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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 3, 1868.

No. 5.

THE WIDOWED SWORD.

They have sent me the sword that my brave boy wore,
On the field of his young renown—
On the last red field, while his fate was sealed,
And the sun of his days went down.
Away with tears
That are blinding me so;
There is joy in his years,
Though his young head is low;
And I'll gaze with a solemn delight evermore,
On the Sword that my brave boy wore.

'Twas for freedom and home that I gave him away,
Like the sons of his race of old;
And though, aged and gray, I am childless this day—

There's a glory above him
To hallow his name—
A land that will love him
Who died for its fame;

And a solace will shine, when my old heart is sore,
Round the Sword that my brave boy wore.

All so noble, so true—how they stood, how they fell
In the battle, the plague, and the cold;
Oh, as bravely and well as e'er story could tell
Of the flowers of the heroes of old.

Like a sword through the foe
Was that fearful attack,
t so bright ere the blow
Comes so bloodily back;

And, foremost among them, his colors he bore,
And here is the Sword that my brave boy wore.

It was kind of his comrades, ye know not how kind;

It is more than the Indies to me;
Ye know not how kind and how steadfast of mind
The soldier to sorrow can be.

They know well how lonely—
How grievously wrung,
Is the heart that its only
Dove loses so young;

And they closed his dark eye when the battle was o'er,
And sent his old father the Sword that he wore.

JOHN BULL TO PADDY.

Believe me, if all these unfounded alarms,
Which circulate every day,
Proved true by to-morrow, and Fenian arms
Were uplifted to plunder and slay,
We should still hold our own, with unterrified hearts,

Let the outrages be what they will;
And our motto, however the injuries smart,
Should be, "Justice to Ireland!" still.

It is not to scoundrels whom patriots disdain,
And whom Erin has reason to fear,
That the meaning of Freedom can truly be known,
Nor the cause of "Old Ireland" be dear.

Not the heart of the patriot never forgets,
'Tis not thus he should conquer his foes;
And the emblem on which his reliance he sets
Is the Shamrock entwined with the Rose.

TRAITS AND ANECDOTES OF SIR WILLIAM NAPIER.

HIS YOUTH.

"Prouest friend and noblest foe was William Napier. One of a group raised from among the mediæval dead, and set in the midst of us clothed in a temperament which admitted all the ameliorating influences of our modern period of civilization. Brought up in an Irish country town, Sir William Napier, though best known in after life as a writer of history, owed as little as possible to the education of the schoolmaster. If, according to Dogberry, reading and writing are the gifts of nature, spelling certainly is not, and Sir William Napier never wholly acquired the art; but nature gave him a mind eager and energetic, ardour of noble thought and feeling which found its vent in eloquence of word and action, a heart warm and constant, a person strong and beautiful. Perhaps the schoolroom might have but cramped his growth; our shrubberies need culture and dressing, our oaks only want space.

And a boy who, before he had left the nursery, saw his home attacked by a mob in the absence of his parents, and the nurse standing at the door with two loaded pistols while she sent for assistance, and who, before he was twelve years old, was, with his four brothers, armed by their father for the defence of that home which was regularly fortified against the Irish rebels of 1798, was not likely to want military spirit. He was fond of books too. Though not crammed with grammar and lexicon, as a boy he read all that came in his way, devouring Plutarch's Lives with special eagerness. Through life he seized on a new book with a boyish appetite.

In the year 1800, when he was only fourteen, William Napier received a commission in the Royal Irish Artillery. Four years later Sir John Moore got him a company in the 43rd regiment, then forming part of his own brigade. He served in the Copenhagen in 1807, and the following year joined the army under Sir John Moore, in Spain. The young soldier is thus described by his biographer: "Quite wild with animal spirits and strong health, brimming over with fun, joking with his comrades, racing, jumping, swimming with his men, studying Napoleon's campaigns with his friend Lloyd, poring over the lives of real and fictitious heroes, and the writings of ancient and modern philosophers, and astonishing all by his wonderful memory; raging at any story of oppression, melting in pity at any tale of

misfortune, with a fondness for animals amounting almost to a passion, and delighting to observe indications of character, even in a bird or kitten, this strong, tender, handsome, and gifted man, surrounded by so many temptations, passionately admiring beauty in women, was yet never known to be otherwise than pure in thought and deed, by comrades who lived with him in all the intimacy of barrack life, and this, too, at a time when society was far more indulgent than it is now. It is a beautiful and noble picture."

William Napier was his own schoolmaster, studying the campaigns of ancients and moderns by the aid of the best maps and plans, and occupying his leisure in drawing and painting, for which he had decided talent. So excellent was his memory that he could repeat the whole of Pope's translation of Homer; and such was his self-control that, though he excelled in billiard playing, he gave it up entirely lest it should become too engrossing.

HIS CAMPAIGNS.

Captain Napier had the reckless daring of his race. He took more than his share of the hardships and perils of Sir John Moore's disastrous retreat, but the dangers of his own service do not seem to have satisfied him. In 1808, being at Vigo, on board the "Hindostan," hearing of a secret enterprise to cut out a Prussian frigate, moored in the harbour, with boardings, fittings, and all things ready to meet an attack, he borrowed a sailor's dress and ship's cutlas, and was with the seamen in the boats when the Commodore relinquished the attempt as too hazardous.

At the "bitter fight" on the Coa, Capt. Napier was shot in the left hip, but continued with his regiment until, in the combat of Casal Novo, he received a bullet, which, never being extracted, caused him, through the remainder of his life, many days and nights of agony. In this same fight his brother George had an arm broken by a bullet, while carrying his wounded subaltern off the field during a heavy fire. In his life of Sir Charles Napier, Sir William thus describes the day: "Combat followed combat, the light division led in pursuit, and Capt. Napier, with his wound still bandaged, rode about ninety miles on one horse, and in one course, to reach the army. His regiment being with the main body, he heard each morning the ever-recurring sounds of the light division's combats in front, and had hourly to ask of wounded men if his brother were still alive. Thus advancing, on the 4th of March, he met a litter of branches, borne by soldiers and covered with a blank-

* He had been wounded in the face at Busaco.

et. "What wounded officer is that?"—"Captain Napier, of the 52nd—a broken limb." Another litter followed. "Who is that?"—"Captain Napier, 43rd, mortally wounded," (it was thought so then). Charles Napier looked at them and passed to the front.

"The four Napiers," said General Brotherton, "in the field were no bad specimens of the race! Well do I remember the intense anxiety of each, not for himself, but for the brother in danger."

After Sir William Napier's death, Sir John Morillon Wilson thus wrote to his biographer: "My first interview with my dear departed friend, Sir William Napier, was on the battle field of Casal Nova. We were advancing towards the enemy when I saw an officer stretched on the ground, beneath an olive tree. Believing him to be either dead or badly wounded, I ran towards him and said, 'Can I be of any service to you?' He shook his head, but did not utter a word. He looked deadly pale, and I was deeply impressed with the classical outline and beautiful expression of his handsome countenance. I told him I had some cold tea and brandy in my flask, and asked him if I should give him a little of it, at which he raised his head, a sudden beam of pleasure sparkled in his eyes—he stretched out his hand, and I gave him a tumbler full, which he drank with a most interesting expression of unexpected enjoyment—so much so that I gave him a second dose; and when he had finished it, he seized my hand and grasped it several times. I then said, 'Heaven protect you!' and ran away to join my company. I had not the slightest knowledge who he was, and amidst the firing and excitement I did not notice his uniform. I never met him again until about sixteen years afterwards. I was then on a visit to Lady Wilson's father, when dear Sir William dined there. After dinner, I was standing near the fireplace, the gentlemen were speaking of handsome men, and I said of all the handsome men I had ever seen, in the various parts of the world where I had been, there was none at all to be compared with the one whom I then described as above written. Napier sprang from his chair, put his arm around me and exclaimed, 'My dear Wilson was that you? that glass of tea and brandy saved my life!' and a few tears trickled from his bright, animated eyes, expressive of his grateful recollection of the good service I had rendered him in that hour of his need and painful suffering."

Captain Napier was ordered to England for the recovery of his health, at the end of the year, and the following spring (1812) married Caroline Amelia Fox, who for forty-eight years was, as he says, his "wife, friend and everything," and then died within six weeks of him.

Still far from well, and only three weeks married, he hastened back to the Peninsula, but was too late for the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo. His most intimate friend, Macleod, was dead, and his affectionate heart was wrung with agony. "Every one says," he writes, "that I am most fortunate to have the command of such a regiment; for my part, I only find that the recollection of Macleod comes with more bitterness to my mind. What comfort or pleasure can I have in filling a place that belonged to him?" Friendship was a passion to his vehement nature. When he heard of the death of his friend Lloyd, he threw himself on the ground and cried like a boy. Knowing no fear, caring for no hardships, always foremost in the field, he yet keenly felt the horrors of war. "I am a soldier," he writes, "unfitted for any other profession, and yet I took

up my present one lightly and without consideration. I detest it. We are but licensed murderers, and the most brutal and ferocious sentiments are constantly expressed, and actions of the same stamp are constantly committed. It is the more incumbent on me to serve my country in that profession I am most capable of, to prevent the same scenes from taking place at home." "The nature of war is misery;" and in another letter, "nothing ought to make me continue in the army but the necessity of defending my country."

He served in the Peninsula for the remainder of the campaign, but when every body thought that all fighting was over, he obtained leave to go England for medical advice, and thus missed the battle of Toulouse.

At termination of the campaign, he received the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, and joined the military college at Fareham. The alarm of war interrupted his studies; and on the terrible 18th of June, 1815, he embarked at Dover to join his regiment in Belgium. He did not know what was being enacted at Waterloo. Thus his fiery spirit was chafed by being a third time too late for a fierce contest.

On the return of the army of occupation, in 1819, Colonel Napier went on half-pay. After being thirty times engaged, having gained two steps and three decorations in the field of battle, and received three wounds—one of them so severe as to leave him for the remainder of his days only a miserable existence—although lieutenant-colonel by brevet, he was still only regimental major.

(To be continued.)

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM BROCKVILLE.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The officers and non commissioned officers of the Volunteer force here have, under the authority of the Deputy A. A. G. of Militia, formed themselves into a Drill Association. Lieut. Col. Jackson, Brigade Major, has been appointed Commandant. A few standing orders are adopted as a sort of constitution. The Commandant appoints an Adjutant monthly, and issues weekly orders detailing three commanders and one reader, together with the movements to be practised at the next meeting. The mode of conducting these meetings is as follows. The officers fall in and are commanded by the first officer named in the weekly orders. After practicing the opening and closing ranks and officers' salute, the regular parade is formed of a skeleton battalion, the second officer taking command. The programme of movements having been gone through, the parade is dismissed, and re-formed with new commander, new field-officers, new captains and covering sergeants, when the same drill is repeated.

The reading now takes place and must not exceed thirty minutes duration, and need not necessarily be original matter, the subject selected being as a general thing a military one. The whole proceedings do not occupy more than about one and three fourths hours. The importance of an asso-

ciation of this kind to officers and non-commissioned officers who have no opportunity of frequently practicing battalion drill cannot be over estimated, and none need plead the want of facilities to organize a similar one. At any village or town where the officers have any energy, it can be accomplished, a very small number only being required, and as the force is at present somewhat dull, organizations of this kind afford an opportunity to its members to brighten up their drill, as also to learn the new words of command and movements as altered in the latest Field Exercise; and to young officers or others preparing for their examinations, it is an excellent school. In all probability the new Militia Law, so anxiously looked for by the force, will insist upon all officers passing an examination or resigning; hence the necessity for at once preparing for it by the different neighbourhoods meeting together in this way and practicing for say three months, at the expiration of which time those with ordinary ability could pass creditably.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Nothing of special importance in military matters has transpired during the past week. Suspicion having been awakened by the discovery of wire leading into the magazine, alluded to last week, a cautious volunteer has addressed a letter to the papers here, suggesting the propriety of either allowing the men to take their rifles to their own homes, or placing a guard over the Drill Shed, wherein are the armories of the several battalions.

With reference to the "grants of land to volunteers," recommended so often in the Review, I may as well inform you that the land policy of the government of the Province has been thoroughly discussed during the past week, and last night the resolutions in the Act were adopted almost unanimously. They are to the following effect:—Any person of at least eighteen years of age can go in and settle upon any lot (100 acres) of land lying in the northwesterly part of the Huron and Ottawa Territory, which is provided by the Crown Land Agent more adapted for agricultural than lumbering purposes, and at the end of five years obtain a free grant of the same, provided he fulfil the following conditions. Reside continuously for a period of five years; clear fifteen acres of land—two acres at least to be cleared annually,—and erect a dwelling 16 by 20 feet. After getting his patent, he may cut the remaining timber on payment of the timber dues. Should the results anticipated take place, Canada will before long have a "backbone" in this Province. Dr. Baxter of Haldimand suggested a proviso that volunteers should be granted 50 acres; but, in view of the liberal policy towards all, the proposition had but few supporters, and was speedily withdrawn.

FROM NEW HAMBURG.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

We are sorry to intimate that the New Hamburg Company have to lament the death of a highly respected member, Sergt. William Howell. The Company displayed a laudable *esprit des corps* in turning out at a very brief notice some thirty rank and file, under the command of Col. Goodman, to honour the *manes* of a departed comrade with a military funeral. This last tribute of respect necessitated a journey of eight miles to the place of interment, Shakespeare. It was satisfactory to observe that neither the cold nor depth of snow prevented the whole proceedings from being conducted in a soldier-like manner.

FROM PLEASANT HILL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The anniversary of the Port Rowan and Walsingham Volunteer Rifle Companies was commemorated at Pleasant Hill on yesterday, 23rd January, both companies having completed their fifth year on the same day, having been gazetted on the 23rd January, 1863. At three o'clock, p.m., the two companies fell in for parade, and were afterwards inspected by Lieutenant and Adjutant Rapelgie, Battalion Instructor, who expressed himself highly pleased with the efficiency of the men and the cleanliness of their arms, accoutrements, and clothing. After a short drill, the men were dismissed to make the necessary preparations for evening; some to bring their wives, and others, might I say, their sweethearts, to participate with them in the pleasures they all anticipated, and they were not in the least disappointed, for the whole was a decided success, and the programme was carried out to the letter, giving universal pleasure and satisfaction.

A tea meeting on a grand scale, and such as only the people of Walsingham know how to get up, was provided at the Town Hall, and served at precisely seven o'clock, p.m. All were satisfied with the sumptuous fare, and on order being restored, Captain Morgan, the senior captain, took the chair. The speakers on the platform were P. Lawson, Esq., M.P.P., A. Walsh, Esq., M.P.P., Lieut. Col. Tisdale, Major Mabee, Captain Bachous, Captain Ryan, W. Wallace, Esq., W. H. Stephenson, Esq., H. J. Kilmaster, Esq., A. B. Hutchison, Esq., and the Reverend Messrs. Moodie and Deacon. From the array of known talent in the gentlemen on the platform, the audience expected another treat, and their expectations were more than realized. Opposite the speakers in the gallery, was the splendid band of the battalion, under their able leader, Mr. Williamson, who was too add to the pleasures of the evening by their soul-cheering music, and well did they perform their part: between the speakers they discoursed in beautiful strains, captivating to the ear. The speeches were all of the first order: the Volunteers

received a grand impetus in the interest manifested in them by all present, and if the Volunteers only receive at the hands of the government what they deserve, Canada will never have to draft a man, which would be *pro bono publico*.

FROM CHATHAM, ONT.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

On Thursday, 23rd January, the Brigade Major, Lieut. Col. Moffat, made an inspection of the head-quarter companies of the 24th Kent Battalion, at Chatham, consisting of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies, under the command of their respective captains, S. M. Smith and R. Stephenson, M.P. The Brigade Major, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Smith and Major Baxter, proceeded to Tilbury at 9 a.m., where No. 7 Company, under the command of Captain Martin, assembled at 1 p.m. for inspection. Returning to Chatham at 7 p.m., the head-quarter companies assembled at 8 p.m., in the Town Hall, which, by the way, is fixed with immovable seats. We have no Drill Shed here: its want is very much felt by the officers and men at head-quarters, as it is impossible to have out-door drills, through the inclemency of the weather. A building suitable for that purpose cannot be had to rent in the town. There was a great falling off from the usual attendance of the two companies, particularly in No. 1. This corps, on three different occasions mustered for frontier duty and turned out to a man, 65 in all.

The Brigade Major expressed himself satisfied with the cleanliness of the arms, accoutrements, &c., of the men, as well as those in the armoury, but was sorry to see so few men to inspect. The cause, he thought, was the want of a Drill Shed.—He hoped when he made his next tour to see a good Drill Shed put up in this flourishing town. As he had seen Company Drill Sheds put up in very small villages, he could not understand why the loyal and go-ahead people of Chatham could not get one up for their Volunteer companies.—When it was built, he hoped to see them attend the weekly drills which the late general order called for, as without discipline there could be no good soldiers.

After the inspection, the Brigade Major was entertained at an oyster supper, given at the St. Nicholas. About fourteen Volunteer officers were present, and a few civilian friends. The chair was taken by Captain R. Stephenson, M.P., and Major Baxter occupied the vice-chair. After the good things were disposed of, the usual loyal toasts were given, and then came, "The health of Brigade Major Moffat," which was given from the chair, and was drunk with three times three. The gallant Major responded at some length, referring chiefly to the efficiency of the Volunteers, and the good prospects in store for our New Dominion. The healths of Lieut. Col. D. Smith and Major A. B. Baxter were next given in

succession, and responded to by both gentlemen in good speeches. Appropriate songs were sung at intervals during the evening by Adjutant Rieley and Mr. D. Walker. Next came, from the vice chair, "The healths of Captains S. M. Smith and R. Stephenson," which was done justice to by the company in full lumpers. The Captains responded in excellent speeches. Many Volunteer toasts were afterwards given, and the company separated, after singing the National Anthem, well satisfied with the evening's amusement. The following morning, the Brigade Major, accompanied by Major Baxter, proceeded to Blenheim and Morpeth, to inspect Companies Nos. 3 and 4.

FROM MONTREAL (POINT ST. CHARLES).

G. T. R. BRIGADE.

A Rifle Match took place at the rifle ranges, Point St. Charles, Montreal, on Saturday, the 25th instant, between twelve of Captain White's Company, Rifles, and the same number of from Captain Wilson's Battery of Artillery, for thirty dollars a side. Ranges.—two and four hundred yards: five shots at each range. The challenge having been given by the Artillery, was at once taken up by the Rifles, and after a well contested match the Rifles came off victorious, winning by three points. The day was very cold. The following is the score made at the two ranges.

12 Men of Captain White's Company of Rifles.

	Yds. 200.	400.
H. Glanfield.....	16	16
A. Chapman.....	15	14
T. Dado.....	14	15
J. Clune.....	17	10
G. Roden.....	14	14
W. Fowler.....	10	7
E. Snowden.....	13	13
D. Turnbull.....	17	16
T. Trihey.....	14	14
J. Lee.....	16	6
E. Holland.....	16	11
W. Dent.....	18	13

Total at each range.....180 149
Average points, 27.5.

12 Men of Captain Wilson's Battery of Artillery.

	Yds. 200.	400.
J. Ivonson.....	16	16
E. Gurney.....	14	2
H. Syms.....	7	12
J. Kerr.....	16	16
W. Michael.....	15	16
E. Clarke.....	13	15
C. Tymonds.....	14	10
J. R. Annet.....	14	10
J. Yarrow.....	16	12
J. Leeson.....	17	15
J. C. Wilson.....	15	13
C. Houtson.....	15	13

Total at each range.....177 149
Average points, 27.2.

General Sir John Burgoyne has retired from active service at the War office and is about to be created a Field-Marshal.

THREE EPOCHS OF WAR.

A Lecture delivered before the members of the Militia Officers' Association, Montreal, by Lieut. Colonel W. OSBORNE SMITH, Assistant Adjutant General, President of the Association.

I do not propose to-night to illustrate any particular species or series of tactics by the examples which the varied annals of war might afford: my endeavour in this lecture will be to sketch to you the modes of warfare which prevailed at three periods of the world—the ancient, the mediæval, and the modern—and to describe briefly the engines and arms with which war was waged, the men who formed the armies, and the men who commanded and controlled them, and this I think I can best do by giving you brief accounts of three celebrated engagements, and the causes which led to them.

I do not propose to travel back to the very very earliest ages for the first of these periods, for if I did so the history from which I should have had to gather dates would be so legendary, so doubtful in its nature, and facts would be so problematical, that they would border on fiction: neither will I take examples from battles of a very recent period; for experience shows us that history viewed through the glasses of man's political or national jealousies is, until sifted and cleared by time, as likely to be distorted and untrue as when surveyed through the darkened and shattered lenses of the most remote antiquity. The illustrations, then, which I will take will be a pitched battle of 479, B.C., Plataea, an extraordinary siege of A.D. 1188, Acre or Ptolemais, and what can scarcely be called either a battle or a siege, but rather a decisive surprise of A.D. 1759, Quebec.

The first example I choose, as one which ancient records have handed down in a most clear and lucid manner, and which presents combinations of mistakes and advantages in warfare of which history, reproducing as it does many things not only of war but peace, has subsequently given more than one instance. The second I take from the magnitude of the operations involved, from the almost unexampled slaughter and loss by which it was attended, and from the peculiar causes which occasioned it. The third I venture on, not only because it is one on which the clear rays of reliable testimony are amply shed, not only because it is an event of which the descendants of the winners and the losers may be equally proud; but because, strange to say, it is an undoubted fact, and I make the statement not only from my own very limited observations, but on the authority of one of the keenest observers of this country, that there is not one in ten in our Dominion averagely well read and educated men that can give the most elementary account of the causes, the circumstances and the results of a comparatively recent event so fraught with consequences to our own land as is that of

the action which led to the capture of Quebec.

The battle of PLATEEA took place B.C. 479. Xerxes, king of Persia, encouraged by his previous successes against the Egyptians, whom he had entirely subdued, and emboldened by his control over what was probably the largest army, or, more properly speaking, masses of levies composed for the most part of Persians, Medians and Assyrians, that the world has ever known, determined to attempt the subjection of the Grecian States, whose previous victories over the invading armies of his predecessors had created a bitter feeling of hostility in the breasts of the Persians. Crossing the Hellespont at or near Sestos, on a bridge of boats, formed at enormous expense with gigantic labour, Xerxes led into the Grecian states of Thrace and Macedonia, an army which the great living historian of the day, Herodotus, carefully computed at three millions one hundred thousand fighting men. In this computation he is borne out by the estimates of Plutarch and Isocrates, and although Diodorus Seculus and the great Piny do not set the numbers at so high a figure, the fact of Herodotus, a most careful and practical historian, being a cotemporary of the day, and corroborative evidence from monuments recording events in connection with this great invasion, lead the student to imagine that the force was approximately correctly stated. In Thrace and Macedonia friends, or rather conquered foes, were found, and it was not until the passes through the mountains leading to Greece proper were reached that Xerxes with his nations of armies and the masses of camp followers by which it was attended met a foe. There, in the ever-historic pass of Thermophyle, Leonidas and his three hundred devoted Spartans held the gateway of their country, and although overborne, not only by numbers but by treachery, gave a bright example by their glorious resistance of the foe, of the manner in which patriots few in number can obstruct hordes of invaders. Checked and disheartened by the brilliant resistance at Thermophyle, Xerxes led his army into Greece, wasted and destroyed the country and burnt Athens, the seat of learning and the acknowledged capital of the Grecian States; but in the course of his progress, triumphant through numbers as it was, experienced many of the reverses which must attend an army invading the country of a hardy and patriotic race,—experienced, indeed, at last, such a reverse at Salamis, where his enormous navy received a defeat only paralleled in the world's history by that of the Spanish Armada, that he withdrew the bulk of his forces and retired with difficulty, a defeated monarch with scarce a remnant of a disorganized host, across the Hellespont to Persia. He did not, however, abandon his design of subduing Greece, and he left behind him Mardonius, one of his foremost generals, and a chosen body of 300,000 men.

Of the various operations of the army, time does not permit me to treat, and I proceed at once to the battle of Plataea. This took place in Boeotia, some fifty miles from Athens. Opposed to Mardonius, were the Grecian forces, commanded by Pausanias and Aristides. These forces were composed for the most part of Lacedæmonians, or Spartans, and the Athenians, the two principal of the numerous Grecian States.—Mardonius had for a second time in the invasion ravaged the Athenian possessions, and was, previous to his taking up winter quarters, attempting to crush the army which the United Grecian States had gathered together. The opposing armies came first into contact some few miles from the town of Plataea: the Greeks numbered from sixty to seventy thousand; the Persian army proper some 200,000, with 50,000 auxiliaries taken from the conquered or allied states of the European territories. The first results were, so far as skirmishing was concerned, in favour of the Greeks. For some days the armies continued to face each other; until, with the view of gaining more advantageous ground, and, as Herodotus informs us, from want of water, the Greeks retired their forces to a fresh position. Mardonius, elated with the idea of an easy victory presaged by a retreat of the enemy without serious action, at once, and in opposition to the advice of Artabazus, a general of the army, ordered pursuit.

The Greeks, partly by accident and partly from the nature of the ground, had, when they retired, got their army divided, that which was composed of the Athenians, numbering some 12,000, being placed to the southward, and that of the Spartans and other allies to the northward, at an obtuse angle to each other and with a very considerable interval between, so that when they formed to repel the attack which the Persians subsequently delivered there were two distinct lines of battle. Mardonius, confident of success, neglected the caution which a very simple study of tactics would show to be necessary: he detached 50,000 men to engage the Athenian line, and with the bulk of his forces made his order of battle against the main body of the Greeks.

By the dispositions he made, it will be clearly seen that Mardonius exposed his flanks to the enemy, and, further, his whole force to the destruction which would ensue if either of the wings into which the army was virtually divided was to give way, in which case the other would inevitably be taken in reverse. This was what actually occurred; but, previously to narrating it, let us again refer to the rough diagrams, which, from the accounts we have, may, I think, fairly be deduced as shewing the action which ensued. Mardonius, confident and elated, led on his army from his entrenched camp in pursuit of what he thought were the defeated and discomfited Greeks. Finding that the Athenians were separated from the Spartans and allies, that their

position was as I have described, he wheeled a portion of his right wing to meet the Athenians, and with the main body directed an attack against the Lacedæmonians.—Had both attacks been immediately successful, his object of crushing the Grecian force would have been gained. As it was, the right divisions of what may be termed the left attack of his army gave way before the vigorous onslaught of the left of the Lacedæmonians, who thus found themselves on the flanks of the lines of attack against the Athenians. This portion of the Persian army, composed chiefly of allies and subjugated tribes, threatened in flank and desperately attacked in front by the Athenians, gave way utterly and became routed. At once the Athenian columns found themselves in the fortunate position of being able to take the main line of the Persians in reverse, whilst the left of the Lacedæmonians were busily engaged in doubling up its right flank. The consequences were instant. Mardonius their leader fell: a rout ensued in which thousands were slain, and the remainder, who had fled to their camp, though successful in repelling the first assaults upon it of the pursuing Greeks, ultimately found it carried, and were to a man either massacred or taken captives.—Of the whole of Mardonius' vast army, 40,000 men led by Artabazus alone escaped by good generalship: these retreated and found their way to Byzantium (the modern Constantinople), from whence, a wearied and dispirited wreck of an army, they crossed to the Asiatic soil.

So decisive were the results of this campaign, so sealing a contest was the battle of Plataea, that no other Persian army ever thereafter crossed into Greece.

Let us glance at what arms there were, what men bore them, and what generally was the order of battle on both sides. The Persians, trained to war by Cyrus, under whose reign his country had been raised to the foremost rank among nations, had acquired more of the tactics necessary to the successful results of an action than any other nation. These tactics, however, differed widely from those of later ages. The Persian arms were chariot-men, horsemen, and foot—the latter heavy and light. The chariots, which were double-horsed, two-wheeled, and armed with projecting scythes, were, with the horse, distributed on the flanks of the line. The foot was drawn up in front lines, and those acquainted with the art of modern warfare will note how entirely reversed is the disposition of later periods from the Persian line of battle at the date of which we treat. The foremost line, composed of the heavy armed soldiers, was armed with sabre, javelin and dagger, drawn up twelve to sixteen deep. The second line was formed of javelin men, who threw their weapons over the heads of the front line against the charging enemy. The third line consisted of bowmen, who, clearing the lines in front of them by elevating their

line of fire, dropped their missiles into the opposing host. The fourth line was composed of the same class of soldiers as the first, and was designed to form a reserve, and, if necessary, to compel their own disorganized forward lines to rally and renew a losing battle. The chariots, also, were sometimes used, as at the battle of Thymbria (where Cyrus, King of Persia, obtained the mastery and sovereignty of Asia) by opening the battle with them by charging furiously into the opposing host. Armour and shields were generally used by all the various armies.

The Grecians were more lightly armed than the Persians. Their force consisted in a greater degree of infantry than the latter, and their lines of battle were formed with what they termed a phalanx—a nearly solid oblong, where the outer ranks locked shields and projected spears against the enemy.

ACRE.—ANNO DOMINI 1188.

We must change the scene and period of the world's play. The scene, not far; for that will still be on the orient shores of the blue waters of the Mediterranean. The time, by some thousand years from that of the epoch of which I last treated. Nations had been formed and disappeared; dynasties had existed and been forgotten; arts had receded, as the ebb and flow of peace and war had occurred; new lands had been explored; mighty cities had been founded, and over the sites of old ones the ploughshare was passing, or wild beasts were holding the saturnalia of their kind. But a greater change than all this had occurred. The star of Bethlehem had arisen, and the light of a revealed religion, whilst its rays had illumined the shades and swept away the rites of paganism from its dearest strongholds, had, at the same time, civilized and altered, not only man's national and cosmopolitan habits and actions, but had changed in no small degree his very individuality: It was the age of chivalry, an age which is hard to describe: it was an age of the most exalted virtue, so far as precept was concerned; of a sad falling off from those virtues with regard to practice: an age when the most extraordinary actions and deeds of valor, self denial and generosity were performed—rarely, however, with any other purpose than that of being held up in the eyes of the world as an object of hero worship: an age in which there was some learning; but confined to one class, the priesthood: an age in which ignorance ramified in the most extraordinary way, with a desire for improvement and enlightenment through all classes: an age in which the extremes of splendour and the depths of misery and squalor were in daily contact: an age which alone could have permitted or fostered such enterprises as that I am about to describe.

Christ had been born in the East. Through Europe, to its extremest limits, pagan worship had been succeeded by that of the true

God; but in the East, in the very land which had witnessed the birth of the Messiah, a false prophet had arisen; not only had arisen, but the hordes of Asia had accepted him, and the birthplace of Christ, the lands that were the scenes of the dearest legends of Christian lore were in the hands and power of the followers of Mahomet.—

These were the descendants of Arabians, Medes, the Assyrians, the Persians, the Egyptians and the other Eastern tribes, whose head and representative chieftain in Palestine, at the time of which we now treat, was the redoubtable Saladin, the Saracen Soldan or Sultan.

Is it to be wondered at that in an age when the craving for deeds of war and enterprise was intertwined with the extremest and most bigoted views respecting the duties and sacrifices required for Christianity in the hearts of the foremost of the nobility of Europe—when the glare of superstition obscured the true rays of the cross from the ignorant multitudes, that a sudden fervour came over men's hearts and prompted them to form a Crusade to recover the Holy Land from the hands of the Infidel. Let us see how this occurred: let us see how it was prompted.

The lands of the scenes of the birth, the miracles and the agonies of the Messiah, had been wrested from the sway of the Christian Emperor of the Greeks by the followers of Mahomet, whose tenets of religion had been universally adopted by the uncivilized tribes of Asia. Under the banners of Mahomet; under the symbol of the crescent; under the influence of the religion which, alluring the reason by the promise to the senses, gave to the devoted warrior of the Moslem faith a surety that death on the battle-field would be followed by the paradisaical rewards of all that fabulous beauty could give; of all that the most accomplished voluptuary could desire, the followers of the Prophet of Mecca had raised the fugitive sons of the desert of Arabia to the rank of the conquerors of the East; had pursued a victorious career along the African shores of the Mediterranean to the very limits of its western boundary, and on the eastern shores had threatened the very capital of the former masters of the Holy Land; had endangered the safety of Constantinople and caused the Emperor of the Grecian realm to tremble for the stability of his throne.

Roused, not only by cries for help from the dwellers in the Holy Land, but by the urgent appeals for assistance made by the Grecian Emperor, as well as by the danger which threatened Christendom, the nations of the west found a spark, embodied partly of chivalry and partly of fanaticism, thrown amongst them which spread fire throughout Europe never before or since experienced. Ably backed by the Pope, travelling monks, amongst whom shone foremost the celebrated Peter the Hermit, who may be said to be the father of the Crusade, incited the Euro-

pean populaces to attempt the re-conquest of the Holy Land. Time would not permit me to describe either the extraordinary formation of the armies that successfully carried out the enterprize, or the details of the history which followed.

Reverses followed success, and in 1142, A.D., a second crusade was formed to succor the Christian kingdom which had been formed in Palestine.

Disastrous as were the results of this second fanatical undertaking to the crusaders, it was not until 1187, A.D., that the Kingdom of Jerusalem might be again considered as having passed into the hands of the Mahometans.

In that year, nearly every battle terminated disastrously to the Christians of the East. Their king, Ghy-de-Lusignan, fell a captive to Saladin, whose victorious army repossessed themselves of nearly every city in the Holy Land, and Jerusalem itself capitulated to the conquering Sultan. Tripoli and Tyre alone, saved by the firmness and generalship of Conrad Marquis of Tyre, out of all the vast conquests of the first Crusade, remained to the Christians of Asia.

It was hardly to be expected that the Latin races, when they became aware of the state of things in Palestine, would rest quietly under the knowledge that the land which to them symbolized all that was most precious to their faith, should pass under the sway of an Infidel, or that the holy shrines and sepulchres of the City of their Messiah should be desecrated by the presence and the rites of the followers of Mahomet.

Once more the nations of Europe banded together: once more they ceased, as though controlled by a magician's wand, from their almost ceaseless quarrels, at the preaching to the Crusaders of the prelates of their faith: once more the standards of opposing nations floated peacefully side by side as they gathered together their hosts to rescue the shrines and the relics of their faith from the grasp of the Infidel.

East and west, north and south, busy ministers of religion travelled and preached the Crusade. East and west, north and south, leaders and knights responded to the call. "On to the Holy Land: it is the will of God!" was the cry throughout Europe. All combined to swell the movement. It was the age of chivalry and romance: knightly daring in war was the theme of every tongue: the very sports were deadly duels: the rewards of enterprize in war were beauty, wealth and power. How, then, could warriors do better than join a cause of which not only their fanaticism bade them approve, but in which they found promise of rewards of all that the wildest imaginings of glory, power and voluptuous eastern beauty could pourtray. But of all the monarchs and nobles that gathered to this war, there were three to whom all looked as the master spirits of the movement, as the spears and bucklers of the undertaking:

Frederick of Germany, Phillip of France, and Richard of England. These monarchs stood pre-eminently forward on this great Crusade.

Meantime, whilst the armies are gathering under their respective generals, and whilst by devious routes they are pursuing their way to the proposed theatre of war, let us see what is passing in that land to which their steps are tending. Gup-de Lusignan, the captive King of Jerusalem, escaped from or was released by the Saracens, only to find that every city of his kingdom had passed from his sway, and that he was a homeless wanderer in the land where erstwhile he had governed as a king.

But these were the days of knight-errantry, and the wilder the undertaking the more lofty was the *laus* that was earned if it succeeded; the more noble was the death that failure might entail. So Guy, greater in these his days of extremest distress than he had proved when on the throne, gathered together a few bold knights and nobles who, with their dependents, were, like him, wanderers and fugitives in the country which had owned them as masters, and boldly, in the midst of the hostile races of the Syrian, laid seige to one of their most powerful and important strongholds—that of Acre, or Ptolemais.

To the banner of the Cross, thus once more so boldly raised on eastern soil, adherents of the old kingdom soon flocked, and Guy-de-Susignan found himself in a short time at the head of an army of ten or twelve thousand resolute and desperate men, whose strength, though weak in numbers, rendered them sufficiently formidable to repel any attack that might be made on them by the Saracens, and to give no small alarm to the garrison and inhabitants of Acre.

Acre is situated near the centre of the base of an irregular triangle, which is formed by the shores of the Mediterranean. The northern and eastern boundaries are the mountains of Saron and Gallilee, and a chain of hills terminated by Mount Carmel, which stretches into the sea from the southern limit of the vast plain or amphitheatre which surrounds Acre. This plain is intersected by the river Belus, which flows into the sea a little to the southward of Acre, and is diversified by small ranges of hills or rising ground to the westward. In the rainy season, the Belus and some less considerable streams overflow the flat country near their estuary, and create malaria and consequent diseases.

Acre itself, the then most important seaport, was most strongly situated: on the landward sides, deep ditches, with massive stone ramparts and towers, defended it; whilst its westward battlements were washed by the waves of the Mediterranean. Its port was safe and commodious, and its approaches protected by a massive stone fort or tower.

The resisting powers of its defences were soon to be tried.

(To be continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW:

SIR,—With reference to the "Any Bore Simultaneous Match," of which the rules were published in your issue of Dec. 23, I have great pleasure in forwarding the following interesting matter I have just received from the Secretary, Capt. McGregor. In reply to my queries he informs me 1st, That there is no average prize so that a club squad of 3 or 4 would have small chance against one composed of 5 members. 2nd, That it will suffice if the entrance fees be sent off one week before the first firing. 3rd, As the question has never been settled in the Toronto Rifle Club as regards keeping the head off the ground in the "Deer Stalking" position, I enquired of Capt. McGregor who replied as follows:—"As I understand the rule it only requires that the rifle should not rest on any substance except that of the Rifleman's body, but as Adjutant of the Scottish eight, I have usually seen that the mounds for each "eight" were level on top, sloping upwards from the rear and, practically, no man has fired except with his elbow either on the ground or on one knee."

To show you how interested the English Committee are that we should participate in the match I give the Secretary's concluding paragraph in full as follows:—"Colonial competitors ought to be encouraged to go into this match, and as they shew pluck by entering against "home shots," if Canada is represented by at least 2 squads there will be a "Colonial prize," dependent on the number of Colonial squads and open only to them in the individual competitions—they of course have also the chance of prizes open to all." "I can assure you, from an almost general knowledge of all our best British small bore shots, that your entering even one squad in the match will very much please us all." "Signed, J. MCGREGOR."

If you can afford room for the following "Regulations and Directions," referred to by Capt. McGregor, they will prove of service for the information and guidance of such as may enter. As it would be trespassing too much on your indulgence to request the publication of the "Register" form, I may only add that I shall be most happy to furnish copies to any desiring them.

I remain,

Yours truly,

A. LORD RUSSELL,
Secy. Toronto Rifle Club.

Toronto, 24th Jan., 1868.

REGULATIONS FOR COLONIAL COMPETITORS IN THE "ANY BORE SIMULTANEOUS MATCHES" OF 1868.

1. A Committee of five members to be appointed, of whom three shall be Volunteer officers, and a secretary.

2. The committee to appoint three several weeks in place of the weeks appointed for Britain, as early as possible, so as to admit of the scores being sent to London, and to arrive by the end of June.

3. The Committee to receive entries from competitors, and to send to London before the competition begins, the amount, less than per cent., for printing, postage and expenses.

4. The Committee to appoint each registrar before each competition, and to take all possible care to provide for the faithful observance of the conditions of the match in every respect.

5. The Committee to collect registers, with power to accept or reject them, and to disqualify competitors, and to transmit all the accepted registers to London immediately after the last competition, together with an account of the late entries received, and the fines, so that the register may be published in the *Volunteer Service Gazette*.

6. Prizes gained by colonial competitors will be forwarded at once to the Committee.

7. Disputes not arranged by the Committee, and doubtful questions affecting the match as a whole, should be minutely explained on both sides by the Committee, and forwarded to London, to be dealt with by the referees.

All communications from the Committee to be addressed to Captain Macgregor,
1 Mitre Bridges, Temple, London.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE REGISTRAR.

In order that entire confidence may be felt in the management of this match in the respective localities, you are requested to act as the representative of competitors in other squads, and as guardian of fair play and accuracy.

1. You will be good enough to record the slightest infringement of the rules, and the grounds of any dispute or protest, and to send a brief report of these with the score, and if required a further report afterwards, so that the matter may be decided by the referees.

2. You are requested to measure the bull's eye and centre before firing. The entries on the register of the name, rank and corps, or address, of each competitor, and all the other particulars, are to be very legibly written in ink, and the page of register to be forwarded to the undersigned immediately on the conclusion of the competition.—Your signature will certify that the rules and directions have been observed.

3. The Registrar and at least one other competitor should be present during the firing of any competitor. No other person may fire at the target with a competitor. It is desirable that no person should fire at the target, or at adjoining long range butts, on any of the days used in the competition before the firing in the competition on that day.

4. A responsible person to be placed with the marker in the mantelet. Misses may be signalled. When the shots are not washed out separately, the score and targets ought to be frequently compared.

5. The scores of competitors marked

"retired" will not be published; but their names must appear if one shot has been fired. The direction of the wind may be noted by the corresponding hour on a watch dial which the hand turned to the wind would point to if XII be held towards the target. The force of the wind may be recorded by the average number of feet off the centre of the bull's eye at 1,000 yards.

(Signed) J. MACGREGOR,
1 Mitre Bldgs., Temple, London.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW :

SIR,—In your observations on Annual Drill, contained in the *Volunteer Review* of January 20th, you state as follows:—"In reference to the sixteen days' drill, it must be patent to most people that the action of Parliament has to be waited for before any decided steps towards ordering it can be taken."

If you refer to the Militia General Order of August 31st, 1864, which has never to my knowledge been rescinded, you will find that no action of Parliament is required, for it is expressly stated that the annual drill is to be done at such times as may be most convenient.

No drill worth calling such has been done, except, perhaps, by new companies, since the fall of 1866. It is almost impossible to get men to attend evening drill; besides which, since the force has been battalionized, commanding officers have of course expected to drill in battalion, which none but city companies have had the chance of doing.

Owing to these reasons, the annual drill for the present year has been postponed in most cases until now. You say that there will be ample time between the 12th of March and the 30th of June. So there would; but as far as country companies are concerned, it would be a most inconvenient time. We are all anxiously hoping that the present unsatisfactory system will be completely knocked on the head by the new Bill; but in the meantime a General Order respecting the annual drill for the present year would be thankfully received. There would yet be time before the spring commences to drill battalions at their respective head quarters, and this would be far the most satisfactory to all concerned, both men and officers.

A COUNTRY OFFICER.

To the Editor of the Volunteer Review.

SIR,—Will you, or some one of your correspondents who is acquainted with the subject, please to define the powers and duties of those officials in the Volunteer service called Brigade-Majors? Are they the persons in whom the sole command of the Volunteers in their districts is vested? or are they merely, as their title imports, the mediums through which orders from head-quarters are promulgated? Again, on what principle is it that Brigade-Majors are so frequently sent out of their own dis-

tricts, away from the sphere of their own duties to supersede Volunteer officers in their own commands? I need only refer to the instances, among others equally notorious, of Colonel Dennis being sent in command of the Queen's Own, a regiment not even in his own district, to Port Colborne, leaving his own work, at a most critical time, to be done by a person who, however estimable, was of inferior rank and of no experience; and that of Brigade-Major Denton being sent away in a similar manner to Clifton, in command of a lot of men, with not one of whom had he any official connection. Very recently, too, on an emergency arising at a frontier port, to the command of which a Volunteer officer of the highest rank and thorough competency had been regularly appointed, instead of his being required to act on his own responsibility and according to his instructions, the Brigade-Major was sent up to supersede him, and of course if anything had turned up would have reaped whatever glory was to have been gained, at the expense of the Volunteer officer thus unjustly treated.—Now, if it is the intention of the Department to pursue this system, Volunteer officers will become very careless about the efficiency of their corps for which they are to have no credit when the time for action arrives, and, what is worse, Volunteers generally will have very little respect for officers who are thus treated as incompetent to lead them in the field. Hoping that we may see no more of such mischievous irregularities,

I remain yours obediently,

A VOLUNTEER.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW :

DEAR SIR,—As the Government will now be considering the best means of organizing the Militia of the Dominion, so as to secure the greatest efficiency with the least inconvenience to the Force, and the least expense to the country, perhaps you will allow a young soldier to make a few remarks on the subject.

My first proposition is that every man should be a soldier. This is the idea taken of the matter, with slight modifications in each case, by most European Governments. It appears popular on the Continent, and I see no reason why it should not be so here; for what more honorable career than that of a soldier, especially in defense of one's country?

To enter more into detail, I think every robust young man of a proper height, (with some few exceptions) between the ages of, say, 18 and 26, should belong to the Active Militia Force: excepting those, however, living in the country removed from any town, who, being for the most part farmers, might be formed into troops of cavalry. Another exception, of course, would be all seamen, or sailors rather, employed on inland waters, who might be formed into a Naval Reserve, upon the plan proposed by

(See 10th page)

CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!

1808.] 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. 'REVUE' 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.

address,
DAWSON KERR,
 "The Volunteer Review" Office
 Ottawa, Ont.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR, Proprietor.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

We shall feel obliged to such to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that 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 3.

The events of the war of 1812-14, demonstrate the impossibility of conquering or even overrunning Canada while British supremacy on the High Seas was maintained, and the possibility of preventing a lodgment on her territory in any force, by a blow judiciously delivered against the Western States. As the event of that contest was determined by the capture of Michillimackinac, so the fate of any future struggle will be decided by a repetition of the same operation, which would place the whole country to the banks of the Mississippi at the mercy of the conquerors.

While Lake Michigan, lying exclusively within American Territory, is advantageously placed as a *mare clausum* whose fleets could be fitted out without interruption, it is liable to the objection that it has no communica-

tion with the Seaboard and all operations carried on therefrom would necessarily be isolated. Because, presumably, the dominant naval power would command the Mississippi in its rear, while the front would be threatened by another force in direct communication with the Seaboard through the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. A defeat on Lake Michigan would be annihilation to the American flotilla; to the British it would be a repulse and nothing more. As all the coasts of Lake Michigan are accessible and could not be easily defended while possession of Chicago and Milwaukee would deprive the States of five-fifths of their resources. No such effects would follow the defeat of a British squadron in those waters. Lake Nipissing, the basin for refitting, would be inaccessible, a landing in force on the shores of Lake Huron at the mouth of French River impossible, while the navigation of the river would be totally impracticable; moreover, no cities of importance, as lines of communication, would be affected by the defeat, a dispersion of the squadron and an invasion of Canadian soil would be as unprofitable as its retention would be impossible.

Seizing Collingwood or Penotanguishine might possibly imperil Toronto, but the retention of either points as a base of operations is what no soldier would attempt. Any one acquainted with the shores of Lakes Huron, St. Clair and Erie will be satisfied that invaders would get little beyond hard blows if they surmounted the difficulties of the first fifteen miles inland, and altogether the operation would not be a paying one. Meantime the supposed defeated squadron was quietly refitting, at a few hours steaming distance from the scene of operations, ready to put in an appearance at the opportune moment; which would be when the invading force was irretrievably committed to an advance.

Taken altogether it may safely be asserted that the invasion of Canada never will be seriously contemplated by the people of the United States while British supremacy in Naval affairs is so manifestly apparent. During the last war with Great Britain the United States had the control of Lake Champlain, twice of Lake Ontario, and exclusively of the Upper Lakes after Barclay's defeat, but it brought them no advantage, simply because the possession of Michillimackinac enabled the British through their Indian allies to imperil the lines of communication with the Ohio and Mississippi, as the British fleets threatened that by the Hudson. These were the agencies by which Macdonough's victories on Lake Champlain, Chancey's on Lake Ontario and Perry's on Lake Erie were rendered valueless except as questions of honor alone. It is well worthy of remark that none of these, decisive as they were as far as the annihilation of the British squadrons were concerned, secured for the United States army or navy a single permanent advantage—and it was more than

probable that if the war had continued another year, peace would be made in New York instead of Ghent. Twice during the contest that measure was possible, and the opportunity was sure to occur again.

In the event of any future contest, Canada holds undoubtedly the best strategical positions—with all her communications open she can remedy more quickly than her opponent any disaster to the fleets which occupy her Lakes, and while it is quite possible that a struggle for the supremacy thereon may occur immediately on commencement of hostilities, it will not be decided by an indecisive action or even a defeat; always provided her proper line of communication by the Ottawa River is opened. The danger to be apprehended arises from want of preparation, not from any overwhelming force that could be brought against her. It will be hardly possible to avoid taking Lake Champlain into account in the event of Naval operations on the Upper Lakes. The Richelieu river is navigable for the smaller class of Gunboats, and it is evident that operations on its area must be combined with the Military defence of the Province. One thing is certain, the possession or occupation of the Hudson would render operations through the old "Gate of Canada" impossible; and steam would enable properly constructed Gunboats to run past shore batteries. There can be little doubt that a contest in this direction would be materially affected by a strong naval demonstration at New York, and it would be more than probable that good strategical reasons would influence the United States to leave that Lake without a naval force. Because, a disaster there would bring the conquerors within striking distance of Albany and New York, whereas the Northern and Western frontier of Canada are accessible from totally distinct *points d'appui*. Therefore in the event of a contest the Upper Lakes will undoubtedly be the scene of the most serious struggles. The possession of the St. Lawrence Canals gives Canada a preponderance which she did not enjoy in the last war; while the United States could obtain no advantage from the Erie Canal both termini of which is liable to be closed by vigorous and well concerted naval operations, and she would be reduced to the necessity of building, repairing and refitting in situations sufficiently exposed and defenceless on the Lake shores.

Lake Ontario would have two lines of communication with the Seaboard independent of each other—that through the St. Lawrence Canals and through the Rideau Canal and Ottawa River. But the whole system of Naval defence is founded on the fact that the opening of the Ottawa navigation places the key to the Upper Lakes in the hands of the people of the Dominion.

It is a Commercial as well as a Military necessity, alike requisite to the present and future security and prosperity of British America and to her further development.

A PERIOD OF TRANSITION.

Any one who is accustomed to note the signs of the times, and observe the gradual development of ideas which inaugurate those great changes in the social and relative condition of nations which are ever occurring, must be forcibly struck with the rapid decomposition of old sentiments in connection with the military organization of the leading powers of Europe. The present has been well called a transition period, in this respect, and this transition has doubtless been caused by the wonderful improvements which have of late years been made in the weapons and instruments of war. And it is this very improvement in the art of killing which paradoxically tends to further the best interests of all governments, (which is the happiness of the governed,) by making war a too costly and dangerous game for even the most powerful to play at. The tendency of civilization has ever been towards establishing higher and purer systems of government, thereby lessening the chances of war, and although the world will have to grow a great deal older and wiser before it will be inhabited by an universal brotherhood and the figurative lion will lie down with the lamb; yet, nevertheless, it is a fair presumption to suppose that the great, if not terrible lesson taught of late years will be productive of such results as may give some tangible hope to the philosopher and philanthropist. The comity of nations shows how completely the policy of each depends upon the other, and the fact of one great power maintaining an immense armed force in times of peace, compels all its surrounding neighbors to do likewise, and the inevitable consequences are an increase of those evils which ever attend a false state of affairs. A writer in the *North British Review*, declares, in a recent article, that standing armies so far from abolishing war, created it, but, although we are not prepared to accept this in its fullest sense, we must nevertheless admit that the assertion contains a great deal of truth, for the very facility for levying war afforded by the command of large armies, has been fruitful in precipitating an appeal to brute force in the settlement of national disputes. The establishment of free institutions and the spread of knowledge, indeed the whole genius of the age, is opposed to war and the maintenance of standing armies. But, as society is at present constituted, force is a guiding power, therefore we see the tendency of this "transition period" is to substitute armed nations for standing armies; or, to speak more correctly, to educate and train the citizens of the nation, and thereby create a force from among the people sufficient for the protection and defence of the country under any circumstances. Prussia has taken the initiative in this movement, and the recent French Army Bill shows that France has seen and imitated its wisdom, thus assimilating herself to the exigencies of the

times. A nation of citizen soldiers, like Prussia, must ever be more powerful for defence if not for aggression, than one with a standing army, like France or England. A striking illustration of this is afforded in Russia, which sustains an immense standing army totally distinct from, and very often antagonistic to, the rest of the population; hence the aggressive policy of that nation, for a great army is a great monster and must be fed with the flesh and blood of man.

An attentive study of the subject of armed nations and standing armies, shows conclusively that this manifest tendency of the age is one of the best indications of that spirit of progress which has arisen out of the admission of the doctrine of homogeneity of nations. This idea first put in practical shape by Louis Napoleon, perhaps the most astute governing intellect of the day, has been productive of many startling changes among the peoples of Europe, and is destined to work still greater and more little anticipated before the Italian Revolution. And, when Napoleon declared himself Emperor, not of France, but of the French, he gave, unwittingly perhaps, the first indication of those changes which have taken place in Europe since his assumption of power; and also the inauguration of new ideas and new men that were to succeed to the direction of the nations on this new principle. But this again was only the natural consequence of the spread of education and thought among the masses; and goes to prove what we have before asserted, that this state of transition in which all civilized nations at present are, is precursory of a better and more peaceable communion of nationalities than was ever before known in the history of mankind.

To the Government and people of Canada a careful study of this subject may hereafter preserve us from much vexation and trouble. The principle is one we have long advocated as the only reliable means for securing protection in the event of aggression from our more powerful neighbor; and if the wisdom of its application is acknowledged by the rulers of the great empires of Europe, who have the means and ability for maintaining large standing armies, how would it not apply to us who are too poor to keep up even the minimum of such a force as would be of any service upon extensive borders and widely scattered interests? Of a necessity the Dominion must be an armed nation for it cannot, for any time, maintain a standing army.

A BIG LAND SPECULATION.

In an American paper we came across an article which astonished us not a little. It starts by observing that "Congress has already received projects for the annexation of the greater part of the habitable globe, situate between the Atlantic, Arctic and Pacific Oceans and the Gulf of Mexico." This is certainly one of the coolest things in the

way of "projects" that we have over heard tell of. For this pretty slice of "the habitable globe" they propose to pay about \$200,000,000. It is amusing to note those various purchases and the approximate value of each as estimated. For Russian America they are content to pay eleven millions of dollars in greenbacks. For the islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns, purchase money and contingencies, another eleven millions; then comes the Bay of Samana for one million of dollars in gold; next we see the small item "British Columbia, including Vancouver's Island," for the modest sum of six millions, and the assumption of the debt of the former equal to another two millions. The next item is Cuba and Porto Rico for one hundred and fifty millions in gold; the particulars of this bargain is given and are as follows: "Fifty millions of dollars are to be paid down in cash on the signing of the treaty, and the formal delivery of the island to the authorities of the United States. A second fifty millions in gold to be paid one year thereafter. The third instalment of fifty millions in gold to be paid at the end of six years." Next comes a real estate mortgage on Mexico of fifteen millions. Three of these plans are declared as matured and set down at thirty three millions of dollars in gold.

Apart from this little bill, there are other schemes in embryo, such as the purchase and annexation of Sonora and Lower California: the annexation of the Republic of Mexico: the annexation of Canada magnanimously considered "if the Fenians do not anticipate it by an invasion." The purchase of the Sandwich Islands, &c. &c. Why not include China and Japan as well as "all the Antillies" and the whole of the West Indies? We are surprised that it is not proposed to purchase Ireland for the special behoof of the Fenians; it would certainly be as sensible as the other propositions, and tend in no small degree to benefit the United States at large, by removing a considerable portion of the present disturbing element existing in that country. We believe that the proposers of all these schemes can hardly have realized the full magnitude of their propositions taken in reference to the present state of their finances. How a people, burthened as the inhabitants of the United States are, can calmly listen to all this we are at a loss to understand; especially when it is remembered that to govern their present territory which is one half filled with lawlessness and discontent, has tasked the power and energies of their Government for many years; and the bones are yet white on the fields of many a homicidal battle. But all this is easily accounted for by the prevalence of that spirit, aptly called "spread-eaglesm," among the members of Congress. If these would-be aggressive gentlemen would look at home they would, we venture to assert, find objects whereon their greenbacks could be expended with more justice and advantage than upon the purchase of icebergs or

volcanoes, which is all they have got for their money so far. But the people of the United States listen to those things because it flatters their vanity, although they are perfectly well aware of the utter absurdity of the schemes proposed and gravely considered by that wise and exemplary body—the Congress of the United States.

MILITARY LECTURE.

In the present issue we publish the first portion of a very able and eloquent Lecture delivered by Lieut. Col. W. OSBORNE SMITH, Assistant Adjutant General of Militia, entitled "Three Epochs of War," delivered before the Militia Officers' Association of Montreal recently. We are certain our readers will peruse it with great pleasure, as it is one of the best lectures of the kind we have ever seen upon a most interesting and instructive subject.

SIMULTANEOUS MATCHES.

We would direct the attention of our Volunteers to a communication in the present number from A. Lord Russell Esq. Secretary of the Toronto Rifle Club, in reference to the "Any bore Simultaneous matches" and hope soon to hear of active measures being taken for the formation of squads. The cordial manner in which Canadian Volunteers are invited to take part in these matches by their brethren in England is highly encouraging and will, we hope, meet with a fitting response.

RIFLE MATCH.—A few of the Brockville Grammar School Cadets had their first Rifle Match on the ice in front of the Town on Saturday the 25th Jan., when some very fair shooting was made.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

During the week ending Feb. 1st, we have received, on account of subscriptions, as follows:—

Woodstock.—Col. B., \$2; Lt. J. M. \$2; Ens. Jas. C., \$2; Capt. C., \$2; J. I., \$2.

OTTAWA.—P. McD., \$2.

BROCKVILLE.—Lieut. Col. J. D. B., \$2.

TORONTO.—Lieut. H. H., \$2; G. & R., \$2; Capt. W. A., \$2.

HAMILTON.—Major H. E. I., \$2.

PORT ROWAN.—Major S. P. M., \$2.

CLIFTON.—Lieut. W. S., \$2.

SANDWICH.—Adj. J. C. G., \$2.

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.

J. W., Montreal.—Papers sent.

H. J. B., Toronto.—The paper has been regularly mailed to you from this office. We cannot understand the reason of its non-delivery; but shall inquire into the matter.

(Continued from page 7.)

you in your issue of Jan. 20, and which I think a very good one.

The men of the Active Militia should be compelled to attend a drill of two hours for one night each week, and receive one day's pay for the same. Also absentees, also, should be heavily fined. Sixteen days in camp, by brigades, would complete the annual drill. The penalty of a heavy fine for absence without leave, with the inducement of a days pay to all present, would I think, produce a full muster; if not, stronger measures could be adopted. I think that it is only fair that all men, and officers too, who are present, should receive pay, as they are all put to some expense, and inconvenience, particularly the latter.

With regard to the Volunteer Force I think it should be incorporated with, and form the nucleus of the Militia, all efficient officers and non-commissioned be allowed to retain their rank in the latter force, which should be thoroughly equipped in every respect, have their arms in their own possession, and be personally responsible for their safekeeping, cleanliness and efficiency.

All officers, also, before obtaining a commission, should be required to pass an examination, either at the Military School, or before a board of officers, the certificates granted in either case to be the same in every respect. After the first appointment of officers all vacancies should be filled by the senior non commissioned officers upon their obtaining the usual certificate.

It will be seen from the above sketch that after the first ballot every young man, upon becoming 18 years of age, would enter the Active Militia and serve ten years, after which he might enter the Reserve. Thus in a short time the whole male population of the country would be thoroughly drilled; the young men forming the standing army, as it were, to be supplemented, in case of war, by the reserve. The reserve should be thoroughly organized, although not necessarily armed or clothed.

By some system of this kind, together with the organization of Commissariat, Medical and Transport Corps, and the collection of military stores of all kinds at central points, which might be defended when necessary by entrenched camps, Canada, at a comparatively trifling cost, would have a force which, in conjunction with British troops, could hold the country against any enemy.

In conclusion, I would suggest that every facility and encouragement be given by the Government, by valuable prizes through the National Rifle Association about to be formed, and otherwise, to rifle practice, so that universal skill may be acquired in the use of the weapon, which in the hands of her sturdy sons, must be Canada's chief defence.

ESSEX.

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, 1865. 5-Gmo.

THE CATS OF KILKENNY.

(From the Athenæum,)

An amusing story assigns the memorable fight of the Kilkenny cats to the time of William the Third, when the soldiers stationed at Kilkenny are said to have found their most favourite diversion in witnessing cat fights. It was their custom to bring the belligerent cats into action on the tight-rope, to which the animals were securely tied by the tails. Thus placed on the strained cable, face to face, the infuriated creatures used to spring upon each other, and fight with indescribable ferocity. When the weaker cat slipped from the embrace of his adversary he hung by his tail, screeching and writhing in rage and agony, until he managed to recover an insecure footing on the rope, when the contest was renewed, to the delight of its critical and human spectators. After this elevating pastime had in vogue for a considerable time, it was prohibited by a military order, issued at the request of the principal inhabitants of Kilkenny, where, in the dearth of cats occasioned by a sport so largely destructive of feline life, the mice were verifying with unpleasant force the truth of a familiar adage. But when the order for the discontinuance of the cat-fights had been promulgated, the authorities found much difficulty in enforcing obedience to it. Cats still continued to disappear from Kilkenny town, and it was well known that they were smuggled into the garrison to afford the soldiers brutalising diversion. Such was the state of the case when information reached the commanding officer that a cat fight was going on in an out of the way room of the barracks, and an officer was forthwith despatched to put an end to the fight and arrest the soldiers thus guilty of insubordination. But before the officer and men sent on this duty could break into the room, the spectators of the fight had received warning of their danger. The tramp of the intruding party was audible on the staircase to the men within the chamber, when one of the latter, with admirable promptitude, threw up the window of the room, and liberated the cats from the tight-rope by cutting off their tails. In a trice the animals had fallen to the floor, and disappeared through the window. The next moment the invading party burst into the room, when they saw no evidence of the breach of discipline except the strained rope and the two pendant tails of the vanished cats. "Begorra!" exclaimed one of the newly arrived lads in scarlet, "how the the devils must have faught! They have just eaten each other wholly, and left naught but the tails behind them!"

WAR OFFICE PALL-MALL, JAN. 7.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve the following promotions in the army:—

Gen. Sir Alexander Woodford, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Gen. Sir William Maynard Gomm, G.C.B., Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, G. C. B., and Gen. Sir John Fox Burgoyne, G. C. B., to be Feld Marshals,

16th foot.—Gentleman Cadet Harry Molyneux Carter, from the Royal Military College to be Ensign without purchase, vice Bond, transferred to the 83rd Foot; Gentleman Cadet Henry Herman Napier Martin, from the Royal Military College, to be En-

sign without purchase, vice Cameron promoted; Lieut. John Edward Orange to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Pinson, returned to regimental duty.

25th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Edgar William Wallace Dering, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Banbury, transferred to the 63rd Foot.

60th Foot.—Ensign Charels Radly Brittain Thorne, from the 15th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Skinner, transferred to the 45th Foot.

78th Foot.—Ensign Allen William Cameron, from the 64th Foot, to be Ensign, vice I. G. Mundy, transferred to the 11th Hussars.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 31st January, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

All Officers in employment on the Staff of the Militia Department are hereby notified, that no expenditure for any service whatever will be sanctioned unless authority for the same has been previously obtained.

No. 2.

Northumberland and Durham Squadron of Cavalry.

1st Troop, Cobourg.

The name of the Lieutenant whose resignation was accepted in the General Order No. 1, of the 24th instant, should have been "Pringle" and not "Regan" as was therein stated.

4th Battalion 'Chasseurs Canadiens' Montreal.

To be Captain to date from the 4th instant: Lieutenant Oscar Prevost, vice d'Orsonnens, appointed Brigade Major.

The resignation of Ensign d'Eschambault, is hereby accepted.

9th Battalion "Voltiguers de Quebec."

To be Major:

Captain Leon P. Vohl, vice Pelletier, resigned.

No. 2 Company.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Ensign Eugene Gingras, M. S., vice Page, resigned.

No. 4 Company.

To be Lieutenant, (temporary):

Ensign George Lavignour, M. S., vice Totu, left the limits.

No. 5 Company.

To be Lieut (temporary):

Ensign Ed. J. Duchesnay, M. S.

13th Battalion of Infantry, Hamilton.

To be Ensigns, acting till further orders:

Allan Napier McNab Stuart, Gentleman, No. 5 Company, vice Hebden, promoted.

Charles D. Corey, Gentleman, No. 3 Company, vice Moore promoted.

George Hope, Gentleman, No. 4 Company, vice Young, promoted.

John Little, Gentleman, No. 6 Company, vice Roy, promoted.

The resignation of Ensign H. C. Barwick is hereby accepted.

19th "Lincoln" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, St. Catharines.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Theodore Thompson, vice Macdonald, promoted.

To be Lieutenant acting till further orders:

Ensign George Murray, vice Thompson, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

William Thornton, Gentleman, vice Murray, promoted.

40th "Northumberland" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 7 Company, Colborne.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders.

Ensign Archibald Campbell, vice J. A. G. Crozier, left the limits.

To be Ensign, temporary:

Thomas Wallace Cumming, gentleman M. S., vice Campbell, promoted.

55th "Megantic" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company Inverness.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Ensign John Wallace, M. S. vice Black, left the limits.

To be Ensign, (temporary):

Color Sergeant S. Hill, M. S., vice Wallace, promoted.

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

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

Canada.

THE QUEEN'S NEW BOOK.

The Queen's new book, entitled "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands," has appeared. The London papers seem much pleased with it, and the London Times has several extracts from it, some of which we give below.

In the catalogue of royal authors, now of considerable length, there will be found no name more illustrious than that of Queen Victoria. Nor among the volumes to which they have set their names will there be found any which will interest such a multitude of readers, and which appeals so directly to the common heart, as the one published to-day. No doubt works of greater literary pretension have come from royal pens—as poems, histories, philosophical dissertations. One of her Majesty's ancestors, the first James of Scotland, wrote a poem, "The King's Quhair," which, apart from the rank of its author, deserves a permanent place in British literature, and which laying bare his secret heart in the story of his love, made him the idol of his people. Our Queen makes no such literary effort. Her work takes the simple form of an ordinary journal of travel—no show about it whatever, except the simple show of fine natural feeling. In the green cloth dress of her book she enters familiarly into our houses. She takes us by the hand, she sits by the fireside, and she opens to us her heart. Hitherto when she has parleyed with her people as a whole, it has been in stately speeches and formal proclamations. Now she lays aside her robes of State and enters into friendly conversation with her subjects on the mere footing of a warm-hearted, cultivated gentlewoman, sharing their tastes and their pursuits, and feeling as one of them. We hear of all the little likings and dislikes that make up the great sum of life—of hunger and thirst, of waking and sleeping and fatigue, of laughter and tears, of aches and anxieties and pleasures. It may be gathered from the pages of the journal now published that of all the days to which we refer, those were most enjoyed, and the pleasure of them was most eagerly renewed, on which the Queen and her party could go forth in disguise, roaming among the hills and about the villages unrecognized, received as private persons, roughing it at some poor inn, sleeping in chambers where there was scarcely room for the beds, served at dinner by a maid-of-all-work, the courses of the dinner reduced to a couple of chickens, on which many pairs of eyes looked hungrily enough. And since Her Majesty is pleased to come to us in this way without ceremony, we venture to meet her, as she would wish, without compliments. As critics, we give an honest welcome to the distinguished authoress, happy to assure her that her volume will be deservedly enjoyed in myriads of homes throughout an empire which encircles the globe. The great charm of the book is to be found in the simplicity and naturalness, in the fearless confidence with which the writer jots down ordinary impressions. Emerson says it is the peculiar attribute of genius to see the interest that attaches to common things and feelings which ordinary observers pass by as unworthy of regard.—The definition in so far as it relates to genius may provoke discussion; but there can be no doubt that the Queen's journal, dealing frankly with common things, open to common observation, and exciting the well-known feelings of our kind, will touch the popular heart as it cannot be touched by the

extraordinary and unknown. And, indeed, in addition to the common feeling which so quickly reached the human heart, there is here the uncommon also—in that such a book should be written by such a lady.

THE QUEEN'S GILLIE.

From among these men we have said that she chooses one of her most trusted servants. Thus, she speaks of Mr. Grant, her head keeper, in these terms:

"He had been nearly twenty years with Sir Robert Gordon—nine as keeper. He was born in Braemar in the year 1810. He has an excellent man, most trustworthy, of singular shrewdness and discretion, and most devotedly attached to the Prince and myself. He has a fine, intelligent countenance. The Prince was very fond of him. He has six sons. The second, Alick, is wardrobe man to our son Leopold. All are good, well-disposed lads, and getting on well in their different occupations. His mother, a fine, hale old woman of eighty years, 'stops' in a small cottage which the Prince built for her in our village. He lives himself in a pretty lodge called Croft, a mile from Balmoral, which the Prince built for him."

She allots another note to Mr. John Brown, who may well be proud of the character she gives him:

"The same who, in 1858, became my regular attendant out of doors everywhere in the Highlands, who commenced as gillie in 1849, and was selected by Albert and me to go with my carriage—in 1851 he entered our service permanently, and began in that year leading my pony, and advanced step by step by his good conduct and intelligence. His attention, care, and faithfulness cannot be exceeded, and the state of my health, which, of late years, has been sorely tried and weakened, renders such qualifications most valuable, and, indeed, most needful in a constant attendant upon all occasions. He has since, most deservedly, been promoted to be an upper servant, and my permanent personal attendant, (Dec., 1865.) He has all the independence and elevated feelings peculiar to the Highland race, and is singularly straightforward, simple minded, kindhearted, and disinterested: always ready to oblige; and of a discretion rarely to be met with. He is now in his fortieth year. His father was a small farmer who lived at the Bush on the opposite side to Balmoral. He is the second of nine brothers—three of whom have died—two are in Australia and New Zealand, two are living in the neighborhood of Balmoral; and the youngest, Archi, (Archibald), is valet to our son Leopold and is an excellent, trustworthy young man."

And if Her Majesty can speak thus generously of her servant, they were not insensible to such kindness, and could speak enthusiastically of their master and mistress. The Queen says on one occasion:

"We then rode on. Albert talking so gaily with Grant; upon which Brown observed to me in simple Highland phrase, 'It's very pleasant to walk with a person who is always content.' Yesterday in speaking of dearest Albert's sport, when I observed he never was cross after bad luck, Brown said, 'every one on the estate says there never was so kind a master; I am sure our only wish is to give satisfaction.' I said they certainly did."

She was fond of moving about among the cottages of the poor, and gives an account of some visits she paid to certain old women:—

'I went into an old cabin of old Kitty Kearn's, who is eighty-six years old, quite

erect, and who welcomed us with a great air of dignity. She sat down and spun. I gave her also a warm petticoat: she said, 'May the Lord ever attend ye and yours, here and hereafter, and may the Lord be a guide to ye, and keep ye from all harm.' She was quite surprised at Vicky's height; great interest is taken in her. We went on to a cottage (formerly Jean Gordon's) to visit old widow Symons, who is 'past fourscore,' with a nice rosy face, but was bent quite double; she was most friendly, shaking hands with us all, asking which was I, and repeating many kind blessings: may the Lord attend ye with mirth and with joy; may he ever be with ye in this world, and when ye leave it.' To Vicky, when she was going to be married, she said, 'May the Lord be a guide to ye in your future, and may every happiness attend ye.' She was very talkative, and when I said I hoped to see her again, she expressed an expectation that she 'should be called any day,' and so did Kitty Kearn.

"We went into three other cottages—to Mrs. Symon's (daughter-in-law to the old widow living next door) who had an 'unwell boy'; then across a little burn to another old woman's; and afterwards peeped into old Blair the fiddler's. We drove back and got out to visit old Mrs. Grant (Grant's mother) who is so tidy and clean, and to whom I gave a dress and handkerchief, and she said, 'You're too kind to me; you're o'er kind to me: ye give me more every year, and I get older every year.' After talking some time with her, she said, 'I am happy to see ye looking so nice.' She had tears in her eyes, and, speaking of Vicky's going, said, 'I'm very sorry, and I think she is sorry herself;' and having said she feared she would not see her (the Princess) again, said, 'I am very sorry I said that, but I meant no harm; I always say just what I think, not what is fut' (fit). Dear old lady, she is such a plesant person."

THE QUEEN'S OPINION OF THE "MAIDEN TOWN."

The people of Edinburgh will be delighted to read of the Queen's admiration for what Scott called "my own romantic town."

"The impression Edinburgh has made upon us is very great; it is quite beautiful, totally unlike anything I have seen; and what is even more, Albert, who has seen so much, says it is unlike anything he ever saw; it is so regular, everything built of massive stone, there is not a brick to be seen anywhere. . . . The view of Edinburgh from the road before you enter Leith is quite enchanting; it is, as Albert said, 'fairy-like,' and what you would only imagine as a thing to dream of, or to see in a picture. There was that beautiful large town, all of stone (no colour of brick to mar it), with the bold Castle on one side, and the Calton hill on the other, with those high sharp hills of Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags towering above all, and making the finest, boldest background imaginable. Albert said he felt sure that the Acropolis could not be finer."

NITRO GLYCERINE—WHAT IT IS.

An exchange says:—The chief use to which this new (for it was only three or four years ago that it was discovered in Saxony) and dangerous compound has been put is for blasting purposes: it requires a much smaller hole or chamber than gunpowder, the strength of the latter being scarcely one-tenth of the former. It is a bright yellow oily fluid—a compound of glycerine nitric acid. Weight for weight, the blasting oil

bears very favourable comparison with gunpowder; and other things being equal it is about five times as effective. It has been contended that it ought to develop an intense heat than gunpowder, and this appears to have been borne out by several experiments which have been made at different times in Saxony by Mr. Nople. He calculates that as compared with gunpowder it possesses about thirteen times its power when volume is considered, and eight times its power for equal weight, and that, owing to its rapidity of explosion, its advantages are still greater. It is made very extensively in Prussia. It will be remembered that some months ago an action was brought in Liverpool against the Messrs. Gulon & Co., who had conveyed some of the blasting oil to South America on board a large ship. On unloading a portion of the oil fell upon the deck and exploded, sunk the vessel, and destroyed several of the crew. The action was brought against this company, and they were mulcted for £80,000. Not only the vessel which conveyed it was injured, but five or six others were damaged to a considerable extent. Nitro-Glycerine is not what is commonly called "Greek" or "Fenian fire." In blasting the nitro-glycerine is used in the following manner. "If the boring presents fissures, it must first be lined with clay to make it water tight this done, the nitro-glycerine is poured in, and water after it, which, being the lighter liquid, remains at the top. A fuse is then applied in the usual manner. A bored hole 1-1.3 inch in diameter was made perpendicularly in a dolomitic rock, 60 feet in length, and at a distance of 14 feet from its extremity, which was nearly vertical. At a depth of eight feet a vault filled with clay was found, in consequence of which the bottom of the hole was tamped, leaving a depth of seven feet. Nearly three pints of the nitro-glycerine were then poured in—it occupied five feet—a match and stopper were then applied as stated, and the mine sprung. The effect was so enormous as to produce a fissure of 50 feet in length, and another of 20 feet." The compound is powerfully explosive, as will have been seen from the above account. It detonates either by a blow or by elevation of temperature; a single drop placed upon paper and struck upon an anvil producing a deafening report. In this compound two equivalents of hydrogen are displayed by an equal number of equivalents of peroxide of nitrogen. It is resolvable in alcohol and in ether; it has a sweetish, pungent, aromatic taste, and if but a single drop be placed upon the tongue it produces a painful aching in the back of the head, which lasts for many hours. It has been stated that there is a way of making the glycerine so as to render it innocuous, and it is a great pity, if such is the case, such measures were not taken as would have prevented the explosion.

SINDER RIFLES.

T. COSTEN & Co.

Have on hand and offer for Sale

THE SINDER RIFLE,
MILITARY PATTERNS.

Also, the short or SEA SERVICE, with SWORD BAYONET, and AMMUNITION for the same.

T. C. & Co. keep constantly on hand a large assortment of all kinds of BREECH-LOADING GUNS, SHOT and RIFLE.

Montreal, Jan. 24th, 1868.

4-1m.



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 39 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, Matze, 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 Matze or other grain from which flour or meal can be manufactured, on proper entry being made of the same, any quantity of such Matze 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 Matze 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 Matze and other grain under the above mentioned Act, be deemed and considered a Government Bonded Warehouse, and that none of the Matze 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; nor shall any flour, meal or other products from the matze 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 thereon due on the flour, meal and other products into which the said matze and other grain shall have been manufactured as the case may be, allowance having first been made 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 matze 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 Matze 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 matze 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 matze

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 hereinbefore 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 matze 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 matze 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 matze 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.

GEORGE HORNE.

WHOLESALE and Retail Stationer Account Book Manufacturer, Print Seller and Picture Frame Maker, 71 and 73 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

Always on hand.—Company Roll and Squad Books; Bluffman's Register of Practice; Military Account Books ruled, printed and bound to order, on short notice, at moderate prices.

April 18th, 1867.

-5181

P. J. BUCKLEY, L. L. B.,

BARRISTER-AT LAW,

Office: Aumont'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.

1-31m.

POSTERS,

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CARDS,

PAMPHLETS, BOOKS,

BLANK FORMS,

AND EVERY OTHER KIND OF

PRINTING

AT

"THE OTTAWA CITIZEN"
STEAM PRINTING HOUSE.

An additional new STEAM PRESS and also an additional new POWER JOB PRESS have just been added to THE CITIZEN establishment, together with a large quantity of new Type and material, thus affording greatly increased facilities for the execution of every variety of

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

All work is turned out as quickly, in as good style, and at as low prices, as any establishment in Canada.

I. B. TAYLOR,
Proprietor.

Ottawa, Dec. 2nd, 1867.

48-11



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, intituled: '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 intituled: "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

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

QUEBEC.

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

NOVA SCOTIA

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

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

NEW BRUNSWICK.

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

"DOMINION" NEWS DEPOT!

MILES' OLD STAND, 57 RIDEAU STREET.
OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

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, new, Irish People,
Scottish American Journal, Musical Review, new,
Harper's Bazar, new, Harper's Weekly,
Chimney Corner, Literary Album,
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, N. Y. Ledger,
N. Y. Weekly, Fireside Companion, new,
Pen and Pencil, new, Police Gazette, Police News,
N. Y. Clipper, Sporting Times,
Waverley Magazine, Harper's Monthly,
Godey's Lady's Book, Frank Leslie's Lady's Mag.,
Madame Demorest's Monthly Magazine,
Budget of Fun, and other Comical Papers,

ENGLISH:
London Journal, Family Herald,
Bow Bells, new, 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.

STATIONERY ALWAYS ON HAND.

HOUSER & FULTON.

Ottawa, Nov. 18, 1867.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, &c. Light Pro-
fits and Quick Returns. Two Stores—No. 12 and
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IMPORTERS of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Silks, Shawls,
Mantles, Millinery, Straw and Lace Goods, Car-
pets, Oil Cloths and Matting, Manufacturers of
Clothing. 47 and 49 Sparks street, Ottawa. 1-ly

SMITH AND RODNEY,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
Opposite the Russell House, Elgin Street,
Ottawa.

WE have secured the services of a Military
Tailor from Buckmaster's, London, and are
now in a position to warrant a perfect fit in all
styles of Military clothing. 41-ly

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1868.

JAMES SUTHERLAND, EDITOR AND COMPILER.
Hunter, Rose & Co., Printers and Publishers,
Ottawa.

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-
phabetical list of the various trades and profes-
sions, prominent citizens, manufacturers, etc., in
each locality.

Terms of advertising made known on applica-
tion to agents. Subscription price of book five
dollars.

HUNTER, ROSE & Co.,
Printers and Publishers.
Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1867. 43-ly

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PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, dealer
in Drugs, Perfumes, Patent Medicines, Dye
Stuffs, Brushes, Combs, &c. Office and place of
business, corner of Rideau and Sussex streets;
Residence, Rideau street, nearly opposite to
Mathews' Hotel, Ottawa.
N.B.—Prescriptions carefully dispensed. Advice
to the poor free of charge. 1-ly



DEPARTMENT OF MARINE
AND FISHERIES.

OTTAWA, 29th Nov., 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS

HEREBY GIVEN

THAT ALL

COMMUNICATIONS

RELATING TO

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,
43-6-Ins. Minister of Marine and Fisher.

REVERE HOUSE,

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

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,

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

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AMOND'S BLOCK, Rideau street, Ottawa. P. O'MEARA, Proprietor.

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OTTAWA.—This establishment is situated on the corner of Sparks and Elgin Streets, in the very centre of the city, and in the immediate neighborhood of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings, the Post Office, the Custom House, the City Hall, the Theatre, the Telegraph Offices and the different Banks. It is fitted up and conducted with every regard to comfort, and, with certain extensive additions which have lately been made, it will accommodate no fewer than 250 guests, thus constituting it one of the largest hotels in Canada. JAMES A. GOVIN, Proprietor.

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WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings. M. KAVANAGH, Proprietor. "The Queen" is now fitted up, and comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The house has been refitted and refurnished throughout.

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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.

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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.

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WILLIAM McKAY,

DEALER in Paints, Oil, Glass, Colors, Room Papers, Gilt Mouldings, Looking Glasses, Plate, &c.; Ornamental and Decorative Painter. GLASS STAINING—This is the only Glass Staining Establishment in Ottawa, and one of the three in British America. As to style of work, reference is made to the stained glass work in the Parliament Buildings, executed at this establishment. First-class artists only employed. Orders from any part of Canada or the United States, for church and other designs, will receive prompt attention. Mosgrove's Block, Rideau street, Ottawa. 1-ly

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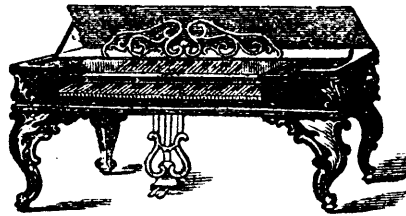
IT is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister, that hereafter Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto.—Such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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Customs, Ottawa, Jan. 31, 1868.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 31 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.

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