficient volunteers, to do justice to them, while others will neither raise men nor contribute means; and therefore to place the matter in the hands of municipalities would only be another phase of the unfairness of which we complain, as put upon the officers of the force. If the militia authorities were to inaugurate a system whereby justice might be done in the manner we have sketched, we do not believe there is a single representative of the people that would have the hardihood to oppose it, and they would win the lasting gratitude of a class of men to whom the country owes much.

THE SWEETSBURG TRIALS.

WHERE the blame properly rests it is difficult to tell, but there is a well-grounded feeling abroad that the Fenians tried at Sweetzburg have gone unwhipt of justice. There can be no manner of doubt that these vagabonds were quite as guilty as those taken at Fort Erie, and yet out of the sixteen, only three were convicted—one of these for larceny, and another for receiving stolen goods. There may be something in the law of Lower Canada which prevented the Sweetzburg Court from pursuing a similar course to that which gave so much satisfaction in the Upper Province. We cannot for a moment admit that the law-officers of the Crown in the Eastern section are less pure than those in the West; but assuming that they are not, something is required to explain the remarkable failure of justice in this instance. The counsel for the prisoners certainly took every latitude that the Court allows in criminal cases, even to the impertinence of demanding that as the prisoners were American citizens half the jury should be composed of citizens of that country. But notwithstanding the course pursued by the counsel for the defence, which was anything but creditable to one claiming to be a British subject, if the law had been right, and had been intelligently administered, the result could not have been as it was. It is no use that our people are patriotic and self-sacrificing in order to maintain our British character untarnished; it is of no use for our citizen soldiery to endure hardship and fatigue in fitting themselves to take the field, and when the necessity arises to hazard life and limb in our defence, if after the danger is over those who have been taken in the very act of lawless marauding are, after the farce of a trial, permitted by our Courts to escape scot-free, or are only subjected to the punishment that is meted out to the pauper who purloins a loaf of bread to keep himself from starvation. We were

under the impression that the act of last session was passed specially to meet such cases as that at Sweetzburg. Certain it is that the Legislature was prepared to grant any measure that the circumstances attending the Fenian depredations required, and it seems incomprehensible that the law should have so lamentably failed. Many a plundering vagabond's life was spared in the full conviction that the inflexible and stern character of our law would amply punish him, but the confidence which was reposed in it will be much shaken by the New Bedford farce. We hope Parliament will institute a searching investigation into this matter, and if it is the law that is at fault, speedily amend it. We are aware that many delinquents hope to escape an exposure through the excitement and confusion attendant upon the inauguration of Confederation, but if there has been derelictions of duty or blundering in this matter, it is too important, and too nearly affects our national character to be permitted to escape.

"MERE COLONISTS."

There is a party in England which is never satisfied unless it is engaged in finding fault with the colonies, and it finds a congenial medium for its unpatriotic diatribes in the columns of the "London Times." The support of the army and navy presses hard upon the tax-payers of Great Britain as it does upon every first-class power which maintains costly forces in order to protect its rights and interests. If the disruption of the Empire and the abandonment of the colonies would relieve the people of England of that burden there would be some reason for the croakings of the anti-Colonial party. But apart from considerations of patriotism, so long as England desires to maintain her commercial superiority, the colonies are a necessity to her, and her army and navy must be kept up if she had not a colony in the world. If any one wishes to paint for themselves a deplorable picture let them trace the wide domain upon which the sun never sets, exchanged for the crowded-up nation of shop-keepers, which is compassed by the sea-washed boundaries of the British Islands. Without naval stations in every sea the fleet would be useless except as a coast-guard and the commerce of England would be at the mercy of every hostile power that chose to attack it. The fact is that the colonies are just as necessary to England as England is to the colonies, and it is therefore in very bad taste for the leading British journal to be constantly taunting us with our dependent position and sighing for the time when we shall become "independent." In a recent number of the "Thunderer" we find the following characteristic growl: "Every man who leaves the United Kingdom for Canada, or Australia, or New Zealand censures to contribute to the support of British fleets and armies, or to the payment of the national debt, or to the maintenance of the national institutions. Yet he is entitled to be defended by the whole power of the empire, and to this privilege he owes it that the young community of which he forms part is free from all fear of danger from full-grown foreign powers. He knows that while he bears allegiance to the

Queen of England no European power dare treat him as Spain has treated Chili, and yet this great advantage he obtains from the taxes and privations of his fellow-countrymen at home, and without exertion or expenditure on his part. This anomaly has made some politicians conclude that a colonial empire is a mistake altogether, and that if Englishmen choose to wander forth from the mother country they should take their chance from the beginning." And further on in the same article it says:

"With the exception of British North America in which it is to be hoped that before long independence will follow Confederation, there is hardly any colony which need cost as much either for army or navy."

The assumption that all the advantages above noted are heaped upon the colonist, and particularly the North American colonist, "without exertion or expenditure on his part," is simply a gratuitous falsehood. Let us take for instance the late Fenian raid which was inflicted upon us because of hatred to England. Were the thousands of Volunteers which were marshalled in arms on that occasion effected "without exertion?" Was the arming and equipping of them "without expenditure?" When war between the United States and Great Britain was imminent in consequence of the insult offered to the British flag in the affair of the Trent did the British American Provinces shrink from their duty as a part of the Empire, although their fair fields would have been the battle ground, and their homes would have been laid waste in the struggle? No. Almost every man in the Provinces was willing at once to respond to the call to arms, and thousands offered their services unasked, to assist in the maintenance of the honor and dignity of the Empire. The fact is our obligations are mutual, and he is no true patriot or friend of either that would put them on other grounds. As to the hope "that independence will follow confederation" it is simply the hope of the anti-Colonial writer in the "Times." We do not believe that it expresses the sentiments of any considerable portion of the British people. With Confederation we will undoubtedly prepare to defend our own interests, except when attacked by a great military power, and in that case we shall expect and receive the assistance of the mother country; and in the same way should war arise between Great Britain and the United States we would expect and be ready and willing to do our part, whatever sacrifices it might entail. Thus far we are now independent; this is all the independence we desire; and we feel assured that it is all that the great body of Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen desire us to assume.

SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

We understand that one of the most interesting exhibitions is to be held in the city of Montreal next Spring, similar to that held in 1865, for articles made or invented by soldiers, including the work of their wives and children. The last exhibition of this kind was very successful, and the number of neat and tasteful articles shown was really surprising, and many of them brought handsome prices. No doubt the forthcoming display will be quite as successful as the last.

INSPECTION OF ARMS, CLOTHING, ETC.—Lieut. Col. Richardson, of the 22nd Battalion Oxford Rifles, has appointed a Board of Officers to inspect the stores of the companies under his command. The gallant Lieut. Colonel evidently intends to be prepared and first in the field, as usual, for the new breech-loaders.

THE CONDEMNED FENIANS.

AFTER as fair and impartial a trial as the laws of this or any country could give, certain Fenians, and among them two of the leaders, were found guilty and condemned to death upon the scaffold. For months the chiefs of this dastardly organization had been haranguing their ignorant dupes, and exciting them to deeds of violence and murder. England was held up to the inflamed imagination of the rank and file of Irish Americans as the one and only source of all the hardships they and their fathers had endured; but even the most fiercely vindictive of the Roberts-Sweeney orators admitted that they could not strike a blow at England herself, and therefore, true to the character of the in-bred assassin, they determined to strike where they thought they could. If they could not reach the mother they would butcher the child. There are some mitigating circumstances in the case of the miserable wretch who shoots his neighbor or his landlord from behind a hedge. He may be suffering from starvation, perhaps on account of his own folly or crime; but there is some reason for the picture which his diseased imagination conjures up, and which paints the man he murders as the author of his suffering. But the Fenian banditti had no excuse whatever. They admitted that it was for no wrong that we had done them that they invaded this Province; and yet after thoroughly canvassing the subject, they deliberately made a descent upon our peaceful and inoffensive country. Our Volunteers marched to the front to defend the homes and lives of the innocent and helpless, and in doing so a number of them became victims of Fenian bullets. If the rabble under O'NEIL, LYNN and McMAHON came to avenge wrongs inflicted upon Ireland by England, they were, according to their own admission, deliberately visiting the sins of the guilty upon the innocent. If they came for plunder, and in the pursuit of that object caused the death of those who defended their own, they were in the position of common robbers and murderers. If it was a ruse to cause the money to flow into the coffers of the Head Centres, it was one of the most diabolical cases of cool, calculating, hardened villainy that the world has ever seen. Take the case as you will, the the deeds of June last at Fort Erie and Lime Ridge, slowly and foully planned, were cold-blooded robbery and murder. There can be no shadow of doubt that educated, intelligent men at least, such as LYNN and McMAHON, engaged in the enterprise with malice aforethought. The jury thought so, and the Judge thought so; and they were therefore condemned to expiate their crimes by an ignominious death. Why, then, should the law be wrested from its usual course to favor these deliberately black-hearted characters. Why has the death penalty been commuted to twenty years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Has any

mitigating circumstances been found to soften the bloodthirsty character of their acts? Has the jury recommended mercy, or has the Judge pointed them out as fit subjects of Executive clemency? Has any of the ordinary reasons which accompany the mitigation of a sentence been brought forward in this case? No such reasons have been brought forward, simply because they could not. It is, then, policy; and we believe we are correct in saying it is Imperial policy. It will be remembered that when the remorseless Nana Sahib was hunted through the jungles of India, it was proposed that if caught he should be caged and exhibited as a wild beast. It was thought that to execute such a demon would place him in the category of ordinary human criminals. Perhaps it is not because the Fenian convicts do not deserve to die that the sentence has been commuted to imprisonment, but because of the effect it will have on their brother miscreants in the United States. Execute these men, and a halo of glory would surround their vile carcasses in the eyes of the Brotherhood; their memories would be embalmed in the Fenian heart with that of Emmett and other Irish martyrs; but degrade them to the low level of common thieves and pickpockets; rob their acts of all political significance by sending them—instead of to martyrdom—to break stones in the Provincial Penitentiary, or, if they are refractory, to the tread-mill, and it is pretty certain that few of their brethren will be inspired to tread in their footsteps. This is probably the way in which the matter is argued in England, and from a philosophical point of view, it may be a very good argument. It is more than probable, however, that it will not satisfy those whose friends and comrades fell at Fort Erie and Lime Ridge. But on the other hand, would the death of the craven wretches who lied in their throats while they pleaded with might and main that they were merely spectators—would the death of such as these be any compensation for the loss of the gallant fellows who took their lives in their hands and went forth to defend their Queen and country? To suppose so would be an insult to the memory of the bravest sons that have ever honored their native Canadian soil. If the convicted felons had been smitten like rabid dogs while engaged in their villainous acts; if they had been sentenced in hot blood by a drum-head court-martial and shot on the spot, it would have been well; but after they have been taken taken prisoners and subjected to a more dignified trial than they deserved, it becomes a question whether it would be better to consign them to the common hangman or to the custodian of common thieves. We confess that we incline to the latter as the most appropriate punishment, and our principal objection to the final disposal of the Fenian "heroes" is that their sentence is not for life instead of twenty years; but after all, it will be for life to most of them. There is

one thing more of which all parties interested may make a note. If the Fenians or any other lawless marauders make another attempt to pollute our soil, neither our jailers, courts nor Executive will be troubled with prisoners—the Volunteers will take care of that—and all the people will say, Amen.

HALF DRESSED SOLDIERS.

We would direct the attention of the Volunteers to that section of the Militia Act which forbids members of this force, non-commissioned officers and privates, from appearing in uniform at any time except when actually engaged in the performance of military duties. The wisdom of that regulation is so self-evident that we regret having to mention it, but we are sorry to observe it is being violated by many, from whose intelligence and knowledge of their duties, we expected more thorough obedience to the orders of the department. When on duty the Volunteer has every reason to feel proud of the uniform he wears. It marks him as one who, of his own accord, is sacrificing somewhat of his time and comfort for the safety and benefit of his country, and who holds the honor and independence of his native land as the thing dearest to his heart; and is sure to win for him the best wishes and respect of his fellow countrymen. When, however, in direct contradiction to the orders of his superiors, who have not issued the command without good reason, he arrays himself in a pie-bald costume, neither military nor civilian, he not only injures the country he has promised to serve, by destroying the clothing entrusted to his care, but by his mountebank appearance renders himself and the force to which he belongs objects of ridicule to all who chance to see him. We believe that disobedience to orders in this particular has arisen, in most cases, from want of thought; and we trust that in future we shall have no occasion to revert to it. By attention to the matter the men will save their officers much of the unpleasant duty of fault-finding, and take from outsiders one great source of the ridicule thrown by some at "Amateur Soldiers."

INSPECTIONS.

1ST DIVISION.

Brigade Major Jackson, of Brockville, on Tuesday of last week inspected for the first time a new Infantry Company at the village of Manotick, County of Carleton (7th Company, 43rd Battalion), and formed a full number on parade. He expresses himself as highly pleased with the muster and general appearance of the men, and has, we believe, recommended that the stores, clothing, arms, &c., be at once issued. This company is going on with its weekly drill under the efficient instruction of Ens. Nesbitt, M. S. During the past week, Col. Jackson also inspected the Metcalfe, Russell, Buckingham, and Bell's Corners companies, and we

believe that although this is a most unfavorable season, the "turn out," in each case was very good.

BRIGADE MAJOR'S INSPECTIONS.

1ST DIVISION: UPPER CANADA.

Lieut.-Col. Jackson, of Brockville, Brigade Major, will inspect the under-mentioned corps during the present week as follows:—

Brockville Rifle Company, Monday 15th; Brockville Infantry Company, Tuesday, 15th; Morrisburg Artillery, Wednesday, 16th; Prescott Rifles (Nos. 1 and 2), Thursday, 17th.

[Brigade Majors throughout the Province will confer a favor by giving us information at the earliest possible moment of the inspections in their various districts.]

DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS BY VOLUNTEERS.

APPEAL.

Butterworth, Appellant, vs. Captain D. M. Grant, Respondent.

This was a case of appeal, tried at the last sittings of the Recorder's Court, Ottawa, before J. B. Lewis, Esquire, against a conviction made by the Police Magistrate, and bearing date the 12th Nov., 1866, whereby the appellant was convicted of having "Unlawfully refused to obey the lawful order of his superior officer, Donald M. Grant, Lieut. Colonel of Militia, commanding No. 1 Rifle Company of Ottawa, contrary to Sec. 86 Cap. 2, 27 Vic."

Conviction quashed, the Recorder holding that the above section did not apply to Volunteers. Mr. A. Parsons for appellant; Mr. R. Lees, County Attorney, for respondent.

It would appear from the decision that the proper mode of proceeding against Volunteers for disobedience of orders is under Sec. 8 Cap. 1, 29-30 Vic., amending Cap. 3 of 27 Vic., and which provides that "The Volunteer force and every officer or man belonging to it, shall be subject to the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, and shall from the time of being called out for actual service, and also during the period of annual drill prescribed by this Act, or by any Act amending the same, or by any order of the Commander-in-Chief under the authority thereof, and also during the continuance of any drill or parade of his corps at which he shall be present, be subject to the Rules and Articles of War and to the Act for punishing mutiny and desertion."

A recent visitor to the Red River settlement by way of Minnesota, thus alludes to the depredations by the Indians, in a letter to a Montreal paper:—"Although the Sioux have again broken out in war against the United States, we were fortunate in not falling in with any of those blood-thirsty children of the plains, but passed many spots that gave thrilling evidence of the fearful massacre of settlers during the last war. Their hatred and blood-thirstiness for the palefaced race is confined to Americans and settlers under that government, caused entirely, I believe, by the robbing and swindling of American Indian agents. They have never attempted to molest any of our people, excepting a few half-breeds. They can distinguish a British or a Red River settler as easily as you can a genuine Yankee on Great St. James street."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The VOLUNTEER REVIEW is published. It is well got up and ably edited—[Ottawa correspondence Globe.]

We have just received the first number of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, a new paper in the interests of the Volunteer force of Canada. It is published in Ottawa by Messrs. Moss & O'Brien. Their enterprise deserves success.—[Aylmer Times.]

"The Volunteer Review."—This is the title of a journal just started in Ottawa, which announces that it is devoted to the interests of the military and naval forces of British North America. It is well printed, and contains a large amount of reading matter interesting to military men. It will appear weekly.—[Toronto Ev. Tel.]

"The Volunteer Review."—The first number of a journal, under the above title, published at Ottawa, has reached us. It is neatly printed in a quarto form, and consists of sixteen pages of original and selected matter. Judging from the merits of this initial number, we are inclined to predict for this new publication a successful career.—[Quebec Gazette.]

"The Volunteer Review."—This is the title of a new journal, issued at Ottawa, in the interests of Volunteers. The paper itself is an excellent one, and the matter is of such a character as to be exceedingly interesting to those for whom it is intended. The "Review" is printed for the proprietors at the 'Citizen,' Office and is devoted to the interests of the Military and Naval Forces of British North America.—[Cobourg Sun.]

"The Volunteer Review."—We have received the first number of "The Volunteer Review and Military and Naval Gazette," a paper just established at Ottawa, having for its object the advocacy of a system of national defence for British North America, and to afford through its columns a medium for the discussion of questions of interest to the militia force of the country. It is well got up and the first number gives evidence of considerable ability. We hope it will succeed.—[Cobourg Star.]

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—We have received the first number of this new weekly journal, hailing from Ottawa. As its name denotes it will be specially devoted to the discussion of matters relating to the military and naval services of the Empire. The great interests which are involved in these services, and the particular importance which is attached to an efficient development of our means of defence, are such that the promoters of the Review are justified in expecting a very liberal support of their undertaking. We hope it will have a large patronage, and in every respect prove a success.—[Montreal Daily News.]

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—As we go out of existence, a new journal is being born in Ottawa, destined, we trust, to have a longer and more prosperous career than the 'Post.' We mean THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, published by Messrs. Moss & O'Brien, an advance copy of which now lies before us. It is a sixteen-page quarto, very neatly printed, and contains a large amount of very interesting reading matter, both original and selected. The editorial articles are well written, and evidently come from one who is not only well up in the details of military matters, but is also a practised hand at the pen. They are, we believe, from the pen of Mr. Riggs, who is not only a graduate of the Military School, but has had considerable experience in an editorial capacity. These two qualities combined, ability to wield the sword and pen, should make him peculiarly acceptable in such a position as that of writing for a Volunteer Review. The Review meets a long-felt want, and we trust that the Volunteers of Canada will exert themselves to see that it receives a proper support. It will be of great value to them as an organ devoted especially to their interests, and we wish the proprietors every success.—[Ottawa Post.]

"The Volunteer Review and Military and Naval Gazette."—We have received the first number of the above number of the above publication. It is published at Ottawa, and its typographical appearance reflects great credit upon the publishers. It contains sixteen pages of written and selected matter, the editors, Messrs. Moss & O'Brien, being evidently men of no mean ability, and seem to be well versed in military and naval matters. We have no doubt it will prove not only to be a success to the proprietors, but also become an established authority on military and naval subjects in the Provinces. The subscription price is \$2 per annum in advance. We commend it to the military in this section.—[Clinton New Era.]

"The Volunteer Review."—We have received the first number of the "Volunteer Review," published at \$2 per year, by Messrs. Moss & O'Brien, Ottawa; and specially devoted to the interests of the Volunteers and Militia. It is well printed on good paper; contains sixteen folio pages; presents a neat appearance; and altogether is most creditable to the enterprising proprietors. Its selections also appear to be made with considerable judgment; its correspondence is interesting; and its editorials are carefully prepared. We commend it particularly to the Volunteers, to whom its information must prove valuable; and wishing it all success, have much pleasure in placing it on our list of exchanges.—[Perth Courier,]

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—We have received the first number of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, published in this city by Messrs. Moss and O'Brien, the prospectus of which we noticed some time ago. The REVIEW presents a neat mechanical appearance and reflects great credit on the judgment exercised in the selection of its matter. The editorial articles are written with care and ability, and give promise that the REVIEW will be in every respect equal to its mission. Our gallant volunteers, and indeed the public generally, should encourage its circulation, as its speciality is a subject of great importance to the future of the country, and the number before us indicates that it will well deserve the support of the public.—[Ottawa Times.]

The first number of the new weekly journal, THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, was published yesterday. This new candidate for public favor and sustenance, as its name denotes, will be specially devoted to the discussion of matters connected with the Volunteer service of the Provinces and in a general way to matters relating to the military and naval services of the Empire. The great interests which are involved in these services and the particular importance which is attached to an efficient development of our means of defence are such that that the promoters of the REVIEW are justified in expecting a very liberal support of their undertaking. The number now before us displays much care and neatness on the part of its editors and its typographical appearance is creditable. We hope that the proprietors of the REVIEW may meet with that encouragement which they really merit at the hands of Volunteers and the general public.—[Ottawa Citizen.]

BULLETS SHOT AT KONIGGRATZ.—The 'Illustration Militaire,' a publication which occupies in Paris the place of the 'Army and Navy Gazette' in London, has the following curious estimate of the bullets which were shot at Koniggratz: "It appears that a tradesman of the town of Koniggratz has sold nearly five hundred quintals (the quintal has one hundred kilo, or pounds) of small balls picked up on that field of battle. The balls are Prussian, as the calibre proves. Twenty of these balls weigh a pound; this would make two thousand balls per quintal. This proves that no less than two hundred thousand balls were shot away with no result, and we may at least triple the number which have not been found. Thus eight hundred thousand shots have been fired for naught. It would be curious to compare these figures with the number of men killed on the field of Koniggratz."

POETRY.

PEACE OR WAR.

BY LIEUT. J. HILL, THIRTH-SEVENTH BATTALION.

Say, is this peace or war?

When the Feman bayonet gleams,
When the men of Ireland march in arms,
And the flag of Erin streams;
When applause of men and woman's smiles
To the pirate cause is given,
When the starry flag and crownless harp
Together mock the heaven?

Say, is this peace or war?

Say ye that bear the sway
From the wood-clad hills of farthest Maine
To San Francisco's bay!
Say, mean ye peace or war?
When the rebel flag of green
Is honored in every State you own,
Are you friends to England's Queen?

Say, is it peace or war?

Say ye who rule the main!
Who sway the men of the red-cross flag
In England's every plain
Is it peace when a friendly Power
Is gathering hordes of men
To harass the Lion's youngest cub,
In sight of the Lion's den?

Say, is it peace or war?

Chiefs of my native land!
Who for England's cause, in England's name,
To govern our country stand.
Are we to enrich our soil
Again with our bravest dead?
Shall another Ridgeway fight be fought,
And never a word be said?

I have heard the bullets whiz,

And seen my comrades fall,
I have watched the lurking foe,
As he crouched by the stone-built wall.
I have seen the hateful sight,
When the brave and false were borne
Together in wild and woeeful rout,
On that awful summer morn.

I have slept with girded sword,

When I thought ere morning light:
The crack of rifle or clash of arms
Would scare the shades of night.
And now when the storm-cloud is seen
And the thunder heard from afar,
We, thirty thousand volunteers,
Ask, "Is it peace or war?"

If peace, let us joyous go

To the husking of the corn;
Let us look with pride on our lowing herds,
And gaze on the well-filled barn.
Let us rest on our beds in peace,
Nor dream ere morning light,
That the bugle's shrill alarm will call
To rise, and march, and fight.

If war, let us arm for war,

As every true man should;
Let us loose the embrace of sister and wife,
And go to the field of blood
Let us trust in the Lord of Hosts.
Who can bear us safely through.
Because that "it is of the Lord
To save by many or few."

Let our youth be trained to arms,

Be the rifle and sabre bright;
And let no boast defile our lips,
Save that our cause is right.
Should summer bring the harvest-wain,
Or the dreadful battle car:
Let our hearts be true to the red-cross flag,
Whether 'tis peace or war.

DISCHARGED.—Last week a non-commissioned officer and a private of the 100th regiment were discharged from the service by purchase.

NOTES ON MILITARY USAGES AND CEREMONIES.

NOTE 2.—GUARD MOUNTING IN THE OLDEN TIME.

From the United Service Magazine.

There are few professional duties which involve more of those "leges non scripta" known as "the customs of the service in like cases," than the performance of the guards in garrison towns.

A perusal of the following pages will show that most of these usages, even the most trivial, were in common use a century and a half ago, having doubtless sprung up in the vast fortresses with which the genius of Coohon and other engineers had furnished the Netherlands, and having been we presume, imported into our service with the many other minutie of Dutch tactics, at the first establishment of a standing army in England.

Our notes, we may remark, are in the main extracted from the first edition of "Bland's Discipline," published in 1727, which embodied much of the matter of older works.

The first point which strikes our notice is that the duty in a garrison town is to be regulated under ordinary circumstances, not so much in accordance with the defences, or to make it as light as possible, as that the soldiers may not have too many nights in bed.

The duty, we are told, is to be so calculated that the men may be on guard every third day, and they are never to be more than three days off, and the fourth on duty, the guards being increased in number or strengthened, as may prove necessary to effect this object.

The guards are to be composed of detachments from all the regiments in the garrison.

The main guard is generally to consist of 1 captain, 2 subs, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 2 drummers and 50 private men.

Each gate or port has a guard of 1 sub, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 1 drummer and 25 private men.

Where there are outworks of importance, an officer's guard may mount in them, but a sergeant's guard is generally sufficient.

There is also to be a reserve guard similar to the piquet in camp.

The citadel is to have a garrison of its own.

Each regiment has also a quarter guard of a sergeant and 22 or more men.

The time of guard mounting is to be 8, 9, or 10 a.m.

When a person of consequence comes into a garrison and has to be furnished with a guard, the oldest regiment is to give it, without getting credit for it in the roster.

A Captain-General of Great Britain is entitled to a guard of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign with a color, and 50 men.

A Lieutenant-General the same.

A major-General 2 sentries only.

A brigadier-general 1 sentry only.

A colonel one from his own regiment or the nearest guard.

All governors are to be entitled to the guard turning out with rested (i. e. presented) arms once a day, the drums to beat 1 ruffie; the main guard to beat once a day only.

If the governor be a general officer, he is entitled to the following additional compliments due to his rank, at all times:

To a general, guards turn out, rest arms, officers salute, drums beat a march.

To a lieutenant-general, guards turn out, rest arms, officers do not salute, drums beat 3 ruffles.

To a major-general, drums beat 2 ruffles.

To a brigadier-general, drums beat 1 ruffie.

To a colonel, the main guard turn out once a day and 'stand by their arms.' All other guards to 'order arms' whenever they pass, their own quarter guards to 'rest arms' once a day, and order when they pass after.

To a lieutenant-colonel, the main guard pay no

compliment, all other guards stand to their arms, the quarter guard of their own regiment turn out with shouldered arms once a day, and afterwards stand to their arms.

To a major, the main guard pay no com. all other guards stand to their arms, the quarter guards of their own regiments turn out with 'ordered arms' once a day, and afterwards stand to their arms.

To the governor, all general officers, and the field officers of their own regiment, sentries are to rest arms. To field officers of other regiments to shoulder only.

It will thus be seen as might be expected the ceremonial parts of the duty of a guard were more elaborate and minutely defined, than they are even at the present day.

The mounting of the guards appears to have been conducted as follows:

In the morning, the men for guard paraded and were inspected at their captain's quarters by that officer or his lieutenant, and were then marched to the regimental parade by the companies' orderly corporals, and handed over to the regimental adjutant. In some cases they were required to be on the regimental parade two hours before guard mounting, so as to be exercised by the adjutant. at other times half an hour only.

At the time appointed, the drum-major with the drums of the regiment which gave the captain to the main guard, were to parade at the main guard, and to be formed into ranks with the drummers about to mount guard, and with the drum-major at their head to beat round the parade and back to the main guard again.

The officers and men for guard were to march to the grand parade where they were to be drawn up.

The main guard being invariably formed of men of one regiment (each corps taking in turn to furnish) taking the right, and the remainder being drawn up according to lots drawn by the regimental adjutants, the object being to prevent the men knowing beforehand to what port or outwork they would be posted, and thus to frustrate any treachery.

The sergeants are to be drawn up in a rank facing the guards. The guards are then to be formed by the town-major, and the sergeants posted to them. The officers having drawn lots for their guards, and had their names entered in the town-major's book, post themselves opposite their men with their half-pikes in their hand. While the officers are drawing for their guards, the drums are to begin at the centre of the parade and beat the assembly to the left, thence back to the right, and back again to the centre.

The officers are next to take post of exercise to the rear, and the senior officer is to put the parade through the manual; the officers then return to the front, and each guard is marched off in succession by the town-major, its officers being in front, and its drummers placed between the first and second ranks beating a march.

If there be a guard of horse they are to take the right of the parade, but to march off last, according we are told, to an old rule by which the foot have the rank in garrison and the horse in the field.

The town-major is then to wait on the governor and to report to him, and if he has no commands to return to the parade and dismiss the adjutants and their orderly-sergeants and corporals who are to await his return.

The relief is to be thus performed.

The old guard is to get under arms when they hear the drum of the relieving guards, to shoulder when they come in sight, and when they come close to rest arms and beat a march.

The new guard is to draw up opposite the old one and salute, and the guards for the outworks (if it be a port guard) are to march between them. The officers are then to pay the usual ceremony to each other with their hats (whatever they may have been), and the orders are then to be delivered over and the sentries relieved almost precisely in the same manner as is now the custom.

Respecting the relief and posting of sentries we are told that our late glorious monarch when visiting outposts would condescend to post the sentinels himself, and, as so great a prince thought it needful qualification thus to know the duty of

every one, young officers may infer how necessary it is to apply themselves to the service."

After being relieved the old guard is to be marched off at present, which is called trooping off; that a guard is to be relieved every twenty-four hours; that an officer may not quit his guard, but the men may go two at a time for their victuals and drink; that the drummer is to look after the officer's guard room, &c.

Half an hour before sunset the drummers are to mount the ramparts and beat a retreat, and at sunset the gates are to be shut, the wickets only being left open.

At ten, p. m., in summer, and eight in winter, the drummers of the regiment which gives the main guard are to beat a retreat round the parade, and are to be answered by the drummers of the guards and by four drums from each regiment in garrison, after which lights are to be put out, and the streets patrolled till morning, any burgher who may be out without a lantern being taken up by the patrols.

The rounds, the importance of which led to modifications in the profile of Vauban's system (the introduction of the "Chemin des rondes,") were three in number: the town-major's, the grand, and the visiting rounds; but as the methods laid down for their performance, the use of the parole and countersign, the sentries challenging, &c., are all the same as are now in use, we need not describe them.

There is, however, one ceremony which has fallen into disuse every where, we believe, save in the Tower, where it is or was mixed up with some peculiarities of still older date, we mean the receiving the keys, which we will give in conclusion:

At sunset, a sergeant with an escort of men and a drummer are to proceed from each port guard to the main guard. A sergeant and twelve men are to proceed from the main guard to the town-major's, and escort him with drums beating to the governor's for the keys. The latter, with a due amount of drumming are to be brought to the main guard, handed over to the respective sergeants, and marched (drums beating) to the port guard. The keys are to be received with "rested arms" by the guards drawn up in two lines facing inward, and escort is to be sent from the guard to assist in locking the gate, &c., the drummers beating a march the whole time. After the officers have satisfied themselves all is right, the keys are to be escorted to the main guard, thence to the town-major, and by him returned to the governor as before.

The same ceremonies are to be performed when the gates are opened in the morning.

VOLUNTEER FOUND DROWNED.

On Saturday, the 5th instant, the body of a man was seen by Mr. Stephen Scott floating in the lake near the mouth of the Mimico creek, in front of the township of Etobicoke. The surf was very heavy at the time, and a great quantity of floating ice, with a high ice bank, rendered it very difficult and dangerous to get the body out. Mr. Scott succeeded at last in getting hold of a leathern belt which was round the body and pulling it on the ice bank. The man had no clothing on but his boots and trousers, which were secured by the belt mentioned. Mr. E. C. Fisher, coroner, was sent for and empanelled a jury on the body, which appeared to be that of quite a young man, perhaps seventeen years of age. He had on a pair of dark military trowsers, with red stripes down the seams, and on the lining of the waistband was marked "10 R. R., Toronto, Co. 4, No. 16." Two or three of the witnesses stated that a vessel had been wrecked a mile or two higher up the lake, about seven weeks ago, and all hands were supposed to have perished. Upon examining the cabin of the wrecked vessel, a coat was found on which were marks corresponding exactly with those found on the trousers of the deceased, which left no doubt on the minds of the jury that the deceased was drowned off the wrecked vessel, and that one of our volunteers had found a watery grave. Soon after the wreck a person came to the neighborhood to

make inquiries about a son who was on the wrecked vessel, and identified the coat as that of his son, but unfortunately none of the persons who had conversed with him could recollect his name or place of abode. Steps have, however, been taken which it is hoped will lead to the discovery of the father in time for him to obtain the body for interment, for which purpose it will remain a day or two at the residence of Mr. W. R. Scott, near Mimico station, Great Western Railway.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

The 'Patrie' gives some further information relative to the plan for reorganizing the army. It says:—

"The following, in fact, are what are said to be the definite bases of the plan. The forces of France will be composed, as we have already announced—1st, of the active army; 2nd, of the reserve; and 3rd, of the National Guard Mobile. There will be called out each year, by lot, 80,000, to form part of active army; and 80,000 will be comprised in the reserve. According to official calculations the former will represent a permanent force of 417,000 men, whilst the reserve will amount to 424,000 men. The period of active service is reduced to six years, as is also the time for remaining in the reserve. In the National Guard the period will be three years. Exoneration from active service will be maintained, but limited according to the number of re-engagements effected in the preceding year. The reserve will be divided into two portions; the first may be placed at the disposition of the Minister of War, by decree. The National Guard Mobile, being composed of young men having served in the active army or been instructed in the reserve, will not be frequently called upon to move. Its duty is reserved for the defence of the frontiers, strong places and coasts, at the time when the permanent army and reserve are on active service. Regulatory arrangements will offer numerous facilities for substitutions. The period for authorization to contract marriage will be advanced."

MILITIA DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.—Colonel P. L. Macdougall, Adjutant General; Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. M. A. DeSallaberry, Assistant Adjutant General, Lower Canada; Lieut.-Colonel Walker Powell, Deputy Adjutant General, Upper Canada; Robert Berry, Chief Clerk and Accountant; W. R. Wright, senior, Clerk; Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Willy, Chief Superintendent of Stores; E. Gelinas, C. H. O'Meara, Grant Stymour, F. X. Lambert, G. E. M. Sherwood, D. McLennan, O. Junot, T. C. LaRose, and R. Boulet, Clerks; F. X. Huot, Extra Clerk; L. Morel, Messenger; M. Ryan, Assistant Messenger.

IN CANADA WEST.—As Assistant Adjutant Generals:—Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Durie, Toronto; Lieut. Samuel Peter Jarvis, 82nd Regt. As Deputy Assistant Adjutants General:—Lieut.-Col. J. B. Taylor, commanding Oxford Rifles, Woodstock; Lt. E. Atchory, late 30th Regt, Prescott.

IN CANADA EAST.—As Assistant Adjutant General:—Lieut.-Colonel W. Osborne Smith, Montreal. As Deputy Assistant Adjutant General:—Lieutenant L. A. Cassault, late 100th Regt. Captain W. W. Carter, Supt. of Schools of Military Instruction; Lieut. James S. Maitland, Military Surveyor.

STAFF.—Commandant Colonel John Dydo; Lieut.-Colonel E. D. David, Assistant Adjutant General Cavalry; Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut.-Colonel George Smith; Assistant Quartermaster General, Lieut.-Colonel Theodore Lyman; Brigade Major of Military District No. 11, Lieut.-Colonel J. Macpherson; Aide de Camp to Commandant, Captain John Dydo; Brigade Paymaster, Lieut. Colonel C. E. Belle; Brigade Surgeon, Doctor Alfred Nelson, M. D.

EXPERIMENTS AT SHOEBOURNESS.

Some further interesting experiments have been made during the present week at Shoobourness with Major Palliser's chilled shot and shell, which were fired, as before, from the 7-inch ribbed Woolwich gun. The great case with which a Warrior target had been penetrated with the small charge of 13 pounds of powder had caused it to be generally believed that the target fired at must have been a peculiarly weak one. The gun was therefore directed in turn at two other Warrior targets, and fired with only 13 pounds of powder as before. The first of these targets was faced with 4½ in. English plates, the other with similar plates of French manufacture. The results were merely a repetition of what had happened to the target originally employed—viz.: the complete penetration of each target by both shot and shell. It was, therefore, conclusively proved that the penetration of the first target was entirely due to the extraordinary efficiency of the projectiles, and not to any defects of the structure itself. As the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich had for some time past been manufacturing large quantities of Palliser projectiles, it was deemed advisable to try some specimens of their work. Accordingly some 37-inch 115-pounders were taken at random from the stores, and were also fired with 13 pounds of powder, and it was most satisfactory to notice that these shots also penetrated each target; the head of one, weighing many pounds, being picked up upwards of 200 yards in rear. When it is considered that these shots are being manufactured very rapidly and in great numbers, these results reflect credit on the manufacturing department by which they are made. Another 7-inch gun was likewise fired obliquely at an angle of 60 degrees with the target. It will be remembered that on the last occasion this gun failed to penetrate the target completely when fired at this angle with a charge of 20 pounds of powder.

This, time, however, the full service charge of 22lb. was employed, and now the inclined face of the target was shot clean through and through. This result must be regarded as most important in its consequences, for the inclination of 30 degrees is the greatest angle at which it is possible for a broadside ship to fire guns; further, a shot entering a ship's side such an angle enflees or rakes her deck: the havoc which would be caused by the snow-cr of langridge which follows the penetration of one of these shot or sell through an ironclad is fearful to contemplate. It should also be remembered that this has been accomplished by one of our smallest battering guns weighing only 6½ tons, and firing 22lbs of powder and 115lbs shot, and that therefore similar results would most certainly be caused by our 8-inch and 9-inch rifled guns, firing respectively charges of 30lb and 43lb of powder, and projectiles weighing 180lb and 250lb, to say nothing of the 10-inch and 13-inch guns, which fire double these amounts. When it is remembered that a wooden or unarmoured ship can probably carry three times the weight of guns that an ironclad or equal tonnage can, and "presuming ironclads and wooden ships to be thus placed upon an equality of hopelessness before modern artillery, may we not reconsider our opinions about the worthlessness of our old wooden navy?" An internal armour-plated bulkhead, constructed in the form of a redan, would defilade, that is, would protect the wooden ship from the raking fire of the ironclad when both vessels were approaching each other, and superiority of fire, combined with the steeper platform afforded by the wooden ship, would go far to neutralize the partial protection afforded by the plates of her antagonist.—London Times.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—The cadets of the Toronto Military School now appear in neat winter uniform, having been furnished with fur hats instead of the ordinary forage caps. The new hats are made of bear-skin, and although not very neat in appearance, are yet seasonable.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

DURING THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 12, 1767.

Capt. E. S., Rosemont, \$2; Col. P. J. McD., \$2; Lieut-Col. W. P., \$2; Lieut-Col. W., \$2; Lieut-Col. L. C., \$2; H. & B., \$2; Major D. M. G., \$2; H. & C., \$2; Lieut. G. M., \$1; Ensign W. W., \$2; Ensign E. K. McI., \$2; Capt. M. J. M., \$2; Capt. R. L., \$2; R. W. C., \$2; E. M., \$2; B. & H., \$1; J. C. H., \$2; W. G., \$2, Ottawa; Lieut-Col. J. B. M., Brockville, \$2; B. B., Ottawa, \$2; Major N. H. B., Quebec, \$2; Lieut. R. H. G., \$1; A. C., \$2; Lieut-Col. J. A., \$2; L. G., \$2, Ottawa; Capt. McN., Buckingham, \$2; Capt. W. S., Seaforth, \$2; Lieut. C. McN., \$2; Capt. P., \$2; Capt. A. P., \$2; Hon. J. S., \$; Major G. S., \$2; Prov. Sec., \$2; Major T. R., \$2; H. J. M., \$2; Capt. E. A. M., \$2; Major H. S. \$2; Hon. W. McD., \$2, Ottawa.

A correspondent of the St. John, N. B., 'Globe' suggests that four or eight St. John oarsmen be sent to England next spring to test the mettle of the English oarsmen, and that a purse be raised to that effect. They have already beaten everything on this side of the Atlantic and would doubtless thrash John Bull too.

DRILL NIGHTS.

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

- Monday night, Provincial Brigade Garrison Artillery.
- Tuesday night, Right Wing C. S Rifle Regiment.
- Wednesday night, Field Battery of Artillery.
- Friday night, Ottawa Provisional Battalion.
- Friday night, Left Wing C. Service Rifle Regiment.
- Saturday night, Independent Corps.

ARMY IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

STAFF.

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

Mil Sec—Lt Col Hon Richard Monck.
Aide de Camp—Capt W L Pemberton.

Lieutenant General—Sir John Michel, K C B.
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Aide de Camp—Lieut J E C C Lindsay
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Major General—..... Anstead, C B.
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Major of Brigade—Capt H Nangle.
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Assist Adjutant General—Lt Col W Lyons.
Dep Quar Mast Gen—Bt Col D Lyons.
Assist Quar Mast Gen—Bt Col G J Wolcely.
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PROSPECTUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"All that else the years may show,
The poet forms of stronger hour,
The vast Republics that may grow,
The Federations and the Powers;
Titanic forces taking birth
In divers seasons, divers climes;
For we are ancients of the earth,
And in morning of the times."

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

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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 hereon accordingly.

(Signed,) EDMUND HARRISON.

January 5th, 1867.

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