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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 British North America.

VOL. I.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1867.

No. 27.

SKIPPER BEN.

Calling away!

Losing the breath of the shores in May—
Dropping down from the beautiful bay,
Over the sea slope vast and gray!
And the Skipper's eyes with a mist are blind;
For thoughts rush up on the rising wind
Of a gentle face that he leaves behind,
And a heart that throbs thro' the fog bank dim,
Thinking of him.

Far into night

He watches the gleam of the lessening light
Fixed on the dangerous island height
That bars the harbor he loves from sight;
And he wishes at dawn he could tell the tale
Of how they had weathered the southward gale,
To brighten the cheek that had grown so pale
With a sleepless night among spectres grim—
Terrors of him.

Yo-heave-yo!

Here's the bank where the fishermen go!
Over the schooner's sides they throw
Tackle and bait to the deeps below,
And Skipper Ben in the water sees,
When its ripples curl to the light land breeze,
Something that stirs like his apple trees,
And two soft eyes that beneath them swim,
Lifted to him.

Hear the wind roar,

And the rain through the slit sails tear and pour!
"Steady! we'll scud by the Cape Ann shore—
Then hark to the Beverly bells once more!"
And each man worked with the will of ten;
While up in the rigging now and then,
The lightning glared in the face of Ben,
Turned to the black horizon's rim,
Scowling to him.

Into his brain

Burned with the iron of hopeless pain,
Into thoughts that grapple and eyes that strain,
Pierces the memory, cruel and vain!
Never again shall he walk at ease
Under his blossoming apple-trees,
That whisper away in the sunset breeze,
While the soft eyes float where the sea gulls skim,
Gazing on him.

How they went down

Never was known in the still old town;
Nobody guessed how the fisherman brown,
With the look of despair, that was half a frown,
Faced his fate in the furious night,
Faced the mad billows with hunger white,
Just within hail of the beacon light,
That shone on a woman sweet and trim,
Waiting for him.

Beverly bells,

Ring to the tide as it ebbs and swells!
His was the anguish a moment tells—
The passionate sorrow Death quickly knells;
But the wearing wash of a lifelong woe
Is left for the desolate heart to know,
Whose tides with the dull years come and go,
Till hope drifts dead to its stagnant brim,
Thinking of him.

THE JAGUAR HUNTER.

THE pioneer settlers in the southern states of America are often exposed to danger from the attacks of wild animals. This is more particularly the case in approaching the tropical regions. The squatters of Texas relate many fearful tales of conflicts with panthers and wolves. In the state of the Mexican union, however, the ferocious jaguar, or South American tiger, is met with, which

commits fearful ravages among the numerous herds of cattle and horses, from the breeding and sale of which many large proprietors derive a princely income. I was once staying for a few weeks at one of these estates, where a jaguar had for some time kept the whole establishment in alarm. At last, on the return of a hunter, who had been absent on a distant expedition, all apprehension as to further annoyance ceased; for such were the courage and skill of the new-comer in attacking these animals, as to have gained for him the name of Bermudes *el Matasiete*, or 'Kille-of-Seven.' On the night following his arrival, he invited me to join him in watching for the intruder, and appointed the rendezvous at the *Ojo de Agua*, a fountain at the foot of a slope stretching gradually away till it met the forest.

Soon after sunset I strolled towards the place agreed on. A tall cedar stood near the fountain, its lower branches dipping into the water as it bubbled away to the bottom of the valley. Behind the cedar rose the knotty trunks of a group of mahogany-trees, interspersed with flowery sumachs. On the opposite side, a little glade was formed by a cluster of ash-trees, at the entrance of which I found the hunter lying at his ease upon the grass, enjoying the coolness after the extreme heat of the day, with his blue-barrelled rifle at his side. I congratulated him on the choice of so picturesque a site for the rendezvous. 'I am delighted,' he replied with a smile, the whole meaning of which I did not at first comprehend, 'that the place is to your taste, but you will see before long that it is better chosen than you think.'

We had not long been seated when a second hunter appeared, a tall Canadian, his rifle in one hand, and leading a lame colt by the other. After exchanging a few words with Bermudes, he tied the limping animal to the stem of the cedar by a long and strong cord, and then came to sit down by our side on the moss. I was at a loss to understand the object of these preparations, and of the fires which had been kindled in various directions. On questioning the Mexican, he rose, and conducting me to the edge of the fountain, showed me several formidable footprints in the damp soil. 'Those marks,' he continued, 'were made yesterday—of that I am certain. The jaguar, therefore, has not drunk for twenty-four hours, and for twenty leagues round there is not a drop of water but what is here on the estate. The fires yonder will scare the animal in that quarter; while thirst and the scent of the colt will certainly bring him here in the course of this night.'

The logic of this reasoning appeared to me irresistible: and I found myself, quite un-

armed, suddenly transformed into a tiger hunter. At first I thought my best course would be to make a quiet retreat; a mixture of curiosity and self-esteem, however, induced me to stay. The Canadian was stretched at full length on the bank, snoring loudly. Bermudes beckoned me to sit down by his side, and to pass away the time, gave me an account of his numerous adventures. As we had yet four hours to wait before the animal could be expected to make his appearance, I sat patiently listening, while the hunter went on with his tale. For an hour no other sound save that of his voice and the loud breathing of the sleeper disturbed the silence. All at once the colt started and reared in alarm, and the dry bushes crackled with so dismal a sound, that I could not repress a shudder. 'Did you not hear a howl?' I inquired of Bermudes, who shook his head and laughed as he answered, 'When you have once, only once, heard a tiger's roar, you will never again be likely to mistake for it the humming of misquitos. In a few hours you will be as well instructed on this point as I am.'

It was a false alarm: all became quiet as before, while the hunter continued the history of his exploits. But a second interruption followed; the colt began to utter a cry between a shriek and a moan. 'Is it misquitos this time,' I asked, 'that so terrifies the poor animal?'

'Probably not,' rejoined Bermudes. 'Listen!'

'Hold—look yonder!' I said, pointing to a young poplar that rose above the surrounding trees; 'it is not the wind which shakes that tree while all the others are motionless.'

'It is the jaguar,' said the hunter after a pause. 'At present he is playing the brave, but his hour is not yet come; and for the moment he is more afraid than you are. Do not think, however,' he pursued, 'that tiger-shooting has no dangers. You will be able to judge how much another hour without drinking will have exasperated the animal. I have seen many a brave man turn pale at their frightful roar.'

Having expressed my uneasiness at being unarmed, my companion promised to furnish me with a weapon when the fitting moment should arrive, and resumed his recital where he had left off. But as the night grew darker, the interruptions became more frequent, and by and by a distant growl was heard, followed by a plaintive and menacing howl. 'I was mistaken,' said the hunter, coming to a pause; 'instead of one tiger there are two. Males never attack in company; and should it be male and female, we shall have a double warning, for Providence,

which has given a rattle to the most dangerous of serpents to announce its approach, has also given to wild animals eyes that glisten in the night, and roaring voices to proclaim their attack.'

This assertion was far from agreeable, but the danger was still distant; the moment had not yet come when thirst makes those animals forget the involuntary dread which they have of the presence of man. All was again quiet in the woods, whose gloomy depths were thrown into shadow by the moonlight. The Canadian had risen from the grass, and leaned drowsily against the tree, smoking a short pipe, with his rifle between his knees. I had learned enough of the course of the stars to know that the hour was at hand for which we had so long been watching. Bermudes again spoke:— 'It is time now to think of you,' he said. 'Do you not perceive that the silence becomes more and more profound around us, and that the odour of the plants has almost changed? Under the influence of the night they exhale a new perfume. When you have lived longer in the desert, you will learn that each hour of the day, as well as of the night, has its peculiar signification. At each hour, as one voice becomes silent, another makes itself heard. At present ferocious beasts salute the darkness, as tomorrow the birds will salute the dawn. We are near the hour when man loses the imposing influence of his look—at night his eye becomes dim, while that of wild animals brightens and pierces the deepest gloom: man is the king of day, but the jaguar is king of darkness.'

After uttering these words with a grave emphasis, the hunter rose, and fetching a bundle from the place where it had been deposited, unrolled two sheepskins covered with their wool, and, drawing his knife from its sheath, observed, 'You see your arms!'

'And what, in the name of wonder, do you expect me to do with that?' I inquired. 'I hoped at least for a rifle.'

Bermudes proceeded to explain that, on such an occasion, a rifle could be intrusted to those only who were sure of their aim. 'You will roll these skins round your left arm,' he continued, 'and take the knife in your right hand; then you put your right knee to the ground, and rest your protected arm upon the left knee. In this manner the arm defends your head and body, while your stomach will be shielded by the knee; for tigers have an ugly habit of trying to disembowel their enemy with a stroke of their paw. If you are attacked, you present your arm, and while the animal's tusks are buried in the wood, you rip him up from flank to shoulder with one plunge of the knife.'

'All that appears to me incontestable,' was my answer; 'but I would rather hope that two hunters such as you will not miss your tiger. For my part, I shall hunt, as you call it, with my hands in my pockets; that will be more original.'

Failing the armour of sheepskins, the hunter urged me to take the knife, which I accepted. The two associates then primed their rifles, and we waited without exchanging a word. The lower part of the forest was now in profound darkness, while the little space around the fountain was brilliantly illuminated. We were sheltered by the drooping branches of a large mangrove, forming a kind of natural arch. Twenty paces in front reclined the colt, whose instinct was to be the hunters' guide. Presently I saw the animal raise its head with evident signs of uneasiness, which were soon after succeeded by broken cries of terror, and efforts to escape from its fastenings. These attempts being useless, it remained

trembling in every limb: a breath of terror seemed to pervade the atmosphere. All at once a cavernous roar from the neighboring heights pealed in echoes through the woods; the colt hid its head in the grass. A deep silence followed: the two hunters crept from the shelter, and I heard the double click as they cocked their rifles.

An instant after, a terrible roar again burst upon our ears: a form of light color darted through the air upon the colt, which had crouched down in terror: there was a noise of crashing bones, followed instantaneously by the report of Bermudes's rifle.

'Your knife!' he cried to his companion, who was preparing to fire. 'Look up; that is for you!'

I turned my eyes in the direction indicated by Matasiete, as he took the Canadian's knife. High up among the branches of the cedar I saw two large eye-balls shining like burning coals, watching all our movements: it was the second jaguar, whose tail was lashing the foilage, and beating off the dried moss from the branches in showers. The Canadian stood motionless, with his eye fixed upon the two fierce-gleaming lights in the tree. Meantime the wounded jaguar sprang at one leap close to Bermudes, where the moonlight showed the furious animal. The blood was streaming from one of his legs, shattered by the ball. Collecting himself for a last rush, the animal lowered his head, beat the air, and howled in fury; his blazing eyes seemed to expand to twice their ordinary size. Bermudes stood, self-possessed, on the defensive, holding his knife forwards. At length the tiger leaped; but his muscles were weakened by the wound, and the hunter, stepping aside, buried his knife in the monster's heart as he fell: there was a terrible yell—a struggle of agony—and then all was over.

'Whether or no,' exclaimed the brave Matasiete, 'there is a skin badly torn, to say nothing of my own,' at the same time showing his arm lacerated by a long gash. He had scarcely finished, when a second roar was heard in the direction of the cedar; it was answered by the report of a rifle; a noise of rending branches, followed by a heavy fall, announced the skill of a practised marksman. The Canadian had aimed between the glowing eyes. When the two hunters, going round to the other side of the spring, had found the body, their shouts of triumph gave me to understand that the Canadian's accurate eye had not been deceived. It was not without a feeling of compassion that I approached another victim of the slayers and slain—the dead colt. The poor animal lay stretched upon the grass; a bleeding wound at the back of the head, and another on his nose, showed where the tiger's claws had fallen; the complete fracture of the vertebrae of the neck proved death to have been instantaneous. Already cold and rigid, the first jaguar lay near: I measured it with my eye, but at a distance, when the two others arrived dragging the female, whose skull had been shattered by the ball: this time, at least, the skin was unbroken.

Bermudes complimented me on my courage, in what he persisted in calling tiger-hunting. I, however, disclaimed anything like bravery. The hunters seemed disposed to pass the night near the boot which they had so well earned; and preferring the open air to my close chamber, I agreed to keep them company if they would light a fire. My wish was soon gratified; we stretched ourselves on the moss near the blazing wood, and before many minutes had elapsed, were sound asleep.

On awakening the next morning, I found

the two companions with their shirt sleeves tucked up to the elbows, and stained arms, busily engaged in flaying the two jaguars. When they had completed their task, which was performed with the dexterity acquired by long practice in similar operations, they threw the skins over their shoulders, and we all took the way to our original quarters, where our arrival was hailed with prolonged congratulations. Bermudes and his comrade received the usual reward of ten dollars each skin; and the 'Killer-of-Seven' would now have to add another number to his surname.

A CAPITAL ANECDOTE.

'Several years ago the—th Regiment, U. S. Regulars were quartered at A—, near Niagara Falls. Among the privates of the gallant Regiment was B—, a tall, lank, red-haired Vermonter, who was always in some scrape or other. One day he obtained leave to take a day's shooting on the Canada side. He went early in the morning, and hunted all day with very poor success. Late in the afternoon he was slowly wending his way home ill pleased with his success, when he saw seated on a tree within easy shooting distance a large crow. To level his gun and fire was the impulse of a moment, and down tumbles the crow almost at his feet. Now it happened that the crow was a tame one, and a pet of General C— who was one of the wealthiest landowners in C—, and who owned the property on which B— stood. And it so happened that the General was an unseen witness of the death of his favorite. Enraged at the loss he determined to punish the offender in a manner that he would be likely to remember. So coming forward in a friendly manner, he nodded to B—, who saluted him in return.

'You've got a fine gun there,' said the General.

'Yaas,' said B—, handing it to the General, 'that's just the neatest double-barrelled gun around these diggins.'

The General turned the gun round and examined it carefully, then putting the barrel that was still loaded at full cock to his shoulder, and pointing it at B—, said:

'You have wilfully shot the greatest favourite I had and now you've got to eat it!'

'B—, explained, and begged, and prayed, but to no purpose; the General was unmoved by his entreaties, and told him he must eat or die. B— once more turned his eye piteously toward the General, but the cold, wicked eye glancing along the gun-barrel convinced him (as he afterwards said) that there was fire in it. So with a groan he picked up the crow and shutting his eyes commenced his disagreeable meal. He worried down three or four mouthfuls, and then stopped, unable to eat any more of the disgusting carrion; and the General, thinking he had gone far enough, told him that would do; and after advising him to be more careful in future what he shot, handed him his gun and told him he could go. As soon as B— got his gun in his hand he turned fiercely upon the General.'

'It's my turn now! You eat the remainder of the crow!'

In vain the General stamped, and swore, and finally prayed to be let off. B— was as firm as he himself had been a few minutes before. Nothing would satisfy the enraged soldier but that the General should eat the whole of what was left, and which he had to do before B— let him off.

The next day the General went up to B—'s Colonel, and complained that he had been grossly insulted by one of his soldiers the day previously.

The Colonel inquired what one.
 'Why,' said the General, 'he is a tall, lean, ill-favored fellow, with red hair.'

'Ha!' said the Colonel, 'I know him; he is always in some scrape. Orderly, bring B— here immediately.'

In a few minutes the orderly returned bringing B—, who was wandering what scrape he was in now.

'B—,' said the Colonel, 'do you know this gentleman?'

'What! me?' said B—, looking as amazed as possible.

'Yes,' said the Colonel, 'do you know him?'

'Yes, we are slightly acquainted,' said B— (a happy thought striking him). 'We dined together yesterday!'

The General could hold in no longer; but bursting into a hearty laugh he told the Colonel to let him go, as he heartily forgave him.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM MONTREAL.

THE DOMINION DAY.—At 4 a. m., on the First, the City shook to its foundations by the salute from the "Wolverine," and shortly after the streets began to be alive with pedestrians. Shortly after 6 o'clock might be seen Volunteers, Red, Blue and Green, hurrying towards their respective armories or calling for their friends on the way. The hour for assembly was half-past 7, but the Grand Trunk Brigade must have met long before that hour, as they passed through the city for Logan's Farm before 8 o'clock. They are a magnificent body of men, both Artillery and Rifles, and including their splendid double band, (in their showy scarlet tunics and horse-hair plumes) could not have been far short of 600 strong: our old friend Lieut. Col. Gallway was quite resplendent in his Brigade Major's uniform of scarlet and feathers. The other corps were in pretty full force, but pic-nics and other attractions had evidently withdrawn numbers of them. The scene on Logan's farm when the troops formed line was beautiful, and the marching past very good. The Victorias (2 companies) with their namesakes from Quebec certainly are entitled to the palm, for their correct dressing when passing the saluting post, they were not surpassed by any regulars on the ground, all the others doing very well; but there were a few men of the Chasseurs ought to have been left at home. There ought to be some special drill for officers, as the steadiness of the men much depends upon them, and many on the ground certainly required a deal of improvement.

Of the Regulars, our own 100th looked quite lively and set off by the maple leaf which they had been ordered to wear behind the number plate of the shako—besides these were the Hussars, Grey Battery and 1st. C. O. Rifles and 25th K. O. B.; of the marching past of these, there can be only one opinion—it was excellent. The Hussars made a brilliant dash past at the charge.

The Lacrosse game was far ahead of what we saw in Ottawa on the 24th May—the St. Regis Indians winning the three last game

out of five, but they had to work hard for it.

The illuminations were only partial but were very good. The Fireworks much superior to any thing seen here before especially the devices, and the shells discharging colored fire. The Proclamation was read at Logan's Farm and in the four principal squares of the city.

THE MONTREAL ENGINEERS.—These two companies under command of Captain Kennedy and Lieut. Hutchison, (formerly Ensign No 3 Rifles, Ottawa,) drilled at the Crystal Palace preparatory to the 1st. They have not paid so much attention to Infantry or Rifle drill as they have to the study of that branch of the service for which if necessity arises they will be required, viz: Fortification, Mining, the making of Facines, Gabions, &c., &c., specimens of which are in their armory, as well as diagrams on blackboards from which they study; and yet they drill well with Rifle and march splendidly. This is as it should be, and dry work though it be to men who have probably been engaged during the day in kindred employments, yet it is all the more necessary that they give particular attention to that branch of the service with which they are affiliated; whilst not altogether neglecting the general drill to fit them for a parade field day. We congratulate the respective commanders upon the success of their companies.

FROM CLIFTON.

44th WELLAND BATTALION.—Four Companies of this Battalion, viz: Clifton No. 1, Chippewa No. 3, Welland No. 4, and Clifton (Great Western R. Co.) No. 6, assembled at Clifton, the headquarters of the Battalion, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the morning of the 1st inst., and were marched from thence to the race-course, Drummondville, where a *feu de joie* was fired in honor of the Confederation of the Provinces. The Battalion was under the command of Lieut.-Col. Barnett, assisted by Acting Major Kirkpatrick, Captain of the Chippewa Company—the other mounted officers being Surgeon Newburn, Asst. Surgeon Lemon, and the Adjutant.

After a variety of field movements, including skirmishing, had been executed in a very creditable manner, the Battalion was formed in close column and addressed by their gallant Col., who complimented the men on their appearance, and the manner in which they had performed the various movements, which, he stated, were not perfect, but as this was the first time the Battalion had been together he expressed himself as perfectly satisfied, and hoped they would have many more occasions of meeting together. After three hearty cheers had been given for the Queen, three for the new Dominion, and three for the Colonel, the men adjourned to the ample refreshments provided for them by the Colonel, after which they were marched to the "Falls," where a photograph was taken of the four Companies of the Battalion, who were then

marched to their various headquarters, and dismissed by their Captains. The Fonthill Band was in attendance during the day.

FROM GUELPH.

The 30th Battalion Rifles, No. 2 Company, under Capt. Geo. Bruce, Lieut. Andrew Mc-Bride, and Ensign John Hooper, met for their usual drill on the 27th ult., and under the instructions of the Battalion Instructor, Capt. and Adj. James Armstrong, were put through a few Company movements in the Drill shed, after which they were marched out to the market square, where they were put through a little Light Infantry drill, which they executed in admirable style, doing it all by the sound of the bugle. In fact they should take great delight in acting to the sound of this bugle, considering where it came from. It is a splendid silver one, and was presented to the Company by the ladies of Guelph, on their return from the Frontier in 1865. These same ladies seem to take great delight in their Volunteers, and frequently offer substantial stimulants to their patriotism by way of presents; and if other ladies would follow their example we would have even a finer body of Volunteers than we have; for a mite from a lady is worth more than a million from a man. But their Company deserve it, for they are a fine lot of men, and attend to their drill and discipline with the evident intention of excelling if possible. After drill they marched back to the shed, singing some of their old frontier songs, and cracking some old frontier jokes, which shows they hold their past service in pleasant recollection. After the order being read by the Capt. for a turn-out in full force on Monday, they were dismissed.

This Battalion have organized a Band, the funds for which were raised by a Concert, under the patronage of the officers of the Battalion, and is practising nearly every night, with very favorable prospects. It is understood that they are shortly to have an instructor from the Band of the 17th Regt.

No. 1 Company, Garrison Artillery, met for drill on Friday the 28th inst. They are officered by Captain James Barclay, 1st Lt. Wm. Day, 2nd Lt. Inglis, and are composed of a very fine body of men. They have their Artillery uniform, but are at present acting as Infantry, and are very proficient in their drill, but it is rather discouraging to them to think that they have been gazetted so long and have not received their guns yet. They are deserving of all praise for their patience.

They mustered in good numbers, and were put through numerous Company, Battalion, and Light Infantry movements, by Captain Armstrong, and it is high time that they were at gun-drill, now that they are so proficient in their exercises. After the orders were read, and some Company matters settled, they were dismissed.

(For continuation of Battalion correspondence, see page six.)

FOREIGN MILITARY NEWS.

RECRUITING FOR THE GUARDS.—Several of the papers refer to the regulations for recruiting the Guards, by which Irishmen are virtually excluded from the brigade. The *Star* remarks that when Mr. Herbert brought the subject under notice in the House of Commons last night, with much good taste there was a general admission of the grievance, or at all events no apologists for the practice. The *Telegraph* recommends the formation of a regiment to be called the Irish Fusilier Guards. The *Times* refers to the admirable manner in which the constabulary, a completely Irish and Catholic force, did its duty during the recent Fenian disturbances without a single instance of treachery, and recommends the rescinding of the order which gives offence.

ADVANCING IN SQUARE.—On the position we passed over the spot on which one of the Brunswick squares had stood, and found lying there many of their killed and badly wounded men. They had suffered most severely from round shot and shells. It was one of the most shocking sights we saw even on that most blood-stained battle-field. One poor fellow, whose thigh was completely taken off high up by the explosion of a shell at the moment it struck him, and who was black in the face, raised himself and caught hold of the hand of one of our men, and then fell dead. Another, who had not long to live, shook the hand of another 52d man as we were passing to the front, and cried "Brave Anglais." Close to this was a Brunswick square, prepared to receive cavalry, with the front rank kneeling, as steady as a rock; but whether it was the square these wounded men belonged to, which had been moved out of its exposed position, or another square, I know not. We must have passed here near to the right square of Maitland's brigade of Guards, but we saw nothing of them. Our advance was just at the close of the first attack of the French Cavalry on the allied squares. I think, but I am not sure, that we saw at this time the 13th Light Dragoons, of Grant's brigade, ride down the slope on our left to charge some French cavalry on their left front.—*The History of Lord Seaton's Regiment, by Rev. Wm. Leake, M.A.*

THE MILITIA.—On the invitation of the Duke of Buccleuch, a meeting of Colonels of Militia was held on Monday at Buccleuch House, to consider what steps should be taken to assert for the Militias of the United Kingdom, during their period of annual training, that they should be placed in respect of allowances on an equal footing with regulars of the line. The Noble Duke presided, and General Dunne, M. P., who is Lieutenant-Colonel of Militia, acted as secretary. There were 73 Colonels of Militia regiments present. The decision arrived at was that a committee be appointed to communicate with the Secretary of War on the subject. The objects sought to be attained may be broadly stated that to obtain for the rank and file of the several corps of Militia certain allowances corresponding with those granted to the soldiers of the line in similar circumstances, and which would, during the period of training or embodiment in each year, be equivalent to about 2d per day; and to procure for officers certain allowances for lodgings, travelling, &c., which would place them on a level during the periods mentioned with officers of corresponding rank in the regular service. These latter

allowances would probably reach 5s a day during the period of embodiment. An understanding was come to by the meeting that no steps should be taken to invite Parliamentary discussion, but that reliance should be placed on the Secretary for War for an impartial consideration of their claims.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND AND THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

A correspondent of the *New York Nation*, writing from Berlin, gives an interesting account of a fair which was got up by the Crown Princess—somewhat in opposition to the aristocratic sentiment of the city—held at her own palace, and presided over by herself. He says:—

"Among the most valuable or remarkable objects were four drinking cups of the sovereigns Frederick II., and Frederick William III. and IV., a painted glass sagon and glass of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and an inkstand in exact imitation of Frederick the Great's, purchasable only by a member of the Royal blood. The above articles were contributed by the Crown Prince. From Russia came two malachite vases, valued at £90 a piece; likewise an album bound in malachite; from the Queen of England two magnificent Indian shawls, both bought I am told, by the richest silk mercer here, a Jew. The Grand Duchess of Baden contributed an assortment of cuckoo clocks, in richly carved cases, and the Queen of Sweden a fur cloak. Another Royal and generous donor was the Prince of Wales, whose gifts of Oriental ornaments and Turkish and Japanese weapons took up a whole compartment to themselves, and were sold off the first day. The six tables to the right were devoted exclusively to objects of art—oil pictures from distinguished hands, water color drawings and prints, and especially five photographs from originals, were placed about in attractive and rich profusion. As special objects of interest, however, were two life-size heads—

—one of a vegetable girl and one of a fruit girl—painted by the Crown Princess from life, and purchased by the King for 4,000 thalers (£700). They are highly creditable productions—I do not mean for a princess, nor yet for a woman, but just for an artist. The different textures are finely given, the firm-fleshed cheeks creditably rounded off, and the faces have much and true expression. The same toy artist and Begas were the sole occupiers of the sculpture table. The living stream has borne me on almost to the arched entrance to the Gedächtnisshalle, when I am stopped by a crowd clustering round a bower to the left. A very brisk sale of flowers is going on in this 'Bude.' A small, swarthy-complexioned man steps up and selects the very daintiest of bouquets—caneellas and roses, if I could see them!—and lays down a thousand thalers on the silver plate. He does not wait for the nine hundred and ninety, of change, but edges his diminutive person through the crowd till he finds himself opposite the Crown Princess, to whom with every mark of respect and gallantry he presents the nosegay from his master the Sultan! 'Well worthy of the golden prime of good Haroun al Raschid!' At length the rotunda is reached, and the lady who seems most lively and is most simply dressed is the Crown Princess, looking at that moment 'the sweetest lady of the time.' She is giving change for a shilling to the buyer of some of her wares and calling attention to her other articles. She does not deal in gold and silver

and jewels, but in baby baskets, cradles, staring Highlandmen, dolls, unmistakable little shoes and jackets, penny trumpets, and such like. Rich people might go to the other splendidly arrayed tables, but at hers the poorest might spend his sixpence. Besides, there was scope and opportunity for the rich man to spend his gold. Many paid their sixpence just to gaze and go; others trembled to find just two feet of table between them and a real, live princess, and had been reminded to move on; some bought together the strangest collection of articles—it was too delightful to have a princess serve them. On one of the days a stolid, bulky, Pomeranian, confronting her, addressed her thus—'Meine liebe Fran Kronprinzessin, I want to buy your eldest son.' She answered, 'I am very sorry I have sold all my eldest sons; and I had so many.' 'It would have been something for my whole life if I had bought it from you,' returned the man. His address was taken, and the promise given to send the eldest son. He received a hint he should now move on, but he, turning once again to the princess, said, 'Frau Kronprinzessin, since you have promised to send me your son, you may as well send me the whole of you!' But such incidents are far too numerous for any more to find a place here. Propriety bade me move on, too, but it was with regret I left the Princess's 'shop.' Nor was the touch of humour wanting. The Crown Prince presided over a certain pink bag designed to entrap innocent souls. 'Ein kuhner Griff, 10 sgr.' ('one good grab for ten zwanzigers') was printed outside of it, and whoever was bold enough to risk his money came off with a wooden spoon, a sugar mannikin, an empty box, &c., &c., for his reward. The bag was a most popular institution, thanks to the never-failing flow of humour and affability of the Prince."

GENERAL LEE—A pen-graph of General Lee, as he appears as President of the Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, is drawn by Mr. Swinton:— "Although it was no later than nine in the morning, General Lee had already gone to his office in the college, which is but a stone's throw removed. Here was a table piled up with papers and college catalogues and tax-books; but no reminiscence of war was visible; no sword, or spur, or insignia. Whatever met the eye was entirely academic, not in the least military. And seated at the table was a handsome-looking gentleman, dressed in a uniform suit of pepper-and-salt color—a very portly, well-preserved gentleman, of some four and fifty with a fine bronzed complexion, a nobly-modelled nose, compact head, gray hair, and beard of the same color, closely cropped—who rose to shake hands in a courtly, gracious manner. It was the man who wielded the thunders of Chancellorsville and the Chickahominy—it was President Lee. With the putting off the harness of war, Lee has laid aside all concern with the war and its thro's, reminiscences, and passions, and is devoting himself exclusively to the interests of Washington College. To this fact was due that, on the occasion of this, my first interview, I was only able to see him for a few minutes, for he was on the point of leaving to meet an appointment with the Common Council of the town—a body before which he had to lay a question relating to a pathway to the college building. It is such abstruse and difficult problems that now engage his attention, and, if I learn aright, he finds it harder to hold his own in those controversies than he did in the deadly imminent point of battle."

PAGE

MISSING

have done so, trusting that, if your time be not too much occupied, you will favor me with full details respecting the proper arrangements to be made, &c. Answers to the following questions would be of great use to us:

1st. What prizes would we be permitted to compete for? Can we enter for the Queen's prize, International Enfield Association's Cups, (by subscription,) Elcho Challenge Shield, County Match?

2nd. Can we obtain Enfield and small-bore rifles from the committee or others during the meeting?

I should like to be furnished with copies of any circulars, lists, &c., having reference to the meeting. Any information you may afford me shall at once be placed before the public, in the *Volunteer Review*, so that all may have an opportunity of benefitting thereby. An early reply will greatly oblige.

(S'd) A. L. RUSSELL, Lt. Vol. Ar., Ot.

The Secretary of the Association replied as follows:

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th of April last, and am directed by the Council of the Association to assure you that they are very much gratified to think that there may be a chance of welcoming at Wimbledon some of the Volunteers from Canada, as representatives of the Colony at the Wimbledon competitions.

I herewith enclose a prize list, which will enable you to see which prizes your men can enter for.

As Volunteers, you can compete for the Queen's prize, and if you would let me know how many of your men would be likely to come I will take care that they are, on their arrival, provided with rifles. We could also give them ammunition in the camp. The charge would be 1s. 6d. per man daily.

I shall always be very happy at any time to give you any information you may require, relative to the meeting, and to place my services at your disposal.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedt. Servant,

EDMUND ST. JOHN MILDWAY.

12, Pall Mall East, S. W., }
London, June 5, 1867. }

A. LORD RUSSELL, Esq.

To which Mr. Russell replied as follows:
Ottawa, 28th June, 1867.

Sir,—I have deferred replying to your kind letter of the 5th inst., until the receipt (today) of the prize list mentioned therein.

I regret that the matter of sending home Canadian Volunteer representatives to Wimbledon was not agitated here earlier in the season, in order that we might avail ourselves of the many inducements held out to us.

As any arrangements, however, would be incomplete and unsatisfactory, on account of the short time allotted to us, and the attention of many being absorbed by the great change which is on the eve of taking place in the Constitution of the British North American Provinces, it has been considered advisable to defer the matter until next year, when Canada, with a larger field to select from, can send home representatives more worthy of the occasion.

As, through the kindness of the Home Government, every volunteer here will shortly be armed with a similar weapon, the Snider, it will facilitate the selection of good shots, and place us on a similar footing with the English Volunteers, who, I presume, ere July 1868, will be similarly provided. With

many thanks for your cordial assistance and good wishes,

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. L. RUSSELL, Sec. Wim. Com.

E. ST. JOHN MILDWAY, Esq.

Sec. National Rifle Ass'n., London.

From information received, we may state that Canadians can compete for all open prizes and for the Queen's prize, "International Enfield" trophy, "Association cups," (2) by subscribing, but neither the Elcho Challenge Shield nor the County prize.

The Committee do not supply Enfield or small-bore rifles for hire, but recommend us to apply to Government for Enfields or carbines, if desired.

We hope to see many of our Rifle Associations affiliating themselves with the National Rifle Association, so that we may be furnished with the Bronze medals, which entitle the holder to many privileges at Wimbledon.



PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Copy.
Circular.

Downing Street,
25th April, 1867.

Sir—

With reference to the Circular Despatch from this Department dated the 5th of June, 1866, relative to the case of Foreigners naturalized in any of Her Majesty's Colonies who wish to obtain British Passports for foreign travel—I have the honor to inform you that different cases have occurred lately in which such naturalized foreigners have applied in this country for passports without being in possession either of a passport from the Governor or of any official document from the colony to establish their identity and character. You will readily perceive that this is calculated to embarrass this Department, and also to cause much private inconvenience to the parties concerned if they should find themselves unable to produce any sufficient evidence of their quality.

I have therefore to suggest that, in every colony containing naturalized foreigners who are likely to travel in Europe, it would be convenient that notice should from time to time be given in public newspapers of the necessity for such persons providing themselves before leaving the colony with some official evidence and description.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

Signed,
The Officer Administering
the Government,
&c., &c., &c.

[With reference to the foregoing Circular.]

DESPATCH NOTICE is hereby given that parties requiring Passports must apply, until further notice, to this Department, transmitting at the same time a certificate of identity, accompanied in each case with a description of the applicant, signed by a Justice of the Peace, and also the fee of one dollar.

WM. McDUGALL,
Secretary.

22-61

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Ottawa, 31st May, 1867.

O'CONNOR & WALLER.

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

RIFLE CUPS

AT THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE, OTTAWA.

K. MACGILLIVRAY & Co., direct the attention of Volunteers to their large stock of Watches, Rifle Cups, Tea Sets, &c. Rifle and Agricultural Cups and Medals made to any design. 1-ly.

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An Artillery Officer's Uniform, Full and Undress, with Horse Appointments. For sale low. SAVAGE & LYMAN. 23-11 271 Cathedral Block, Montreal.

WHITWORTH RIFLE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS WHITWORTH RIFLE, quite new, with most improved Sights, Fittings, &c. &c. Will be sold cheap. For particulars address Box 172, P. O., Quebec. 22

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R. EATON & CO., Rideau street, Ottawa, have the largest stock of Mirrors, Paper Hangings, Paintings and Pictures, Window Blinds, Stained, Plain and Figured Glass in the city. Call and see them.

Glass plate silvering done on the premises in the most elegant style of the art. Ottawa, June 3, 1867. 22-1y

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

SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,

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SAVAGE & LYMAN,

CATHEDRAL BLOCK, MONTREAL, have the largest and best stock in the Dominion, of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

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Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, April 1867. 15-ly

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A. GROSSMAN, importer and dealer in Musical Instruments, Violin and Guitar Strings, Wholesale and Retail, No. 61 James Street, opposite the Post-office, Hamilton, Ontario.

Volunteer Bands supplied with the latest and most approved styles of WARRANTED INSTRUMENTS, on liberal terms.

Fifes, Drums, Copper and Brass Field and Call Bugles in great variety. 14-3m

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ESTABLISHED 1826, with which is now united THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Accumulated and Invested Fund, Thirteen Million Dollars; Annual Income, Three Million Two Thousand. W. R. RAMSAY, Manager. RICHARD BULL, Inspector of Agencies.

No extra charge for Volunteers. Assurances effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous of taking out a Policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's office, No. 47 Great St. James street, Montreal, or at any of the agencies throughout Canada.

R. W. CRUICE,

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

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,

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

MATHEWS' HOTEL.

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

RIFLE MATCH.—Thanks to the exertions of Aldermen Farmer and Murison, and Messrs. Adams and Mudie. The Rifle Match which took place on Monday afternoon last, at the Victoria Rifle Club Range was a decided success. There were about seventy entries in all, and there would have been considerably more had it not been that a number of the members of the 13th Battalion were unable to get to the grounds in time, in consequence of the Review. There were a considerable number of spectators present. The total value of prizes was about \$280.00.

In Berlin the celebration was a great success. Immense crowds of people had come from far and near. The five companies of the Waterloo Battalion were all present and acquitted themselves remarkably well. After taking lunch in the drill shed, the whole Battalion marched to the Cricket Ground where, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Goodman, they went through drill in a very creditable manner.—*Chronicle.*



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Saturday, 22nd June, 1867.
PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Finance and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the 17th Sec. of the Act 24-33, Vic., Cap. 7, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the following regulations respecting the manufacturers of the undermentioned dutiable goods in bond, and the duties to be levied thereon be and the same are hereby approved and adopted, that is to say:

1st. That Alcohol used for the manufacture of Spirit Varnish, shall be mixed with Wood Naphtha of Commerce, in the proportion of one gallon of Wood Naphtha to eight gallons of Proof Spirits, such mixing to be done under such superintendence as the Minister of Finance may from time to time approve.

2nd. That all Tincture, Essences, Extracts and Cordials, manufactured in bond, and from which the Alcohol in Spirits can be extracted in a potable state, by the usual process of re-distillation or rectification shall, when entered for consumption, pay the same duty of Excise as the Alcohol in Spirit which they contain would pay if entered for consumption in its pure state.

3rd. That Extracts, Essences, Tinctures and Cordials manufactured in bond shall only be entered for consumption at the following places:

Quebec, Montreal,
Kingston, Toronto,
Hamilton, London.

And when so entered shall be subjected in such tests for ascertaining the quality of Alcohol which they contain and the possibility of extracting it in a potable state as the Hon. the Minister of Finance may approve, and the result of such tests as declared by the Officer or Operator, entrusted therewith, shall be final and conclusive as to the amount of duty which such goods shall pay.

Certified, WM. H. LEE,
Clerk of the Executive Council. 6-Ins

June 29, 1867.

CITY HOTEL,

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

GOULDTHRAITE'S SALOON.

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

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NOTICE.

THE RIFLE RANGE

AT

THE RIDEAU RIVER NEAR OTTAWA,

Being now complete and ready for use the public are notified to

KEEP OUT OF THE LINE OF FIRE

WHEREVER THE
DANGER FLAG RE.

Is hoisted on the Flag Staff at the Butts.

Trespassers on the Range will be prosecuted under the 46th Clause of the Volunteer Militia Act, here-with published for general information.

"If any person willfully commits any damage to any butt or target belonging to or lawfully used by any Volunteer Corps or Battalion, or without the leave of the Commanding Officer of the Corps or Battalion searches for bullets in, or otherwise disturbs the soil forming such butt or target, he shall for every such offence be liable, on the prosecution of the Commanding Officer, to a penalty not exceeding

TWENTY DOLLARS

With or without imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months."

THOMAS WILY,
Lieut.-Colonel Commandant
Vol. Militia.

Ottawa, July 1, 1867. 6-Ins

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AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNTS.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Customs, Quebec, March 6, 1867.

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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Customs, Ottawa, July 8, 1867.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 2 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to purchases made in the United States during that week.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON,
Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

CANADA AGENCY AND DEPOT

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BALLARD'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

THE EAGLE ARMS COMPANY'S PATENT CARTRIDGE REVOLVERS, BREECH-LOADING SINGLE SHOT PISTOLS, AND FOR THE NEW YORK METALLIC AMMUNITION COMPANY'S PATENT METALLIC WATERPROOF CARTRIDGES.

WE beg to inform the public that we have been appointed AGENTS in Canada for the sale of the above celebrated Arms and Ammunition, and that we have a full supply on hand, which we are prepared to sell at the very lowest prices. In addition, we have also on hand Smith & Wesson's, Colt's and other Revolvers and Pistols, together with a complete assortment of English Single and Double Barrelled Guns, &c., &c.

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PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Internal Economy and Standing Orders for the Gallance of the Canadian Volunteer Militia,

When on Active Service, with forms of all Reports, Returns, &c., necessary for the government of a Volunteer Battalion, and showing the everyday duties of the various grades of rank and command, by Major F. E. DIXON, 2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto.

G. MERCER ADAM, Publisher, Toronto.

1867.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS—

The London Quarterly Review, Conservative.
The Edinburgh Review—Whig.
The Westminster Review—Radical.
The North British Review—Free Church.
AND
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For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15 00

Payable in U. S. currency.

Subscribers in the British Provinces will remit, in addition to these prices, twenty-five cents a year for Blackwood, and eight cents a year for each Review, to cover the United States postage.

The works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American periodicals are advanced in price or reduced in size, and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of the matter contained in the original editions. Hence our present prices will be found as cheap for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about one hundred dollars a year, our prices, fifteen dollars, are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British publishers for early sheets and copyright in gold—one dollar costing us at this time, January, 1867, nearly two dollars in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely commensurate by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our civil war, and, though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability, and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the four Reviews for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the periodicals for 1867, will receive gratis any two of the four Reviews for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz.:

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The North British from January, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive; the Edinburgh and the Westminster from April, 1864 to December, 1865, inclusive, and the London Quarterly for the year 1865, at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents a year for each or any Review.

A few copies yet remain of all the four Reviews for 1863 at four dollars a set, or one dollar and fifty cents for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.

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OTTAWA.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, MONDAY, 13th day of May, 1867.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Acting Minister of Finance, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the 43rd Section of Chapter 16, Consolidated Statutes of Canada—His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that horses, horned cattle, sheep, pigs and other animals, poultry and fancy birds, when imported from the United States of America by Agricultural Societies specially for the improvement of stock, may be admitted into this Province free of duty.

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



GOVERNMENT HOUSE OTTAWA, MONDAY, 13th day of May, 1867.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, and under and in virtue of the authority given in the 85th Section of the 28th Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following rates of toll be imposed, levied and collected on all timber descending the Government Slides on Black River, that is to say—

For every parcel or quantity of timber, equal to a crib of masts or spars, one dollar and fifty cents. For every such parcel or quantity (equal to a crib) of square timber, one dollar.

For every saw-log, two cents.

And it is further ordered that such tolls be collected on all timber which has passed through the Black River Slide since the opening of the navigation in the present year.

Certified, WM. E. LEE, Clerk Executive Council.

PROSPECTUS

OF "THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW" AND CANADIAN MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE. A Weekly Journal devoted to the interests of the Volunteer Force, the Service Militia, and the Military and Naval Establishments generally in British North America.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

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

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

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

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

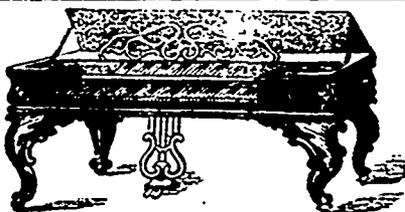
In addition to topics of a Military character, a due proportion of space will be allotted to Literature, and such subjects as many from time to time occupy the public mind, in such manner as to render "THE REVIEW" a welcome visitor, not only to the Military man, but to the fireside of his family.

A small portion of its columns will be devoted to advertising, and as its circulation promises to be extensive in every section of British America, it will be found the best medium for special, professional, and general announcements in the country. "THE REVIEW" contains sixteen folio pages, printed on good paper, with clear type.

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Rifle Badges of Every Description Made to Order.

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Cocked Hat for Surgeons, Paymasters and Quartermasters. 20 00
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- Dress Tunic—gold Trimmings. 100 00
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- Dress Tunic. 125 00
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