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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 21, 1867.

No. 3.

AN INCIDENT AT SADOWA

The cannon were belching their lust
O'er the fields where the routed were flying,
And shouting pursuers strode fast
Through the heaps of the dead and the dying.

War's rage was beginning to wane;
The fierce cared no longer to strike;
And the good stopped to soften the pain
Of victors and vanquished alike.

A yellow-haired Austrian lad
Lay at length on a shot-furrowed bank,
He was comely and daintily clad
In the glittering dress of his rank.

Not so white, though, his coat as his cheek,
Nor so red the sash crossing his chest,
As the horrible crimson streak
Of the blood that had welled from his breast.

His foes approached where he was laid,
To bear him in reach of their skill;
But he murmured, "Give others your aid;
By our Fatherland! let me lie still."

At dawn they came searching again,
To winnow the quick from the dead;
The boy was set free from his pain,
And his faithful young spirit had fled.

As they lifted his limbs from the ground,
To hide them away out of sight,
Lo! under his bosom they found
The flag he had borne through the night.

He had folded the silk he loved well,
Lest a shred should be seen at his side,
To save it from capture he fell,
To save it from capture he died.

The head of the ste. nest was bared
As they gazed on the shot-riven rag,
And the hand of the hardiest spared,
To make prey of that Austrian flag.

O'er the tomb of their brother they bowed,
With a prayer for a spirit as brave;
And they gave him a flag for a shroud
In his narrow and nameless grave.

BLOOMFIELD JACKSON, M.A.

BLUCHER'S JUDGMENT.

Few were the youths throughout the kingdom of Prussia that were allowed to stay at home in the eventful year of 1813. A war, more terrible, more vindictive than any one that had ever visited the continent of Europe, was raging throughout the land, and the country could spare none of its defenders. Also the king had called his people to

arms by means of that famous proclamation which will be considered for evermore as one of the noblest documents in German history. They were true to the call—old and young, they left their homes, rushed to the colors, took up arms, and never laid them down till they had driven the enemy under the very walls of Paris.

The inhabitants of Silesia, well known for their loyalty and patriotism, had not stood behind amid the general enthusiasm. There was not a family in the province that had not contributed its contingent to the national affair; and many a heart was throbbing painfully whenever a new intelligence was spread of another of those dreadful battles which, by ridding the country of an odious enemy, threw sorrow and affliction upon many a quiet and peaceable home.

On a sultry summer evening, in the year before mentioned, an old woman was sitting before her humble cottage in the little Silesian village of Burnheim. She had put the distaff aside, and was reading the Bible, which lay opened on her knees. Whilst she was repeating the holy words in an undertone to herself, her ears caught the sound of quick footsteps, and a long shadow emerged from behind the cottage. The old woman trembled violently, the moment afterwards her uplifted eyes fell upon the figure of a handsome and well-made lad, in a military attire.

"How are you, mother?"
She rose, and threw her trembling arms round his neck. "God be thanked, my boy, that I see thee again! But how pale and haggard thou lookest." She went on after a pause: "To be sure, thou must be very tired, and very hungry too!"

She led him in the room to the old arm-chair, and urged him to sit down and repose himself a little, while she herself would prepare him some supper.

"What did he like best? Should she make him an omelet, or roast a chicken? Oh, it was no trouble at all! Dear me, how could he talk of trouble? she was but too glad to do anything for her own dear boy. Yes, she would go and get him a chicken.

The old woman, all bustle and activity, left the room.

The youth did not betray so much pleasure at this hearty reception from his aged parent as might have been expected. He was restless and ill at ease, it seemed as if something was heavily weighing upon his heart,

and when his wandering eye fell upon the portrait of his deceased father, which was hanging right over the chimney piece, presenting that worthy gentleman in the still uniform worn by the king's 'garde du corps' half a century ago, he felt as if the old sergeant was looking at him with a grim frown upon his honest countenance, just as if he experienced a hearty inclination to step out of his worm-eaten rosewood frame, to seize the old knotted hazel stick in the corner, with the brass knob at top, and to apply it to the back of his offspring for about an hour or so; as, in fact, he had been in the habit of doing, many a day in his lifetime, some eight or ten years ago. His restless son felt so much overcome by this latter reflection that, when the old woman came bustling in again, after the lapse of some minutes, with the chicken under her apron, she found her own dear boy with his head in his hands, leaning listlessly upon the table.

He sat up when she came in, but did not look at her. The old woman became attentive. In the joy of her heart, she had never thought yet of asking him any questions except those concerning his appetite. Now it began to strike her that the present period was rather a strange time for a soldier to be on leave of absence.

"Charles!—No answer.

The old woman trembled violently. She dropped the burden, and walked straight up to him. Her honest, wrinkled countenance was full of anxiety and apprehension. Looking at him full in the face, and clapping her hands together, she cried out in agony: "So help me God, Charles, you are a deserter!"

"I couldn't stand it any longer, mother," uttered her wretched son, in a broken voice, by way of apology.

"You couldn't stand it!" said the old woman, exasperated beyond measure; "you couldn't stand it! and hundreds of thousands of your brethren do! Fy, for shame! and with her old, honest, trembling hand, she gave him a smack on the face.

"Mother!" exclaimed the young man, starting up, with the blood rushing to his face.

"Fy, for shame!" she went on, without heeding him in the least, "to bring such a disgrace upon the whole village! What would me say?"—she pointed to where the old warrior was hanging over the chimney-piece, whose stern countenance, illuminated by the rays of the evening sun, seemed indeed to assume an unusual expression of solemn indignation. "Sit down, sit down, I say! you—deserter! It shall not be said that your dead father's house, in the village of Burnheim, is a place of refuge for ruffians while the whole country is up in arms."

Don't you stir, sir! I'll be back in a minute,' and with this the brave old woman left the room, locking the door after her.

She was not alone when she came back about half an hour afterwards; the country parson, the schoolmaster, the country judge, and half a dozen more of the dignitaries of the village, were with her. The little room was quite full when all these distinguished visitors had entered it. Charles sat in the old arm-chair, quite motionless, his face covered with both his hands.

The honest villagers had made up their minds at once what to do with the deserter; they looked upon the crime as an ignominy, by which he had not only disgraced himself, but also their community at large, and they were not the men to put up with such an affront. The schoolmaster, who was a politician, and subscribed to a newspaper, having informed them that the headquarters of the commander-in-chief of the army were but about two days' march from the village, they had resolved at once to escort him thither. The judge proclaimed the young man a prisoner in the name of his majesty the king, and called upon him to follow him to a place of security for the night, as on the following morning they would in a body convey him to his excellency the field-marshal, General Blucher. He rose and followed them without opposition. When they were all gone, the old woman took up the Holy Scriptures once more; but it was in vain that she strove to read; her eye grew dim, and the letters were all swimming confusedly before them, so she put it down again, and wept bitterly.

Early on the following morning, a strange procession was seen emerging from the little village of Burnheim—four old peasants escorting one young soldier. The country judge, with grave air, marched ahead of them, whilst the schoolmaster, who had obstinately insisted upon accompanying the expedition, brought up the rear. The prisoner, with downcast eyes and fallen countenance, was walking between the other two patriots; and as he had pledged his word not to make any attempt at flight, they had consented to leave his hands untied. When the expedition, after a day's march, put up for the night in a small hamlet, they were told that all the villages around were crammed full with Frenchmen, so they were obliged to take a long roundabout way; and it was not before the morning of the fifth day after their departure, that they reached headquarters.

'Where is the residence of the commander-in-chief?' asked they of one of the ordnance officers, who were galloping through the streets in every direction.

'Why, in the chateau, to be sure, where the two hussars were mounting guard on horseback.'

When they had entered the yard, they were not in the least discouraged at the sight of whole scores of adjutants and orderly-officers of every rank and arm, all of whom seemed to have some urgent business with the commander-in-chief; for no sooner had any of them been despatched than he was seen mounting again, and tearing away with his horse's belly to the ground. It never entered their heads for one moment that the general might consider their own business to be of a somewhat smaller importance, although the schoolmaster argued from what he saw that something of consequence was going on just now. The worthy man was right so far; the commander-in-chief was about to give battle on the following day. When they had been waiting patiently for a couple of hours, and began to feel somewhat tired and hungry, the country judge, con-

scious of the importance of his mission, ventured at last to accost one of the officers of the general's staff, who was passing by with a package of sealed letters in his hand; but the hasty functionary did not even stop to give ear to the address of the head man of the rural deputation, but merely grumbled something about the propriety of their going to Jericho—or further.

Our worthy inhabitants of Burnheim, however, were not the men to give way so soon, and renewed the charge accordingly. This time it was a middle-aged man with a benevolent countenance, whom they made acquainted with their request to see the field-marshal on most urgent business.

'Why, they had chosen their time rather badly; indeed; the general was extremely busy. Couldn't one of the secretaries do as well?'

'By no means; they must see the general himself.'

'Was it an information concerning the enemy which they wanted to deliver?'

'O no; something much more important—from Burnheim,' added the schoolmaster.

The middle-aged officer with the benevolent countenance laughed, and said he would try. After the lapse of about half an hour, he came back and beckoned them to follow. They were ushered into an ante-room, and directed to wait for his excellency.

The door opened after another half hour's waiting, and an old man with gray hairs, iron-cut features, and bright eyes, entered the room; it was the commander-in-chief, "Old Father Blucher," as the soldiers called him. The country judge stepped forward, and bowing very low, delivered the speech he had been pondering ever since he had left his native place, and which, of course, he thought to be very eloquent. He stated all that has been told already in the course of this narrative: how the deserter's own mother had given information of her son's crime; how they had resolved at once to bring him back to headquarters; and concluded his address with a hope that his excellency would not be induced to think worse of their village because of one that had rendered himself unworthy of the name of a Prussian. The tears came trickling down his honest cheeks.

The general looked very grave indeed. Those large bright eyes of his gazed for an instant over his rural audience with a strange expression. He knew at a glance what sort of men they were he had to deal with; then his looks rested for a while on the bent figure of the young man, with his downcast eyes and care-worn face, appeared the very image of misery and dejection. He knew his case to be a hopeless one; deserting colors in time of war is a capital crime, and Father Blucher, with his iron-will, was the last man in the world to be trifled with.

On a sudden, the features of the old hero assumed an expression of harshness. Turning round towards the speaker of this singular deputation, he said in a rough voice and in a very abrupt manner: 'Mr. Judge, you are an ass.'

The villagers started as if they had been stung. After all the anxiety and trouble they had undergone for the cause they had considered to be a just one, they had expected a somewhat more cordial reception.

'But your excellency'—remonstrated the amazed dignitary.

'Hold your tongue, I say; you are an ass. I know better. In Burnheim there are no runaways. And you, my son,' he went on, with his iron features relenting a little, and with that same strange expression in his large bright eyes, 'you will show them to-

morrow on the battle-field what a Burnheim man can do, will you not?'

The young man dropped down on his knees, and was stammering a few broken words, which the general did not hear, however, for when the lad arose again with high flushed cheeks and sparkling eyes—a far different man—Blucher had already left the room.

The worthy peasants, whose perceptive faculties were by no means equal to their honesty, began at last to get a glimpse of the general's real meaning. The country judge was the first to throw his cap high in the air, and to give three hearty cheers for Father Blucher, who, with one single word, had extinguished what they considered a stain from their beloved village, comforted the broken heart of a mother, and preserved a pair of arms for the defence of the country—arms that could not fail to do their duty now.

When they had given vent to their enthusiasm after their hearts' content, and taken leave of the young man, who was carried away by an ad-do-camp of the general's staff, they made up their minds to buy some provisions in the place, and return again to the village. They had, however, scarcely reached the yard, when they were overtaken by the same middle-aged officer who had announced them to the commander-in-chief, and asked them what in heaven's name they were going to do now.

'Why, going back again, to be sure. To Burnheim, you know,' ejaculated the schoolmaster.

And did they think that his excellency would allow anybody to leave headquarters without having had a dinner first? He had already given orders to that effect, and they had but to follow this non-commissioned officer here, and he would show them the way.

They needed not to be told twice, we may be sure; and when they were shown into a kitchen-room, where dinner was served up for them, with a bottle of wine standing before each cover, they felt very grateful to his excellency, and very proud at the same time because of the honor shown to the representatives of their village. But when each of them found a double Frederick's d'or under his plate, their enthusiasm burst out afresh, and many were the healths drunk to the welfare of Old Father Blucher.

When they had all eaten and drunk their fill, and were about to take their leave, they fell in once more with their friend the middle-aged officer, who gave them some advice concerning the best way of reaching their village without running any danger, for, as he said, the coming day would be an eventful one. He accompanied them through the yard to the gateway, where he bade them farewell, pointing, as he left, to one of the hussars who was mounting guard on horseback before the gate.

By heaven, it was their prisoner, the boy Charles, now fully pardoned by his excellency the commander-in-chief. How proud he looked, with flushed cheeks and sparkling eyes! He dared not address them, for he was on duty; but he looked at them as much as to say, 'Wait, and you shall see to-morrow.'

Nor was he faithless to the vow. On the evening of the following day, the memorable 26th of August, when the bloody victory of the Katzbach was gained, and the field-marshal rode through the thinned ranks of his men, who greeted him with enthusiastic cheers, he was addressed by the commanding officer of the 21st Hussars, who reported how greatly the private Charles Fisher had distinguished himself above all the rest, having taken

a standard from the enemy, and made prisoner, with his own hands, the commander of the French regiment.

The sold marshal stopped his horse, and taking the iron cross from his own uniform, and affixing it, with his own hands, to the breast of the young man, said, with a cheerful voice, and with that strange expression of his large bright eyes: 'Well done, my son! 'I know I was right—IN BURNING THEM THERE ARE NO RUNAWAYS.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD.

On Wednesday evening last Major Seale, Carleton Battalion Volunteer Infantry, late of No. 1 Ottawa Rifles, was presented, at his rooms on Rideau street, Ottawa, by the non-commissioned officers of No. 1 Rifles, with a handsome and really valuable infantry field officer's sword, bearing the following inscription, neatly engraved by Mr. George Cox:—

Presented to Capt. George Seale, No. 1 Company, Ottawa Volunteer Rifles, as a mark of esteem, by the non-commissioned officers of the Company, on his promotion to be Major of the 43rd Battalion, Carleton Volunteer Infantry, Ottawa, January, 1867.

A large number of the friends of Major Seale were present, amongst whom were several officers in uniform. We noticed Lt. Col. Wily, Lieut. Col. Collin, Major Thomas Ross, Major Anderson, Captain Smythe, 100th Regt., Lieut. La Touche, 100th Regt., Lieut. Arkwright, 100th Regt., Capt. M. J. May, No. 1 Ottawa Rifles, Lieut. Clomow, No. 3 Battery, Mr. W. P. Lett, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Bouchette, Mr. G. Bouchette, Mr. C. Higgins, Mr. Mosgrove, Mr. Brown, Mr. Aumont, Mr. Barber and others.

The address was read by Mr. E. C. Barber, late Color-Sergeant of No. 1, and is as follows:

ADDRESS.

MAJOR SEALE,

DEAR SIR,—We the non-commissioned officers, lately under your command in No. 1 Company, Ottawa Rifles, have learned with much satisfaction of the recognition of your merits by your promotion as Major of the Carleton Battalion of Volunteer Infantry, and offer you our heartiest congratulations thereon. During the time you were connected with No. 1, you endeared yourself to all by your courtesy, and by your thorough knowledge of drill you gained our confidence and esteem. On the late occasion when the Volunteers were called out for active service our company proceeded to Cornwall and formed a part of the Administrative Battalion located at that point. While stationed there every effort was made by you to add to the comfort of the men and increase their efficiency, and so successful were your efforts, in conjunction with others, that the two Ottawa Rifle Companies elicited the highest encomiums from the officers in command—for their steadiness in drill and general efficiency. As a mark of our esteem, and as memento of your connection with No. 1, we beg your acceptance of this sword. While regretting that No. 1 will lose your valuable services, we cannot but congratulate the Carleton Battalion on acquiring the aid of so competent an officer. Should the occasion ever arise we feel sure that you will be foremost to lead the gallant men of Carleton to do battle in

defence of "our altars and our homes" and that this sword, once drawn, will never be sheathed in dishonor. With our earnest wishes for your continued prosperity, and that you may long be spared to wear this sword.

We remain,

Your sincere friends,
Alex. Stewart,
Joseph H. Patterson,
Edward C. Barber,
Robert Hinton,
John Bennet,
Ranald Stewart,
James Hickey.

Major Seale replied in feeling terms. He alluded to his experience as a Volunteer officer when No. 1 were on active service at Cornwall in June last. He did not feel that he deserved the handsome present of which he had just been made the recipient. He certainly did all he could for the comfort and happiness of the men when on duty, yet he did not expect this kind return. He would regard it as a souvenir of the past, and as a proof that his humble efforts in behalf of those under his command were appreciated. Should another invasion come upon our free soil he had every confidence in the loyalty and courage of No. 1 to respond as they had done to their country's call. He concluded by again expressing his heartfelt thanks for the handsome present, and inviting all in the room to partake of wine and refreshments.

The company were then entertained in the most hospital and kindly manner, and a very pleasant time was spent in discussing the choice wines and the like provided on the spot by Major Seale.

COMPLIMENTARY SUPPER TO THE COLBORNE VOLUNTEERS, BY THE LADIES OF COLBORNE AND VICINITY.

Condensed from the Colborne Express.

On Thursday evening last the ladies of this village and vicinity entertained Captain Vars' Company, No. 7, 40th Battalion Volunteers, with a complimentary supper in the Town Hall. During the day the fair sex had a busy time in preparing for the event, and nothing was left undone that could give eclat to the occasion. Our village ladies are proverbial for patriotism and enterprise of this character, and in this instance have "excelled themselves." Their names deserve to be printed in letters of gold for the noble efforts which they have made, and which they have so successfully carried out, to do honor to the "lads in the scarlet coats;" but, in all sincerity, we refrain from giving prominence to any person or persons in the premises—all having worked with a zeal worthy of the cause in which they were engaged.

The Hall presented a brilliant appearance, in consequence of the elaborate decorations—consisting of artistically executed mottoes and miniature flags; streamers, portraits of martial men, piled arms, &c., &c. The tables, however, were the centre of admiration.

One remarkable feature of the "spread" was the substitution of sparkling water for the too popular stong drink usually seen at such festive gatherings; and, let us hope, that on all future occasions of this or a similar kind, in this village at least, the noble precedent laid down by our ladies will be strictly adhered to. But we must not pen a temperance homily.

At seven o'clock the honored volunteers and invited guests commenced flocking in in large

numbers, accompanied by their wives, daughters, and sweethearts, until, in a very short time, the Hall was literally crammed. The band having discoursed sweet music, and the volunteers, guests, and others being seated, the Chairman, J. M. Grover, Esq., discharged the various preliminary duties devolving upon such functionaries. The vice-chairs were occupied by G. W. Webb, Donald Robertson, and H. N. Casey, Esqs.

Amongst the guests we noticed Lieut. Col. Patterson, Brigade-Major of District, (who occupied a seat on the right of the chairman), Lt. Col. Smith, and Captain and Adjutant Smith, of the 40th Battalion, from Cobourg; Capt. Rogers from Grafton; Capt. Webb from Brighton; Col. Donald Campbell and Major Webb of the Sedantary Militia; &c., &c.

After ample justice had been done to the good things provided by hands "the fairest of the fair," the programme of the evening was proceeded with by the Chairman giving the usual loyal toasts, which were enthusiastically received.

"The Army and Navy, coupled with the Volnadian Volunteers," was next proposed, and responded to by Lieut. Col. Smith.

Then followed, "The Brigade-Major of this District."

Drank with "three times three," and song, "For he's a jolly good fellow."

The Brigade-Major responded, complimenting the ladies in very humorous terms for their zeal in the Volunteer cause, and thanking them for the honor they conferred on him by their invitation, and also referred to the necessity for having a drill shed in Colborne.

Next came the toast of the evening, "The Colborne Volunteers."

Responded to by Capt. Vars. Song by Lieut. Crozier, "Canadian Volunteers," in which the ladies also joined.

Mr. Vice-Chairman Robertson proposed the next toast, "The Sedentary Militia of Canada." Major Webb responded.

Mr. Vice-Chairman Casey then gave, "Our invited Volunteer guests from other places." Drank with all the honors.

Responses from Ccl. Smith, Capt. Rogers, Capt. Smith and Capt. Webb.

"The Press of Canada," by the Chairman. Mr. Keyes, of the 'Colborne Express,' responded.

BRIGADE PARADE.—The Ottawa Provisional Brigade of Volunteer Garrison Artillery paraded at the Drill Shed on Monday evening last. After a preliminary drill, the Brigade went out for a march, during which it performed several manœuvres very satisfactorily.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.—There is to be a parade of the Ottawa Provisional Brigade of Volunteer Garrison Artillery on Thursday afternoon, the 24th inst., at 1 p. m. It is hoped that every non-commissioned officer and gunner will be present on the occasion of the first public parade of the Brigade.

At a recent meeting of the McHale Circle in New York, 'Captain' O'Shea, an individual who was recently discharged from Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, stoutly denied the imputation that Stephens is a British spy or in the pay of or conniving with that government, and stated that by force of circumstances at least he is compelled to remain in New York, and that on the occasion of the departure of the last steamer from that port for Franco Stephens was without the funds to pay his passage, and went, by appointment, to the pier for the purpose of meeting a friend who was to furnish the money. His friend failed to put in an appearance, and Stephens was compelled to return to his lodgings where he now is, in that city.

NOTES ON MILITARY USAGES AND CEREMONIES.

NOTE 3.—THE 'MESS' AND 'MESSING.'

From the United Service Magazine.

There are few usages of the service of which the origin is more obscure than is that of the 'officers' mess,' which, though nearly confined to the English army, has for so many years been considered as an institution all-important to the discipline and well-being of a regiment.

For the origin of the word 'mess,' we must look back more than two centuries to the social customs of our ancestors in the last days of the Tudor kings.

In so doing, we will here avail ourselves of a few extracts from Mr. Thomas Wright's interesting work on "Domestic Manners and Sentiments in England during the Middle Ages." In Chaucer's days, and for some time both before and after, he tells us that "at table it was customary to place the guests in couples; they also sat in couples, two being served with the same food on the same plate. In general, the arrangement of the couples was not left to mere chance, but individuals who were known to be attached to each other or were near relatives, were placed together. At a later period," he subsequently adds, "our ancestors were not in the habit of placing substantial joints on the table, but instead of them had a great variety of made dishes, a considerable portion of which were taken with a spoon. At the tables of the great there was a great attendance of servants, and the guests were counted off, not as before in couples, but in fours, four being considered as one party under the title of a 'mess,' each mess probably having one dish among them, and being served by one attendant." This custom is often alluded to by the dramatists of this period, and he adds, "it is hardly necessary to observe that it was the origin of our modern term in the army." This was the end of the sixteenth century.

In a work on military discipline, written about a century later (reign of Queen Anne), we find it recommended that the men of each company should be "divided into what are called 'messes,' each mess consisting of four or six men, according to the number of men in each room, and that at every pay-day each man should be obliged to appropriate a part of his pay to buy provisions, which money should be lodged in the hands of one of them in order to be laid out to the best advantage, which the orderly sergeants and corporals (one of which are to be appointed weekly per company) are to see duly executed; make each mess boil the pot every day, for without this is carefully looked into, the soldiers will be apt to spend their pay on liquors, which will not only occasion their neglect of duty, but in all probability the loss of a great many men by sickness for want of proper victuals to support them." It is added, "it is therefore a duty incumbent on every officer to be more than ordinary careful in this particular, and not to think themselves above the looking into these things, since the preservation of their men so much depends upon it; for in those regiments where the method is duly observed, the men are generally healthy, but where it is neglected, great numbers fall sick and die."

Here we have the first notice of the present system of 'companies messing,' which, it will be observed, is referred to as having been in general though not universal, and of the military application of the word 'mess,' the original acceptance of which we have already described.

The practice of the officers of each regiment dining together, doubtless originated with the love of conviviality, for which our countrymen, whether deservedly or not, have ever been re-

ported, and the term "officers' mess," would naturally be applied to those repasts, in contradistinction to those of the rank and file. We have frequent casual notices at this period (the commencement of the eighteenth century), and at later periods, of this being the usual custom in our army, and of the officers being somewhat prone to excess; but when it first became a recognised institution, to be viewed in the light of a parade, we cannot learn—Grose, James, and other military writers, throwing no light on the matter.

A foreigner who had been much in England at the close of the seventeenth century, and who published his observations on our social customs in French at the Hague in 1698, gives some amusing remarks, which we here transcribe, as vividly picturing the dinner tables of the days of William and Mary.

"The English," he tells us, "are enormous eaters of meat. I have heard," he says, "of people in England who have never eaten bread, and ordinarily they eat very little; they nibble sometimes a little bit, but they eat flesh by great mouthfuls. Generally speaking, the tables are not served with delicacy in England. There are some great persons who have French and English cooks, and where you are served much in the French fashion; but among persons of the middle condition, of which I am speaking, they have ten or twelve sorts of common meat, which infallibly come round again in their turns at different times, and two dishes, of which their dinner is composed; as for instance, first a pudding and then a piece of roast beef. Sometimes they will have a piece boiled, and then it has always lain in salt some days, and is flanked all round with some five or six mounds of cabbage, carrots, turnips, or some other herbs or roots seasoned with salt and pepper, and with melted butter poured over them. At other times, they will have a leg of mutton roasted or boiled, and accompanied with the same delicacies, poultry, sucking pig, tripe, beef tongue, rabbits, pigeons, all well soaked with butter, and without bacon. Two of these dishes, always served one after the other, make an ordinary dinner. When there is boiled meat, there is sometimes somebody who takes a fancy to broth, which consists of the water in which the meat has been boiled, mixed with a little oatmeal, with some thyme or sage, or other small herbs. The pudding is a thing which it would be difficult to describe, on account of the diversity of sorts. Flour, milk, eggs, butter, sugar, fat, marrow, raisins, &c., &c., are the more common ingredients of a pudding. It is baked in an oven, or boiled with the meat, or cooked in fifty different ways. And they are grateful for the invention of pudding, for it is a manna to every one's taste, and a better manna than that of desert, inasmuch as they are never tired of it. Oh, what an excellent thing is an English pudding! 'To come in pudding time' is a proverbial phrase, meaning to come in the happiest moment in the world. Make a pudding for an Englishman, and you will regale him be where he will. Their dessert needs no mention, for it consists only of a bit of cheese." Alluding to the custom of drinking, he continues in a subsequent page:

"While in France the custom of drinking healths is almost abolished among people of any distinction, as being equally importunate and ridiculous, it exists here in all its ancient force.

"To drink at table without drinking to the health of some one in especial, among ordinary people, would be considered as drinking on the sly, and as an act of incivility. There are in this proceeding two singular and principal grimaces which are universally observed among people of all orders and of all sorts. It is that the person to whose health another drinks, if he be of inferior condition, or even equal to that of him that drinks, must remain as inactive as a statue while the drinker drinks. If, for instance, he is in the act of taking something from a dish, he must suddenly stop, return his

knife and fork to their place, and wait without more stirring than a stone until the other has drunk, after which the second grimace is to make him an 'inclinado' at the risk of dipping his wig in the gravy in his plate. I confess that when a foreigner first sees these manners he thinks them laughable. Nothing appears so droll as to see a man who is in the act of chewing a morsel which he has in his mouth, or cutting his bread, or wiping his mouth, or doing anything else, who suddenly takes a serious air, when a person of some respectability drinks to his health, looks fixedly at this person, and becomes as motionless as if a universal paralysis had seized him, or he had been struck by a thunderbolt. It is true that as good manners absolutely demand this respectful immobility in the 'patient,' it requires also a little circumspection in the 'agent.' When any one will drink to the health of another, he must fix his eye on him for a moment, and give him the time, if it be possible, to finish his morsel."

Mr. Wright, who quotes this passage, remarks that this custom originated our modern practice of 'taking wine' with each other at the table, which is now becoming obsolete, but which (he might have added) still survives in the army to a greater extent than anywhere else.

As an example of the feasts of this period, we may quote the bills of fare of a breakfast and dinner given to Peter the Great on the occasion of his visit to Portsmouth in the spring of 1698, in company with the Marquis of Carmarthen, afterwards the second Duke of Leeds, a distinguished naval officer of the time. These were preserved by Wanley, the librarian to Lord Oxford, and give us a rather striking example of the 'heavy spreads' then in fashion. The guests, be it observed, were thirteen in number, the whole party, including attendants, amounting to twenty-one. The time of the year was February. The breakfast consisted of half a sheep roasted, a quarter of lamb, ten pullets, twelve chickens, seven dozen eggs and salad, washed down by twelve quarts of brandy and six of mulled claret.

The dinner included three stone of ribs of beef, a roast sheep (weighing fifty-six pounds and three quarters), a roast shoulder of lamb, boiled loin of veal, eight pullets, eight rabbits, two dozen and a half of sack, a dozen of claret, and brandy. The amount of the latter does not appear, but we suppose may be inferred from the consumption at breakfast.

We have given the above extracts at full length, as they afford a curious insight into the 'manners and customs' of our forefathers, in the days when 'messes' were still in their nonage.

Of the succeeding century, i. e., until the outbreak of the French war in 1793, we have not many notices.

The colonels of regiments, through the medium of their quartermasters, appear generally to have acted as purveyors to their men, and despite the objections to which such an arrangement is open, it would seem that both in the campaigns of Marlborough, as well as in later times in the days of the Seven Years War, the soldiers were better fed than they have often been in after times.

Fresh meat was apparently supplied in abundance, even in the field, and from the writings of Donald Munro we learn that in 1760 the army surgeons in Flanders strongly insisted on the issue of fresh bread and vegetables; that fruits were largely used, and that thus the scurvy, which carried off so many seamen even in port, was in the army then almost wholly prevented.

Into the social life of the officers of service-going regiments we have very little insight. The general tone was doubtless not very high, although the few characters which appear in the works of Smollett and other contemporary writers, were perhaps a good deal overdrawn.

We have occasional allusions to the sumptuous style of our great (?) commanders in Ger-

many and America, their deeds as trenchmen contrasting somewhat with their want of energy in the field. In reflecting on these excesses, old Dr. Robert Jackson, in his 'Economy of Armies,' evidently intends to pay a high compliment to General Wolfe, in remarking that he (the General) cared nothing for the pleasures of the table, and indeed hardly ever set a dinner before his officers that was even eatable.

At the time of the outbreak of the American War of Independence, regimental messes would seem to have become a recognized institution in nearly all, if not all the regiments.

What the style of living may have been we cannot say. Our English 'cuisine' was, we know, of the plainest, or indeed we may say the coarsest kind, and except in Ireland, and more rarely in Scotland, where claret was appreciated, the prevailing taste in wines was everywhere in favor of the strongest of strong military dittos. Hard drinking was as much in vogue everywhere as in the days of the scheldam-loving King William, and the army was no exception to the general rule. Probably, however, there were more exceptions among individual officers than we generally picture to ourselves.

We think it also probable that the spirit of conventionalism, which insists upon officers conforming their modes of life to an ideal standard of the style of life becoming a gentleman, must to a certain extent have prevented a regular mess ever being the sure and effectual aid to economy of living it is generally represented to be. It is curious, however, to remark that the prices of articles of provisions at Gibraltar during the siege, previous to the relief, which are given in Drinkwater's account, and which were considered to be at famine height, are actually considerably less than are now paid at many foreign stations where there is no colonial allowance of any kind, while the rates of pay of officers have received but a trifling increase.

In James's 'Regimental Companion,' published in 1798, we have various rules for the regulation of officers' messes quoted as extracts from the 'Standing Orders of the Roxbury Fencibles,' drawn up by Sir John Sinclair, Bart., which we presume embodied the practice of the best regimental messes, but which had probably not then been published in any other form provisionally. These rules require each officer to sit in turn as president and vice, the latter to be in charge of wine, a book to be kept in which officers are to mark themselves off for wine drunk each preceding evening, and other rules now universal. In the Standing Orders of Prince William of Gloucester's Regiment, the 115th, drawn up about the same time, the officers' servants are directed to wear a regimental livery, consisting of a blue great coat with scarlet cape (a coat of this kind was a common morning dress at the period it will be remembered), boots, and a round black hat.

The mess and its usages appears to have been closely copied in all the Local Militia and Volunteer corps of this period, occasionally with some ludicrous results. A good story is told of a north country local Militia regiment on the occasion of their entertaining the late Duke of Gloucester, then the general of the north-west district. It appeared that the inspection of the regiment and the subsequent dinner had passed off with much success, but later as the wine circulated, the noble colonel was somewhat scandalised by a hot dispute between some of the officers at the opposite end of the table. "Colonel," shouted the disputants in strong north country accents; and the colonel in vain tried to engage the royal guest in conversation in hopes the storm would subside; but the officers were not to be silenced, "Colonel!" roared the most excited, "now shouldn't an officer and a gentleman be fined for emptying his glass back into the bottle?"

We are not told how the colonel decided the knotty point.

After the peace, officers' messes received their first assistance from Government in the shape

of the Prince Regent's allowance of £25 per company per annum, a grant which might certainly now be applied with much advantage. Officers received about the same time a trifling increase of pay as a set off against the increased expense of living.

The subsequent changes in the minor rules and regulations respecting officers' messes, and the vast improvements in the 'messing' of the rank and file (commencing with the introduction of the evening meal about thirty years ago) are of too recent a date to come fairly within the scope of our Notes, and we shall therefore pass them over.

REORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA IN THE UNITED STATES.

The triumphant majority of radicals in the United States Congress seems determined to lend every power in the "model republic" to further its pretentious despotism and among them the militia force of the several States. The "Louisville Journal," an able Kentucky paper, which supported the North during the war, speaks of the matter as follows:—

"The telegraph announces that Mr. Paine, of Wisconsin, has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives for the reorganization of the militia, and the organization of a National Guard. The bill provides that all able-bodied citizens over eighteen years of age, shall be enrolled within sixty days after the passage of the bill. This looks like business. The National Guard is composed of two regiments in each Congressional District. Among the qualifications for membership in this body is loyalty, by which is meant radicalism. Two regiments will absorb nearly all the able-bodied radicals in each district. The officers are to be elected by the troops, and commissioned by the Governors, who are required to take the iron-clad oath before they presume to exercise authority over the Guard. Radical from top to bottom. No State shall be permitted to organize any other troops. No other party is to have a show. Congress may order the National Guard into service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, and also to aid in executing the laws of any State, and for the suppression of insurrection therein, at the request of the Legislature of the State. The National Guards are to be the Janizaries or the Mamelukes of Congress. A refusal to serve will subject the refusers to the penalty of desertion. Patriotism will be punished by death. The National Guard shall become a part of the regular army in time of war. This is the telegraphic account of the bill.

According to this account, the bill is a mongrel concern, produced by the mixture of the militia system of France with that of our own country, without much regard to the letter of the Constitution, and with no regard at all to its spirit. The prohibition of the States from organizing any other troops than the National Guard, if it is intended to prohibit the States from calling forth their own militia when not in the actual service of the Union, is clearly unwarranted by the Constitution, which under such circumstances, permits the States to exercise a power concurrent with that of the Union. Again, the provision that Congress may order the National Guard into service, if it is intended to subject the Guards to the order of Congress after they have entered into service, clearly violates the Constitution, which ordains that the President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Union, and of the Militia when called into the actual service of the Union. What

the intention of the provision really is we at present are not able to say. But the intention of the bill as a whole is sufficiently apparent even in the meagre summary of the telegraph. The bill is intended to convert the Radical party into a military organization for the subversion of the liberties of the people. This intention is glaring. The bill is but one part of a vast scheme of usurpation, of which the impeachment of the President is another part, the abolition of the State Governments of the South still another part, and the reconstruction of the Supreme Court the final part. The scheme, it will be seen, involves the concentration of all the powers of the government in Congress, whose irresponsible decrees are to be executed by the Janizaries or Mamelukes for the organization of which this bill provides. Such is the entertainment to which we are invited.

"We shall have to accept this invitation and attend the entertainment, but whether we shall go armed or unarmed is the question. We are decidedly in favor of a national convention to consider this question at the earliest possible day. It is high time the Conservatives of the country had met in council. The future is perilous. It is growing more perilous every moment. Our liberties are in danger. Prompt and bold action may rescue them. Spiritless inaction certainly will not. We take it for granted that the Executive Committee of the Democratic party of the Union is empowered to call a convention of the party. If it is empowered, it should, in our judgment, promptly exercise the power. If it is not, or if it should decline to exercise the power, some of the leading Democrats of the country should at once assume the power. When our adversaries throw off the restraints of the Constitution, it is no time for us to stand fettered by party usages. We are persuaded that a national convention of the Conservatives of the country is the most pressing demand of the hour. The Radicals are encouraged by our submission. They are stimulated by our supineness. They believe that we will submit to everything. They have bound us with green withes and with new ropes. And we have not broken them. They have woven the seven locks of our liberties in the web of their tyranny. And we have not gone away with the pin of the beam and with the web. And now they are about to shave off the locks of our strength. Shall we sleep upon their knees while they do it? They believe that we will. If we will not, we should rise to our feet; for, if we continue to kneel, our locks will soon begin to fall. Let us rise to our feet in a national convention, solemnly assembled to determine what steps are best adapted to save the public liberties. The movement is appropriate. And it is called for by the highest considerations which can move a citizen and a man.

DISCHARGED.—On Monday a non-commissioned officer and a private (named Goodwin) of the 100th regiment, were discharged by purchase. Goodwin was the best swordsman in the regiment, and holds a medal he received in Toronto before he joined the 100th for proficiency in the science, beating all comers on the occasion of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to this country.

LATE English papers state that two regiments are to be removed shortly from Ireland to Gibraltar. In all probability they will relieve the 2nd Battalion of the 15th and the 88th regiments at that station, and those corps, together with the 2nd battalion 8th (the King's) from Malta, be sent to this country to relieve the three regiments returning home in the spring. The 8th and 15th Regiment have been upwards of eight years in the Mediterranean.

Written for The Volunteer Review.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

No. 3.

In whatever light this great question of Military Organization may be viewed, an universal feeling pervades the great mass of the people of these Provinces that it is a necessity which must be provided for, and they are prepared to make any sacrifices which may be fairly required to do their duty in upholding the honor of the Empire and their own defence.

Within the past four years this subject has been thoroughly discussed, and in no place more keenly than by the quiet farm fireside. Whatever faults the people of these Provinces may have, want of attachment to British institutions, or of loyalty to the British Crown cannot be laid to their charge; and it is not too much to claim for them that those sentiments are more active and lively than in any portion of the British Isles.

Coupled therewith are the principles of self-preservation and independence, stimulated to the verge of aggression by the bullyism of the political adventurers and profligates of the United States.

Those causes combined have produced the extraordinary spectacle of a people anxious to pursue the path of peace, but animated by a sincere desire to provide against all contingencies, and quite content, nay eager, to "dare the fortunes of the tented field."

Under such circumstances, no Ministry need fear the results of an appeal to the people on this question of Military organization. They are prepared to make great sacrifices, because they know that concessions on their part to the demands of their powerful neighbors would at once be construed into a sign of weakness, and that the only sure, safe and profitable course to pursue is to maintain their thorough independence by force of arms if necessary.

Whatever political or constitutional changes may be forced on the people of Canada, annexation to the United States can only be effected will by the conquest of these Provinces, and that be consummated only when the last available cartridge has been expended, and the last available man has perished in the last ditch thrown up for defence.

In fact, the annexation of these Provinces will be effected by precisely the same causes which subjugated the Southern States, and if Washington statesmen can bring their energies to bear on the question, they may easily determine how feasible such a consummation will be.

For years the utterly defenceless state of British North America has been an incentive to the unscrupulous aggressive propensities of the Washington politicians. The undemonstrative loyalty of the provincial people, and their good sense in not offensively parading their national predilections, led these sages to believe that they had only to await the ripening of the fruit of treason and sedition so industriously sown in our midst. But the "Trent difficulty" at once awakened them to the true position of affairs, and hence threats and overt acts have multiplied since with precisely similar effect. The innate loyalty of the people has been strengthened and confirmed thereby.

The whole course of political movements in the United States have pointed towards the acquisition of territory—notably of the British American Provinces—and this has been the case from a very early period in her history. It was the principle which caused the disastrous war (to her) of 1812—which precipitated the Canadian rebellion of 1837, and which abetted the Fenian raids of 1868.

Fully alive to all the difficulties of the position occupied, the people of these Provinces are pretty much in the position of the Irishman at Doneybrook—prepared either to fight or drink with their neighbors, and perfectly indifferent which of the alternatives they accept.

Under these circumstances, no Administration can render themselves unpopular who will use the material at hand wisely and well for defensive purposes.

The rough sketch of the system which should be adopted, already discussed, is, as a matter of course, imperfect in detail, but any person who has studied the condition of those Provinces socially and politically, must be satisfied that some such general plan is the only one available and suited to the circumstances of the case.

To render this more plain, it is only necessary to consider the modes at present in operation for the organization of a military force in Europe. They are three, viz.: conscription, the Prussian system of Landwehr, and voluntary enlistment.

The first obtains preference in France, Austria, and all the great military Powers except Prussia, in which the so-called Landwehr is the prevailing system. Both are based on the principle—true enough in a general way—that the defence of the state is a duty due from every individual. But while in France exemptions can be bought, in Prussia no such rule exists; every man must serve three years in the Landwehr, and is available during his lifetime.

Voluntary enlistment prevails in Great Britain alone, but from its insular position, much of its defence devolves on its navy—only a certain class of its subjects choose the rank and file of military life as a profession.

None of those methods of military organization are applicable to British North America.

First—Because it has no balance of power to maintain; is sparsely inhabited, and its population can find far more profitable employment than vegetating in garrison towns or camps.

Second—Any system that forces men into a profession for which they are not suited, is contrary to common sense—may make good machines with great labor, but never patriotic soldiers.

Third—Voluntary enlistment, while more consonant to the traditions and usage of the people, is not applicable for want of a surplus population.

It is evident, then, that the only system admissible is that of universal enrolment, with full liberty to purchase exemptions according to means or property, and the thorough localization of the organization.

The old constitutional Militia organization, which simply enforces a duty recognized by every British subject, and reduces to a system the inherent aptitude of the people for military knowledge, will best secure to Canada that description of force adapted to the state of society and present or future exigencies.

As before stated, we have but one enemy to provide against—and the constitutional usages of that people are even more than ours opposed to the maintenance of a large standing army—in the event of aggression the force brought into the field being principally recruited from their foreign populations would not be so very much in excess of that we could oppose to it under a well organized Militia system as to cause us much uneasiness.

It is true that during the Southern war they were able to maintain an army of over one million of men in service, but the South had no navy, and therefore no part of that vast force was expended in the defence or occupation of the many great seaports between Florida and Maine.

A war between Great Britain and the United States would place the latter power on the defensive if the issues were confined to both nations alone; but if the former should be hampered by European complications it would modify the action of the latter to aggression on the Canadian frontier, and defence on her sea-board line.

In such a contingency, providing our Militia organization was completed, the available points of our frontier would be the Valley of Lake Champlain—across the Niagara River—and the shores of the Georgian Bay.

The United States for strategical purposes possess in reality only those three lines of operation—the two first unsafe, and as the events of the Old French wars from 1750 to 1760 testify, impracticable, except to an overwhelming force with powerful diversions by which the base of defensive operations could be paralysed, in other words—control of the St. Lawrence.

In 1812 both were tried without the diversion, and the failure with overpowering forces was at once melancholy and ludicrous.

The third point is now the most dangerous, although at that time it possessed no value whatever.

Lake Michigan is a piece of water, peculiarly the property of the United States. Its entrance is closed by a small island, which could be or has been made a miniature Gibraltar; large cities adorn its shores, and its western prolongation approaches within 350 miles of the Mississippi, with which it is connected by navigable water and rail.

The Straits of Mackinaw is two hundred and ten miles from Penetanguishine or Collingwood, ninety miles northward of Toronto, so that an expeditionary force organized on the shores of Lake Michigan could be transported to the shores of the Georgian Bay under proper convey in twenty-four hours, thus taking the defence of the Western Peninsula in reverse.

Under such circumstances it is sufficiently obvious that our military force must be capable of concentration at the shortest possible notice, and that can only be effected by a local organization.

An invading force will have to maintain itself in occupation, and that cannot be done when all the people invaded are soldiers.

The French Canadians who successfully resisted the veteran troops of Great Britain in the old French war, were Militia men, and not regular troops; and some of the most important successes obtained during the war of 1812 were achieved by raw Militia soldiers—not that such example should make us forget the far greater efficiency of the regular service—but they should teach us that having an aggressive neighbor whose military proclivities and training are no better than our own, we could, by adopting certain inexpensive measures neutralize the preponderance of our antagonist in population and maintain our independence and the integrity of the British Empire.

Such objects are well worth any sacrifice the people can make, and they are prepared to a man to do their part.

It only remains then, to complete a thorough organization of the people on some such plan as that laid down, and by timely preparation avert calamities which accidental circumstances may at any time precipitate.

War, especially in Europe, is only a question of days. How soon or sudden it may involve Great Britain in continental quarrels is beyond the power of any statesman to foretell; and England's difficulty will undoubtedly be the United States' opportunity. Our duty is plain—to keep ourselves forewarned and forearmed. "Put our trust in God and keep our powder dry."

CHEATING LAME SOLDIERS OUT OF THEIR WOODEN LEGS.

Congress over a year ago made an appropriation to supply one legged soldiers with artificial limbs. The job was a large one and the pay was large; and the shoddy politicians seized upon it to make money out of it at the expense of the poor lame veterans. And a nice job they made of it. The contract price was \$75 apiece. Yet not only were shabby and shucky limbs supplied at this rate, but all sorts of extortion in the way of express charges and repairs added. Some had to pay as high as \$50 extra and \$50 for repairs. Two hundred letters from the invalids show the character and extent of the swindle. One who paid fifty dollars extra states that he has made himself a wooden stump which is much more comfortable than the government limb. Another of these congressional pegs is pronounced by the owner a nuisance and an imposition, after having had it eighteen months, wearing it only four, giving fifty dollars for it, and paying five for repairs. One has had it repaired six times.—[American Paper.

THE WAR IN JAPAN.

A San Francisco telegram says:—"The war in South Japan has been stopped for the present by the order of the Mikado. Chosin obeyed the order, declared he had never fought against Mikado, but a party unjustly opposed to him. Satobashi the new Tycoon, was devoting his time to the public business of Japan with an amount of intelligence, energy and earnestness seldom if ever exhibited by the rulers of Japan. He was to appear before a meeting of the great Daimios having territorial rights of their own, and define his purpose and policy to them.

GENERAL MILITARY NEWS.

The Cobourg 'Star' says: A meeting was to be held at the Town Hall into the Township of Murray, on Saturday last, for the purpose of taking measures for the organization of a Volunteer Company.

ALL RIGHT.—The "Snider Rifles" sent out to this country were tested by several men of the men of the detachment of the 100th stationed at Montreal, on Wednesday last, and the result was highly satisfactory, not a shot missing the target. The distance was two hundred yards.

Lieut. Stevenson, of H M gunboat Heron, which visited Burlington Bay on several occasions last season, has been promoted Flag-Lieutenant to Admiral Kappel. The command of the Heron passes to Lieutenant Heron, transferred from the gunboat Aurora.—[Hamilton Times.

THE DEFENCES OF MONTREAL.—It is stated that the plans for the defence of Montreal have been approved in England, and that the Imperial Parliament will be asked to vote £2,000,000 (two millions) sterling for the works, which are to begin early next summer.

The Owen Sound 'Comet' says: Both of our Companies are now going through their sixteen days annual drill. No 1, on Thursday evening commenced the new running drill, the company movements being all done at the double, has quite an exciting effect.

THE LATE LIEUT. BAYNES, OF QUEBEC.—The 'Journal' informs us that the ladies of the general hospital of Quebec sent, as a present to the mother of the late Lieut. Baynes, who lost his life rendering assistance at the great fire, a magnificent gold locket, having on one side his portrait and on the other side a design composed of the hair of the deceased, and the flowers that were in his room at the time of his death. A delicate testimonial, which Mrs. Baynes suitably acknowledged.

On Monday evening says the Colborne 'Express' a quarterly drill inspection of the Colborne Infantry Company took place at the Town Hall. Brigade Major Paterson attended. The men turned out well, presenting a fine soldierly appearance. After going through the manual and other evolutions with remarkable precision and accuracy, the Brigade Major stepped forward and complimented Lieut. Orozier highly on his aptitude and ability as Drill Instructor, and Capt Vars on the attention shown by the men, and their proficiency in drill, which, for the short time they had been organized, was highly creditable to them and the village of Colborne.

A TAMPON OF PRAISE.—At the dinner given by the retiring Mayor of Ottawa, M. K. Dickinson, Esq., on the 12th inst., in reply to the toast of "The Army and Navy and Canadian Volunteers," Major George H. Perry well characterized the spirit displayed by the Militia of Canada in 1812 as noble and patriotic. He then alluded to the alacrity exhibited at the time of the Trent difficulty and fitly called the rush to arms of the Volunteers of Canada last June as one of the finest and proudest examples of military spirit and patriotic devotion furnished by the history of the world. (Mr. Perry's speech, as it deserved, was greeted with loud applause.)

A DRILL SHED FOR CHATHAM.—We are glad to perceive that our leading local military authorities are taking active steps towards the erection of a commodious drill-shed in the town of Chatham, tenders for the erection of it being advertised for in to-day's 'Planet'. The proposed building will be about sixty-two feet wide by one hundred and twenty-eight feet long, and, probably, will be erected on the north side of the Barrack ground. Already \$1,600 are in hand; but it will take \$2,000 or upwards to make the structure what it should be—complete for the Volunteers, and a credit to the town. Of this \$1,600, \$800 comes from the County Council and \$800 from the Government.—[Planet.

LATEST NEWS.

In England the Reform league is preparing for another motor trade demonstration. The affair will come off in London on the 11th of February, and is expected to surpass any demonstration of the kind ever made in England.

The Hungarian Diet, with remarkable unanimity, evinces a design to break their negotiations with Austria, if that government continues to oppose the wishes of Hungary, in insisting on the army organization scheme, and other measures equally oppressive, and odious to the people.

The 'Presse' of Vienna says that a large insurance has been made at Hamburg on the personal effects of Maximilian, to be shipped by the steamer 'Marie' to Rayasa.

At Valparaiso on the 16th, a man named Chancey Page, a jeweller, killed his wife and her mother, and almost killed a hired girl. He then set fire to the house. The bodies of the two murdered persons were consumed in the flames, but the girl managed to es-

cape. There is intense excitement in the vicinity.

The 'Herald's' Valparaiso correspondence says: The rumor of an alliance between Spain and Brazil is discredited.

The 'Times' special says: Among the engineers' estimates of appropriation for the repair and maintenance of New York State fortifications are the following: Fort Porter, near Buffalo, \$50,000; Fort Niagara, near the mouth of Niagara River, \$100,000; Fort Ontario, Oswego, \$50,000; Fort Montgomery, at the outlet of Lake Champlain, \$60,000.

The New York 'Express' of Saturday last says: "Another fleet of steamers leave this port to-day for Liverpool, Bremen, and other European ports—all in the interest of foreign companies. Our flag is not there. The Radical high-tariff patriots have wiped out American steam travel on the Atlantic as effectually as Jeff Davis' cruisers did during the war. Yet Jeff and his cruisers were rebels, while these greedy high-tariff sharpers are—unconditional Union men!"

A letter from Superintendent Heiss, at Jacksonville, Florida, states that he is about commencing the construction of a cable to connect Florida and Cuba immediately.

The steamer 'Platte Valley,' which left Memphis Jan. 17 for Vicksburg, struck on the wreck of a sunken gunboat, and sank in about three minutes. It is estimated that one hundred persons were drowned. About forty women and children were on board, most of whom were lost.

The New York 'Herald's' Richmond correspondent says the people of that place have made up their minds to shake off the inaction of the last few months, and take hold of the vital question of the hour with vigor. There has been a decrease of the negro population of Virginia of 190,000.

Mexican dates of the 15th say that Escobedo and his entire force left Monterey in hot haste for San Luis Potosi, for a fight with the French. Cortinas was about twelve leagues from Matamoros.

Information from North Carolina is to the effect that a secret organization—revolutionary objects—exists in Union County. Outrages of an aggravated nature are being perpetrated on the negroes in Wayne county, and the officers of the law confess themselves afraid to pursue the perpetrators with the remedies provided by law.

The New York 'Times' Washington special says information from different sources leads to the conclusion that a majority of the Western Indian tribes are now on the war path, ready for a war of plunder or extermination against the white settlers and emigrants.

A schooner is reported ashore at Kettle Cove, Gloucester, Mass., and two of the crew frozen to death, and others badly frozen.

The train and track between New York and Philadelphia were buried in snow drifts on the 18th inst, and the evening trains from both cities are fast in the snow two miles from New Brunswick, New Jersey, south and north.

The snow storm at Worcester, Mass., on the 18th inst, was the most severe known for years. The railroads are much obstructed.

The snow storm at Boston on the 18th inst., was the most severe since 1857. The snow was estimated at three feet on a level. Trains on the railroads were snow-bound. Several persons were badly frozen, and one child perished. A great portion of the city was impassable.

Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt is vice-president of the London Academy of Music.

The Eyre Defence Fund in England already amounts to between £5,000 and £8,000.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1867.

MILITIA ADMINISTRATION.

It is scarcely a matter of wonder that the dead level to which the political world of Canada has fallen while the Confederation negotiations are going on in England, should have induced some of our enterprising contemporaries to endeavor to escape the dreary monotony which the absence of political excitement has induced by starting some novel subject of dispute, if it were but to show how they could fight, if they only had something to fight about. It is rather unfortunate, however, that of all subjects they should have chosen the very one to which it is the interest of all parties that there should be cordial peace and patriotic good feeling, not only among the people of the country, but among those to whose lot it has fallen to take the lead in the matter. We refer to the organization of our defensive forces. Where there are so many opinions, based upon views taken from different standpoints and controlled by ever-varying circumstances, as there must be in our system of Militia administration, it is not easy to so reconcile matters that the organization and arming of our citizen soldiery should go on harmoniously and efficiently, and it is a subject for congratulation that the gentlemen conducting our military affairs have been so true to themselves and the positions in which the confidence of the country has placed them, that they have raised the administration of the Militia Department above

the petty partizan strife which but too often affects other branches of the government. In order to show some of the difficulties which our system presents—and connected as we are with the mother country we can have no system without them—we will point to a few of the more salient features. In the first place the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief has Imperial as well as Colonial duties to perform. He is charged, by the Home Government with the duty of carrying out its policy in these Provinces. Under him the commander of the forces is responsible for the safe and efficient disposition of the Imperial troops. His Excellency is also Commander-in-Chief of the Militia forces, and, of course, when called out for active service, he places them under the command of his Lieutenant-General. All this would be easy enough if an effective Militia force were always at hand and the means to equip, pay and provide for them to the full extent desirable could always be had for the asking. Here the difficulties of the position commence, and this is precisely the point where the services of that much abused functionary, the Minister of Militia, are brought into requisition. He must provide the men and find the means to arm, clothe and drill them; and withal, he must satisfy the representatives of the people that he is drawing no more heavily upon the public purse than the exigencies of the case absolutely demand. How difficult a task this is—in the face of confident assertions, by prominent public men, such as "the best defence is no defence at all,"—the experience of the past fully shows. It is not very long since, that in the effort to meet Imperial views a Government of which the present Minister of Militia was a leading member, took a bolder course than the representatives of the people would sustain. As a consequence they were driven from power, and those who had most violently opposed the policy of the Home Government took their places. The result was that although the patriotism of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's party was much greater in power than any one could have hoped from its tone when in opposition, our Militia policy fell from the high stand demanded of us by England to the appointment of a few Brigade Majors, a nominal Volunteer force and a Militia, which existed only on paper. Whether the Cartier Macdonald Government went too far is not now the question, although it is certain their defeat did us great injury in England, and left us unprepared had the Fenian invasion assumed the proportions at one time anticipated; and we merely point to it to show the difficulties which a Minister of Militia has to contend with. In order to establish an effective Militia force under such circumstances we think it will be readily granted that the Minister of Militia must not only be thoroughly conversant with the capabilities and temper of the people, but must be absolutely master of the situation, as far at least as

this country is concerned. But the Montreal "Daily News," with an unfairness which we should hardly have expected from such a source—an unfairness, to the Adjutant General, in so far as it assumed to speak "ex cathedra" in a tone which must be distasteful to that gentleman, as well as to the Minister—proposes, in the plenitude of his wisdom, that the officer responsible both to the Crown and the people for the efficiency of the force shall have neither patronage nor power to aid him in the work! As an able, laborious and affable executive officer the Adjutant General needs no eulogist, and were the necessary funds placed at his disposal there can be no doubt that he would make our Militia force one of the finest in the world. Although a stranger comparatively to Colonial life and habits of thought, he has always been kind and affable towards those with whom he came in contact, and has made himself popular with the force; and so far as the working of his department is concerned he has, in the Deputy Adjutant General, an officer thoroughly conversant with the Canadian people; but the duties of the department are not so light, nor is the political aspect of the matter so attractive that either of these gentlemen would care to mix themselves up with the squabbles which the distribution of patronage invariably entails, and therefore when the Montreal "Daily News" demands for him "power" above that of the responsible Minister who has to provide the "money" which it also demands for him, it places him in a position which he cannot desire to occupy, and evokes from its Kingston namesake a retort which is equally uncalled for, except upon the impossible supposition that an antagonism did exist between the Minister of Militia and the Adjutant General, and that the latter took advantage of the absence of his chief for the purpose of making his grievance known in a newspaper article. There may be and doubtless are many things in the administration of our provincial military affairs which jar upon the military susceptibilities of both the Commander of the forces and the Adjutant General; but besides having too grave a solicitude for the completion of the work in hand not to smooth over difficulties which are inseparable from the condition of the country, Colonel Macdougall is the last man, and that is the last way he would take, to make his grievances known to the public. With the exception of the two papers named, and the "Woodstock Times" we are glad to notice that this idle gossip has not extended to the press of Province, and we may therefore dismiss it as having no foundation in fact.

The last named journal, while admitting the decay into which the Militia Service fell under the administration of the Macdonald-Dorion regime, says: "subsequently, through the loyal influences of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, spurred on by the bitter taunts of the British press, a step was taken that resulted in supplying schools

"of instructions for officers . . . Soldiers, at any time are the first requisite, "officers are not difficult to obtain." No doubt men could be found in abundance willing to assume the positions of officers who were neither capable of commanding nor obeying, and if Mr. Sandfield Macdonald did any service deserving of praise in a military point of view, it was by instituting a system which supposes that the officers at least should know something of their duties, and not be laughing-stocks for their men. Two or three weeks under efficient officers and non-commissioned officers would put our whole fighting population in tolerable trim for defensive warfare, such as this thickly wooded country would require: it is therefore men capable of drilling and leading in case of emergency that the country requires. There is an abundance of men able and willing to defend the country in the hour of danger, if there were leaders capable of showing them how to do it with the least danger to themselves and the greatest damage to the enemy; and it is to educate and incorporate into the system such as these; and to put in order the confused mass of irregular correspondence and returns which arise from want of experience on the part of officers of the force, that are among the chief difficulties with which the Department and the Adjutant General have to contend, and not breaking lances across the ocean at the gentlemanly distance of three thousand miles with the Hon. John A. Macdonald.

A ROYAL VICEROY FOR BRITISH AMERICA.

The 'Bullionist,' a leading English journal, taking for granted the early accomplishment of the union of British North America, speculates upon the possibility of the Prince of Wales accepting the vice-regal throne. It says: "Is there any real objection to his taking the post of Governor General? He would be guided by ministers as capable to advise him: as are the counsellors of his royal mother. He would be no more responsible there than he would be here if any accident should make him Regent. He may at any moment become, by the Divine will, King of England; and his accession would excite no uneasiness. How, then, can he be unfit to represent the Queen of England in Canada? It is eminently desirable that a prince of the blood should occasionally give to the colonists a livelier idea of that sovereign power to which they are so loyal—should bring among them the presence of that 'fountain of honor' whose drops now never reach them. It is eminently desirable that, at a critical period in the formation of character, the heir to the throne should have more serious employment than courts and drawing-rooms; shooting parties and balls, ceremony and sport—should not be forced into dissipation for want of work, and be rendered frivolous for lack of many cares. He must himself earnestly desire to have some place in the service of the great em-

pire he is one day to rule—some occupation worthy of his age, rank and character." Not more than a decade ago, the present writer, with all the trusting faith and loyalty of boyhood, advanced the idea of a Prince of the Royal House of England as ruler over Canada. The articles were amongst our earliest contributions to newspaper literature, and we felt correspondingly proud of them. Well do we remember selecting neatly printed sheets, folding them with great exactness, wrapping them in irreplaceable paper, and addressing them to—"THE QUEEN!" Of course friends laughed good naturedly, and democratic friends sneered superbly; but although we have long since learned the folly of the course pursued, we have never relinquished the dream of our boyhood. Other colonial writers have from time to time elaborated the same idea, until now we have grown to such importance under the prospect of confederation, that even a grave English writer, doubtless echoing the sentiments of talented and influential parties, speaks of the matter as not only possible but probable. Gladly as we and the loyal people of these Provinces would hail the advent of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales amongst us as the representative of his Royal Mother—proudly as we should welcome our future king to our forest clad shores, especially if he were accompanied by his amiable and beautiful Princess—

"Bride of the helms of the Kings of the Sea"—deep as would be our sentiments of loyalty and devotion, we must frankly confess that his acceptance of the gubernatorial office would not quite fill our idea of the future destiny which awaits our country. The destiny before the heir apparent to the British Empire is so grand, the duties which he will be called on to perform are so majestic, that even the contemplation of them would distract his attention from the wants and feelings, and even the devotion of the rustic backwoodman; and—besides, in the very nature of things, he could not remain with us long—he could never become one of us; could never be, to all intents and purposes, OUR PRINCE. Canadians, as a people, are essentially monarchical; but it must be confessed that democratic ideas are only too surely making inroads into the habits and feelings which prompted the United Empire Loyalists, in the early days of the country, to forsake all and follow the banner of their king into the unexplored wilderness. To counteract this tendency, we require a PERMANENT centre of affection—a prince or king whose fortune and aspirations would be bound up with that of his people; around whom our citizen soldiery would rally in the hour of danger, gathering courage and enthusiasm from the oneness of purpose which a common cause always inspires; in whose pathway the fair daughters of our country would strew their forest flowers wherever he went; and whose name the child in the cradle would learn to prattle with its first syllables, and the school-boy and the ragged

urchin in the street would shout gleefully when a week's saturnalia emancipated them from their tasks and their toil. Let, then, the Prince of Wales come if he will, and inaugurate our "new nationality," and we will receive him as we did before, with open arms, but when he leaves us, as leave he must, let us have the first of a line of princes as hereditary viceroys, who will be all our own; and who would be so certain to win the hearts of the hardy inhabitants of the land of forest and lake as the gallant SAILOR PRINCE, ALFRED? There would be something prophetic in the very name. Britain herself was not greater than British America is now when the ancestor of the royal House of England, Alfred the Great, shared his crust with the poor mendicant. Might not an Alfred become the first of a line of British American Kings, whose subjects a thousand years hence, might call him, too, Alfred the Great? Might not the brightest jewel in our good Queen's crown be fairly worn by her gallant sailor son? It would bind us to the land of our fathers with a silken cord of affection that no foe could part assunder, and the young lion of the north, glowing with youth and strength, might yet be the strongest ally of the proud kings of the sea from which he sprung. And how our hearts would throb if, in the long future before us, there should be born unto us a NATIVE PRINCE! Let, then, British Americans, with one united voice, that will not be denied, petition for the SAILOR PRINCE.

A DUTY NEGLECTED.

It has almost invariably been the graceful and generous practice in England for a county in which a regiment has been raised, and which bears the name of the locality, to present it with a stand of colors, the tasteful and elegant work of the ladies, and also with a service of plate for the officers' mess. How such an elegant tribute to the valor and patriotism of their comrades and friends came to be overlooked by the people of Canada when the 100th or Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment was formed, we are at a loss to conjecture. Our fair countrywomen, at least, are not in the habit of forgetting the pleasant tasks which fall to their lot on such occasions. But, we suppose, from want of thought, the regiment was left to draw their first colors from the military stores, and the officers to purchase their own plate. These circumstances give room for reflections on the generosity of the Canadian people which should not be permitted to exist, and which we feel are generally undeserved. There is yet plenty of time to retrieve the character of our country from the imputation of niggardliness in this matter, and now that our own regiment is stationed amongst us, we are confident that the hint has only to be given to the wives, sisters and daughters of our Volunteers, and to the ladies of our cities and towns generally, to induce them to prove that the fair daughters of Canada are not behind their sisters of the Old World in acts of generosity towards their gallant defenders.

SURGEONS OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

From the fact of a number of surgeons and assistant surgeons having been very recently appointed to different battalions of Volunteer Militia without examination, we are led to infer that the order for a Board of Medical Examiners has been cancelled. Perhaps, under all the circumstances connected with the measure, this step is a judicious one, inasmuch as the acknowledged applicants must have previously undergone the ordeal of a professional examination before some authorized board. The circumstances in connection with the field duties of a surgeon can at any time be easily imparted by practical men, whose services there can never be any difficulty in securing. We would, however, suggest the expediency of establishing ranks in the Volunteer force in every way equivalent to Inspectors of Hospitals and Surgeons Major of the regular army. It is a fact patent to the world that more than one of our old leading surgeons left large and lucrative practices to make themselves useful in the hour of their country's danger; and surely it is not too much to expect that they should have meted out to them this trifling token of their country's gratitude.

VOLUNTEER SUPPER AT PRESCOTT.—On Thursday evening last, Col. Atcherly, D. A. A. G., the District Staff, and the officers of Nos. 1 and 2 Prescott Rifles, gave a supper at Brady's Hall, Prescott, at which about 200 were present, among whom were Lieut.-Col. Jackson, Brigade Major; Capt. Detlor, O. & P. R. Co.; Dr. Allan Fraser, Staff Surgeon; the Mayor and Council of Prescott, &c. The chair was occupied by Col. Jessup, and the vice-chairs by Majors White and Armstrong, and Messrs. Twomley and Welch. The Prescott Band furnished the music for the occasion. After the toasts of "The Queen, Prince of Wales and Royal Family," and "The Governor General," the chairman gave "The Army and Navy and the Canadian Volunteers." Colonels Atcherly and Jackson and Lieut. Stoddart appropriately responded. "The Member for the County" was well received, Mr. Shanly responding. "The Mayor and Council" was responded to by Mr. Mayor Clarke. "The Ottawa and Prescott Railway Rifle Company" was next toasted, and duly responded to by Captain Detlor, Lieut. Dowsley and Ensign Dame. The health of Col. Atcherly, D. A. A. G., was proposed, to which the gallant Colonel feelingly replied. "The Ladies" came next, and had a gallant champion in Mr. D. H. Mooney, B. A. Several other toasts were given and properly acknowledged. The Ottawa and Prescott Railroad Rifles were present in their new uniforms. They are a splendid body of men, and exhibited a soldierly air as they marched from the drill shed to the stirring music of the band.

CONFEDERATION.

The London 'Times' of the 31st ult. says:

"The delegates from the British North American Provinces, in session for several weeks at the Westminster Palace Hotel, have succeeded in revising the Quebec scheme so as to secure a unanimous vote of all the provinces represented—that is to say, Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The resolutions passed at Quebec, in their revised form, have been forwarded to Earl Carnarvon for consideration. All the knotty points and difficulties which presented themselves, so far as colonial interests are concerned, have been successfully combated. Provision is made for enabling the colonies of Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, the Northwest Territory, and British Columbia to enter the confederation on equitable terms. A draught bill, based on these resolutions, it is expected, will be prepared and submitted to Parliament early in the ensuing session."

It is reported that the Imperial Parliament will meet on the 5th of February. We shall, therefore, not be long in doubt as to the fate of Confederation.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

DURING THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 19, 1867.

OTTAWA—Capt. F., \$1; Lieut. D. M., \$2; M. McN., \$1. HAMILTON—Lieut.-Col. S., \$2; Capt. J. H., \$2; Capt. F. G. R., \$2; Capt. H. E. I., \$2; Capt. C. A., \$2; Lieut. J. J. H., \$2; Lieut. A. M., \$2; Lieut. J. M. McK., \$2; Lieut. J. J. M., \$2; W. A. G., \$2; J. H., \$2; A. A., \$2; J. McH., \$2; J. H. E., \$2; W. S., \$1; Capt. R. E. C., \$1; Lieut. C. R. M. S., \$2; Capt. J. W. W., \$2; J. B.; J. J. K.; R. H.; Capt. R. G., \$2. OTTAWA—Ensign W., \$2. QUEBEC—Brigade-Major L., \$1. ST. EUSTACHE—Lieut. V., \$2. KINGSTON—Lieut.-Col. J. P., \$2; Dr. D., \$2; Capt. J., \$2. NEW HAMBURG—Lieut.-Col. G., \$1; Ensign H., \$1; J. S., \$1; J. A., \$1. HAYSVILLE—Capt. C., \$1. BERLIN—Capt. M., \$1. OTTAWA—J. R., jr., \$2; A. R., \$1; C. A., \$1; S. C., \$1; A. G., \$2. MONTREAL—C. H. B., \$1. STRATHROY—Capt. J. E., \$2. PERTH—A. J. M., \$2. OTTAWA—J. G., \$2.

LAST week, through an oversight, an inferior quality of paper was used for the REVIEW. We shall take care that such mistakes shall not occur in the future.

"SNIDERS" FOR THE 100TH.—On Friday last the new breech-loaders for the right wing of the 100th arrived at Ottawa. They were being unpacked on Saturday and will be tested during the early part of this week.

PASSED.—We are pleased to observe that Lieut. John LeBreton Ross, of the Civil Service Rifle Regiment, passed a creditable examination at Montreal on Tuesday last before the Board of Military Examiners, and secured a first class certificate.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.—These trials have been progressing during the past week at Toronto. About half the number tried have been convicted, but their sentences have not yet been given. It is probable they will be punished in the same way as those tried before—20 years in the penitentiary.

GAMBALDI is to go to Padua early in January, and thence to Albano.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of The Volunteer Review,

OTTAWA, January 15, 1867.

Sir,—The strictures cast upon half-dressed soldiers, which appeared in your last number, will fail to make the proper impression upon the minds and understandings of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Volunteer force until a better example is set them by their superiors. If you go almost any evening into the Russell House you can there see sundry officers either with military caps and civilian's clothes, or else sporting their military overcoats, whilst the remainder of their attire consists of unassuming muffs. It is not long since, and on a public occasion, that one of the officers of the Civil Service was to be seen with his pouch and other insignia of office over a blue pilot cloth roundabout. So no more about non-commissioned officers and soldiers until their superiors set them a better example.

Yours,

A FULL PRIVATE.

To the Editor of the Volunteer Review.

WHAT IS THE MATTER?

The patriotic Volunteers of the good city of Montreal appear, so far, to be a highly favored community—the privileges they enjoy in the possession of a Military School, has lately been much enhanced by the organization of an artillery institution, solely arranged to suit the convenience of Montrealers; to other Volunteer Artillery officers, who perchance have served their country for their country's good, quite as much and as well as their comrades in the merchant city—an entrance is denied. Is this fair to men who give time, and money to serve the Volunteer interest in other parts of the Province.

Yours,

"BATTERY."

Ottawa, Jan. 16th, 1867.

It is stated that the cable despatch sent by Mr. Seward on the 25th of November relative to Mexican affairs has not been presented to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs. The 'Independence Belge' says the despatch will not be inserted in the "Yellow Book," unless Mr. Seward consents to modify some of its expressions. Mr. Rouher the acting Minister for Foreign Affairs refused not only to discuss the note, but plainly told Mr. Bigelow that he would not receive it. The French note of December 6th has not been correctly reported by the American press. The French Government has carefully refrained from officially admitting the probable failure of Maximilian. It has merely admitted the possibility of an independent local government to be established in Mexico under the auspices of France and the United States. It has declared that it would not refuse to recognize the chief thus elected, even were he Juarez, provided that this establishment of a new authority were under the auspices of France and the United States.

The King of Greece is expected to pay a visit to Copenhagen next spring.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Ottawa, 18th Jan., 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

The Officer in Command of the Volunteer Company placed on actual service for duty at Kingston, by the Militia General Order, dated 9th January, 1867, will receive all orders from the Lieutenant General Commanding Her Majesty's Troops, and will make all reports to such Officers as the Lieutenant General may appoint; with the exception of matters relating to finance, supply and promotions, which are to be referred direct to the Deputy Adjutant General at Ottawa, through the District Staff Officer, Lt.-Colonel Jarvis.

No. 2.

With reference to the General Order No. 3 of the 5th October last, Commanding Officers of Corps are hereby notified that the annual drill pay for the current year, ending on the 30th June, 1867, will not be issued until after the month of April next; and the yearly allowance for care of arms to corps whose arms are kept in private armories, will issue at the same time.

Blank forms of requisitions for pay and certificates of performance of Drill and Acquittance Rolls, will in due time, be forwarded through Brigade Majors, to be filled up each Captain of a Company according to the instructions on the face of the requisition.

No. 3.

Kingston Troop of Cavalry.—With reference to the General Order No. 4 of the 14th December last, Surgeon O. S. Strango is permitted to retire retaining the honorary rank of Surgeon.

1st. Prince of Wales Regiment, Montreal. No. 5 Company.—To be captain: Lieutenant Tucker David, vice Mathews, resigned.

2nd Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto.—The resignation of Ensign Blyth is hereby accepted.

4th Battalion Chasseurs Canadiens, Montreal.—To be Major: Captain Ludger Labelle, vice Tetu, promoted.

To be captain: Lieutenant Anselme Labrecque, vice Burret, resigned.

To be lieutenants: Ensign Silfrid Delisle, vice Valade, resigned.

Ensign Quiqran A. de Beaujeu, M. S., vice de Bellefeuille, appointed Brigade Major.

Ensign and Adjutant Napoleon Labranche, to have the rank of Lieutenant.

6th Battalion The Hochelaga Light Infantry, Montreal.—To be ensign, acting till further orders: John G. Seibold, Gentleman, vice Gardner, promoted.

8th Battalion Stadacona Rifles, Quebec.—To be Lieutenant: Ensign Joseph Louis, vice Logie, left the limits.

To be Ensign: James Erskine Oliver, gentleman, vice Louis, promoted.

21st Battalion The Richelieu Light Infantry, St. Johns. No. 3 Company.—To be ensign (temporary):

Fenelon L. Mongeon, gentleman, M.S. vice L'Ecuyer, promoted.

23rd Essex Battalion of Infantry. No. 1 Company, Windsor.

To be 1st Lieutenant:

2nd Lieutenant Hutchison C. Wynne, vice Armour, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

25th Elgin Battalion of Infantry—

To be Surgeon:

John B. Tweedale, Esq., M. D.

To be assistant Surgeon:

Alexander Charles Savage, Esq.

36th Peel Battalion of Infantry. No. 7 Company, Grahamsville—

With reference to the General Order No. 4 of the 14th December last, Captain Thos. Graham is now permitted to retain his rank on retiring.

37th "Haldimand" Battalion of Rifles—

To be Surgeon:

William McPherson, Esq.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

Jacob Baxter, Esq., M. D.

39th Norfolk Battalion of Rifles.—

To be Surgeon:

John Phelan, Esq.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

William H. Covernton, Esq.

40th Northumberland Battalion of Infantry. No. 1 Company, Storrington (Milburn.)

To be Captain, acting till further orders: Lieut. Charles Langwith, vice Hamilton, promoted.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: Ensign William Shannon, vice Langwith, promoted.

To be Ensign (temporary):

Sergeant Samuel Hamilton, M. S., vice Shannon, promoted.

49th Hastings Battalion of Infantry. No. 4 Company, Sidney—

To be Captain, acting till further orders:

Benjamin H. Vandervoort, Esq.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: Theodore Foster, gentleman

Hemmingford Rangers. No. 1 Company, Havelock—

To be Captain (temporary):

Lieut. Thomas Sanders, M. S., vice Orr, who is permitted to retire retaining his rank.

To be lieutenant (temporary):

Ensign Thomas Milne, M. S., vice Sanders, promoted.

To be ensign, acting till further orders: Charles Gordon, gentleman, vice Milne, promoted.

Civil Service Rifle Regiment, Ottawa.—Ensign John Walsh, having obtained a second class Military School certificate, is now confirmed temporarily in his rank.

Provisional Battalion, Ottawa: No. 4 Company, Aylmer, L. C.—This company having become disorganized, is now removed from the list of Volunteer Militia.

Dickinson's Landing Infantry Company.—Captain W. S. Wood, having obtained a second class Military School certificate, is now confirmed temporarily in his rank.

No. 4.

The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized, officers acting till further orders, viz:

A Garrison Battery of Artillery at Collingwood, County of Simcoe—

To be captain:

John Hogg, Esquire.

An Infantry Company at Durham, L. C., County of Drummond—

To be captain:

James Mairs, Esquire.

Archibald F. Howell, gentleman.

To be ensign:

James Alexander, gentleman.

S. VICE MILITIA.

UPPER CANADA.

No. 5.

Kingston Cadets' Drill Association.—A Drill Association is hereby authorized at Kingston, Regimental Division of Frontenac, under the direction of Samuel Woods, Esq., M. A.; to be composed of the pupils attending the Grammar School, and to be styled the "Kingston Cadets' Drill Association."

By command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government of the Province of Canada.

P. L. MacDOUGALL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The total French force in Mexico is 37,000 men and 4,000 horses.

A special despatch says a report is being industriously circulated in New Orleans to the effect that General Sheridan has been in the habit of endorsing letters of marque, issued by Juarez, to prey upon French commerce, and guaranteeing to the holders of them the right to fit out in New Orleans, and bring their prisoners into that port. The story has been circulated by the friends of the rebel Colonel McIver, who was arrested by Gen. Sheridan some time ago as the leader of the Knights of Arabia.

BREECH-LOADERS.—A young lady, residing not a hundred miles from the city, committed rather a funny mistake a few days ago. Taking considerable interest in military affairs, she frequently listened to discussions on subjects connected with the service, and among the rest, the all-engrossing topic of breech-loaders, a theme to which she paid a great deal of attention without properly comprehending it. A short time since one of the 100th regiment paid a visit to the city, and, the roads being sloppy, wore a pair of regulation leggings. This young lady espied the officer coming down the street, and fancying she had made a grand discovery, called out to some young female acquaintances, "Oh! girls! come here! quick, quick; here is an officer with a pair of breech-loaders on!"— [Hamilton Spectator.

The following interesting extract will convey an idea of the glorious uncertainty of men retaining their senses while engaged in a conflict of arms:—

Mr. Norman Maily, before the Polytechnic Association, recently presented some curious statements furnished in an official report on the battle of Gettysburgh, stating that 28,574 guns were picked up on the field after the engagement, 25,000 of which were loaded. Of this number half had two loads each remaining unfired, one quarter had three loads, and the remaining 6,000 contained over ten loads a piece. Many were found having from two to six bullets over one charge, in others the powder was placed above the ball, one gun had six cartridges with the paper untorn, in one Springfield rifle 23 separate charges were found, while one smooth-bore musket contained 23 bullets and sixty buckshot rammed in promiscuously.

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 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.]

We have received the first number of 'The Volunteer Review,' a weekly journal, devoted to the interests of the military and naval forces of British North America. It is published at the low price of \$2 per annum, and is worthy of the heartiest support of Canada Volunteers and the public generally.—[Milton Champion.]

The Volunteer Review.—As a foreshadow of the enlarged sphere of nationality upon which we are about to enter, and the mouthpiece of interests which in future cannot be safely overlooked or neglected we hail with pleasure the appearance of this brother-in-the-ranks. The number before us indicates the use of a vigorous pen on the part of the Editor, and contains much able correspondence. The arrangement and typography are all that could be desired. As a sample of its spirit we give a short extract from the leading article, and wish it a long and prosperous career.—[Goderich Star.]

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—We have received the first number of this valuable journal published in Ottawa. It far surpasses our expectation of it, both as regards its military usefulness, and as a literary journal of useful and general information. It has come too late for any further remarks this week, but we shall have pleasure in noticing it at a future time. Those wishing to subscribe for it will bear in mind the address is Moss and O'Brien, Ottawa, and not forget to enclose \$2, the subscription.—[Toronto Watchman]

We have received the first number of this new aspirant (the 'Volunteer Review') for public favor. It is published in the city of Ottawa, and devoted to the interests of the military and naval forces of British North America." We hope it may be successful.—[St. Catharines Post.]

'The Volunteer Review.'—This is the title of a new publication devoted to the military, naval and volunteer interests of the country. It is published at Ottawa by the proprietors, Messrs. Moss & O'Brien, the former well known here as the clever and popular reporter of the 'Citizen.' The 'Review' is a large paper, containing sixteen pages of demy closely printed matter, original and selected. It is well conducted. Our only fear in regard to it is that it is on too expensive a scale. It should be in the hands of every person interested in the matters upon which it treats, and who is not? Every Volunteer in a position to do so should subscribe for it at once. It is a credit to the Volunteer movement. It is published every Monday morning at the low rate of two dollars per annum.—[Cornwall Freeholder.]

We are in receipt of the first number of the 'Volunteer Review,' a weekly paper published at Ottawa, and devoted to the interests of the military and naval forces of British North America. As its name indicates, it is specially of interest to the volunteers, and should be in the hands of every one of our citizen soldiers who wishes to be more than a mere military machine, and intelligently to perform the duties he has undertaken, but while it is peculiarly interesting to volunteers, it will be found not devoid of interest to others of our citizens. We hope the proprietors may meet with the encouragement which their enterprising merits. \$2 per annum. Address Moss & O'Brien, Ottawa.—[Owen Sound Times.]

'The Volunteer Review.'—We have received the first number of this publication, the object of which is to advocate a system of national defence for British America, and to afford through its columns a medium for the discussion of questions affecting the militia force of the country. It is a well got up and handsomely printed serial of sixteen pages. It is printed at Ottawa by Messrs. Moss & O'Brien.—[Cobourg Sentinel.]

We are in receipt of the first number of 'The Volunteer Review,' published at Ottawa by Messrs. Moss & O'Brien. It contains a vast amount of information, interesting not only to the volunteers, but to the public generally. Terms \$2 a year.—[Ingersoll Chronicle.]

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—We have received the first number of this new publication, and we are gratified to find that indications are not wanting of the full redemption of the pledges set forth in the publishers' prospectus; and if one officer in the limits of each Battalion can be induced to act a friendly part in introducing the 'Review' and receiving subscriptions its success financially can be readily secured. The difficulties to be encountered in starting a new enterprise will account for any short-comings which may appear, but time will make the paper readable enough, as subjects are in abundance, and the vigorous pen of the editor will not fail to grapple with each. There should be for such a paper a numerous staff of correspondents, and we apprehend the working of the Militia and Volunteer system will produce an abundance of critics and complaints. Every officer of either branch of the service will do well to secure a copy of the 'Review,' and to the men of the force it will prove a very interesting companion.—[Woodstock Times.]

THE MADOC GOLD REGIONS.

The Hon. Billa Flint has written to the 'Intelligencer,' from which we extract the following:—

"That gold has been found in more places than the Richardson mine there can be no doubt, and the different ranges of country in which it has been found, shows clearly that it is not confined to one particular ridge of rock, or to any particular bearing of the compass.

"It is not necessary for me to repeat the names of the various localities where specimens of gold have been already found, as these are already before the public. I may, however, speak of gold found in my own locality, and in no less than three different places, within four miles, in one day. On lot No. 3, in 4th concession of Elzevir, close to Bridgewater, we found a fair show of flour of gold in two places, some distance apart—one near the axe factory, and the other on higher ground, both of which I had tested in my presence, twice from each place, taken out of the earth, the one about four feet from the surface, the other about nine feet. Since these shows other gold has been found in the same places, so that there can be no doubt that there is gold at Bridgewater. The lateness of the season prevents development to a sufficient extent to enable me to state that it will be found in paying quantities. The third place is four miles from Bridgewater, on lot 4, 5th concession of Madoc. This was also flour gold, and was taken from a crevice between quartz rocks, and from two handfuls of earth produced a fair show of gold.

"I may also mention that some time before these discoveries, we obtained a small quantity of gold from crushed quartz rock, east of the river, but the water being very high, no fair chance of working down could be had before next season. Some seven years ago, my men found in quarrying stone, some small specimens of quartz in which a fair show of gold was to be found, and in another part of the village other specimens were found in quartz, which led me to the belief that there was gold to be found in paying quantities between Bridgewater and Flinton, and that a vein or belt of gold ran across the country from the direction of the Georgian Bay down back of Kingston, and following the rocky ridges until lost in the ocean.

"When the Richardson mine was discovered, I at once took from the map the bearings, and found that, if it really extended across the country, as I had before supposed it would, that I had not been half a mile astray in my calculations. The lateness of the season prevented me from making examinations, or, as the miners say, 'prospecting,' to find out whether my opinion was likely to prove correct. I shall test the question in the spring, and I have no doubt of my success."

BRITANNIA RULES THE WAVES.—And it will not be her fault if she does not continue mistress of the sea. While our American cousins are greatly reducing their naval force and indulging in an unnecessary amount of harmless vanity about that unwieldy leviathan the 'Miantonomah,' the docks of England are resounding with the din of thousands of artificers repairing and making extensive additions to the British navy. Great Britain has now the most powerful fleet of iron-clads afloat, armed with her terrible Palliser guns, and there are now between 3,000 and 4,000 men employed in the Royal Dockyard, at Chatham, on iron-clad ships alone.

A JACK TAR.—An English paper describes an amusing contretemps which occurred on the 24th ult., at the Theatre Royal, Ports mouth.—"After the drama of 'Faust,' a piece was produced entitled, 'The Slave's Revenge,' the two leading characters being a slave and a planter. In the course of the play the slave is turned over to the planter, who is pretty liberal in the use of the lash. A number of seamen belonging to Her Majesty's ship 'Hector' were seated in the pit, and it was observed that they did not appear to relish this state of things, watching the movements of the two with anxious looks and expressions of disapprobation. At length the slave is supposed to be laid insensible, and the brutal planter is about to spurn him with his foot, when one of the seamen could stand it no longer, but leaped upon the stage, putting himself in a fighting attitude, and his appearance so startled the planter that he made his exit from the stage as quickly as possible, leaving the tar in undisturbed possession. The sailor looked upon the matter as a reality, for he loudly exclaimed: 'Kick a man when he is down; not if I know it!' and taking up the astonished slave in his arms as carefully as if he were a baby, he quietly deposited him in the wings. This strange incident excited no little commotion in a well-filled house. The curtain was lowered, and it was not until Jack had been appeased by the assertion of the slave that he had not been ill-treated, that he retired from the stage and allowed the play to proceed."

MILITARY ITEMS.

AT A DINNER given to Judge Kingsmill, in Guelph, recently, Lieut.-Colonels Hurst and Higinbotham responded to the toast of 'The Army, Navy and Volunteers of Canada.' The 'Mercury' says: "In speaking of the Volunteers Colonel Higinbotham said he was proud to belong to them, and it gave him great pleasure to be present to do honor to Mr. Kingsmill, who was the first to initiate the Volunteer movement in this country. Some twelve years ago he remembered well how anxious Mr. Kingsmill was to have a Rifle Company organized in Guelph before Galt would get the start of them. He succeeded, became the first captain of the Guelph Rifle Company, and as his lieutenant he could bear testimony to Mr. Kingsmill's zeal and energy on behalf of the Volunteers. This was the nucleus of the present very efficient military organization in this country, which now he was proud to say possessed a Battalion of as well trained and equipped men as could be found in the country."

FAREWELL ORDER.—The following is an extract from Major-General Lindsay's valedictory orders to the garrison, on relinquishing the command of the 2nd Military District:

"The Volunteer Militia Force, has, from recent events, been so much associated with Her Majesty's regular forces, that although no longer under military authority, the Major-General has pleasure in recording the high sense he entertains of the high military spirit evinced when preparing for, and after being placed on active service.

"He expresses to the commandant and officers who commanded districts under him, and to the force in general, his acknowledgments for the patriotic co-operation they afforded him.

"In taking leave of all who have served under him, Major-General Lindsay assures all ranks that he shall ever take an interest in the military career of the several corps, and wishes them success in their services to their Queen and country.

"By order,
(Signed) P. GERAGHTY, Captain,
Town-Major."

THE "SNIDER."—The wing of the 100th regiment stationed at Montreal are being served out with the Snider Rifle.

THE NEW BREECHE-LOADERS.—The 'Irish Times' of the 22nd ultimo says—"One of those extraordinary blunders which frequently mar the well-intentioned efforts of the Executive to improve the defensive powers of the country, has rendered the Snider converted gun for a time not only useless, but dangerous to the soldier. The authorities deserved and obtained credit for the rapidity with which they provided and distributed these guns; but, unfortunately, it seems to have been taken for granted that the converted guns were perfect in all respects, and ready for use. Happily, there was no need to employ these weapons against an enemy, for, by an error in the construction of the breech-loading apparatus, the guns were rendered useless and dangerous to those who used them, and the cartridges, we believe, were also defective. The mistake can be corrected with little trouble, and, as the troops have still the muzzle-loaders, no inconvenience can occur. The case would be very different if an enemy had been in the field, or if the troops had been called on suddenly to act. Then, instead of each soldier being equal to five, he would be practically without arms. There is a department whose special duty it is to test and prove each gun separately, before it is issued to the soldier. This most needful precaution must have been neglected or omitted prior to sending the converted rifles to Ireland. The official, whatever be his grade, who is responsible for the proving and testing of the guns, should be severely censured for distributing to the troops a weapon which they could not use in its then condition against an enemy. No gunmaker would be so rash or thoughtless as to sell even a shot gun which he had not fully proved.

[The breech-loaders sent to this country were the first converted, and under the superintendence of the late Mr. Snider. We believe, therefore, we are correct in saying they are all right.]

ARMY IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

STAFF.

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

Mil Sec.—Lt Col Hon Richard Monck.

Aide de Camp—Capt W L Pemberton.

Lieutenant General—Sir John Michel, K C B.

Mil Sec.—Lt Col W Earle.

Aides de Camp—Capt Hon R H de Montmorency, Lieut E J Harris.

CANADA.

Major General—Hon James Lindsay.

Aide de Camp—Lieut J E C C Lindesay.

Major of Brigade—Capt R C Healy.

Major General—Anstead, C B.

Aide Camp—Capt J F Bell.

Major of Brigade—Capt H Nangle.

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

Assist Adjutant General—Lt Col W Lyons.

Dep Quar Mast Gen—Bt Col D Lyons.

Assist Quar Mast Gen—Bt Col G J Wolcely.

Town Majors—Capt Jas Pope, Quebec; Capt P Geraghty, Montreal.

Fort Adjutant—Capt B Stratford, Toronto.

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

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

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

NOVA SCOTIA.

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

Aid de Camp—2nd Capt F W de Winton.
 Major General—Chas Hastings Doyle.
 Aide de Camp—Capt H W Clerke.
 Major of Brigade—Capt R B Stokes.
 Assist Quar Mast Gen—Bt Lt Col A A Nelson.
 Town Major—Bt Col A F Ausell, Halifax.
 Commanding Royal Artillery—Col J H Francklyn, C B.
 Commanding Royal Engineers—Lt Col R Burnaby.
 Inspecting Field Officer of Militia and Volunteers—Bt Lt Col J W Laurio.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Administering the Government—Maj Gen C H Doyle, Fredericton.
 Town Major—Lt T E Jones, St John's.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Auth Musgrave, Esq., St John.
 Fort Adjutant—Lient W Gillmor.
 Commanding Royal Artillery—Capt C Wright.
 Commanding Royal Engineers—Bt Lt Col C B P N H H Nugent

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

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

The 'Times' Washington special learns that the President is opposed to the admission of Colorado, and in favor of admitting Nebraska. Trustworthy persons say that sufficient evidence has been laid before the judiciary committee to justify Mr. Ashley on looking towards impeachment.

DRILL NIGHTS.

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

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

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 Powel, Deputy Adjutant General, Upper Canada; Robert Berry, Chief Clerk and Accountant; W. R. Wright, senior, Clerk; Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Wily, Chief Superintendent of Stores; E. Gellinas, C. H. O'Meara, Grant Seymour, F. X. Lambert, G. E. M. Sherwood, D. McLenan, C. Junot, T. C. LaRosa, and R. Boulet, Clerks; F. X. Huot, Extra Clerk; L. Merel, Messenger; M. Ryan, Assistant Messenger.

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

IN CANADA EAST.—As Assistant Adjutant General.—Lieut.-Colonel Osborne Smith, Montreal. As Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generals.—Lieutenant-Col L. A. Cassault, attached to Head-Quarters, Ottawa; Lieut.-Col. J. Macpherson; Montreal; Quebec vacant.

Captain Smyth, 30th Regt., Supt. of Schools of Military Instruction, Military Surveyor vacant.

STAFF OF BRIGADE, MONTREAL.—Commandant Colonel John Dyde; Lt.-Col. E. D. David, A. A. General Cavalry; Assistant Adjutant General. Lieut.-Colonel George Smith, Assistant Quartermaster General, Lieut.-Colonel Theodore Lyman; Brigade Major of Military District No. 11, Ma-

for Thomas Bacon; Aide de Camp to Commandant, Captain John Dyde; Brigade Paymaster, Lieut. Colonel C. E. Belle; Brigade Surgeon, Doctor Alfred Nelson, M. D.

REGIMENTS IN CANADA AND OFFICERS COMMANDING.

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

Royal Artillery, Colonel Dunlop, C B, commanding.

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

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

Detachment 100th Regiment.

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

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

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

30th Regiment, Colonel Pakenham, commanding.

1st Batt P C O Rifle Brigade, Colonel Lord A Russell, commanding.

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

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

Royal Canadian Rifles, Lieut-Colonel Moffatt, commanding.

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

Royal Artillery, Colonel Mountain, commanding.

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

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

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

London—Royal Artillery, Captain Gore, commanding.

53rd Regiment, Lieut-Colonel Harenc, commanding.

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

St John's—Detachment Royal Canadian Rifles.

Chambly—Detachment Royal Canadian Rifles.

Ile au Noix—Detachment Royal Canadian Rifles.

Fort Erie—Detachment Royal Canadian Rifles.

100TH, OR PRINCE OF WALES' ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT

Colonel—Sir F. McArthur, K. C. B., Lieut.-Gen., Head Colonel.

Lieut.-Colonel—W Campbell, Commanding, Ottawa.

Major—H. Cook, Commanding Detachment, Montreal.

CAPTAINS.

- H. G. Brown, V. C. Ottawa.
- T. W. Smyth " "
- G. Macarney Depot.
- R. L. Bayliff On leave.
- H. E. Davison Depot.
- H. U. Prior Staff College.
- H. B. Kersteman Leave.
- G. Parker Ottawa.
- J. L. E. Herzing Leave.
- J. Laxenby Ottawa.
- A. Trilge Montreal.
- C. A. Boulton Leave.

LIEUTENANTS.

- H. L. Nichols Leave.
- L. A. Casault A. G. of Canadian Militia, C. E.
- W. P. Clarke 1 of M. Ottawa.
- B. M. Dawes, Adjt. Depot.
- A. W. McKenzie Montreal.
- W. Hudson " "
- J. C. Shirley Leave.
- G. D. La Touche Ottawa.
- D. S. D. Johnston Leave.
- G. P. Lowry Depot.
- B. B. Clarke Montreal.
- F. J. Tidy Depot.
- G. M. Fox Montreal.
- J. Hart Leave.
- W. Gatey Ottawa.

ENSIGNS.

- H. H. Prior Ottawa.
- W. H. A. Denys Depot.
- A. Merritt Leave.
- M. J. Sawyer Leave.
- R. L. Orme Leave.

- F. Arkwright Ottawa.
- J. R. Atkin Montreal.
- L. N. de la Cherois-Crommellu Montreal.
- C. V. S. Downes Ottawa.
- T. G. Clerly Ottawa.
- Paymaster Vacant.
- Ins. M., W. P. Clarke, Lieut. Ottawa.
- Adjt.—B. M. Dawes. " "
- Quartermaster—W. Smith " "
- Sur.—E. W. Jackson. " "
- A. S.—J. Thompson. Montreal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNTS FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

Customs, Quebec, 6th March, 1868.

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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS

Ottawa, January 15th, 1867.

In accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be 25 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

WILSON & PATTERSON,

MERCHANDISE Brokers, and General Commission Merchants, No. 452 St. Paul Street, Montreal—December 12th, 1866. d181-1y

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

In connection with the

LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE,

CAL INSTITUTE,

ALBERT STREET,

OTTAWA, O. W.

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

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

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

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

N. B WEBSTER,

Principal of L. S. & M. Institute.

B. PETERS,

1-3m Principal Can. Com. College.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

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PROSPECTUS

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

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

In view of the unsettled state of affairs on our southern border, the Home Government has of late made considerable addition to the Imperial Forces in this country, and her leading Statesmen have given reiterated assurance that, if necessary, the whole Force of the Empire will be employed in our Defence; stipulating, however, that we, so far as our means and population will permit, shall do our part. True to that feeling of loyalty to the British Sovereign and love of British Institutions, which has ever been their boast, the people of these Colonies have accepted the position with all its honors, responsibilities and dangers, and now exhibit to the world the noble spectacle of a Citizen 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 new ideas require to be well matured before trial, owing to the vast expense such experiments entail.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRESENT:

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

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

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

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

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

(Signed,) EDMUND HARRISON.
January 5th, 1867.

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