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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Military and Naval Forces of the Dominion of Canada.

VOL. II. OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1868. No. 6.

[For the Review.]

ST. VALENTINE.

By MARY A. M'IVER.

The mist rolled off the hill-tops,  
The sun shone clear and fine,  
For it was the fete quipletous  
Of good St. Valentine.

And even in our quiet village,  
Far from the city's din,  
Young hearts, with a joyous throbbing,  
Welcomed the bright day in.

The smoke rose high from the chimneys  
In many a waving spire,  
And scoured through the rosy distance  
Like temples built of fire.

And the face of my gentle sister  
Grew strangely sweet and fair  
As she watched the glorious visions  
Fade into misty air.

Her dreams were of love and gladness;  
Mine were of power and fame:  
But both were frail as the temples  
Built of the air and flame.

And as we stood at the window  
A dark-hatted youth went by,—  
And I knew her eyes grew gladder,  
Though mine were on the sky.

And now, on this very morning,  
After those weary years,  
She holds in her hand a missive,  
Blotted and stained with tears.

But I utter not a question,  
I know her eyes are dim,  
When upon that faded token  
She looks and thinks of him.

For her dreams of love and gladness,  
Like mine of fame, have fled;  
And he, her young boy-lover,  
Has many a year been dead.

### TRAITS AND ANECDOTES OF SIR WILLIAM NAPIER.

(Concluded from our last.)

#### HIS RETIREMENT.

From henceforth, politics was his arena; literature was his work; painting and sculpture his amusement, his family, his motive and his joy.

After a few years spent in a desultory manner, he prepared to bend all his energies to his great work, "The History of the

Peninsular War." Of its commencement, he says: "It was all owing to Lord Langdale that I ever wrote that history; he first kindled the fire in me. I was living in Sloane Street, on half-pay; and, for the time, just leading a very pleasant desultory life, enjoying my home and friends in London, dining out, going to the exhibitions, and talking to the officers I had known in the Peninsula—to Chantry and Jones, and so forth, and painting a great deal. I had never written anything except that review of Jomini's 'Principes de la Guerre,' when, soon after it appeared, I was walking one day with Bickersteith (afterwards Lord Langdale) in some fields, now built over, and forming part of Belgravia, and he asked me what I was thinking of doing. I thought he meant where I was going to dine that day, but he said no, what was I thinking of turning to as an occupation? And then he went on to urge me to undertake some literary work, telling me that I had powers of writing yet undeveloped—that the review proved it to him—that I must not waste my life in mere pleasantness; and he urged me so seriously and so strongly, suggesting the late war as my province, that it began to make me think whether I would not try, and what he said about not wasting my powers made a great impression upon me."

His wife encouraged him, and for the next sixteen years he worked laboriously at this undertaking, collecting materials and sifting evidence with indefatigable and characteristic industry—Mrs. Napier being his able and affectionate assistant. Of the style of this history, J. Sterling says, "There is no great quality in which it is deficient. It has ease, animation, brevity, correctness, and vigour, and these, taken together, in a greater degree than any other historical writer of English except Raleigh and Hallam."

At the commencement of this work, Col. Napier left London, and went to live at Freshford, near Bath. Here he might be seen digging in his garden, dressed in a smock-frock, taking long walks through the country, or visiting in person the cottages of the poor. He was well known among the poor of Freshford, and beloved by them.—Long after, when he resided in Guernsey, a maid-servant, returning from Freshford, brought him and Mrs. Napier a present of a large basket of apples, containing one from every garden in the village, as a token of affectionate gratitude.

One of his daughters tells the following anecdote of him:—"He was one day taking a long walk near Freshford, when he met a

little girl, about five years old, sobbing over a broken bowl. She had dropped and broken it in bringing it back from the fields, to which she had taken her father's dinner in it, and she said she should be beaten on her return home for having broken it. Then with a sudden gleam of hope she innocently looked up into his face and said, 'But you can mend it, can't you?' My father exclaimed that he could not mend the bowl, but the trouble he could, by the gift of sixpence to buy another. However, on opening his purse, he found it empty of silver, and he had to make amends by promising to meet his little friend at the same spot and the same hour the next day, and to bring the sixpence with him. The child entirely trusted him, and went on her way home. On his return home, he found an invitation awaiting him to dine in Bath the following evening, to meet some one whom he specially wished to see. He hesitated for some little time, trying to calculate the possibility of giving the meeting to his little friend of the broken bowl, and of still being in time for the dinner-party in Bath; but finding that this could not be, he wrote to decline the invitation on the plea of a pre-engagement, saying to us, 'I cannot disappoint her, she trusted me so implicitly.'"

Gentle to the weak, he was undoubtedly rugged to the rough. At this time, reform and the new poor-law violently agitated the nation, and the Napier temper was not one to look quietly on. As the champion of the poor and the oppressed, Sir William took an intense interest in these questions.—Though he several times refused a seat in Parliament, from want of means, he was often before the public as a speaker and writer. Unquestionably the temper he displayed was hot. He thus *naively* describes knocking a man down on the hustings at Bath:—"A Whig partizan, a great miller and corn-dealer, called out that I *had* in asserting that the Whigs had encouraged insurrection. I answered, 'Sir, you know not what you say; I have the proof in my pocket.' 'That's a lie also,' was the reply; whereupon I knocked him backwards with a blow on the face. He prosecuted me, but dared not go through the trial."

In July, 1841, Colonel Napier became Major General, and in February, 1842, was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Guernsey. Here his keen sense of justice, and zeal for the reform of abuses, as well as his fiery temper kept him in continual hot water and disputes with the royal court. It is pleasanter to regard him in his family circle, where he inspired the most ardent affection and reverence. In a letter when absent from home he says, "How I do love my

girls! I never know which I love best—the one that writes or talks to me." Of one daughter he says on another occasion, "In my life I have never seen a more exquisite piece of humanity within the bounds of every-day life." When she married, her father's grief at parting was terrible to witness. After she had left him, her husband, returning to say some forgotten words, found him sunk down on the floor in agony. General Napier had but one son, and he was deaf and dumb.

From the time that Sir Charles Napier received the command in India, his brother's life was devoted to sympathetic interest in his career, and to vindication of his fame. Once when in a sudden and unusually severe attack of his ordinary painful disease, Sir William thought himself dying, mingled with groans of pain, he uttered the most touching expressions of love and admiration for his brother, and entreaties and commands to his family that his papers should be published and everything done to clear his name from blame.

In November, 1844, General Napier published the first part of the History of the Conquest of Scinde. His devotion to his brother's fame partook of the vehemence of his character. He was indeed a "hero-worshipper." His admiration was never given by halves, but it was not bestowed only on the great hero of his own family; he had a niche also for the great rivals, Napoleon and Wellington; and at the death of each of them he mourned passionately. On the first of January, 1848, General Napier resigned his office of Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, and soon after was made K.C.B.

#### THE OLD AGE.

Sir William Napier resided at Clapham, where with characteristic pride and affection he called his residence Scinde House. Here he was consulted by many leading men, on a variety of political and military questions. His infirmities increased, and health failed. He felt his wounds much, and was subject to frequent and painful attacks of illness. He could no longer walk or ride, but to the last took delight in carriage exercise.

One of his daughters thus writes of him: "It dwells on my mind as a prominent trait in his character, the manner in which he would look out for little children on the road; the delight, tender and keen, which he took in watching them happy and amused; his vexation, anger, or terror, if he saw them neglected, ill-used, or in danger. His notice of animals, also, as well as his habit of watching picturesque effects of light and shade, of forms in clouds, trees, and all else belonging to artist pleasure in nature, and of explaining the country in a military point of view, made his drives a keen pleasure to him and to his companions, till within a few months of his death.

"He used always to stop the carriage, or even turn, if he saw beggars whom he thought in real distress, and give to them, especially if they were children.

"Nothing annoyed my father so much with us when children as want of civility or courtesy to those below us. He did not like us to forget to answer by word or gesture, any of the poor people's salutations as they passed us. He always taught us to be particular in our demeanour towards the aged and the infirm, and always made us step aside to let pass any one who bore a burden, saying, "It is for you to let them pass; you should not give them the trouble of getting out of your way; they have enough to do without that." His love of children was remarkable from the time when quite a young man. He shaved off a fine pair of

moustaches because his little girl was afraid to kiss him. Often, in company, children would entirely absorb him. He enjoyed thoroughly a romp with them. He says in one of his letters, "I think I should like very much to be cast away on a fertile island with about a hundred children." Much of his time at Clapham was devoted to labours on behalf of old soldiers. To see an old 43rd man was a real delight; and when he was laid helpless on his sick-bed, his hands distorted and crippled from the effects of his long suffering, if a 22nd man called who had fought at Meeanee or Dabaon in the Hill campaign, he would send for him, and say it was always a pleasure to him to see and honour a brave soldier, and especially one who had served under his brother, and that, crippled as he was, he must shake hands with him. Notwithstanding his high animal spirits, it is impossible for the reader of Sir William Napier's life and letters not to perceive throughout a tone of melancholy—sometimes even gloom—an unsatisfied craving. Why was this, but because, looking on religion from the outside, he respected, but did not enter in and enjoy it? There is a short and interesting, though unsatisfactory correspondence with the Rev. Archer Gurney, arising from a kindly review by Mr. Gurney of Sir William's life of his brother. Mr. Gurney's appeal in the name of "The Master whose name is Love," Sir William evades, but he says, "My own religious opinions are founded on long-considered grounds. I am past seventy two, and they do not shake." What those opinions are he does not say. Mr. Gurney thus concludes:—"I rejoice that I should have misunderstood your reference to the Rock.—That we may meet in a better land, cleansed and purified by the all-sufficient Sacrifice, is and shall be (D.V.) the daily prayer of, dear sir," &c.

Sir William had been a great sufferer during the whole of 1858, but towards the end of the year the increase of illness became alarming. His brain appears to have been excited by opiates, and he talked incessantly for hours. All the subjects that had interested him in life, and the characters in ancient and modern history, seemed to pass in review before him. He spoke much of his own shortcomings, mentioning his passionate temper. "As I lie here," he said, "and think of my past life, I feel very small, very small indeed. I try to remember if I have done any good; but the evil far over-balances it. We shall be weighed in the balance and found wanting. In the eye of the great and good God, earthly goodness can have no proper existence; yet he sees and makes allowance for us all—giving more credit for good, and less blame for evil, than our fellow-creatures, harsh judging, would have done. Men should strive after those priceless virtues of patience, wisdom, charity, self-sacrifice. In looking back on my life, it would be a comfort to me if I could remember to have done a perfectly self-sacrificing act—if I could think I had been ready and willing at any moment to lay down my life for another person's good. I try to remember, but I can't remember that I ever did. I have often run into danger, and exposed myself sometimes to pain to save others. Yes, I have done that; but there was always a springing hope, a sort of conviction, that I should escape, and that being so, away flies the merit. The nearest thing I ever did to absolute self-sacrifice was at Casal Noval, when I received in my back the ball that lies there still." How touching were such words from one in whose life and character we all see so much to admire and to love!

How sad that one so capable of deep and lively emotions did not find rest in responding to the gentle words, "Let not your hearts be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me."

While suffering acutely, the old soldier still showed consideration for the feelings of others. Once he betrayed some impatience towards his faithful attendant, George Gould, who, by some involuntary awkwardness, caused him severe pain. He could not rest, but grieved over it for half an hour, and would not be satisfied till a message had been taken to his servant, asking forgiveness.

He rallied from the attack, but never again left his bed-room, except to be carried to his carriage for drives. He continued, however, to dictate letters on politics, military subjects, volunteers, &c., till within a short time of his death.

On Sunday morning, the 12th of February, 1860, death approached. Lady Napier, who had been for some time dangerously ill, was wheeled into his room on a sofa, and placed beside his bed. About four o'clock in the afternoon he breathed his last. In six weeks Lady Napier followed him.

#### FENIAN COCK-AND-BULL STORIES.

We cannot see that the sort of panic about the Fenians which prevails is in any way justified by the facts of the case. In all former outbreaks of this sort Englishmen have been accustomed to meet danger more boldly and hopefully. But now if a few roughs become intoxicated by Yankee drinks and the radical rant of half a dozen stump orators hoarsely bellowing nonsense to an east wind in any of the parks, the Government is for taking to its heels. This Fenian business is not half as bad as the cabbage-bed revolt of Messrs. Smith O'Brien & Co. There is no man of mark, authority, or even secondary repute connected with it. It is altogether a rash and silly business, not to be encouraged by any symptoms of dread on the part of the Executive. The whole thing is a mere Yankee speculation. Knaves and fools are making madmen. The knaves should be hanged, the fools should be whipped, and the madmen treated with strait waistcoats and cold water. My Lords Derby and Stanley, as well as Mr. Gathorne Hardy, have been threatened. But "threatened folk live long." Lord Palmerston was threatened about once a week during the Napoleon wars, and many times afterwards, yet he lived till past eighty, and died peaceably at Brompton. Most foreign sovereigns are menaced by some wild set or other. Yet since the time of Gustavus III, nobody has been hurt, and he was punished for excessive courtesy to his neighbour's wife, instead of for any political reason. It is a national humiliation to us to give a handful of disorganized ruffians like the Fenians all the advantages of the successful campaign by paying serious attention to their antics. The cord, the whip, and the jail are the only proper arguments for murderers and incendiaries and peacebreakers of this kind. Let the first batch of Fenians caught be soundly flogged punctually every frosty morning of their imprisonment, and Ministers may put an end to all danger at once. It reads like a Christmas bogey story to see that double patrols are mounted at Somerset House; and Hampton Court Palace is to be garrisoned; and the public offices are to be pro-

ected by extraordinary precautions from cock-and-bull dangers like these. What next? Why not fortify London against the street boys and rampagious capmen? All that a wise Ministry need do is to remain quiescent and watchful—not to make a mountain out of a mole-heap by exaggerating a national danger; and if the law is resolutely allowed to take its course against Fenians as it does against any other class of criminals we shall very soon hear the last of them.—*Post*.

RIFLE MATCHES.

RIFLE MATCH—No. 8 COMPANY, COLUMBUS. —The quarterly Match of this company for the East Whitby Medal, took place at the rifle range, near Columbus, on Saturday last. The Medal was won a second time by Sergeant Wm. Hutchinson. Several small prizes presented by the officers of the company and by passed M. S. Cadet, Mr. John McKenzie, were shot for, with the following result:—

1st prize, Private Gibson Greenwell; second, Corporal Porteous; 3rd, Corporal Porteous; 4th, Pto. John Greenwell. This is the second match with Snider Rifles, and not one of the cartridges missed fire. The men are delighted with the facility for loading possessed by these and the absence of any recoil from firing.

The inspection of the Company by the Adjutant Captain Jones, takes place on the 6th February.—*Oshawa Vindicator*.

THE NEW BREECH LOADERS.

No. 9 Company of Volunteers, Redners ville, commenced their annual drill on Monday, last week. The new clothing and new breech loading rifles were served out for the first time. On Friday, the company had target practice, each man firing five rounds in succession, and each man timed. Below we give the result—the number of points made and the time in loading and firing the five rounds each, which we consider very satisfactory for the first practice.

Names.	Points.	Time.
Corpl. R. Wilson.....	2	1m 05s
Private R Babcock.....	12	0 47
" A. Werden.....	9	0 45
" J. E. Crouter.....	2	1 02
" W. S. Bush.....	11	0 49
" P. E. Crouter.....	0	1 00
" R. Brickman.....	1	1 02
" W. S. Herman.....	3	0 57
" G. W. Wilson.....	10	0 59
" John Rose.....	2	0 59
" John Blake.....	12	0 51
" J. Westerfelt.....	3	0 51
" James Crouter.....	6	1 03
" Wellington Russell.....	12	1 03
Corporal Hy Black.....	7	0 56
Private William Braden.....	6	1 13
" George Bush.....	6	0 45
" H. Weese.....	11	1 01
" Elmir Mix.....	15	1 20
" S. Cotter.....	4	0 50
" William Russell.....	15	0 48
Sergeant J. Weese.....	11	0 50
Private S. Johnson.....	14	0 59
" G. B. Russell.....	14	0 49
" A. J. Rose.....	0	1 05
" George Rose.....	12	1 14
" J. Smith.....	15	1 14
" A. Alley.....	13	1 07
" John Way.....	10	0 53
" J. W. Rose.....	6	1 08
" Albert Rose.....	2	1 07
" Austin Anderson.....	14	0 40
" D. Vanwort.....	9	0 51
" D. Moon.....	0	2 00
Sergeant Babbit.....	6	1 04

Sergeant Ashton.....	3	1 15
Captain Anderson.....	7	1 06
Lieutenant Dempsey.....	11	1 11
Ensign Anderson.....	7	0 47
Lieutenant Colonel Bog.....	6	0 34

We have not heard of any similar trial of skill yet having been made by Canadian Volunteers, and we consider no small credit due to Lieutenant-Colonel Bog, the energetic and popular Drill Instructor of the battalion, for originating the idea. What-over tends to interest and encourage our worthy Volunteers deserves to be commended, and especially is that a praiseworthy movement which not only excites a feeling of interest and generous rivalry in the minds of our citizen soldiers, but also renders them much more efficient defenders of our land. Fenian invaders will stand a poor chance of success in front of red jacketed battalions, each man of which is armed with a "Brown Bess" speaking her mind about ten times a minutes.—*New Nation*.

SEMI-ANNUAL REVIEW.

During the past six days those Companies of the 40th Battalion lying east of Cobourg, have undergone their half yearly inspection by Lt. Colonel Patterson, Brigade Major of the 3rd Division, in the following order:

No. 3. CAMPBELLFORD.

This company indeed made a very good turnout, considering that there are only about 30 names on the roll. The men, however, are sadly in want of drill, having had none worth mentioning since their return from Thorold Camp sixteen months ago. This is not as it should be, but the blame rests on the Government rather than on the Company. A force constituted as ours is ought not so long to be left to itself. Drill should occasionally at least be ordered, insisted upon, and, of course, paid for.

No. 9, WARKWORTH

Better material than that contained in the Percy company, is not in the Province. A permanent, and really efficient Instructor has been secured for it in the person of Mr. O'Neil, of Campbellford lately Gazetted its Lieutenant—so that on that score there is nothing to complain of—Capt Hurlbut is not lacking in a desire to further the interests of his "command," is quite popular, and it is indeed surprising that his efforts and those of his active junior do not meet with a greater appreciation on the part of their men. Surely an extra effort might have been made to attend this important parade.

No. 8, CASTLETON.

The Cramahe boys mustered exceedingly well under their gallant Captain Duncan. Stalwart and hardy, this company would after a little sharp continuous drill, give a good account of any enemy, and we do trust that in future not only at inspection, but also at the ordinary weekly meetings, roll call will be responded to as fully as possible. The want of a suitable Instructor can no longer be pleaded as an excuse for absence, the company is now in the hands of our own Sergeant Cumming, than whom few second-class certificate men are so competent. Our digression will be pardoned when we say that Serg. Cumming is still quite young; but should he steadily pursue the path which he has entered upon; he will at no distant day occupy with credit a prominent position in the active militia of his native land

On the afternoon of the inspection this Company was entertained at dinner by the Township Council, Mr. Dorland being the prime mover in the matter; and we be-

lieve that each member of the Council pledged himself to the erection of a drill shed. This is a move in the right direction and we trust that if followed up, it will be promptly seconded by the ratepayers. Do, gentlemen, show your approval of Capt. Duncan's, and his men's public spirit, by providing them with a fit room for exercise.

No. 7, COLBORNE.

For us to bestow more praise on this our Village Company than has been accorded to its neighbours might not come with a good grace—what we should say might seem exaggerated, we will therefore permit the parade state and Colonel Patterson's words suffice in this case. After the examination of arms and the execution of the few movements permitted by the limited area of the room, the Brigade Major said:—"Capt. Vars and men, I need scarcely repeat my expressions of the very high opinion which I have always entertained of you as a Volunteer Company. I have now been on an inspecting tour three weeks, and yours is the best muster I have seen during that time; in drill you are by no means second to any, your arms and accoutrements are in excellent order, and, so far as appears, there is nothing that can reasonably be desired."

To what is this favourable state of things due? We answer, in the first place, it is to the Captain's well known zeal and energy, and in the second to the company's extreme good fortune in having continually a good instructor. Lieutenant Crozier laid a good foundation while he acted as "Drill," and his work has been well followed up by Sergeant Cumming, with an occasional "sharpener" coming, from the Adjutant. Our company is a credit to the place, but what would it not be with a drill shed?

No. 4, BRIGHON.

Captain Webb has the reputation of not only being a first-class M.S., but also a first-class officer. The opinion held of him by his seniors is deservedly high. His arms and appointments constantly in apple-pie order, his returns promptly made, in short, everything he can control of the best, it does seem a pity that his military worth should be wasted among those who will not in any way assist to make avail of his services. Colborne is wretchedly circumstanced as regards drill room accommodation: Brighton makes not the slightest pretension in that line; consequently, during the winter months, drilling there is entirely abandoned, the rank and file become dissatisfied and a parade of sixteen men at the half-yearly inspection is the result. How long things are to go on in this way rests with the Government to decide.

No. 6, GRAFTON.

The muster of this company was fair, taking into account its enrolled strength—about 40; but little more than this can be said. The apathy of subalterns throws a great deal of work on the captain. Nevertheless, with even this difficulty, it is believed that a decided improvement could easily be obtained. Let us hope that the drill shed just completed will at once be made proper use of; good results must speedily follow.

On the whole, the companies mentioned will, we believe, compare favourably with the district at large; but this should not be satisfactory to either officers or men: the members of the 40th, individually and collectively, should constantly aim at perfection and constantly strive to be not only A., No. 1, but far ahead of every other corps in the Dominion. Such a thing is possible; it rests with the battalion to say that it shall be probable.—*Colborne Express*.

## THREE EPOCHS OF WAR.

*(Concluded from our last.)*

It was not long before the assembling armies of the Crusade heard in Europe of the bold attempt at Acre, and with added zeal and fire they pressed on their preparations and their march to aid in its conquest and participate in the glory and the spoil which would arise to its captors.

From the ultimate lands of Norway and Sweden warriors started on their march; from the nearer shores of the Mediterranean's northern limits, vessels laden with troops for Palestine were under weigh.

Frederick of Barbarossa was on the march by way of Constantinople and the Hellespont; Phillip of France and Richard of England, who had at once dispatched a vanguard of the chosen warriors of their realms to aid Guy, were mustering their main armies at Genoa and Marseilles to embark for the Holy Land.

Acre, by the bold attempt of the ex-king of Jerusalem, had become the primary objective point of the Crusade, and Guy found troops and munitions of war fast assembling before the walls of the devoted city.

Saladin, meanwhile, was not idle. He assembled a vast army at Damascus, and marched it through the passes of Gallilee, from whose rich territory he unobstructedly drew bountiful supplies for his forces, and encamped his hosts on the seaward slopes of the mountains around Acre, filling up and guarding every pass by which the Crusaders might pass out of the plain or gather in provisions from the interior. The beleaguering army thus became the beleagured; the blockaders, the blockaded.

But a brief interval between the arrival of the Moslem army, and a desperate attack on the entrenched camps of the Christians ensued. No great advantage was gained, although much slaughter was experienced on both sides. Saladin, however, found means during the battle to communicate personally with the garrison of Acre, and to throw into it a chosen reinforcement, under the command of his bravest emirs. He arranged for supplies being forwarded to the city by sea from Egypt, and formed a code of signals for communication between his army on the mountains and the blockaded garrison.

In response to the attack on their camp, the Crusaders determined on a grand attack on Saladin's army. This attack they delivered with such force and success that they actually put to flight the main body of the Moslems, and, entering their camp, had commenced pillage, when Saladin, gathering together an enormous body of horsemen, dashed into the army, whom victory had disorganized, and drove them before him, with immense loss, to their entrenchments.

This battle lasted from daylight until dark, and the spectacle of twenty thousand slain on the field of battle was the sole result: the losses were about equal.

Fresh troops came pouring in to the Christians: fresh levies augmented Saladin's army. Winter and the rainy season were now setting in, and Saladin returned to the recesses of the mountains with his army, and the Crusaders encamped themselves on the rising ground of the plains.

The Italians and Knights Hospitallers formed the right attack; the French and English (these were those of the vanguards that had been dispatched), with the Flemings and Guy-de-Suisignan, took the centre; the Knights Templar were encamped next them, and the Germans and other northern nations formed their lines to the south of the Belus, to protect the reinforcement and supplies as they were disembarked.

Winter passed away with much suffering and distress to the Crusaders: famine and disease pressed hardly on them; but the returning spring, with reinforcements and supplies flowing in, revived their spirits, and a determined assault by land and sea on Acre was resolved on. Let us look at the weapons of assault and defence.

The Knights claim precedence. Mounted on strong chargers, defended by mail, they themselves accoutred in armour from head to foot, they were armed with lance and battle-axe, sword and dagger. The footmen were pikemen, bowmen and slingers. The engines of attack on the walls were ballista and catapulta, which then served the place of ordnance, and by a simple application of spring and leverage power, hurled huge masses of rocks, and beams of wood against the ramparts they assaulted. There was the "ram," a contrivance which, moving under a protecting shield of wood and metal framework, approached the walls and buttered their foundations. There were towers which, moving on rollers or floating on rafts constructed for the purpose, overtopped the ramparts, and by means of drawbridges with which they were crowned, which were let down at the proper moment on the ramparts, gave access to the summit of the walls to the soldiers who were in the towers.

The Musselman defenders were well provided with repelling missiles, their great strength lying in skilled archers, and whilst they had contrivances for raining huge stones, boiling oil and molten metal on the warriors at the foot of their walls, they were also in possession of the art of making and discharging on their attackers and the engines they employed the far-famed Greek fire, which entered every joint of the armour, and destroyed the shields of the rams and the structures of the moving towers, and was inextinguishable by water.

Saladin's army was great in the composition of its archers and slingers, but was stronger in its magnificent and enormous bodies of horsemen, who, then, as their descendants up to the present day, may be considered as the finest light cavalry in the world. On their Arab steeds, skilled in the use of the scimitar, the Mamalukes rarely

found a match for their impetuous charge or swift skirmishing.

The contemplated assault of the second campaign was made,—the ballista and catapulta were plied, the rams battered and the towers attacked; but all in vain: Acre was not yet to fall. Driven back by the showers of projectiles which the besieged poured from their walls, the soldiery had to relinquish the assault. Devoured by Greek fire, the towers of assault were destroyed, and, to crown the disaster, Saladin, swiftly dashing forward, broke into the Crusaders' camp, from which he was not driven without heavy loss.

Again reinforcements and supplies came in, and again an attack was made, this time on Saladin. Again a bloody day was terminated without decisive advantage, the only feature of moment this time being that it was the besieged who made a sally and wasted the Christian camp.

Time, on which I am already trespassing too much, will not allow a detailed description of the almost daily skirmishes which took place between the continually arriving forces of the Crusaders and the as constantly reinforced garrison of the city, and the army of Saladin. Was an assault delivered on the walls of Acre: so certainly was an attack made on the entrenched camp of the Christians. If a battle was in progress on the plains between the contending hosts, that was the time chosen by the garrison to sally against the lines of the Crusaders. Occasionally a sea-fight took place, with varied success, between the Saracen and Christian fleets, which, with reinforcements and supplies, were continually arriving and departing.

So the year wore on until the rainy season again brought added havoc from famine and disease to the Crusaders. Their misery and distress were beyond description.—Three hundred a day was the computed loss of life in the Christian camp. The horses and beasts of burden perished from scarcity of food, and their dead bodies strewed the plain and banks of the river for miles.

In the spring, however, the distressing effect of two years' unsuccessful siege were greatly dissipated by the arrival of Phillip of France with an immense army and enormous stores. Boldly pitching his camp almost within bowshot of the city, Phillip and the Crusaders but awaited the arrival of Richard to make a final assault on the walls of Acre.

Richard of England, however, had dallied on the way. He had sent on, it is true, many a band of brave knights and soldiery; but his main army was delayed by him for the purpose of adjusting some private difficulties with some Mediterranean potentates. First, at Sicily, he wintered, and obtained reparation from Tancred, ruler of that kingdom. Proceeding on, a wrecked ship and a fancied or real insult induced Richard to pause at Cyprus, then under the rule of the Emperor Isaac Comnenus. Cyprus he at-

lacked, took, and crested into an appanage of his own kingdom. Its monarch, Isaac, he took with him in silver chains to Palestine. Here, too, disregarding his engagement to the sister of the King of France, he espoused Berongoria of Navarre, and by way of further complicating any domestic differences that this wedding might make, he established a flirtation with the daughter of the captive monarch, whom he took with him in his suite to Palestine.

Arrived at last in the roads of Acre, Richard landed amidst the joy and acclamation of the Christian host. It was not, however, for some time that jealousies and differences as to the leadership could be settled between himself and Phillip.—When the latter determined on an attack, Richard would sullenly repose in his pavilion. When the English made a foray on the army of Saladin, the King of France would quietly await the result in inaction. This state of things could not last. A general convention of the chiefs of the army was held, and the command was left conjointly to Phillip and Richard: when one assaulted the town, the other was to defend the camp against the army of Saladin.

The besieging works were now vigorously pressed forward. Foiled by the Greek fire, the towers were abandoned, and every available man was set to work with pick and shovel to throw up a huge trench with the debris continually piled in front, and thus to raise a continually advancing breast-works of earth, which gradually approached and overtopped the landward ramparts of the city. The troops of Saladin found that the long-bows of the merry archers trained in the forests of England overpowered by their range and accuracy the Moslem bowmen. The chivalry of England, charging like a wall, bore down the lighter horsemen of the East. Richard himself, mounted on a coal-black steed, armed with a battle-axe that none besides himself could wield, was to the superstitious soldiers of the crescent an impersonation of Sheitan. Terror and destruction followed in the path that he led, and the united counsels of the master minds of the French and English monarchs soon brought the siege to an end. Checked and foiled in his attacks on the camp, Saladin had to see the last assault delivered against the walls of Acre. Against the shattered ramparts of the outer works of the main defence, termed the Cursed Tower, the oriflamme of France and the cross of St. George were borne up the hardly contested breach: they were carried side by side, and amidst blood and slaughter the banners of the cross were planted on the ramparts of Acre. The city soon capitulated, and the flower of the ports of Palestine again passed under Christian rule; but with a cost which is best described by a chronicler of this great event, who writes, "Such was the conclusion of this famous siege, which lasted nearly three years, and in which was shed more blood

and treasure than should have sufficed to subjugate Asia. More than a hundred skirmishes and nine pitched battles were fought before the walls of the city. Several armies came to recruit armies nearly annihilated, and were in their turn replaced by fresh hosts. The bravest nobility of Europe perished in this siege, swept away by the sword or by disease."

Few if any records in the history of war present so many combinations of interest to the student as did this siege of Ptolemais, or Acre.

#### QUEBEC.—ANNO DOMINI 1759.

We must shift the scene again, and turn to later days and other climes than those we have been considering. The days of chivalry had faded away: fanaticism had yielded to the march of progressive civilization: despotic rule and serfdom were of the past: such enterprizes as the Crusades were no longer a possibility: petty states had well nigh disappeared and been consolidated with balanced powers; and though war and armies still existed, it was waged and they were conducted on far different principles from those of earlier ages. But though the form of chivalry was dead; though knights no longer errantly wandered through the nations, challenging to deadly combat all comers to assert their courage or their ladies' peerless beauty; though no longer a gallant knight found that noble alliances and sway of territories fell to the lot of him who was foremost in tourney or in fight: though these fearless adventurers had passed away; though their "bones were dust and their good swords rust": the spirit of enterprise was still extant; and though pageantry and heralds, gorfalons and armour, no longer added pomp and circumstance to war, still deeds of courage and daring in the field of battle were as patent as in the days of Richard and of Saladin.

Great changes had come over the world: a new hemisphere had been discovered.—Sailing into the west, steadily ploughing in their frail barks the surges and the tempests that swept the bosom of the wide Atlantic, adventurous mariners, braving all dangers real or fancied, had discovered this vast continent of the west. Sealed as it was by distance and difficulties of navigation, the new world had been opened to the astonished gaze of Europe. How it had been found, how discovered, is not for us now to inquire into. It is enough that bold adventurers with steadfast thoughts had sailed away into the ocean that formed the western boundaries of the known land, and daring difficulties and dangers, had gallantly kept their prows westward, and westward, had sailed until the prize of a new world was won.

France and England (then rivals, as now allies, in the van of civilization) were not behindhand in the march of discovery and colonization. England to the southward and France through the valley of the St.

Lawrence and far into the western plains had established settlements, and bloody and disastrous had the contiguity to each other of the scions of two such contending races been, so far as it regarded petty aggressions and skirmishes between the rival colonists. It was not till 1711, however, that a serious demonstration was made by the British on Canada. In this they were foiled, and no further attempts were made until the commencement of the Seven Years' War, a war of which, although its theatre was partly in Europe, was occasioned mainly by disputes concerning the North American colonies. This war commenced in 1755, and was ended, in compliance with the Treaty of Paris, in 1763. Throughout this war, campaigns were for the first time vigorously waged on this continent by the rival powers. The general features of the success during the first four campaigns rested with the French; but towards the close of 1758, the capture of Louisburg, the destruction of Frontenac (Kingston) and the reduction of the long contested post of Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburg) encouraged the British Ministry to make a vigorous attack on Canada the following year. To combine with a general movement which was to take place from the English colonies, it was decided that a powerful armament should be sent from England to the St. Lawrence, and that the reduction of Quebec and Montreal should be attempted. The command of the land forces of this expedition was entrusted to the young and ardent Wolfe, whose conduct as a brigadier under Amherst at Louisburg had marked him out for special distinction. The land forces of this armament consisted of ten battalions of infantry, formed into three brigades, and with the detachments of artillery by which it was accompanied numbered in all about 8,000 men. On the 26th of June, 1759, the fleet which bore and conveyed Wolfe's army anchored in the Basin of Quebec.

The dispositions of the defending forces, which consisted of about 5,000 veteran French soldiers, the same number of colonial militia, and a number of Indian allies, under the Commander-in-chief, the able and gallant Marquis de Montcalm, who, on learning of the proximity of the invading fleet, at once proceeded to Quebec with all his available forces, prepared to dispute with tenacity the key of the St. Lawrence. Quebec is so well known to us as regards its general features that it will not be necessary for me to dilate on the geographical description of this famous fortress further than is necessary to explain the relative positions and distances of the various points we shall have to notice, and this I can best do as I recount the history that follows.

Wolfe having arrived, and the fleet having been anchored off the head of the Island of Orleans, he determined on disembarking his forces, partly on the south side of the river, at Lévis, from the high ground of

which he opened fire on the defences of the city, and partly on the left or east bank of the river Montmorenci. From the right bank of this river to the river St. Charles, which empties itself into the St. Lawrence at the north side of Quebec, Montcalm had entrenched the whole shore line, a distance of some eight miles. His main army was on the Beauport flats, near Quebec, and a strong advanced post connected with the chief body of the army commanded the only ford by which the enemy might hope to turn his flank at Montmorenci.

Wolfe, having reconnoitred the positions, resolved on what a more accurate knowledge than he probably possessed of the localities would determine as a most unwise course of action. The river Montmorenci, at the spot where it joins the St. Lawrence, pours the whole volume of its flood in one magnificent cataract to the bed of the St. Lawrence, some one hundred and eighty feet lower than that of the tributary stream. At low water the waters of the Montmorenci, precipitated over the falls, meander in shallow channels over flat rocks to unite with the receding waters of the main flood, which ebbs and flows with a mean of twelve feet difference from the foot of the cataract, leaves a broad rocky shore, partly dry at low water. Across this flood Wolfe determined to march the two brigades which he had landed at the eastern mouth of the Montmorenci river, and at the same time to attack the entrenchments in front by transporting in boats the troops which he had quartered at Levis, the march and the landing being simultaneously attempted. Now it was evident that the conditions of tide which were favourable to the fording of the Montmorenci, viz., the period of dead low water, were unfavourable in the extreme to landing the troops from the boats, which grounded half a mile from shore, a distance which had to be traversed under a heavy fire of musketry, which occasioned a loss of over five hundred men to the attacking party. Hardly had the troops effected their landing when it was found that the advancing waters were likely to cut off communication between the columns that forded the Montmorenci and their camp. These, therefore, hastily recrossed the channel of the river, and the other brigade returned to their boats. The only result of this preliminary and what cannot be considered but as most ill-judged attempt was to create a dispiriting effect on the British forces and seriously to deplete their effective strength. Wolfe, however, if he did not display in his primary assault on Montcalm any qualities which would entitle him to the rank of a great general, conceived an enterprise which must be admitted as qualifying for that of a bold and dashing leader. He then removed the whole of the force to the south side of the river, to Levis, and made dispositions for the plan which he executed as follows:— He marched the whole of his available army, with the exception of a few artillerymen,

who occupied the enemy and distracted their attention from this movement, up the south shore to a point some ten miles above Quebec. To this place, under cover of night, he directed the course of the whole of his light transports and boats. On the night of the 12th of September, the whole British force embarked, to the number of about 5,000, and dropped silently, with muffled oars, down the ebbing river. Along the northern shore of the river, (from Cap Rouge to Quebec Wolfe had carefully reconnoitred the nature of the banks, which precipitously descend into the river,) there was only one spot where the English General judged that he could advantageously endeavour to gain the higher ground and attack the landward defences of Quebec. This point, now known as Wolfe's Cove, is a little bay or indentation in the shore of the river, where the banks, sloping rather less precipitously than to the right or left, form a narrow strand at their base, and offer a steep but practicable path to the Plains of Abraham above. Here in the darkness and silence of an autumnal night, the fleet of frail skiffs moved noiselessly to a landing, which all knew to be the first step to a combat which would lead to glory or the grave. Of that night passage down the stream we have precise accounts. The men, urged to absolute silence, obeyed the command. Though hearts beat high with soldier-like expectancy, the interval of silence, darkness and uncertainty must have proved the self-command of more than one tried warrior.— Wolfe himself was calm and resolute. Though he accompanied and led the foremost brigade, his converse in a whisper to a trusted friend who sat beside him in a boat was of far different scenes and topics than the dread uncertainty which awaited his enterprise: his talk was of home, of literature; and, strange to say, in the very moment of anticipation of a battle which might and did seal his name with the signet of a warrior's undying glory, his expressed sentiment in speaking of Gray's "Elegy" was, "I may be conqueror of Quebec to-morrow, but I would relinquish my anticipated laurels to have been the author of that poem." The tide swiftly and noiselessly aided the flotilla: sentries, deceived and imagining it to be a convoy of provisions, allowed it to pass unchallenged, until, the goal being reached, the foremost brigade sprang to the shore, ascended the heights, and carried a picket and a redoubt placed to guard this landing point. The following brigades toiled up the steep ascent, and the morning rays found the British army drawn up in line of battle on the Plains of Abraham, facing the virgin fortress of Quebec. But the work was not complete. The gallant Montcalm was not the man to yield without a struggle; neither were the brave veterans of France, nor the stalwart Canadian militia likely to succumb without appeal to battle. Montcalm decided, apparently rashly (but at this distance it is hard to judge his

reasons), that instead of fighting behind the walls of Quebec he would boldly sally forth against the enemy and give them battle on the plain. He crossed the St. Charles over a bridge of boats and passing up the slopes which lead to the plateau to the westward of Quebec, formed his main line of battle opposite the British forces. Their left he threatened and attacked with battalions of militia and a swarm of Indian skirmishers. The British leader, throwing back the three outermost battalions of his left wing, thus checked the attack of these undisciplined levies, and with his main line moved full against the French. These, nothing loth, opposed their movement by a counter attack, and at once the battle raged furiously. Crushed by a fire of musketry at point-blank range, and by furious charges from the stalwart Highlanders and Genadiers who formed the right of Wolfe's line, the French left gave way and fled; the centre followed, though in good order, and with one wild cheer! the British line dashed on both to the front and left, and bore the fugitive army to the portals of Quebec and to the passage of the St. Charles river. The loss for the number engaged was heavy—607 of the British and 1,500 of the French, of killed and wounded, fell in that brief action. The dashing leader, Wolfe, the able General, Montcalm, were both among the slain. A wreath of history's brightest garlands equally hallows the names of the conquered and the conqueror, and entwines their names in its pages. Quebec capitulated a few days later, and with the capture of the stronghold which controlled the navigation of the St. Lawrence the fate of French ascendancy in Canada was sealed. The battle of Quebec is worthy of much notice. Contended for by comparatively few numbers, the palm of victory carried with it the virtual dominion of a continent. It was fought without artillery, and was, in the opinion of the lecturer, the only decisive battle on record fought without cavalry.

The consequences of the battle were no less strange. The sons of the dwellers in the conquered lands became the loyal allies and fellow-subjects of the descendants of the conquerors, and now that a century has passed and gone we have still here the types of two antagonistic races dwelling together in unity and peace, and conjointly working to establish a Dominion whose power and vastness at a future day may be such as our wildest visions can scarce realize.

#### BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The concert in aid of the Band Fund of the 4th Battalion, Grand Trunk Brigade of Garrison Artillery, took place in the Music Hall, on Friday last. The Hall was well filled and the varied uniforms of the "Queen's Own," 10th &c., assisted in the decorations and re-

lieved the massive richness of the numerous Artillery uniforms. His Excellency and two Aides were present, likewise Colonel Anderson, C.B., Lieut. Colonel Spicer, Lieut. Col. Durie, Lieut. Colonel Gillmor, Major Stephenson and others.

The Band, 25 in number, performed their part well, notwithstanding the pieces chosen were more than usually difficult. From their superior excellence this band is in frequent demand for balls, parties, &c. I wish I could speak as highly of the rest of the Concert, but really I think it high time to inform "professionals" who undertake and assist on occasions of this kind that something that appeals to the passions and feelings is much more relished than a protracted duett on a weak piano of "Symphony No. 2, Beethoven." However attractive such may be to the performers, they are quite the reverse to the audience, who can only "grin (audibly) and bear it." Some of the songs were deservedly encored, but the term *appropriate* could not be applied to any. What we want is something brilliant and patriotic. To make up for the constraint of the early part of the evening, dancing was vigorously kept up till a late hour by the merry gallants and their fairy partners. Refreshments were amply provided by an obliging committee. On Thursday the "Queen's Own" Band Fund Concert comes off, and judging from their last a treat must be in store.

It is in contemplation to build a residence suited to His Excellency, on the site of the one formerly occupied by His Excellency Sir E. W. Head. Plans have been submitted and await approval.

The Military School Cadets will much regret the loss of the "Governor's garden" which they have enjoyed heretofore. It is certainly one of the pleasantest places to drill in I ever saw; on the hot summer days the shade of the many noble trees was a great luxury, especially to the *awkward squad*, and sufficient space was found for almost all the Battalion movements. The "Champ de Mars," in Montreal, is of course the best and largest drill ground in Canada, and the "Esplanade," in Quebec, if it could be placed adjoining the "Cove field" where the Drill-shed is situated, would enable the cadets to manoeuvre with more ease and precision than at present. Kingston possesses a large and tolerably even drill ground, but in midsummer the absence of all shade is much felt.

Last night witnessed the most brilliant assembly of the season. His Excellency gave an "at home" at the Music Hall, and the weather being very favorable there was a large muster of the gay and gallant to enjoy the hospitalities of our highest Civil and Military representative. The urbanity and cordial attention of His Excellency and family were the admiration of all who had the pleasure of being present.

The Toronto Rifle Club are taking steps to participate in the "Simultaneous Matches" to come off shortly.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW:

DEAR SIR:—From the tenor of Captain Bridgewater's letter, in one of your late issues, it is to be inferred that he has been somewhat bored with our prevalent indigenuous scepticism upon the utility of Cavalry. This, to a soldier, evident infatuation, may have its source in the fact of our being rather a car-borne than equestrian people. But notwithstanding the inclosed nature of the country, such employments would be as embarrassing to an invading force as to the defenders, and they soon disappear on the vicinity of opposing armies. That we have abundant material with which to form a good cavalry cannot be disputed. It is only to be expected that men who have seen little or nothing of this arm, can form no conception of the manifold duties it is called upon to perform, nor will they readily comprehend the imperative necessity for some description of cavalry to enable us to cope with an enemy so provided on something like equal terms. Further argument to prove what is self-evident must be, to the initiated, as offensively trite, as it is really superfluous. But I must be permitted a further illustration for the sceptical to ponder—if they will.

An army opposed to an enemy in the field, and though only comparatively weak in the arm I advocate, would inevitably find its every movement embarrassed, cramped, and hampered through such inferiority. And should it hazard a battle with a foe of equal force, but possessing a due quota of cavalry, it must confine its tactics to the defensive. And, in the event of a stubborn resistance, compelling success; the enemy, in all probability, will only have suffered a repulse, in place of a crushing defeat, which the aid of an active cavalry would have ensured. It were easy to reverse the picture, and let imagination pourtray the disastrous realities of a retreat in the face of an enterprising cavalry with no corresponding force to hold them in check. But it is chiefly in the complicated and ever fluctuating aspect of a campaign where the mounted arm comes into play, and finds its due appreciation. It is at once the telegram and soporific of an army under its alert, outlying picquets, and their vigilant cordon of vedettes, the way-worn infantry, and toiling artillery may slumber in security around their watch-fires. To it the chief in command looks for the most reliable intelligence of the enemy's position, strength, &c., and through a bold reconnoissance may even penetrate his future designs. Without thus feeling his adversary, and cavalry can alone enable him to do so, no officer can act with that prompt, rapid decision so often the prelude to victory.

The record of wars is redolent of pertinent illustrations of my argument. Napoleon's greatest triumphs were consummated by cavalry. Wagram, Austerlitz, alike constituted to crown the horsemen of France with

imperishable fame. At Waterloo the horsemen of England, Ireland and Scotland outdone each other, as they rushed, with a national rivalry, "like storm-driven billows upon the foe." But then numerical inferiority confined even the genius of a Wellington, for hours, to the defensive. I shall refrain from the discussion of more recent events; still it may not be presumptuous to suggest that,

With horsemen bold to scout the plain,  
Thou Ridgeway hadst been Lundy's Lane.

Pardon the doggerel for sake of its brevity. I would object to the misnomer "Mounted Infantry," it is something equivalent to Horse Marine. Would not Rangers, Guides, or Irregular Cavalry be preferable. But under whatever name, our Infantry Battalions should each muster a contingent of mounted force. The men who would constitute it must necessarily be drawn from the yeoman class, residents on, and attached to the soil—the natural defenders of the country. A body of men recruited from this source would escape much of that fluctuating perplexity which the migratory class of recruits entail upon Volunteer Companies. It would also possess the advantage of being able to rendezvous more quickly, and from longer distances—for whatever purpose—than the Infantry. Now, in advocating the obvious necessity for some description of cavalry, I disclaim any wish to inundate the land with the "whiskered Pandour, and fierce Hussar." Nor would I expect a Volunteer Cavalry to attain to the perfect *manege* of the regular Dragoon. And yet there is nothing to prevent the formation, at a trifling expense, of a most useful auxiliary, and (should events favor its development) an indispensable arm in our Volunteer system.

Apologising for the unwarrantable length of this letter, and proposing at a future time to give THE REVIEW my ideas upon a Light Cavalryman's equipment.

I remain yours,

SABREUR.

## INSPECTION.

VOLUNTEER Companies Nos. 1 and 5 were inspected at the Drill Shed on Saturday evening 25th inst., by Lieut. Col. Taylor, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of Militia, accompanied by Brigade Major Barretto. Both Companies had a very fair muster, and with uniform and accoutrements all in first-class order, presented a neat and soldier-like appearance. The companies were put through the manual and platoon with the new Snider breach-loader, which considering the short time they had practiced the new drill, were done very creditably; they also executed a number of company movements to the satisfaction of the inspecting officers, both of whom expressed themselves highly pleased with what they had seen. At the close, Col. Taylor addressed a few words to the men, urging upon them the necessity of perfecting themselves in drill, and more especially in target practice. When the companies were dismissed, the men closed the proceedings by three cheers for Col. Taylor and three for Major Barretto. On Monday at one o'clock, the Leith Company were inspected, and notwithstanding the short notice, they mustered 40 rank and file under command of Capt. Telford. Col. Taylor highly complimented them, and said they were one of the finest companies in his district.—*Owen Sound Times.*



**CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!**

1868.] THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW. [1868.

**SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS**

FOR THE

**FORMATION OF CLUBS.****LARGE CASH PRIZES OFFERED!**

The Proprietor, in order to increase the circulation and thereby add to the usefulness of

**THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW,**

offers the following liberal terms to persons who will exert themselves in getting up clubs for the paper during the months of January and February 1868:—

1st prize—For the largest club, \$50 in cash.	
2nd do	2nd do. . . . 25 do
3rd do	3rd do. . . . 15 do
4th do	4th do. . . . 10 do
5th do	5th do. . . . 5 do
6th do	6th do. 'REVIEW' 1 year.

It will be understood that from the number of prizes offered no one need despair of securing at least some return for his time and trouble in getting up a club; for besides the prizes enumerated above, we allow 12½ per cent on all subscriptions sent to us in this way, which the person raising the club will deduct from the total amount of monies received by him on account of subscriptions in forwarding the same to us.

Our terms for the paper are \$2 a year, payable strictly in advance. It is not necessary that the address of persons sent us in a club should be all at one Post Office.

An hour or two a day for a week spent in canvassing for subscribers by one person in each company throughout the Dominion will be certain to secure a very profitable return for the time expended.

Persons desiring to act as agents will be furnished with show bills and further particulars, by applying as below.

Post Office orders, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance.

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DAWSON KERR,  
"The Volunteer Review" Office  
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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, considerably, their name and address.

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

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

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

**The Volunteer Review,**

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1868.

**BUSINESS NOTICE.**

MR. DAWSON KERR, on the 1st day of February, instant, having purchased THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW from Mr. GEORGE MOSS, will henceforth conduct the paper on the same principles as have been observed by its late proprietor, and hopes by strict attention to it, to secure in the future a continuance of that success which the paper has met with since its commencement.

**NAVAL DEFENCE OF CANADA.****NUMBER 4.**

It is very evident from a careful consideration of the Geographical position of Canada, its topographical advantages and the social condition of its people, that it is eminently adapted to a system of defence, Naval and Military, entailing the smallest amount of cost and suffering on the population and country; and that it is also a good aggressive position, well in the rear of the centre of population in the United States and within striking distance of the wealth of that country's Western territory; in fact it may be said to cover the Northern frontier of the States from East Port in Maine to St. Louis on the Mississippi. With a well organized system of defence Canada has the additional advantage of having no dangerous classes in her population to take care of; and the threat of interference with her national

customs or prodilotions would find her whole people as one man in defence of their liberty and connection with Great Britain. Earnestly desirous of avoiding all cause of offense willing to live in peace and harmony with their neighbours and far more inclined to cultivate the arts of peace than those of war, the Canadian people will not shrink from the contest although they will do nothing to provoke it. War is not an unmixed evil and, situated as the people of these Provinces are, it would entail no fearful loss on them; but it would be the means of introducing a large amount of capital into the country; it would put the whole of the foreign trade of the Continent into the hands of Canadian shippers, and it would create a manufacturing interest with unexampled rapidity; in fine, it would effect in two or three years what would require at least a quarter of a century of peace to accomplish.

Every attempt at annexation by threats or caresses has ended in the signal discomfiture of the Washington politicians, the people of British America have taught them what true commercial policy means, and if matters are pushed to extremities it is quite within the range of probabilities that they will assist in enforcing a lessen of international law and true statesmanship. It has been more than once asserted that the pacific attitude Great Britain has always assumed and the amount of bullyism she has suffered at the hands of the American people and their rulers, is due to the fact that Canada would be the first to suffer in the event of war, and that the conquest thereof by the people of the United States was only a mere question of calculation. If such reasons really influence British Statesmen it simply shows that it is beyond the bounds of human possibility to retain or receive true impressions of the powers and resources of the Colonies of Great Britain, by those interested in guiding the destinies of that vast Empire, and would point to the conclusion that the time had at last arrived when those component parts thereof should be each represented in its Great Council.

The object of the series of papers placed before the public through the columns of THE REVIEW, has been to investigate the capabilities of Canada for successful resistance to invasion; her resources in population for that purpose, and the general disposition of her people to do their duty by themselves and the Empire. A fair and candid review of the whole subject will lead to the conclusion that at no period of the history of these Colonies since their first acquisition, have they been sources of weakness to the Empire. Whatsoever opinions English Statesmen may have formed respecting their value in times gone by, it is evident now that they are sources of strength and necessary to the interests of Great Britain, and that the commercial and social policy of both are identical. The days when "standing armies" were looked to as the sole strength of a state have passed away,

and the defence of England and England's colonies must again revert to these gallant yeomen.

"England's peculiar and appropriate sons,  
Known in no other land. Each boasts his hearth  
And field as fine as the best Lord his barony.  
Owing subjection to no human vassalage,  
Save to their King and laws:  
Hence are they resolute,  
Leading the van on every day of battle  
As men who know the blessings they defend;  
Hence are they frank and generous in praise,  
As men who have their portion in its plenty,  
No other kingdom shows such worth or happiness,  
Vell'd in such low estate."

Therefore Canada need be no longer an excuse for the *laissez faire* policy of timorous Statesmen—the people have a country to fight for and are prepared to take their full share in its defence.

A Naval defence of Canada to be effective must aim at acquiring the command of the Great Lakes and retaining the same. Following the system laid down in a former paper the duty of a Naval force would be to cover the frontier effectually and make invasion in force impossible, while the disposition of the lines of defence as previously detailed would make it impracticable on the only exposed front offered to the enemy, provided an advance in that direction were possible. All the lines of communication connecting the lines of Military defence with each other and the Seaboard are in the rear—offer no assailable point on the flank presented to the United States and are altogether inaccessible as long as the controul of the High Seas can be maintained by Great Britain. It follows, therefore, that the duty of the Empire is to keep her Naval power in the highest state of efficiency, and the cost of defending Canada will be solely confined to the temporary supply of arms and ammunition. A large Naval force on the Lakes would materially lessen if not altogether prevent actual fighting on Canadian soil and reduce the cost of defence to a minimum; consequently the Naval defence of the Province is the primary object with which its Military defence must be combined. But we lack a system by which the whole available strength of the population could be put forth on an emergency, a system that would best suit our social condition, that would make any man capable of handling a rifle a soldier without destroying his distinctive character as a farmer, mechanic, merchant, or professional man. The country does not want barrack nor barrack-trained soldiers, but it wants the "drill-shed" and "armory" in every township and the regular and systematic training of the people at times and seasons best suited to their own convenience. Will the proposed Militia Bill give the country this great blessing; will it provide for training an efficient Naval reserve; or will its provisions be such as will afford our Legislators an opportunity for querulous opposition or captious interference—*cui bono?*

At present every thing is disorganised—the Reserve Militia exist only on paper; the

Active Militia are not officered but merely enrolled, consequently worthless; the Volunteers are gradually melting away, dissolving "like the baseless fabric of a vision." For thirteen eventful years the patriotism of individuals have been performing the duty which the state owes to itself; sneered at by the selfish and indolent, neglected and legislated for by the Government, it is hard to imagine a less encouraging position than those gallant men have occupied. In fact, were it not for the spirit which pervades the whole mass of the population it is hardly possible that the Volunteer organisation, such as it is, could have been sustained, and it would be hard to tell whether Governmental neglect or legislation have been most injurious to its interests. But as an evidence that the people of Canada mean to fight for their country—if occasion should arise the Volunteer organisation is sufficiently decisive in that respect—it stands alone and unrivalled in modern history. A few men undertaking against every disadvantage and at great pecuniary outlay to defend the country and maintain a force at their own expense for that purpose, is a spectacle as unique as magnificent, but the Government that permits this sacrifice or the people who accept it are not doing their duty to the country. The defence of Canada is the business of every individual in the Province, rich and poor; the former because it will enhance the value of his property, the latter because it will enable him to share the prosperity which security brings.

This whole question of defence admits of no doubts respecting its successful issue. Many will naturally ask "is there any necessity for it"? Not just now; but who can tell what a day may bring forth, in the face of the disturbing causes which are at work in the social condition and political system of our neighbours. To be thoroughly armed is to be thoroughly secure; and moreover, it enhances our credit in Great Britain because it relieves the Empire from a feeling of weakness which must materially affect her foreign relations and operate against her financial and commercial prosperity. It is therefore incumbent on the people of Canada to arm for their own interests, insecurity begets distrust, and that prevents capital from being invested in the Dominion.

A system of Naval and Military defence must be organised before present security or future welfare can be assured.

#### THE NOVA SCOTIAN DIFFICULTY.

The determined opposition evinced by the Nova Scotians to the measure of confederation offers at the outset a very serious obstacle to the establishment and harmonious working of the constitution of the new Dominion. This is greatly to be deplored, for the political evils which distracted these colonies previous to the union of the four provinces were of such a nature as to cause much anxiety for their future peace

and prosperity. Looking at this unhappy division of feeling which separates the people of Nova Scotia from those of the sister Provinces from an historical point of view, we find that the present state of affairs is hardly to be wondered at. After the successful rebellion of the American colonies, the Home Government, perceiving that the intimate union which had subsisted between the rebel states was one of the secrets of their successful resistance to the Imperial authority, adopted a line of policy in reference to the remaining colonies which was calculated to keep them divided from each other by separate laws and rival and often antagonistic interests. Each colony had its own government, its own tariff; its own courts of law; each with a system perfectly distinct and without reference to the others. This state of things was carefully fostered and encouraged by the Imperial Government for many years, and succeeded to a demonstration in producing the desired effect. The Provinces were completely divided from each other by this policy of isolation, and if at the present day it is found exceedingly difficult to weld together communities which have been studiously kept asunder for more than three quarters of a century, the difficulty is no indication of a just cause for marvelling: it is only the natural effect of certain causes set in motion for the purpose of producing a desired end. Unhappily for the Dominion, this policy has only been too successful; but if the people who so loudly declaim against confederation were to awaken to a true sense of their position, and, while divesting their minds of passion and prejudice, calmly examine the matter in the light of reason and common sense, not to mention expediency, they would find this huge mountain of wrong against which they so bitterly complain, and which has its principal existence more in their imaginations than otherwise, growing "gradually small and beautifully less," till it disappears forever.

The geographical position and social condition of the Dominion are such as to imperatively require the retention of the Maritime Provinces among its component parts, and no means conformable to British usage should be left untried to do away with the present unhappy differences; and while rendering all content within our borders, provide for the admission of the sister Provinces at present standing aloof from us. Viewed from a military and strategical point, which must always be closely connected with our naval and mercantile interests, we find again every reason urge us to keep our communications open to the sea. While upon this subject we would enter our protest against the foolish and mischievous humbug to which we are occasionally treated under the heading of annexation, and it is with the deepest regret that we perceive our fellow subjects in Nova Scotia, whose best interests are bound up with British connection and the new Dominion, covertly hinting

at such an unpatriotic and disastrous course. The designing demagogues who are thus leading the people astray from their ancient allegiance and the natural and higher instincts of their nature, may well pause before they take a step fraught with consequences the full extent of which it is scarcely possible to determine. Uncle Sam has ever shown a dislike almost amounting to hatred to Britain and British institutions, and, when he generously opens his arms to receive his northern neighbors, it is not through any love for them that he does so, but to inflict a serious loss and injury upon England. Between the people of Canada and those of the United States there exists a gulf which it would take more than mere annexation to bridge. Loyalty to the British Crown and Constitution is an inherent principle of our national faith implanted by the patriot fathers of our land who sacrificed everything for it; and, when they exiled themselves voluntarily to the then bleak wilderness of the North, they brought with them that lofty and unswerving faith which was their greatest glory, not the less sacred that they had been called upon to suffer for it. This bequeathed to their children has been a guiding principle in Canadian political existence, and it has secured to us advantages which nothing that the United States can offer could in any way compensate for. The people of the latter country overlook the fact that upon this continent there are a vast number of people who do not hold a Republican form of Government to be the very best of systems, but who cherish British connection as a prouder and happier position than any which could replace it. They are free, happy and prosperous under the sway of the best and most enlightened Government the world ever saw, and have no mind to try experiments in speculative theories which even were they thoroughly successful could not place them in a better position than that which they now occupy as a portion of the British Empire.

#### A MORTGAGE BY THE KING OF THE CANNIBAL ISLANDS.

Since the mania for speculating in land took hold of the United States Government there has occurred nothing more supremely absurd than the mortgage made by His Epicurean Majesty of the Fejee Islands, of all his dominions to the President of the American Republic. A New York cotemporary gives a history of the transaction as follows:—"Many moons ago three American seamen deserted while cruising near the Fejee Islands, landed there, and were swallowed by the over-curious and excitable inhabitants. The Islanders are very philanthropic, very fond of their fellow men, and the downright liking they exhibited for our countrymen was creditable to their tastes; however "they loved not wisely, but too well." Regarded, as Mr. Wemyss would say,

as "portable property," those swallowed seamen were valuable to the United States, and an estimated value was set upon them and demanded of the King of the Fejees. He acknowledged the eccentricity of his subjects, and paid one cash instalment on the gross value of the seamen. This was twenty years ago or so; and now, for some mysterious reason, the monarch revives his own debt, and mortgages the whole of his islands to us for three years, as colateral. This singular performance he accomplishes thro' a treaty which consists of an enormous whale's tooth. A good sized human molar would be, perhaps, more appropriate from that quarter. As this tooth is all that comes we have to trust the "naval agent" who delivers it, as to its meaning. He explains it as a mortgage, as we have said. If the President accepts the tooth then the treaty is established. If he declines the treaty, he is to return the tooth to the King of the Fejee Islands."

We congratulate our neighbors upon their new acquisition, and recommend them by all means to accept the offer, while we would suggest the propriety of establishing diplomatic relations with this gastronomic people whose peculiar predilections might be made the means of doing a capital business in the way of getting rid of troublesome politicians; roast Ambassador, with Attache sauce, would be a new and doubtless highly palatable dish for the Fejeeans.

#### CHANGE IN PROPRIETORSHIP OF THE "VOLUNTEER REVIEW."

The short "business notice" at the head of our editorial column last week announced the change in the proprietorship of this paper. We are sure the press generally, and such of our readers as are personally acquainted with Mr. Moss, will heartily endorse the sentiments contained in the following from the *Ottawa Citizen* of Tuesday last:—

"It is with mingled regret and pleasure that we learn that Mr. George Moss, of the *Volunteer Review*, has disposed of his interest in that journal and is about leaving Ottawa to take up his permanent residence in Montreal. For some years Mr. Moss has been connected with the press of this city, at first as one of the editorial staff of the *OTTAWA CITIZEN*, and more recently as proprietor of the *Volunteer Review*. In both these positions he has secured for himself a large circle of friends, as well by his strict attention to business as by his social and obliging disposition. Under his management the *Review* has achieved a standing which its originators dare hardly have looked for, and he now relinquishes his interest in it only on account of having entered into a new line of business in Montreal. Mr. Moss, we understand, intends establishing at the commercial metropolis of the Dominion an advertising agency, with branch offices in the principal cities in the Dominion; and, as we believe him highly qualified for the work, he carries with him our best wishes for his success. Sorry though we may be to lose him from his present home, it affords

us much pleasure to know that he has bright prospects before him, and we are sure he leaves many friends behind in Ottawa who will join with us in wishing him the full realization of his highest hopes.

#### WEEKLY SUMMARY.

The long controversy on the vexed question of the "Alabama claims" has at last been closed and the whole matter remains, as we anticipated it would, in *statu quo*; no definite conclusion having been arrived at. We see occasional paragraphs from United States papers demanding immediate settlement or war, but we apprehend their Government will think twice before rushing to such a doubtful alternative. The resignation of Mr. Adams, American Minister at London, has been tendered; but Mr. Seward hopes to induce him to withdraw it. A successor to him is mentioned in the person of George Francis Train; this would indeed cap the climax of American impertinence, but we hardly think it possible.

Fenianism still gives indications of activity in England and Ireland, the last exploit being the blowing up of one of the gates of Cork. Anent the same in the States we see General O'Neil has offered the services of 100,000 men to the Government in the event of war with Great Britain.

The Local Legislatures continue at work and have in some instances made valuable improvements; as, for instance, in the Game Laws of Ontario, for it is high time a stop were put to the doings of American "pot hunters" in our forests. Also the Bill in reference to Free Grants of Lands to Settlers, a measure much required, as our public lands have too long been locked up, to the detriment of the country.

The presence of Admiral Farregut on the coast of Italy, is construed so as to revive the hopes of the Garibaldians; and made a menace to France, but we do not think it can be seriously intended by the Americans to embroil themselves in a European quarrel in which they can have no possible interest.

Cable despatches give us the position and situation of the opposing forces in Abyssinia up to the 14th ult. King Theodore had fixed his camp near Magdala, where the captives are held, and the British forces were at Senafe, and were about to move forward. A battle must necessarily result from the forward movement of the English forces, unless King Theodore chooses to withdraw before them and establish his camp further back among the mountains. Meantime the captives are reported to be alive and well, but there is no little anxiety felt lest the near approach of Sir Robert Napier's troops shall induce Theodore to take the lives of the unfortunate causes of the war.

Correspondents who furnish us with reports of Rifle Matches will do us a favor by stating the direction and force of the wind, the state of the atmosphere, and the position adopted in firing; as it is necessary to know these particulars to arrive at a just idea of the merits of the scores made.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTICE.—All communications addressed to the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, must be accompanied by the correct name and address of the writer, to insure attention.

CAPT. C., NEW HAMBURG.—Much obliged and always happy to hear from you.

MAJOR P., KINGSTON.—Thanks; the missing No. mailed with this. There were only 51 numbers of THE REVIEW in the First Volume.

J. A. R., PERTH.—It is customary, when persons write to us on their own business, to pay the postage on their communications.

LT. COL. D., YORK.—We are glad to find our labors are understood and appreciated, and thank you for your high opinion of THE REVIEW.

I. C., TORONTO.—Yours of the 5th received.

H. D., BRANTFORD.—The No. for the 2nd Dec. sent, there was no issue on the 30th.

C. M. K., WHITBY.—If you will turn to No. 4, Vol. 2 of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, you will find the answers to your communication on page 10.

CAPT. T. T., ST. CATHARINES.—Thanks; we would be very happy to hear from you in the manner you indicate, as often as you can find it convenient.

W. H. W., ALMONTE.—The missing number goes by this mail.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

During the week ending Feb. 8th, we have received, on account of subscriptions, as follows:—

OTTAWA.—Ensign W., \$2; Capt. F., \$1.

CORNWALL.—Judge J., \$1.

SAULT STE. MARIE.—Capt. J. W., \$2.

PRESBOTT.—J. G. H., \$1.

HAMILTON.—Capt. R. G., \$2.

YORK.—Lt.-Col. R. H. D., \$2; Capt. D., \$2.

ST. CATHARINES.—Capt. T. T., \$2.

HOW THE LONDON SPECIALS WILL ACT.—Our Irishmen in London sees through the special constables. The police, at any rate, have all the mastery over us here. But when the special constables shall be in full play and power the dismal comicality of the situation will increase immensely. My notion of the special constables is this wise. A, a green grocer, and B another, have been

sworn in, let us say. B knowing that A is competing as a tradesman, will quietly collar the latter and lock him up as a Fenian. The same game will be carried on by the butchers, hatters, tailors, &c. &c., until every locality in London will have but one shop for one description of business. Then, my brave Britons, who never have been slaves to anything but unmitigated ignorance, three cheers for monopoly. You think perhaps, that I exaggerate. Do I? We shall live, please God, to see.—*Glasgow Herald.*

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 7th February, 1868.

GENERAL ORDER.

SERVICE MILITIA.

No. 1.

The following Candidates for Commissions in the Service Militia have received Certificates from the Commandants of the Schools of Military Instruction:

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

<i>Regimental Divisions.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	
Levis.....	Odule Begin,	Gentleman.
Quebec.....	Philippe Gingras	do
do .....	James G. Scott,	do
do .....	William W. Welch,	do
do .....	Richard J. LeSueur,	do
do .....	Joremie Bedard,	do
do .....	Henry deM. Pontland,	do

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Chambly.....	Narcisse Marchand,	do
Compton.....	Percy J. Hunt,	do
Drummond....	William W. Candlish,	do
do .....	Archibald Bothwell,	do
Hochelaga....	Alphonse Denis,	do
do .....	Jean Rouillard,	do
do .....	Joseph Beaulieu,	do
do .....	Alfred A. Booker,	do
do .....	Patrick H. Donnelly,	do
do .....	William M. Andrews,	do
Lotbiniere....	J. O. Filteau,	do

Quebec.....	Elzear Lavoie,	do
do .....	Thomas E. Grant,	do
do .....	Eyre John Dunbar,	do
do .....	F. A. St. Laurent,	do
do .....	Algernon St. A. Smith,	do
Rouville.....	Joseph Jette,	do
St. Hyacinthe..	Jesse W. Robinson,	do
Temiscouata...	Pierre A. Lavesque,	do
do .....	Charles F. Dumas,	do

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

<i>Regimental Divisions.</i>	<i>Names.</i>
York.....	Geo. D. Dawson, Gentleman,

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Dundas.....	Daniel M. Wyatt, Gentleman	
Frontenac.....	John Gott,	do
do .....	William Spring,	do
do .....	Donald Forrest,	do
do .....	William Kearns,	do
Glangarry.....	Alexander McLennan,	do
do .....	James M. Murchison,	do
Huron.....	Charles R. Switzer,	do
Lennox and Ad-		
dington .....	James A. Close,	do
Middlesex .....	James Parsons,	do
Norfolk.....	John Wenham,	do
Northumberland,	Timothy D. Stickle,	do
Ontario.....	Michael Malone,	do
Peel.....	William J. Robinson,	do
Peterborough..	William Dixon,	do
Simcoe.....	David A. Wigmore,	do
do .....	Ensign William C. Wilson.	
Victoria.....	Wm. H. English, Gentleman.	
Wellington....	Robert K. McLachlan,	do
York.....	W. Henry G. Cooper,	do
do .....	Francis Martin,	do
do .....	Fred. H. McCallum,	do
do .....	James H. Hill,	do
do .....	Thomas Walker,	do
do .....	Charles S. Roe,	do

By Command of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief.

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

NOTICE.

IN connection with the sale and transfer of the "VOLUNTEER REVIEW" to Mr. Dawson Kerr, the undersigned begs to give notice that all money due to the paper on account of subscriptions are payable to the said Dawson Kerr; but that all accounts for advertising, up to the 1st of January, 1868, must be settled with

GEORGE MOSS,  
Ottawa, February 1st, 1868.

## VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.

Last week the different Companies composing the 49th Battalion were inspected by Lieut. Colonel Shaw, Brigade Major, accompanied by Colonel Brown. The Trenton Company we learn turned out about 30 men, and made a soldierly appearance. The Sidney Company exceeded any former inspection, turning out over 50 men, and were highly complimented by the inspecting officer, and colonel of the battalion. This company has "picked up" so rapidly since the last inspection that they are prepared to take their position with any company in the Province. Stirling was next visited. The turn out of this company was not so good as usual, still the company made a respectable appearance, and showed that the men had been well instructed in their drill. of the inspection in Madoc correspondence writes; "The Madoc corps of Volunteers, No. 4 company, 49th battalion, was inspected yesterday. There were present on parade one officer, the Captain and forty-two men rank and file. The company was inspected by Lieut. Col. Brown, M. P., commanding officer of the 49th battalion of Volunteer Militia. Lieut. Col. Shaw highly complimented the captain on the strength and physique of the men, and expressed the opinion that the company would, in that respect, not be inferior to any company that he had inspected. He also expressed himself highly satisfied with the improvement in the men in almost every respect. The company was also highly complimented by Lieut. Col. Brown, who told the captain that he should be proud of the company under his command. Major Wallace, of Whitby, also passed a few flattering remarks on the company, and gave them some very useful hints as to what would tend to improve them, both in soldier-like appearance and efficiency." Tyendinga company was inspected under difficulties, the captain being ill and the Lieutenant attending the Military School still the turn out was very good. In Belleville, the Rifles, No. 1 company, turned out over forty men, and went through their inspection with a steadiness and precision that would have done credit to a company of the line.

The Inspection of the 15th Battalion was postponed till some time in February.—*Bellecille Intelligencer.*

## MILITARY CONCERT.

The Concert given by the Band of the Wellington Battalion was every thing that could be desired by all concerned. The audience was large, immense, the performance was excellent, and, therefore none have cause to complain. We were agreeably disappointed in the Band, it is not yet 12 months since they were first organized, and now they play with remarkable skill. The conductor Mr. Vale, deserves great praise for the rapid strides they have made under his tuition. In another year or so they will be one of the best Bands on the continent. We have heard but one remark in reference to their playing, and that is of their highest admiration. The singing of the Misses Holden and Miss Fraser was much admired, the latter has a powerful voice filling the Hall with ease, the former sung with great accuracy and peculiar sweetness; the duett of "Whippoor Will" was well rendered. Mr. Martin sang a couple of comic songs in very

good style, especially for such a "bashful man." The violin solos by Messrs Bain and Vail were excellent, and deservedly called forth rapturous applause. Our fair towns woman Miss McLean, sang in good style "The Blind girl and her Harp." The comic song of Messrs Harris and Pitcher was capital, the costume of the former was something unique, he has such an extraordinary development of a white pocket kerchief. We have not space to particularise each song or speech of its merits, suffice to say that the performance gave the utmost satisfaction, and that the warm reception given must have been highly gratifying to the various performers as well as to Major Clarke, who has taken a warm interest in it from the beginning. We were pleased to see Captain Thompson of Hollin and Surgeon Tuck of Trayton, present in uniform, along with other officers from a distance.—*North Wellington Times.*

## THE NEW YORK FENIAN ADDRESS TO THE ENGLISH SYMPATHISERS.

The Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood in America has published an address "to the liberty loving people of England." The purport of the address, which is dated New York, Dec. 12, is first to thank those Englishmen who endeavored to save the lives of the Manchester convicts; and, secondly, to convince "the people of England" that the Fenians have no quarrel with them, Republicans like themselves (so says the address), but only with their aristocratic rulers. The English people are appealed to as "Brothers," and the opening paragraph of the manifesto runs thus: "We address you by the most endearing title which the sons of men can apply in their intercourse with each other; first, because we desire that you should understand that between you and us there is no quarrel or division that should separate the members of the great human family; and, secondly, because gratitude—that feeling to which the race we represent has never been insensible—prompts us to recognize an indissoluble bond of union between you and us, in the sympathy which you have expressed with the efforts of our people to obtain that freedom for the enjoyment of which the Almighty evidently designed the nations with which He has peopled the earth, and the efforts which you have made to save our brethren recently condemned in Manchester, under the barbarous provisions of feudal law, from a death against which humanity revolted, and against which the united verdict of the civilized world has justified your protest. Your action on that sad occasion demands our warmest acknowledgments, even as both go to prove the great brotherhood of all mankind, which the selfishness of corrupt men and the ambition of tyrants alone interfere to prevent in this advanced age of the world. Were we to fail to recognize your humane exertions in behalf of those men of our race who have been sacrificed to the necessities of an aristocratic government we should be wanting in the exhibition of the loftiest attributes which distinguish the freeman from the slave; still more would we appear deficient could we forget or overlook the action of your noble country woman, or fail to express our veneration for the name and the virtues of Caroline of Queensberry, who in the darkest hour of the martyr's trial came like an angel of mercy to dispel the gloom of the fate to which political rancor and oppression had condemned them, and to light their path to the patriot's

grave with the light of virtue and the holiest offices of Christian charity. He in whose sight a cup of cold water bestowed in his name is precious, can alone adequately reward such deeds; but wherever a child of the Irish race is found throughout the earth that ministering act of mercy shall be remembered; and in the hearts of a whole people the name of Caroline of Queensberry shall be enshrined, surrounded by a halo before which the earthly diadems of queens shall pale."

## THE POPE'S HIGHLAND BRIGADE.

We were told the other day that Major Gordon and a band of Highland "Catholics" had descended from their native mountains and gone to Rome to fight for their faith. Everybody was startled, for it was not supposed that the old faith was very flourishing in those parts. However, the men did go, in appropriate costume and with due flourish of bagpipes. A cruel correspondent to the *Tablet* now explains the mystery. The Highlanders fine romantic fellows, following Major Gordon with a dash of the old '45 spirit, turn out to have been Irishmen from the streets of Glasgow; and instead of being "accompanied by their own Highland priest," their spiritual guide is Dr. Moreau, a Belgian, who has been mainly instrumental in "getting up" both the men and the money—which was the first requisite. The same sort of agency which provides Glasgow Highlanders to order has set the Dutch at the head of the list of the Zouaves-furnishing nations. There are a good many poor in Dutch towns, and money well applied will turn a needy Hollander into a Zouave, just as it will turn a Glasgow Irishman into a Highland "Catholic."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The 44th and 56th Regiments at Aldershot and the 72nd Highlanders are under orders to leave for Ireland about the end of January.

The Rev. William Ross, chaplain to the 42nd Highlanders, has been appointed by the Commander-in-chief to be Presbyterian chaplain to the Abyssinian Expedition.

Major-General Belfour, who is to be principal assistant of Sir Henry Storks as Comptroller-in-Chief, was one of the principal agents in founding and carrying out a similar scheme of control in India.

A CHRISTMAS BOX.—The non-commissioned officers and men of the 43rd Light Infantry, who are entitled to the Banda and Kirwee prize money, received their first instalment on the 24th ult. at Aldershot, the private's share amounting to £50, and the sergeants to £100.

Mr. Goldwin Smith is about to take up his residence in the United States, for the purpose of writing a history of that country. He evidently knows what he is about, and may safely count on a good commercial stroke, if he only lays it on thick enough to suit the American taste.

During the Crimean war, a lady was distributing tracts to the occupants of the ward of an hospital, and was excessively shocked to hear own poor fellow laugh at her. She stopped to reprove the wretched patient. "Why ma'am," says he, "you have given me a tract on the sin of dancing, when I have got both legs shot off."

**ACTIVITY IN THE FRENCH DOCKYARDS.**—The Paris Journal states that the utmost activity prevails at the present moment in the French dockyard, where there are no less than thirty-nine vessels in course of construction, including four armour plated frigates, the same number of corvettes and of guardships, likewise armour plated, and a formidable armour plated floating battery. Besides the foregoing there are a screw frigate, six screw corvettes, and a screw transport, none of which are armour plated. The actual sailing force of the French navy now amounts to 343 steamships and 116 sailing vessels, which, with the thirty nine in course of construction, gives a total of 504 ships of war.

We do not object, if Her Majesty so pleases, to the foundation of an "Order of Merit and Old Age," but we do object to calling members Field Marshals. Four officers were advanced to the rank on Tuesday, Sir A. G. Woodford, Sir W. M. G. ..., Sir H. D. Ross, and Sir J. F. Burgoyne. Not one ever commanded in chief in a great battle, not one ever stamped his name on English history, not one ever again will do a day's work in command. Lord Clyde died without this dignity, and Lord Strathnairn, to all appearance, will die without it, yet it is given to a batch of officers without a claim save that of meritorious service through an unprecedented number of years. Marshals of France are not chosen so.—one reason why when an army has to be reorganized the Emperor can set a Marshal to do it—*English Paper.*

**THE ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER.**—Menabrea is a man of progress, and an honest man, but he interprets freedom in a different manner than the so-called "men of the future," for whom law is only a clog and a hindrance. I need scarcely remind your readers that General Count Menabrea is well known for his superior accomplishments; and that his reputation stood so high as to cause the Emperor Napoleon to make him the most flattering advances, in order to induce him, after the campaign of 1859, to become a French citizen, when Savoy, the country of his birth, was ceded to France. But Menabrea's sympathies for Italy were too deeply rooted not to be proof against such attempts. He refused the title of aide-de-camp to the Emperor, and the honour of being a French senator, which were the rewards tendered, together with their corresponding emoluments, amounting to £2000 quite a fortune in Italy. And yet this is the man whom the revolutionary party here would reject.—*Florence Correspondent of Daily News.*

**BEE HIVES.**

J. H. THOMAS'S FIRST PRIZE MOVEABLE COMB BEE HIVES for sale. Apply to the undersigned agent for circular. JOHN HENDERSON. New Edinburgh, Jan. 31st, 1868. 5-6mo.

**SNIDER RIFLES.**

**T. COSTEN & Co.**

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**GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.**

Friday, 24th January, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under the authority given and conferred by the 123 clause of the Act 30 and 31 Vict. Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs."

HIS EXCELLENCY IN COUNCIL has been pleased to make and prescribe the following "Regulations" respecting the Warehousing and bonding of Wheat, Malze, or other grain that may be ground and packed in bond, that is to say:

1. That the Collector or other Officer of Customs at any Warehousing Port in the Dominion of Canada, may deliver without payment of duty, to the Importer of any Malze or other grain from which flour or meal can be manufactured, on proper entry being made of the same, any quantity of such Malze or other grain for the purpose of drying, grinding and packing in such place and on such premises as shall be particularly described by such Importer or owner.

2. That such buildings used for drying, grinding and packing of Malze or other grain and the premises thereto belonging, with the description to be given thereof as aforesaid, shall, for the purposes of drying, grinding and packing Malze and other grain under the above mentioned Act, be deemed and considered a Government Bonded Warehouse, and that none of the Malze or other grain so brought into the said drying, grinding and packing building or upon the said premises, shall be removed therefrom without a proper ex-warehouse entry and due payment of all duties on the same, if intended for home consumption within the said Dominion, or upon due entry thereof for removal or exportation under the usual bonds; and that any flour, meal or other products from the Malze or other grain aforesaid, be removed from the said premises without due entry as aforesaid, either for consumption as aforesaid, for removal and exportation and payment of all Customs duties legally due on the flour, meal and other products into which the said malze and other grain shall have been manufactured as the case may be, allowance having first been made of five per cent. on the said flour or meal for shrinkage in those cases in which the corn or other grain has been kiln-dried before grinding.

3. That before the Importer or owner of any malze and other grain aforesaid shall for the purpose of drying, grinding, and packing, be entitled to obtain the delivery thereof either ex-ship upon their importation into the said Dominion, to be carried immediately to the drying, grinding and packing buildings and premises aforesaid, or out of any Customs Warehouse, in which the same may be warehoused, he shall give bond with two sufficient sureties to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs at the port where such Malze and other grain are imported or warehoused, in a penalty of double amount of duties payable on the same, with the conditions that the whole amount of the duties so payable upon the quantities of malze and other grain so delivered upon arrival or out of Warehouse as aforesaid, for the purpose of being dried, ground and packed in bond, shall within six months from the date of the bond to be so entered into, be well and truly paid to the Collector of Customs aforesaid for the use of Her Majesty, and the said importer or owner shall, before he can obtain the delivery aforesaid, further enter into and execute to the Collector for the use of Her Majesty as aforesaid, a general bond, the said importer or owner in the penal sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, and two approved sureties in the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars each, conditioned that at no period shall the quantity of malze

or other grain, or the product thereof in the said building or premises be less than the quantity on which the bond or bonds for duties herebefore mentioned, shall be outstanding and unpaid.

4. And for the purpose of further securing the due observance of the foregoing Regulations, the Collector of Customs, the Surveyor of Customs or warehouse-keeper or other approved officer of Customs, at the port where the malze and other grain shall be so bonded, or at the port nearest to the said drying or grinding and packing premises, shall at all times when such operations are being carried on therein have free access to and upon the said drying, grinding and packing buildings and premises for the purpose of verifying the quantity of malze or other grain and their products therein, and any reasonable expenses attending such inspection shall be borne and defrayed by the Importer or owner of the malze and other grain so undergoing drying, grinding and packing in Bond.

The order of His Excellency in council of the 1st August, 1867 prescribing Regulations on the above subject, but restricted to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, is hereby revoked.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.

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Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau St., Ottawa



**NOTICE.**

ON and after the FIRST day of JANUARY, 1868, all requisitions for Law and Registration Stamps, to be used in the Province of Quebec, and all Returns of Stamps cancelled by the various Officers entrusted with that duty, will have to be addressed to the Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, Quebec, and not as heretofore to Ottawa.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Chairman, Board of Customs, Excise and Stamps.

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor. Ottawa, 2nd December, 1867. 1-3ln.

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BLANK FORMS,

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J. B. TAYLOR, Proprietor. 43-17

Ottawa, Dec. 2nd, 1867.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Tuesday the 24th day of December, 1867.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR  
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the Act passed during the present session of the Legislature, intitled: 'An act respecting the Customs,' His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following Regulation:

REGULATION.

"In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed during the present session of the Parliament of Canada, and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," the Ports mentioned in the annexed list and being in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and which are now Warehousing Ports in those Provinces respectively, shall be and they are hereby continued as such Warehousing Ports, and are hereby declared to be so accordingly."

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council.

ONTARIO

Ainherstburgh  
Bytown,  
Brantford,  
Chatham,  
Chippawa,  
Cornwall,  
Cramahe,  
Olfston,  
Darlington,  
Dover,  
Dunnville,  
Dundas,  
Guelph,  
Oakville,  
Oshawa,  
Paris,  
Picton,  
Queenstown,  
Sarnia,  
Sault Ste. Marie,  
Stratford,  
Trenton,  
Whitby,  
Windsor,  
Woodstock.

QUEBEC.

Amherst, Magdalen Islands,  
Coteaucook,  
Gaspé,  
New Carlisle.

NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax,  
Amherst,  
Annapolis,  
Antigonish,  
Arichat,  
Baddeck,  
Barrington Passage,  
Bear River,  
Bridgetown,  
Canning (in Cornwallis),  
Digby,  
Kelly Cove, (Great Bras d'Or),  
Guysboro Harbour,  
Bridgewater in La Halc,  
Liverpool,  
Lunenburg

Manone Bay,  
Margaretsville,  
North Sydney,  
Picton,  
Port Gilbert,  
" Hawksbury,  
" Hood,  
" Medway,  
Pugwash,  
Ragged Island,  
Saint Anne's,  
Saint Peter's,  
Sydney,  
Tatamagouche,  
Wallace,  
Weymouth,  
Windsor,  
Yarmouth.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst,  
Buctouche,  
Campbellton,  
Welchpool,  
Caraquette,  
Chatham,  
Dalhousie,  
Edmundston  
Fredericton,  
Grand Falls,  
Moncton,  
New Castle,  
Richibucto,  
Sackville,  
Shediac,  
St. Andrews,  
St. George,  
St. John's,  
St. Stephens,  
Andover,  
West Isles,  
Woodstock,

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THE undersigned, seeing the need for a News Depot in Lower Town, for the better convenience of a part of the reading people of our city during the stormy winter season—have this day, MONDAY, 18th Nov., opened the "DOMINION" NEWS DEPOT, in Miles' old stand, opposite Workman & Co., Rideau street, where they will, in co-operation with their Depot in Centre Town, keep on hand all the general publications of the day, and endeavor to satisfy the reading public. They will furnish the following periodicals at the earliest convenience:

AMERICAN:

N. Y. Daily Herald, N. Y. Weekly Herald,  
Boston Pilot, Irish American,  
Irish Citizen, now, Irish People,  
Scottish American Journal, Musical Review, now,  
Harper's Bazar, now, Harper's Weekly,  
Chimney Corner, Literary Album,  
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, N. Y. Ledger,  
N. Y. Weekly, Fireside Companion, now  
Penny and Pencil, now, Police Gazette, Police News,  
N. Y. Clipper, Sporting Times,  
Waverley Magazine, Harper's Monthly,  
Godoy's Lady's Book, Frank Leslie's Lady's Mag.,  
Madame Demore's Monthly Magazine,  
Budget of Fun, and other Comical Papers,

ENGLISH:

London Journal, Family Herald,  
Bow Bells, now, Englishwoman's Magazine,  
London Illustrated News, and other Periodicals.  
London Punch, and other Comical Papers.

CANADIAN:

Toronto Globe, Toronto Leader,  
Montreal Gazette, And our City Papers.

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Ottawa, Nov. 18, 1867.

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GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1868.

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THE above work is now in course of prepara-  
tion, and will be issued early in the new  
year. The book will contain full and accurate  
information of all the cities, towns, villages, etc.,  
in the Province of Ontario, together with an al-  
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sions, prominent citizens, manufacturers, etc., in  
each locality.

Terms of advertising made known on applica-  
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dollars.

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Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1867. 43-1f

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DEPARTMENT OF MARINE  
AND FISHERIES.

OTTAWA, 29th Nov., 1867.

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LIGHTHOUSES, LIGHT-SHIPS, SIGNALS,  
Beacons, Buoys, Regulation of Harbours, En-  
quiry into causes of Wrecks, Provision Depots and  
Relief of Shipwrecked Seamen, Marine Hospi-  
tals, Shipping Offices, Pilot Service, River Police,  
Inspection of Steamboats, Classification of Ves-  
sels, Examination and granting Certificates of  
Competency to Masters, Mates, &c.; Provincial  
Steamers, Gunboats, Craft connected with Im-  
provement of Navigation, and Maritime Subject  
generally, for Canada, should be directed.

"DEPARTMENT OF MARINE & FISHERIES,  
MARINE BRANCH,  
OTTAWA."

AND THOSE RELATING TO

Protection, Regulation and Development of  
Deep Sea, Coast, and Inland Fisheries, Inspec-  
tion of Fish and Fish Oils, and general promo-  
tion of Fishery Interests for Canada, should be  
addressed,

"DEPARTMENT OF MARINE & FISHERIES,  
FISHERIES BRANCH,  
OTTAWA."

P. MITCHELL,

45-6-115, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

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Table with 2 columns: Description of subscription (e.g., For any one of the Reviews, For any two of the Reviews) and Price (\$1 00, 7 00, 10 00, 12 00, 1 00, 7 00, 10 00, 13 00, 15 00).

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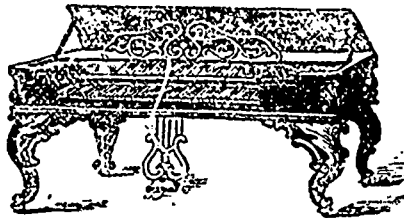
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