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THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Vol. I.

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1867.

No. 19

THE YEOMANRY OF CANADA.

A SONG FOR THE "GOOD TIME COMING."

(By the Editor of the Guelph Herald.)

The yeomanry of Canada have learned a loving creed—

That men should dwell in amity, and brothers be at need,

They covet no man's heritage, their neighbor's rights esteem;

They love all real men, and the land that line the lakes between.

The yeomanry of Canada, the vanguard of the host,

That bear aloft the meteor flag, must know to guard their post;

Should puerile pastimes be their care in leaguered land who bide?

The rifle-range their play-ground is, the rifle prize their pride.

The yeomanry of Canada no lust of conquest fires.

They arm to tend their loved homes, the green graves of their sires;

By every hearth a rifle hangs, and trained his arms to wield,

A patriot of the olden type is guarding every field.

The yeomanry of Canada, who challenge their choice?

If vigilance eternal be of liberty the price—

If hearts resolved, without the aid of hands prepared are naught—

Should they not choose, who would be free, all warrant to be taught?

The yeomanry of Canada, how should they in the fight?

Is there no vantage ground for men who battle for the right?

By breach and brake, and barricade, by trench and tree they stand,

They garrison the forest glades, they battlement the land.

The yeomanry of Canada, who fears that they may fail

To crush the lawless Helot horde who causelessly assail?

Up for your country and your kin! Up, in your father's might!

Strike for your homes and household gods and God defend the right!

For the Volunteer Review.

RANDOM THOUGHTS ON RIFLE SHOOTING.

BY AN OLD VOLUNTEER.

I.

THE old chronicler, Philip de Comines, enthusiastically calls "the race of bowmen" of England "the flower of the archers of the world;" and the Chronicles of Froissart are replete with instances of their prowess and skill: as, for instance, when he tells us of the battle of Poitiers, he says that the "English archers were of infinite service to their army, for they shot so thickly and so well that the French did not know which way to turn themselves to avoid their arrows." What the ancestors were, so are the descendants; for I believe it to be an indisputable fact that England now produces the best long range rifle shots in the world. To the excellency of their shooting, and its consequent destructiveness, we have the testimony of both friend and foe. General Todleben, the celebrated defender of Sebastopol, in his account of the battle of the Alma, informs us that "the English, firing with great precision, hit as they pleased, officers, artillerymen and horses." While Kinglake, in narrating the events of the same battle in his own picturesque way, thus speaks of one of those dense Russian columns which were opposed to the British army: "Those who wielded it were unable to make its strength tell against clusters of English lads, who stood facing it merrily, and teasing it with rifle balls;" and in juxtaposition to this picture, to show how history repeats itself, and how national characteristics are perpetuated, let us place this companion one of Michelet, of the battle of Agincourt, fought 500 years before: "The French, unable to advance or retreat, served only as a vast target to the unerring English arrows, which never ceased to rain down on the deep array."

I have prefaced the few remarks that I shall have to make on the subject of rifle-shooting with the above pregnant instances of ancient and modern record, showing how some of the famous battles of the world have been won; not by the largest masses, but by those who, having the superior weapon, knew from practice and experience how to use it to the best advantage. For it is beyond controversy that while the old English long-bow was the most formidable weapon

of offense of ancient times, and those who used it were the best marksmen of the world, thoroughly instructed in its use by a system of compulsory training which accorded well with the national tastes; so do I believe that in the modern English rifle (now converted into a breech-loader) we have the very best weapon that can be placed in a soldier's hands, and whose capabilities he is taught to develop to the utmost, by a careful and systematic course of marksmanship instruction—a system, which an able writer commends in the following words: "None of the exercises learnt with, so much skill will always be performed in moments of trial, but the actual results will invariably be proportioned to the general excellence of discipline previously attained. The only way, in short, of securing good average efficiency is to practice for peculiar excellence. The practical result will, of course, fall short of the specimen exhibitions, but its value will be in a direct ratio to the proficiency so acquired. The nearer our troops are brought, as a body, to the class of first rate shots by practice at home, the more formidable will they be as a body against any enemy in the field. It may be quite true that in the heat of an action a soldier will not think of "judging distance," or sighting his rifle, or perhaps, of recurring to any of the little directions which he has learnt on parade, but it is equally true that the training he has received will produce its effect, although mechanically, and that his firing will be infinitely more effective than that of a man who has had no training at all."

Rifle-shooting, like the old practice, with the long-bow, seems to commend itself particularly to the tastes and character of the British men. It accords well with their sturdy independence of character, and that love of manly amusement and outdoor sports, which is a passion with them and a marvel to other nations. Wimbledon has now become a national as well as an annual fête. Looked forward to by thousands with eager anticipation, and participated in by all classes with a heartiness and a zest that shows how deeply it has rooted itself in national favor, it is now only second in interest to the Derby Day, the great English saturnalia. Taking place at midsummer, it is an open-air pastime, performed under summer suns and bright skies, where peer and commoner meet on equal ground to contend for "the victor's crown which is to be run for, not without dust and heat;" and as there is no royal road to bull-eyes and long scores, it is only he who, by long and patient practice, has fitted himself to win the race, that can ever reach the goal.

It was in 1860 that the "National Rifle Association" was established, and it held its first meeting at Wimbledon in the same year. The formation of this body, and its annual meeting was the sequence to the introduction of the arm of precision into general use, and the inauguration of the Volunteer system. It soon grew into rapid favor with the public, and its progress and success are best shown, by the annual progressive advance in the value and the number of the prizes offered to competition, from the date of its establishment to 1864—the latest record of the proceedings of the Association that I can at present lay my hands on. In 1860 there were 67 prizes, value £2,238; in 1861, 93 prizes, value £3,026 8s.; in 1862, 140 prizes, value £3,334 13s.; in 1863, 333 prizes, value £4,386 6s. 6d.; in 1864, 627 prizes, value £5,918 12s.; in this year also, the total value of the prizes of the National and County Associations reached the large amount of £15,976 15s. The public entries to Wimbledon in 1864 were 20,253 persons, who benefited the funds of the Association to the tune of £5,727 2s. 7d.

The wise encouragement given to rifle shooting by the Association, has reacted on itself, and conduced to its present prosperous condition. It is a governing body of great power and influence, with which are affiliated all the County or minor Associations throughout the country, who contribute to its funds, and receive from it in return countenance and support. It serves as a Court of Appeal on all controverted questions, and it has promoted in various ways the great object of its formation, by raising up a race of riflemen that are unsurpassed in the world.

In 1864, at Wimbledon, no less than 72 persons made the highest possible scores, which means bull's-eyes for every shot—15 at 200 yards, 43 at 500 yards, 8 at 600 yards, and 6 at 800 yards. The previous year there were but 26 so noted. Lord Durie, with 150 rounds at 1,000 yards, only missed the target five times. Captain Lacy made ten consecutive bull's-eyes at 900 yards. Mr. Peterkin, in shooting for the Horatio Ross Prize, ran 500 yards, loaded and fired 12 times, and never missed the target or made an outer, but scored 11 bull's-eyes and one centre, or within one point of the maximum capable of being made. Sergeant Roberts, who won the Queen's Prize in 1863, made 12 bull's-eyes out of 15 shots, and Sergeant Graham, who stood next to him on the list, made 10. Private Wyatt, the winner of the Queen's Prize in 1864, had the honor of competing for it in its second stage for three years running, winning a Whitworth rifle and the silver badge of the Association in the years 1862, 1863, and 1864. Such are the products of the stimulus given to rifle shooting in England, and the deep interest taken in it by all classes of the population.

The shooting for the Queen's Prize, the "blue ribband" of the Association, and for which Volunteers alone are eligible, is of course the great feature of the meet. As the method of shooting for it, and the rewards distributed at the various stages may not be generally known to riflemen in this country, a few details respecting it may not prove uninteresting to your readers.

The Queen's Prize, of the value of £250, is given by Her Majesty annually for competition to the Volunteers. Every corps that connects itself with the parent Association can send two of its members up to Wimbledon for this purpose, provided always that they are efficient Volunteers, in accordance with the Volunteer Act. In 1864 there were 1,792 Volunteers who entered themselves for it, as against 1,145 of the previous

year. All who enter are permitted to fire at what is called the first stage of the proceedings, with five rounds at each of the distances of 200, 500 and 600 yards. At this stage the Enfield rifle alone is used. The sixty who stand highest on the list of scores are those only who are qualified to pass on to the next stage at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards—seven rounds at each range. Here the Whitworth rifle is the weapon authorized. The Volunteers who are thus permitted to try their chance for the great object of their ambition, which, when won, carries with it also the gold medal of the Association, receive the following graduated scale of rewards. He who heads the score gets the silver medal of the Association, £50 in money, and a Whitworth rifle valued at £15. The next 29 each obtain a Whitworth rifle, value £15, and £5 in money and the silver badge. Last year a Rugby rifle, valued at £20, was substituted for the Whitworth rifle. The following 30 receive each £5 and the silver badge. In 1864, 40 more, not qualified to go into the next stage, received £3 each in money, so that 100 Volunteers, all first-class shots, received a "solatium" of some kind or other. The scores made by the 100 thus distinguished ranged from 47 to 40. Now what would not our Volunteers do if they had encouragements of this kind to stimulate them to excellence?

The Volunteers who had entered for the first stage being thus eliminated and rewarded, the sixty who have proved themselves the "creme de la creme" of Volunteer riflemen now pass on to the second stage of the proceedings, and are watched with absorbing interest by the assembled thousands. With a fair field and no favor, the best shot carries off the prize so coveted by all keen sports. As soon as the winner of it is known, his name is sent flying over every telegraph wire throughout the length and breadth of the kingdom; and should his corps happen to be on the ground, he receives such an ovation as few are privileged to receive more than once in a lifetime, and very few even that. Last year the winner belonged to one of the Scotch Volunteer companies, and all Scotland was deeply moved thereby. On his return to his native place, it was as the return of a conqueror, and he received a public demonstration, the corps to which he belonged, of course, taking a prominent part in doing honor to their successful comrade.

Is it to be wondered at that rifle-shooting in the mother country has reached so high a standard of excellence, when we see it so stimulated and forwarded? The Queen and princes of the blood give it their countenance and support. The Houses of Peers and Commons each have their annual match. The high ones of the land, by position and wealth, take part. Prizes are given for competition with a lavish hand. Princes and peers, corporations and wealthy mercantile establishments, newspapers and tradesmen, vie with the other in giving them variety and value. With a feeling so wide-spread, and according so well with what may be called a national instinct, the whole country swarms with rifle ranges and butts, at which rifle practice is constant and incessant, with one end in view, and that is, qualification to enter the lists at Wimbledon. No Volunteer corps in England can be accepted unless it first satisfies the authorities on the subject of a proper rifle range and butts. With a feeling so universal and deep-seated on the part of the nation, so wisely fostered and encouraged by the Government and the influential classes, a whole population are being trained to the perfect use of the most

deadly weapon of modern times, and which, in practiced and cool hands, confident in its power and their skill, will give an advantage over mere numbers that the experience of the past justly warrants the fullest belief in.

In a future paper, with your permission, I shall endeavor to show what has been done in this country, what has been left undone, and what I think ought to be done to raise the standard of rifle shooting here, so that our young men might emulate those of their race and language, and take part with honor to their country in the great rifle Derby of England. Our sister colony, Australia, has already sent her riflemen there: it is not recorded that any Canadian Volunteer has ever sported his uniform within those renowned precincts. Let us hope that such will not always be the case. I will endeavor hereafter to show how this might be done with little cost to the country, and that it might liberally afford to assist what would do much to develop the latent talent that now lies dormant in it wanting any encouragement at all. We feel justified in having faith that similar efforts would produce like results in this country to what have taken place in the mother country.

WIMBLEDON SCORES.

To Editor of The Volunteer Review.

SIR,—As an encouragement to Canadian Volunteers and to give them an idea of what they would have to do to distinguish themselves at Wimbledon, I beg to lay before them, through the medium of your useful paper, the following scores of the Rifle Tournament in 1865;—the report for 1866 I have not yet received:—

In the 1st stage, "Queen's" [100 prizes]—in 5 shots, at 200, 500 and 600 yds., long Enfield rifles, the highest score was 47, and the lowest prize score 39, out of a possible score of 60 points; so that six less than centres takes a prize. In the 2nd stage, with Rigby rifles, 7 shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yds. 64 points out of a possible 84 wins the much coveted £250 cup, gold medal and badge.

In the "International Enfield Trophy"—7 shots, at 200, 500 and 600 yds; 20 Scotchmen, with Enfield rifles, making an average of 52 each out of 84 possible, carry off this £1,000 prize, and only two of them hit every shot. I send you the score. Then again in the "Alexandra" prize—1st set [70 prizes]—in 5 shots at 200 yds., with Enfield rifle, 18 points was the highest, and 16 the lowest prize winner; and in the 2nd set—5 shots at 500 yds. [70 prizes]—16 points wins half [35] of these prizes.

In the "City of London" prizes [64]—1st set—in 5 shots, at 200 yds., with Government rifle, 19 was the highest, and 16 the lowest [£3] prize score; and in the 2nd set—64 prizes also—with the same conditions at 500 yds., 19 and 16 points took the highest and lowest respectively.

As 25 out of the 40 matches are confined to the Enfield or .577 bore rifle, and but 10 small bore prizes eligible to us, we would have no great cause to regret our lack of small bores and extended ranges to practice on. The 2nd stage, "Queen's"—7 shots—at 800, 900 and 1,000 yds., was once carried off by one who had never previously fired at a longer range than 600 yds.

I am confident Canadians could take an honorable place at Wimbledon; for scores similar to the above are by no means strangers at our rifle matches. It must also be borne in mind that the scores at Wimbledon are greatly improved by the many conveniences of which we have not hitherto availed

ourselves, such as wind screens, disc marking, sighting shots, &c., &c., and a splendid ground to fire over.

Were the Government to contribute towards sending home a team to Wimbledon, it would be a most profitable investment, for the result would be a great revival of the spirit of rifle practice; ranges would spring up all over the country, and the desire to become a "delegate" produce the greatest efficiency in the use of the weapon on which we have to rely on in the hour of danger, and without a knowledge thereof, as is universally admitted, drill is of but little avail. Trusting that the assemblage of the delegates to meet here on the 15th will be the inauguration of a better state of affairs, so that rifle practice may be placed before the public of Canada in its proper light.

I remain, Sir,

Very truly yours,

PROGRESS.

P. S.—A code of By-laws to regulate all future rifle matches throughout the provinces might be adopted at this conference, after the same mode as the National Rifle Association of Great Britain, where this system has been adopted to great advantage, and the want of which is so much felt in this country.

THE "QUEEN'S OWN."

ANNUAL SUPPER OF NO. 5 COMPANY.

The annual supper of No. 5 Company, "Queen's Own" Rifles came off in the Terapin restaurant, and as was anticipated, proved a very agreeable affair in every respect. Captain Edwards occupied the chair. He was supported on the right by Lieut. Col. Gilmour, Paymaster Harris, Quartermaster Jackson and Ensign Ellis, and on his left by His Worship the Mayor, Major Dixon, Adjutant Otter, Dr. May and Lieut. Lee. The viands provided were of the best that could be procured, and reflected credit as usual upon the catering abilities of the proprietor of this deservedly popular restaurant. Upon the removal of the cloth,

The Chairman rose and requested the company to charge their glasses, as he was about to propose a toast which he was sure would meet with a hearty reception. Before doing so, however, he wished to say a few words. He then spoke as follows:—From the formation of the 5th Company of our Regiment till now it has been our custom to meet for an annual supper. Former similar occasions have afforded us the opportunity of strengthening the ties that bind us together in our respective positions as members of the volunteer force. This occasion will, I am sure, prove no exception to the rule. It occurs to me that a brief review of our past history may be productive of self reliance for the future. Called together by the presumed exigencies in which our country was involved in 1861, we, under the command of Capt. W. Murray, Lieut. A. Coulson, then Ensign—now Captain and Quartermaster—J. Jackson, resolved to stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of our hearths and homes. More recent events have proved that we were then in the path of duty. But at what personal cost have we continued in the service? I could have wished to lay this feature of our organization fully before you. The absence of our honorary secretary-treasurer, private W.

Anderson (now in Europe), who has charge of the company records, compels me to confine myself to a few leading facts worth remembering. The muster rolls of our corps show that in the ranks of No. 5 at least 300 young men (who have been engaged in business houses in this city) have been taught military drill and discipline, chiefly at our and their own cost; 13 of its members have accepted commissions in this and similar volunteer organizations; 35 of its members have earned either first or second class certificates from military schools or volunteer boards of examiners. During 1865 and 1866 the handsome sum of \$1,320.93c was contributed by members for the maintenance and interior economy of the corps, chiefly realized from monthly fees—the remainder by an abandonment of government pay to company purposes. This amount, with the exception of about \$200 invested for future emergencies, has been expended in extra clothing, care of arms and armory, rifle-range expenses, conveyance of members to and from the same company rifle match prizes, purchase of requisites for use while on service in camp, and innumerable other expenses incurred for the welfare of the company. And I may safely assert, that our expenses for 1865 and '66 were even proportionably less than for 1862, '63 and '64. In another direction our contributions have been immeasurably great. I refer to the loss of the valuable lives and the maiming of others while on active service. Our late honorary member Captain and Paymaster J. Houston Richey, 10th Royals, whose death resulted from exposure while on active service, will long be remembered as one of our original number and most earnest promoter of No. 5 Company. Our late Ensign Malcolm McEachren, killed in action at Limeridge, beloved and respected by all who had the honor of his acquaintance, can never be forgotten; our esteemed comrades, Privates Chas. T. Bell, and Edward Capp, both wounded in action at Limeridge, are with us this evening. (Cheers.) A few words on another subject. Lately we have been treated to newspaper paragraphs on the reluctance of employers to allow Volunteers to attend any drills that may inconvenience their business. Why not give us some examples on the other side of this question? I must relate one for our mutual encouragement. After our march in the mud on Wednesday last, one of our leading merchants whose establishment is within a stone's throw of this, thoughtfully provided his junior clerk (a vol.) with leggings to protect his uniform on similar occasions. The establishment of the gentleman referred to was left almost without clerks or salesmen (they being Volunteers) during the June raid last year. The son and partner once in the ranks of No. 5, is now travelling in Europe to recover from a painful wound received while in command of skirmishers at Limeridge. In view of past events we may not forget that in case of our services again being required it is to the Volunteer forces supporting the action of detachments of the British army who are here for our defence that every eye will be turned, confidently expecting that our duty as soldiers will be manfully performed, and although some may at present with more zeal worship the Almighty Dollar than be jealous of our national honor, yet be assured that from even such if for sordid reasons only, we will then receive a hearty support. (Cheers.) The eventful changes that are approaching in the shape of a more extended nationality will, doubtless, embrace a better equalization of the responsibilities hitherto laid on the shoulders of the active force. I wish to

propose a toast that ever finds a hearty response in the breasts of loyal men—Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, God Bless her. (Cheers.)

The remainder of the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were then given and duly honored, followed by the health of Major-General Michel, Corporal Edwards and Private J. Grey sang a duett—"Larboard Watch." The chairman then proposed the health of the "Mayor and Corporation." (Cheers.) The Mayor returned thanks in a brief speech; and in doing so said he was happy to be able to state that arrangements had been perfected that evening to provide quarters for the 17th Regiment. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman then proposed the health of Lieut. Col. Gilmour and the Officers of the Regiment. (Cheers.)

Lieut. Col. Gilmour returned thanks for the warm manner in which his name had been received. He expressed his regret that some members of the battalion had been compelled to withdraw from it on account of the opposition of their employers. In closing his remarks he proposed the health of Captain Edwards, the leader of the advanced guard at Ridgeway. (Cheers.)

Capt. Edwards replied in suitable terms.

Major Dixon, Adjutant Otter, Paymaster Harris, Quartermaster Jackson and Dr. May also returned thanks. Capt. Edwards then proposed the health of Capt. Murray [former Capt. of No. 5] and the ex-members of the company. (Cheers.) Ex-member King sang a song in excellent style. The chairman then proposed the health of Sergt. Rattery and Col.-Sergeant McIntosh—ex-members. (Cheers.) Both these gentlemen replied in suitable terms. The chairman then proposed the health of the subaltern officers of No. 5 Company. (Cheers.) Lieut. Lee, who has been in the company for eleven years, returned thanks, and was followed by Ensign Ellis in a neat speech. Private Creighton sang "Pat Milloy," and received a hearty encore. Vice-chairman Lickman then gave—"The Memory of our Fallen Comrades," which was drunk in solemn silence. Private Gun sang a song—"Our Comrades that were slain." Several Volunteer toasts—including the press and ladies—were then given and responded to, after which the company separated, having spent a very pleasant evening.

A TELEGRAM announces that the screw steam transport 'Orontes' arrived at Queenstown on the 18th ult, with troops from Quebec. The 'Orontes' will probably return with the 25th K. O. Borderers.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Thursday morning, a private of the 30th Regiment named Saunders, quartered at the Jesuit Barracks, Quebec, went into one of the out-houses, in apparent good health, just after taking his breakfast. He sat down on a seat, fell over against the wall in a state of insensibility, and almost immediately expired. Death is believed to have been caused by disease of the heart. Deceased was about 25 years of age.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—The following cadets attending the Toronto Military School passed a creditable second-class examination before Col. McKinstry on the 1st inst: Ensign C. S. Dudman, Ashburnham, Ensign W. H. Ellis, Tullamore; John Bryant, Oshawa; Nelson Washington, Bowmanville; Wm. Ormrod, Brompton; Wm. T. Lockhart, Orono; James Henwood, Port Hope; Edward Fair, Drumbo.

SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON ON THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

THE following speech of Sir A. ALISON, intended to have been delivered at a meeting of the Glasgow Volunteers, contains so much sound advice on the subject of national defence, that we give it in full, despite its great length. The eloquent lecturer was prevented by illness from addressing the assemblage, but kindly placed his manuscript in the hands of the reporters for publication. We hope it will receive a careful perusal from all our readers:—

MAJOR SMITH AND GENTLEMEN.—The Volunteer movement, important at all times, has assumed much greater proportions within these few weeks, and it is, therefore, with no small pleasure that I meet so large an assembly of the Volunteers of Lanarkshire in this vast and spacious hall. It is now eleven years since the movement began, when an hundred and fifty thousand men suddenly started into arms, under the impression that the country was in danger. But this meeting, after so many years have elapsed and the danger then apprehended has passed away, and the erection of this spacious hall for drilling, are far more significant—they indicate a settled purpose in our fellow-citizens, a determination to stand by their country in all circumstances, and prove themselves the worthy descendants of those who, in ancient times, baffled all the efforts of the Roman legions, and in modern withstood successfully, though often against desperate odds, all the force of English steel and all the seductions of English gold. Honorable as this movement has been to all parts of the empire, it has been pre-eminently so to Scotland; for the proportion of Volunteers to her population has been always much greater than in England; and while the largest review in Hyde-park never produced more than 20,000 Volunteer bayonets, that in the Queen's-park at Edinburgh presented 21,500, of whom no less than 9,000 were from the county of Lanark, including Glasgow. Gentlemen, it is not surprising that such an effort has been made in every part of the empire to augment the national defences, for never in the long annals of Great Britain was it more required. Although very strange at first sight, but sufficiently intelligible when considered, the danger has arisen mainly from the magnitude and apparently lasting security arising from our successes in the great war. They had been so great as to have lulled the nation into a false and delusive security. We had been so often victorious, that on one thought we could ever be worsted. Under the influence of this delusive opinion it became matter of general belief, even among intelligent men, that it was quite unnecessary to maintain our armies either by sea or land on any considerable scale, and, if necessary, the requisite force could be raised without difficulty in a few weeks. Under the influence of these opinions, more than half the Regular Army, three-fourths of the seamen in the Royal Navy, the whole Militia and Volunteers in the British Islands, and all the Fencible corps were disbanded. Such was the effect of this prodigious disarmament, that the British Empire, extending as it did to every quarter of the globe had only 84,000 troops around her banners, with the addition of 20,000 in India; and I was myself told by Lord Hardinge that after he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1811, after providing for the seaport garrisons at Portsmouth and Plymouth, he could not send 10,000 men from England for a foreign invader, and that he could only harness forty guns, one-half of which were so crazy that they would have gone to pieces the moment they were taken into a clay field. Nearly at the same time Admiral Adam, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, stated in his place in the House of

Commons that it was a mistake to say that the coasts of England were undefended, for there were three sail in the line and three frigates in commission in the Channel—being just one-third of the force which the Danes had in 1807, when Copenhagen was beleaguered by the fleets and armies of England. On reading again at this distance of time the annals of those extraordinary times, one feels as if they were engaged with the history of a *Sommambula* wandering in her sleep on the edge of a precipice, when a single false step might precipitate her to destruction. The language held by our popular orators at the same time was still more extraordinary and encouraging to foreign aggression. A large portion of the influential classes, especially in towns, had become impressed with the idea that the era of wars had passed away, that nations would fight no more, and that all their differences would be adjusted by mutual concession, commercial interests, and pacific influences. So far did these impressions go, that it was publicly stated on more than one occasion by a popular orator that our wisdom would be to disband our soldiers, sell our ships of the line, and trust to the mutual advantages of commerce for the adjustment of all our differences. It was not to be supposed that such professions as these, coming from eminent and influential members of the House of Commons, would not produce a great effect upon foreign nations. They generally took up the idea that England was like the old lion Nero, who would never again fight. The French thought the opportunity favourable to strike a blow at the Mediterranean, and avenge the disaster of the Nile in its own immediate vicinity. Their Government, under the direction of M. Thiers, silently augmented their fleet to 17 ships of the line. The British had only nine, and one 50-gun ship. The Cabinets of the two countries got into angry terms about affairs in the Levant, and, mutually watching each other, the two fleets were lying in April, 1851, in the Bay of Bessica, in Greek waters, alongside each other, with the guns on both sides double-shotted, awaiting the signal for combat. This was the moment the French Government selected for the commencement of hostilities, and an order to that effect was sent off from Paris by the French Government. Before the messenger with the order, however, had got far from Paris, Louis Philippe changed his Ministry, dismissed Thiers, and made Guizot Prime Minister in his room. The latter instantly sent off a fresh messenger, who used such diligence that he overtook the former one, and arrived in the Bay of Bessica in time to prevent a rupture. Soon after the French Admiral weighed anchor and moved off to Toulon, so that the collision was averted at that time. Another crisis of the same sort, however, was not long in coming again, which was neither so speedily nor peaceably ended. Seeing that the British were so pacifically inclined, the Emperor Nicholas thought it was a good opportunity to renew the long-cherished projects of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg against the independence of Turkey. He, too, thought the British would never fight again, and that France alone would not venture to oppose him. He accordingly invaded Moravia, and this brought on the Crimean War, attended with so much glory, but at the same time so much suffering to the British Army. It may safely be affirmed that at least one-half of that loss and suffering was owing to the wholesale disbanding of whole corps, the necessary accompaniments of active service, though not required in peace, which had taken place during the delusion of former years. The heroic valour of our troops, aided by the superior organization and thorough preparation of the French, carried us successfully through that contest, but it led to a consequence in the East of the very utmost moment, and the effects of which are not likely soon to be forgotten. The Sepoys, who had long been looking for an opportunity of asserting their independence and driving the English into the sea, when they heard of 50,000 English troops

being concentrated in the Crimea, conceived that that was the whole English army, and broke out into open revolt. That insurrection was suppressed by the skill of Lord Clyde and Lord Strathairn, and the devoted valour of their troops; but the mutiny, though unsuccessful, led to one result, of which we still feel the importance, and that is, that not less than 70,000 British troops must constantly be kept in India. While such were the wars which the imprudent reduction of our forces brought on the country, the continental nations were intent only on making the most of this withdrawal of Great Britain from the arena of European politics to pursue their projects of separate aggrandizement. Austria and Prussia united to dismember Denmark, and being allowed to do so without opposition, they were not long of gaining their object. The doctrine now was openly proclaimed on the Continent that might makes right, and that the Great Powers were restrained by no other coercion but inability to pursue their ambitious projects. Prussia, the leader in the spoliation of Denmark, took the lead in this system, and with great skill re-organized its army in such a way as to bring the whole military strength of the monarchy to bear on its projects of ambition. We all know the results. Italy and Prussia formed an alliance against Austria; and in a campaign of seven days results were achieved far transcending all that the genius of the great Frederic achieved in seven years. Austria was prostrated in a single battle equalling that of Leipzig in the forces engaged, and exceeding it in the results attained. The lesser Powers ranged themselves on the side of success. Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Hesse-Cassel are now united under the banner of Prussia, and the cry of "United Germany" has been raised by forty millions of men, separated only by the Rhine from the territories of the once great nation. France, quickly alarmed at the sudden growth and unparalleled success of her formidable military neighbor, has been endeavoring to find a barrier in the great fortress of Luxemburg, one of the frontier bulwarks of Germany, which the King of Holland, inspired with equal terror, was desirous to convey to her; but Count Bismarck has declared in unequivocal language that Luxemburg is a German stronghold, and no one shall have it but at the point of the bayonet. Meanwhile, universal anxiety prevails. Every State is arming and adopting the profuse system of calling out the whole population capable of bearing arms. Europe, in Mr. Disraeli's words, has become a "great camp," and this very day the French Funds have sunk two and a-half per cent from the rumors of an approaching rupture. Now, this is the state of affairs, when the Volunteer question comes forward, and in communion with the whole Empire we have to reflect on the present arming state of public affairs, and the way in which we can best escape their disastrous effects. Everything depends on taking the right way of doing this. Every day you hear the continual remark, "I hope in God we may keep out of it. Let the continental Powers fight out their own battles without our interference." All right, gentlemen, if you are sure that it will keep out of us. But will it do that? Rely upon it, it will not. A dreadful war is about to commence on the Continent, which will, to all appearance, terminate in the undisputed supremacy of one Power—what such Power will be, whether Russia, Germany or France, as yet lies buried in the womb of time, but of one thing we may be well assured, that whichever gains on the Continent will ere long turn its victorious arms against us. The simple enthusiasts who think that commercial interests will govern the earth and arrest the arms of conquest, will then find how miserably they have been mistaken, and power won by the sword will never cease to make use of the sword for its extension. Look at Rome in ancient, and France under the First Napoleon in modern times. The Power victorious on the Continent will, beyond all question, turn

its arms against this country—the only remaining check on its ambition. Besides their natural and unavoidable inclination, all the great Powers of Europe have wrongs to avenge, inflicted on them by Britain in former times, and they will willingly seize the first opportunity of requiting them. We have paid two visits to France within half a century, and have occupied Paris, and her sons would gladly return the compliment in London. We have made a long visit to Russia at Sebastopol, and she will always feel awkward till she has returned it us at Portsmouth. Our victorious arms have been seen at Washington, and the Americans are only waiting for "England's difficulty," to let her standards be seen in London. Contemplating, then, as likely, I may say almost certain, such a coalition against us at no very distant period, what we have to consider is, what means have we to resist it? And here an observation of the utmost importance occurs, to which, gentlemen, I earnestly request your particular attention. It is, that the application of iron to the plating of vessels, and casing all ships of war in armor, which is impervious save to 200 or 300 pounders, have not only made a change in the art of naval war, but have, at one blow, deprived us, as far as available ships go, of our naval superiority. Three Trafalgars won by the French or Russians, Germans or American, could not do this as effectually as the use of iron vessels has done. Our great wooden fleet, so long the pride of Britain, the terror of the world, lies stored up in Portsmouth harbor, of no earthly use in making any maritime contest. Those noble three-deckers, such as the 'Duke of Wellington,' would be sent to the bottom by a single gun carrying a 300-pound ball. We have, at one blow, virtually lost the fleet which had been growing up for two hundred years. For the construction of a new fleet of iron-clads we must wait for time and money, just as all other Powers must do. We have lost our start in the race: we must all set off anew, and abreast. This is the real secret of the vast sums voted annually for the navy, and the general complaint that we have so little to show for them. We have been laying the foundations of a fleet which can be as yet in its infancy. Other nations are just as far on as we are. It is doubtful if our Royal Navy as yet equals that of America. United to that of Russia, the latter is decidedly superior to anything we could bring forward. If a forest of hostile ironclads appear off Spithead or Plymouth, vain will be the forty or fifty noble sails of the line lying in our harbors. Everything will depend, not on the fifty old wooden line-of-battle ships, but on the eight or ten new iron-clads. This great change has entirely altered our relative positions in any future naval war; and unless steps are taken, and that speedily, to counterbalance its effects, it may safely be predicted that the evil days are coming upon us, and that the days of our national independence are numbered. You will not, gentlemen, deem these details superfluous, when you recollect how important a bearing they have on the Volunteer movement, which is now so flourishing, and which we on this night have resolved to celebrate. Other nations are preparing for the crisis by arming their whole male inhabitants in active and reserve corps, and it was owing to the skillful and prompt use of that powerful arm that the Russians won their transcendent victory at Sadowna. I have no doubt that such is the spirit which dwells in the British heart that, if it were necessary, our entire manhood would make a similar sacrifice. But any such efforts would only be temporary: and if in the outset they had the strength of the spasm, they would necessarily also share its brevity. What we want is a system of permanent preparation, which, without being exhaustive, may be equal to any emergency. I cannot doubt that we have the means of erecting such a defence, when I look around on this great assembly, and recollect that it is only one of many others that are established throughout the country.

The Volunteer movement is the only barrier which we can rely on to protect the country in all the difficulties in which it will ere long be involved. The reason is, that it is the only one which materially contributes to the national defence. It does not exhaust the public resources, and is not an undue drain upon private property. Whatever some of the continental nations—such as Russia and Prussia—may do, who have an unlimited amount of half-employed labor to draw upon, it is evident that any project of calling out the whole male population at different times, for five or seven years in the first rank or in the reserve is quite impracticable in industrious Great Britain. On the other hand, the immense advantage of a Volunteer force is, that it adds greatly to the national defence, while it leaves almost untouched the national resources. No one who understands the subject as you do gentlemen, would for a moment suppose that voluntary troops of this description can rival the steadiness or attain the efficiency of regular soldiers. But though not at first adequate to stand in the first line, they are of immense service in the second. By forming the garrisons of fortified towns, and keeping up the communications in the rear, they enable the whole of the regular force to be sent at once to the front, and virtually double its strength. It was mainly owing to the powerful support which the Prussian troops obtained from the Landwehr, in the memorable campaign of 1813, that the decisive successes of that campaign were obtained by the Allies. Our great statesmen of the last age were perfectly familiar with the truths I have now laid before you. Lord Palmerston, in a very able secret memorial which he presented to the Cabinet in 1846 and which I have had repeatedly in my hands and consulted, pointed out the dangers of the country from its undefended state at that time in even stronger terms than I have done to you. The Duke of Wellington, in his memorable letter to Sir John Burgoyne, in 1847, which found its way into the press, was still more energetic on the subject, and concluded by saying that he had only a few years to live, so he would be spared the sight of the humiliation of his country. He fully corroborated Lord Hardinge's statement as to the miserably small force which could be assembled to defend London. Several wise and judicious measures to which the country has since been indebted were owing to his foresight. To him we owe the organizing and establishing of the pensioners and the dockyard men; and Lord Palmerston was so anxious for the establishment of a Militia force that, as is well known, he shortly after resigned office from a disappointment in that particular. Shortly afterwards a Militia force was established, and has now become part of the national defences. But all these steps, so wise and judicious soever, labored under this essential defect, that they went to increase the PAID military force only, and did not depend upon the warmth of national patriotism, or the energy of individual enterprise. But in all these respects, gentlemen, the Volunteer system is directly the reverse, and is precisely fitted both to supply the defects of the regular forces, and be itself supported by the regular troops in those particulars in which it is necessarily at first somewhat deficient. Unlike the continental troops, which are raised by conscription, our Volunteers alone stand forth as a voluntary band—a proud distinction, revealing at once the immense distance which separates the paid forces of despotism and the willing bands of freedom. Immense is, and ever must be, the moral influence of such a force. It is the best security against disaffection and disension in our own country. It was hardly necessary for Government to declare that this force is not to be employed in quelling domestic tumults. It does more—it prevents them. We have in a great measure to thank the gentlemen whom I see before me for our exemption from the dissensions during the last winter in the neighboring island. Not less impor-

tant is the influence of such a body, composed of the most intelligent men in the kingdom, in preventing that ruinous reduction of our military force in time of peace which has so often brought the empire to the verge of ruin, and would speedily prove fatal to our national independence if renewed. Now that one half of our disposable regular army must be permanently stationed in India, the illusion that it is possible to improvise an army as you would a band of reapers never can maintain its ground among men like you who really understand the subject. It is the ignorant alone who are insensible to the skill and merits of others. It is the fusion together of civil and military life which is the true foundation of greatness in both. It was said in ancient times—and modern days are no exception to the saying—that in other countries the soldier was brave and the lawyer was learned, but Rome was great, because the lawyer was brave and the soldier learned.

MILITARY ITEMS.

PRESENTATION TO CAPTAIN MURRAY.—We (Quebec 'Chronicle') have much pleasure in giving below the address presented to this popular and deservedly esteemed young officer by the men under his command, at the armoury, on Friday evening last:—

To Capt. Denis Murray, Comd'g No 3 Battery, Quebec Garrison Artillery:—Sir: We, the non-commissioned officers and gunners of No. 3 Battery, under your command, deem it our duty on this occasion, at the termination of our annual drill, and fifth year of service in the Volunteer Militia Force, to give expression to the feelings of respect and attachment which are entertained for you by every member of the Battery, and which you have so justly earned by your upright and honorable conduct towards us during the whole of that period. It affords us great pleasure to acknowledge that upon all occasions, whether at drill, parade, or gun-practice, as well during the excitement of March and June last, when called out for active service, the strictness of military discipline and the discharge of your responsible duties in command of the Battery, were always tempered by the kind and considerate bearing of a gentleman. If our attendance at drill this winter has not been as regular as formerly, you will understand that it has not been from want of respect towards you, or attachment towards the corps, but from the scarcity of labor here, which has compelled so many of us to seek for employment at a distance; but when our country calls, rest assured, sir, that we, like yourself, will be found at our post, ready to sacrifice all personal interests at the sacred shrine of duty, and only asking that your well-known voice may lead us to the field. That we may long continue to benefit by your instructions, and to act under your orders, is the heartfelt wish of every non-commissioned officer and gunner in the Battery. Here follows the signature of non-commissioned officers and gunners.—(47 in number.)

The following reply was then made by Capt. Murray:—

To the Non-Commissioned Officers and Gunners of No 3 Battery, Quebec Garrison Artillery: I have much pleasure in accepting the kind address you have thought fit to present to me this evening. The flattering terms in which it is couched, expressive of your attachment to the corps and to myself personally, are very gratifying. It is a source of great pride to me to be able, on this occasion, to bear testimony to your orderly behavior, strict obedience and attention to your military duties, during the whole of the five years that we have served together, and more especially during the excitement of March and June of last year, when called out for active service. What I chiefly

appreciate, however, in this address, is the unanimous declaration that, although free at present to claim your discharge, your five years' service having expired, you are still anxious to continue in the Volunteer Force, and to serve as heretofore under my command. I thank you for the kind feelings which have prompted this address, and hope and trust that health and happiness may long accompany each and every one of you. (Signed), D. MURRAY, Captain, commanding No. 3 Battery, Quebec Volunteer Garrison Artillery.

THE ROYALS.—A musical entertainment, followed ball, was given on the night of the 29th ult., in the City Hall, Montreal, by the non-commissioned officers of the "Royals." There was a large attendance, and the hall was profusely decorated, after a military fashion. Over the platform was a device in water-colors, the work of a lady in this city. The device represented the rose, shamrock, thistle and maple-leaf, with the words, "Types of a nation which shall the invader scorn." There was also a motto commemorating the heroes who fell at Ridgeway. On the platform was a number of ladies, also officers, both regular and Volunteers. Lieut.-Col. Routh occupied the chair, and briefly opened the proceedings. The Hon. John Rose delivered an address, in which he referred to the recent rise of Canada from a province to a trans-atlantic dominion of Her Majesty. This change required that she should do much more towards her own defence than hitherto had been done by her. The whole population must be trained to arms, and the principle be adopted that every man owed personal service to the State, and that if he were exempted therefrom, he must pay in proportion to his means. Sooner or later it would come to that, and all should take their share in educating public opinion to that point. A substantial repast was partaken of by the guests, and appropriate toasts proposed and responded to. The entertainment was a grand success.—[News.]

On Sunday, 5th inst., Privates Ford and Barton, of the 60th Rifles, stationed at London, C. W., took a boat and went on an excursion down the south branch of the Thames. Both were intoxicated, and rather reckless in their conduct. On reaching Hunt's dam the boat became unmanageable and went over the falls. While going over, Ford sprang out of the craft to save himself, but being unable to do so, was carried down the rapids and submerged in the eddies. He seemed to have lost all control of his limbs, and would have perished had not Archibald Bremmer plunged into the stream and dragged him to land. He was not restored to consciousness for some time. Ford went over the rapids safely in the boat.

THE TROOPS.—No suitable place has yet been procured for the troops. The trustees of Knox's College will not consent to have the building altered in such a way as the authorities deem necessary, and the proposition for renting it has therefore fallen to the ground. The John street school-house is talked of, and if it be given to the troops, the children will, for the time being, be placed in the St. Lawrence Hall or St. George's Parochial School-house. It is absolutely necessary that something should be done at once, or the troops will most undoubtedly be taken from the city.—[Toronto Telegraph.]

THE WAR OF 1812-11.

[SECOND ARTICLE]

The leaders on either side to whom the conduct of the contest was confided merit passing notice. The Commander-in-Chief in the Canadas—Sir George Prevost—while estimable in private life possessed none of the abilities of a Statesman nor the dash of a soldier; without these qualities a man may be a brave leader, but will never make a successful General. His second in command—Sir Isaac Brock—fortunately possessed every amiable trait of Sir George Prevost's character, as well as all the qualities of which he was deficient, with the addition of a chivalric valor, which no peril can daunt. Hardly inferior in courage, daring, and, in his native manner, in diplomacy, was the great Tecumseh, the last bold Indian Prince who has been able to collect the scattered bands of the aboriginal inhabitants to infuse something like organization into their rude clans, and to assume an uncontrolled and independent command of the last of the "Red Warriors" of the Western world.

On the American side, Hull, a weak-minded and servile veteran of the Revolutionary war, was chosen for his reputable stupidity to command the forces collected in the then wilds of Michigan for the double purpose of acquiring the command of the lakes and intercepting the trade of the Hudson Bay Company.

Van Rensselaer, on the Niagara frontier, was a dashing, puzzle-headed soldier, with only one of the qualities necessary to constitute a General—bravery—in his whole character; but otherwise without conduct or ability to qualify him for the command of a battalion.

The General-in-Chief, Dearborn, appears as one of those marionettes in a Punch and Judy show: all tinsel and glitter, but moved by the wires in the hands of a skilful manipulator; and was, in reality, used as such by one of the principal authors of the war—General Armstrong—who filled the office of Secretary of War to the American Government, and was anxious to rival Napoleon in a small way, by planning campaigns to be carried out by his creatures. Consequently, only for the relief afforded by Brock and Tecumseh, it would be hard to define to which party the greatest imbecility was attached. To understand the exact position of both parties it is necessary to state that Dearborn and Rensselaer drew their supplies of men and material from the New England States, while Hull derived his from the State of Ohio and Pennsylvania, in his rear. The State of Illinois, and all those busy haunts between the lakes and the Mississippi, were then the homes of the Indian tribes, and were at deadly feud with the Government of the United States—the people of which had considerably advanced in that course of civilization, combined of murder and whiskey, which has culminated in the all but total extinction of the race. Consequently, the Indian tribes were a power in the contest which no wise man could afford to despise. The savage, wary and cunning, awaited the striking of the first blow before they would declare for either, although whatever feeling they possessed was in favor of the British, because in their mode of warfare, the first successful onset generally decided the fate of the contest, and they understood no other mode of warfare. With the keen eye of a soldier, Brock, on whom the defence of Upper Canada devolved, discerned

the weak point in his adversary's position, and, with the presence of a statesman, knew that by delivering the first and effective blow on that point he secured the alliance of the Indian warriors, and virtually decided the future fate of the contest. Accordingly, he despatched orders, on the 26th of June (having received private intelligence of the declaration of war at Washington on the 18th, of which, by some strange blunder on the part of the British Ambassador, the official notification did not reach Sir George Prevost till the 7th of July), to Captain Roberts, of the 41st Regiment, commanding at Fort St. Joseph, an island at the head of Lake Huron, to attack the American post of Michilimackinac, called usually Mackinac, on an island in the straits of the same name, commanding the entrance to Lake Michigan, the possession of which would leave the country in rear of Hull, and from which his supplies were drawn, at the mercy of the Indian allies of Brock.

Roberts, a brave and energetic officer, commanding 33 men of his regiment in an isolated post in the wilderness, nearly three hundred miles from the next British garrison, fully appreciating the importance of the object to be achieved, prepared to carry his orders into effect; and aided by the energy and daring of the agent of the Hudson Bay Company, the late Hon. Toussaint Pochier, of Montreal, he was enabled to add 160 Canadian voyageurs, armed with muskets and fowling-pieces, and two 3-pounder guns, used for firing salutes to his force. With this addition, he landed, on the morning of the 17th of July, on the island of Mackinac, and instantly summoned the American officer in command to surrender, a request which was at once complied with, as the latter was quite unprepared for attack, not knowing that war existed. The planners of the campaign for the conquest of Canada entirely forgot to protect their own most vulnerable positions, and that on which the final issues of the contest depended. On the day on which this victory was achieved, Brock met the Legislature of Upper Canada in an extra session at Toronto, then called Little York, and in the graphic words of the author of "1812: a Chronicle of the War,"—"The Legislature were despondent, and the people misgoverned. But a speedy change took place; the noble character of Brock rapidly assumed its natural ascendancy; the public mind became reassured. public confidence revived, and the lava tide of loyalty, living though latent, surged up and blazed forth as a bonfire inextinguishable in the land."

On the 12th of July, Hull had invaded Canada at the head of two thousand men, by crossing from Detroit to Sadowich, the only force to oppose him being about 350 men, under Col. Preston, at Amherstburgh, and a portion of the Indian contingent under Tecumseh. Here he issued one of those senseless proclamations which are such a burlesque on the great Napoleon, and which provoke a smile at the childish fatuity of the writer. The American General speedily found that in taking the bull by the horns, he had got himself into a position from which it was impossible to extricate his way without imminent peril. He could neither procure supplies from the country nor advance through the impassable St. Clair flats. One or two feeble attempts to cross a paltry stream called Duck Creek, which was foiled in the first instance by the Indians, and in the latter by the regular troops at Fort Malden, was magnified by the American press into a victory, and were the sole fruits of this senseless campaign. Tecumseh, who was the eyes and ears of the British army, learned the advance of a detachment under Major Van Horne, and, with Captain Tallon, commanding a detachment of Canadian Militia, intercepted and captured the whole party, with the detachments of the American General, on the 5th of August. By that time Hull had learned the capture of Michilimackinac, and from the officer in command of the Niagara frontier the in-

formation that he could make no diversion in his favor; consequently it became necessary to abandon the projected conquest, and look well to the safety of his own isolated command. On the 7th of August he recrossed the river, and thus closed, by a disgraceful retreat, the first attempt at the conquest of Canada.

Hull's mistakes evidently lay in his disregard of the defence of Michilimackinac; in his attempt to invade Canada above, instead of immediately at Amherstburgh. The sole object which he should have sought would be the capture of that post, which would have made a naval occupation of Lake Erie impossible, and would have enabled him to co-operate against the right flank of the British with the invading army on the Niagara frontier.

THE PEABODY RIFLE.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following letter from the Treasurer of the Providence Tool Company, in regard to the alleged defects of the Peabody rifle. The explanation given of the cause of its defect in accuracy is perfectly reasonable, and the remedy will of course be applied by our authorities without delay.

PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY ARMORY,
Providence, May 2, 1867.

To the Editor of the Volunteer Review.

DEAR SIR,—My attention has been called to an article which appeared in the 'Kingston Whig' of the 22nd April, describing a trial of Peabody rifles on Barricfield Commons. In this article it was stated that the Peabody rifles had "proved a failure in some respects," and that "the Volunteers themselves condemn them for want of accuracy."

Now, I beg to suggest that the want of accuracy is due to the ammunition, and not to the gun. I am told that the cartridges supplied for these rifles are the ordinary carbine cartridges for the Spencer carbine; they contain but about 40 grains powder, while the Peabody rifles are chambered for a cartridge of 60 grains. The cartridges used, therefore, fit loosely in the chamber of the barrel, while the powder is not in sufficient quantity to carry the ball accurately at any range. The Volunteers will readily understand that 40 grains powder is an exceedingly small charge for a rifle of .50 calibre, and with .36 in barrel. I am sure no one will condemn the gun until it is fairly tested with the ammunition best suited to it. We have abundant evidence from various targets that no military rifle is more accurate than this. The sight used is precisely the same as is universally used upon all United States muskets. Perhaps the English sight would have been more satisfactory to the Canadian Government and the Volunteers. If so, and it had been made known to us, we would gladly have used it. The article in the 'Whig' here referred to speaks highly of the mechanism of the rifle. It says "the motions to load and fire the rifles are extremely simple (far ahead of any other pattern in that respect), and the rifle is less liable to get out of order than other patterns of breech-loaders introduced into the Province. The explosion of the cartridge is very regular, and it is seldom that it misses fire, so that the only defect lies in its accuracy." We are pleased to hear that the mechanism of the gun gives such satisfaction. This we regard as by far the most important point in an arm for military service. The defect in accuracy will be overcome by using cartridges adapted to the gun. We hold ourselves in readiness at any time to remedy any defects which may appear in the Peabody rifle. It has abundantly proved its superiority over all other systems, in many countries, and we trust it will receive in Canada a fair and complete trial.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. ANTHONY,
Treasurer Providence Tool Co Armory

Battalion Correspondence.

[We shall be obliged if an officer in each Battalion will give us a report, as briefly as consistent with the facts, of any events of interest which take place in his corps, and beg to tender our thanks for favours received.]

FROM HAMILTON.

13TH BATTALION.—On Wednesday afternoon, May 3rd, the 13th went out for a practice at skirmishing. The parade was not very strong, one or two of the companies mustering in very small numbers. The men marched a short distance out of town, towards Dundas, to the spot selected for drill purposes. The ground chosen was very well adapted for practice in skirmishing, being of a very uneven nature, and several deep ravines having to be crossed. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies were sent out as skirmishers, supported by Nos. 3 and 4, and were relieved by the other companies in their turn. A new feature in light infantry movements was introduced—the doing away with bugle calls, non-commissioned officers, as connecting links, being used instead, who conveyed the orders verbally to officers commanding companies. It is hard to give a reason for this, as the bugle is generally supposed to be a "sine qua non" of infantry movements. After some two or three hours' drill, the corps returned to the drill shed. The band appeared on Friday in their new white uniforms, and presented quite a dashing appearance. Under the able leadership of Mr. Grossman, the band is steadily improving, and bids fair soon to be one of the best, if not the best, Volunteer bands in the Province. Several rifle matches between the different companies are talked of, of which due notice will be given in future numbers. The following appointments have been made: No. 1 Company—To be Lieutenant, Ensign and Quartermaster J. J. Mason, to be Lance-sergeant, Corporal Harry Wright.

FIELD BATTERY.—The Field Battery paraded in force on Thursday evening, May 2nd. The usual evolutions were gone through. There is nothing of importance to chronicle.

FROM ONEIDA.

ONEIDA COMPANY No. 4, 37th BATT.—This excellent company, under the command of Captain Hugh Stewart, is in a very promising and efficient state. The company at the present time is filled up, and daily applications are being made by persons to be admitted. Owing to the indefatigable exertions and energy of its enterprising captain, an excellent drill shed has lately been erected, and completely finished a few days since, in which the men drill regularly once a week, under the instructions of Lieut. Stewart Mulvery, cadet of the Military School. It is built on a plan which, for durability and strength, far exceeds anything of the kind I have yet seen; indeed, it is the opinion of some that it altogether supersedes the government plan. Its erection has cost about \$700, and all Captain Stewart has yet received is \$300 from the Township Council of Oneida, who, with a liberality deserving of the highest commendation, made the grant without any hesitation. It is situated on the Hamilton and Port Dover Road, six miles south of Caledonia, where it stands, an ornament to the village, and a monument to the loyalty, patriotism and perseverance of Captain Stewart and the other officers, who, since the formation of the company, have shown by their energy that their

loyalty and patriotism were not of the lips, but from the heart. It is oft said that "good officers make good men," but in respect to this company, the rule may be partly reversed, as I believe good men contribute, to a great extent, to make good officers. This company is composed of men of the right stamp—men whose loyalty is above suspicion—men who have professed enmity to the enemies of our Queen and country, and who are ever ready, should the day unhappily arrive, to quit their peaceful occupations, and go forth stemming and opposing the tide of battle in defence of our Canadian institutions from the assaults of our enemies, be they foreign foes or domestic traitors.

FROM NORFOLK.

Walsingham, No. 3, and Port Rowan, No. 4, Companies, of the 39th Battalion, were inspected on Saturday, 4th inst., by Lieut.-Colonel Tisdale and the Battalion Instructor, Captain Heath, of the Waterford Company. Prior to the inspection, the companies were served out with their new clothing, the new forage caps contributing greatly to the soldierly appearance of the men, the number "39" setting them off to advantage. No. 4 company was inspected at 11 o'clock a.m., and the Colonel expressed himself highly pleased with them. The attendance was good, and the men showed well on parade. At 2 o'clock p.m., the Colonel and Captain arrived at Pleasant Hill, where the company in line received them with a military salute—50 non-commissioned officers and men and three officers present. The company was told off and proved by Lieut. Layman. The battalion instructor put the company through various company movements, which were performed in a style which elicited the praise of the Colonel. The men were then ordered to stand at ease, and the Colonel addressed them, encouraging them to persevere as they had done, and stated that although they stood No. 3 in the battalion, they were No. 1 in material and efficiency, and he felt proud of them. He informed them of the arrangements made for celebrating the Queen's Birthday on a grand scale in Simcoe this year, (and he expected every Volunteer of the battalion there,) and other matters of interest to the battalion. So much are the companies interested in their gallant Colonel that his wish is law. Before the company fell out, three cheers were given for the Colonel, three for the instructor, three for the Captain, and three for "the Queen, God bless her, with one additional." The company assembles again on the 23rd instant, to make the necessary preparations for next day, 24th.

FROM PICTON.

On the 24th inst., the battalion will be presented with a stand of colors, purchased by the ladies of the town. The various companies are also subscribing for a fife and drum band, which, in addition to the present corps of musicians, will prove a great attraction to the battalion.

FROM MOUNT ELGIN.

No. 10 Company, 22nd Battalion Oxford Rifles, commanded by Captain Hagle, was inspected here on the 27th ult. by Lt.-Col. Taylor and Major Gregg. The company was put through the various evolutions required at inspections, some of them at the double, and they acquitted themselves very well, considering the length of time the company has been organized, and also that it is a rural company. There were about 40 present, including three sergeants and two officers.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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



The Volunteer Review.

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

"Unbrided, unthought, our swords we draw,
To guard the Monarch, fence the law."

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1867.

ONE OF OUR WANTS.

ABOUT six years ago, a French writer,
speaking of the English Volunteers, de-
scribed them as "assiduously practising
every branch of their new profession except
the dangerous and expensive amusement of
rifle-shooting;" and though the citizen sol-
diers of Britain have amply redeemed their
character in this particular, there is too
much reason to fear that the remark is still
highly applicable to the colonial force of
Canada. The neglect into which this por-
tion of the soldier's education has fallen
among us is the more astonishing, when we
consider the importance attached to it by
the authorities at the Horse Guards, by
whose dicta in most points we profess to be
guided. In conformity with their ideas of
dress suitable for the soldier, we equip the
hardy yeoman, accustomed to the untramel-
led freedom of his limbs and a light and
shady covering for his head, in a tight tunic,
which constrains his every action; furnish
him with a head piece cumbersome in its
weight, and affording almost no protection
against sun, wind or rain, and harness him
with numberless belts, to the chafing and
pressure of which some authorities attribute
a large amount of the heart disease so com-
mon in the English army. Any stranger,
observing the pertinacity with which we fol-
low the imperial regime in these and other

points which are of doubtful if any
utility would naturally conclude that we
were equally zealous in carrying out those
parts of the system to which both common
sense and the emphatic language of "gen-
eral orders" give the most prominent place,
but every one who is acquainted with the
true state of our Volunteer force, must know
that it is far from possessing that expert-
ness in firing which is requisite for efficiency
in active service. It may be somewhat
startling to the Volunteer, who has perhaps
for some years devoted the whole of his
annual periods of drill to the practice of the
manual and platoon exercises, and company
and battalion manoeuvres, to be told that
he has only acquired a preliminary and sub-
ordinate portion of his duties, and that un-
less he proceeds further his knowledge is of
little value. But lest our words be deemed
too emphatic, let us hear the opinion of the
Commander-in-Chief, as expressed through
the book of Musketry Instruction:—"The
rifle is placed in the soldier's hands for the
destruction of the enemy—his own safety
depends upon the efficient use of it:—"
and no degree of perfection he may have
attained in the other parts of his drill can,
upon service, remedy any want of proficiency
in this: in fact, all his other instructions in
marching and manoeuvring can do no more
than place him in the best possible position
for using his weapon with effect. The sol-
dier who cannot shoot is useless, and an en-
cumbrance to his battalion." Strong as
this language may seem at first sight, it
requires but little consideration to perceive
that is justified by both experience and
reason. The motley crowd, which, during
the American revolutionary war, successfully
confronted the British troops, possessed
little of the soldier's education beyond ex-
pertness in the use of their arms, and this
enabled them to meet their opponents with
confidence, while zeal for the cause remedied
many shortcomings in discipline and scanti-
ness of commissariat; and during the late
war in the same country, the ragged, half
fed and partially disciplined Texan was
found more than once an over match for
the better drilled but less expert marksman
of the Northern forces.

Reports from various sections of the
country show that in many places the Vol-
unteers are awakening to a sense of the im-
portance of this part of their education, and
the scores we have seen are in many cases
highly creditable to the squads, when we
consider the small amount of practice they
have had: so much so that we have no hesi-
tation in saying that a moderate attention
to the subject would soon enable us
to produce as good marksmen as the
world can show. In many places the
want of a site set apart for a rifle
range has been an almost unsurmountable
obstacle to the cultivation of the Volunteer's
power of using his arms, and in places in
possession of ranges there is much yet to be
done before target practice can be made a

popular amusement. Ranges for practice
should exist in every town and village in the
country: and it is the duty of those who
can afford it to encourage any rifle clubs in
their vicinity, by contributing to their funds.
The neglect with which the Government
have treated this subject up to the present
time has, undoubtedly, arisen from the pe-
culiar circumstances under which the force
sprang into existence. Previous to the
"Trent affair," the organized force of Cana-
da was not of an extent which would have
justified the authorities in making a large
outlay to promote rifle shooting; nor had
the conduct of our model neighbours ren-
dered it necessary that we should arm our-
selves: and when the insolent conduct of
Capt. WILKES, and the great gusto with
which it was received by the public in the
United States, rendered immediate war prob-
able, we had no time to devote to the sub-
ject. Since that period the unsettled state
of public parties has made any system of
legislation almost impossible. No leader in
the legislature has felt secure enough of his
position to bring forward a measure of doubt-
ful popularity, (and what is less popular
than a proposal to make a heavy expendi-
ture?) and since the Coalition administra-
tion was formed, the one object of the Con-
federation of the Provinces has almost sole-
ly engaged their attention. Even points,
concerning which they had laid out a course
of action, have very properly been placed in
abeyance till they can be submitted to the
Legislature of the new Dominion. It is not
surprising therefore, that, under these cir-
cumstances, the Volunteer force has been
neglected in many particulars: but, when
the Parliament of the Federation meets, we
are convinced the wants of our citizen sol-
diers will be promptly and liberally dealt
with. To provide suitable and sufficient
ranges for target firing and to encourage the
Volunteers to avail themselves of these ad-
vantages, even if they involve a considerable
expenditure at first, will be found eventual-
ly a saving. The rifle is a delicate arm, and
requires careful handling to preserve it from
destruction. A good marksman will be
found to bestow as much care on his weapon
as on his watch, his horse, or anything else
he values. The rifles supplied to the Vol-
unteers are, perhaps, the finest muzzle-load-
ing arms made, and can easily be converted
into most efficient breech-loaders, but the
capacity of the weapon will be of no avail
unless guided by a correct eye and steady
hand—two things which almost any one can
acquire with practice, and few possess with-
out, while a want of appreciation of its
powers is sure to lead to its being ill-used in
a thousand ways, which will impair its effi-
ciency and render it useless, even if transfer-
red to an experienced marksman. Look at
this subject from which side we will, every-
thing tends to the one conclusion—that more
interest must be taken in target firing.
Efficiency in war and economy in peace,
alike require it: our men, we believe, have

all the requisites for making the best shots in the world; and if proper encouragement is given them, we shall, like the mother country, soon boast of "a nation of marksmen," and the rifle be no longer a something to hold in the hand of the Volunteer while at drill, but will afford him pastime in peace, and defence in war, and enable him to secure the confidence of his friends and command the respect of his foes.

THE WIMBLEDON MATCH.

We rejoice to see that the Volunteers of the Capital are taking steps to carry out the idea, as advocated by us, of having Canada represented at the ensuing Wimbledon match, and we trust that their proposition to assemble, on the 15th instant, at Ottawa, delegates from the various corps, will meet with a prompt response from every battalion. The aid of the Government will undoubtedly be required to assist in meeting the expenses of sending home the representatives of the force: and when we consider how important it is that the Volunteers should be encouraged to acquire proficiency in the use of their weapons, little fear need be felt that the required "sinews of war" will not be forthcoming. To stimulate the exertions of the men in this particular has been the main object striven after by the leading members of the Volunteer force at home; and knowing that the hope of reward is in most cases a more powerful stimulant than any recommendation, however strong, they offer for the competition of the force such prizes as are desirable, both from intrinsic value and the distinction they confer. Acting on the same principle, the Commander-in-Chief, not content with providing for the regular force a thorough course of musketry instruction, and expressing in the most emphatic terms the necessity of strict attention to it in every detail, has authorized "prizes for good shooting, with a view to stimulate individual exertion and to reward proficiency." The first of these prizes is to the best shot of the battalion, and consists of three pence a day in addition to his pay, and a badge of cross muskets and crown worked in gold. The second, to the best shot of each company, two pence a day and a badge of cross muskets worked in gold. The third, the Marksman's Prize, one for every ten men, one penny a day and a badge of cross muskets worked in worsted. The estimated strength of the army for the current year being somewhat over 138,000 men, and the rewards tenable for one year, it will be seen that the prizes open to the men number over 14,000, worth £3 11s. 3d., £2 0s. 10d., and £1 1s. 5d. respectively, the least of which, considering the general means of the two, is far more valuable to the soldier than anything hitherto offered to the Volunteer, while the cross muskets proclaim the proficiency of the wearer wherever he is seen. If it is deemed advisable to hold out such inducements to the

regular force, where the whole time of the man is at the disposal of the authorities, it becomes a necessity to apply a similar stimulant to a body of men who can only devote time to the practice of rifle shooting by sacrificing other pursuits. Circumstances may have rendered it inexpedient for our authorities to make heavy outlays for this purpose hitherto, but the amount required to meet the wishes of the Volunteers in this case is so comparatively small, and the stimulus it would prove so great, that no one will say it would not be money well laid out. The presence of a Canadian "team" in England would do more to prove the practical loyalty of Canada than the speeches of statesmen or the writers of the press, and liberality in this case will be regarded by the force as an earnest of a generous policy in the future—the hope of which is all that now sustains the Volunteer against the sneers of the selfish and unpatriotic.

ARRIVAL OF THE MINISTER OF MILITIA AT OTTAWA.

A TELEGRAM was received on the morning of the fourth, stating that the Hon. J. A. Macdonald and the Hon. Mr. McDougall would arrive in the city by special train at five o'clock in the afternoon. As early as four o'clock in the afternoon a continual stream of people were wending their way to the railway station. The Civil Service Regiment, numbering 248 men, under the command of Lt. Col. Wily, assembled on the square at the Parliament Buildings. By permission of Col. Campbell, the band of the 100th Regiment was present, and added much to the attractiveness of the arrangements. At half-past four the regiment, headed by the band, marched to the station, and were drawn up in line on the platform. A cold, chilling rain, accompanied by an east wind, began to fall, and numbers who were on their way to the station returned, preferring a shelter from the inclement weather to waiting the return of the delegates; yet, after all, over two thousand persons were present. At half-past five the train arrived, and the appearance of the Hon. J. A. Macdonald and the Hon. Mr. McDougall was greeted with prolonged cheering from the immense crowd. Three more cheers were given for the Hon. Mrs. Macdonald, and those personally acquainted with the distinguished gentlemen shook hands with them, and congratulated them on their successful trip and their safe return. His Worship the Mayor (Robert Lyon, Esq.), in his robe of office, wearing the gold chain, and attended by the City Council, presented an address, which he read in a clear, effective manner.

The Hon. Mr. Macdonald thanked them for the manner in which they had received him on his return after an absence of nearly six months. In leaving Ottawa on his important mission to England, he felt he was leaving home, and in returning he experi-

enced all the pleasure of re-visiting it. He went to Europe to advocate the principles of union, and he thought that he was only acting consistently up to those principles in his marriage: at least, what every inhabitant in Ottawa should do—he brought home a settler. (Laughter.) He spoke of the share which he and the Hon. Mr. McDougall had in bringing the Confederation scheme to completion, and he hoped that the future statesmen of Canada, would work as zealously, faithfully and successfully for the interests of the Dominion as had the delegates. But politics is a dry subject, and as he knew his audience were anything but dry subjects at that time—[laughter]—he would take an early and more convenient opportunity to speak at length on the question. He thanked the citizens of Ottawa for the enthusiastic manner in which they had received himself and his wife. [Cheers.] Mr. McDougall followed, returning thanks in brief but eloquent terms for this token of their esteem.

The Hon. Mr. Macdonald then presented his wife to the people, and she was received with the most enthusiastic cheering. They then entered a splendid carriage, drawn by four fine bay horses, furnished by Mr. Buckley, and proceeded to the residence of the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, followed by a great procession of carriages, in which were seated members of the City Council, and numbers of our influential and prominent citizens. The Civil Service Regiment was then marched to the parade ground and dismissed, and the band of the 100th having returned to barracks, the crowd dispersed.

ARMY RULE IN THE SOUTH.

THE last number of the New York 'Army and Navy Journal' contains, under this heading, a lengthy article highly laudatory of the military government which Congress has imposed on the late Confederate States, and quotes sundry resolutions, passed at various meetings, to prove how delighted the Southerners are with a law which has divested them of almost every privilege that a free man holds dear. Remembering the pertinacity with which the South, hampered in all its resources, maintained the late war, it is hard for us to believe that a cordial welcome is so soon extended to the victorious north and its despotic ordinances, or that the people of the Confederate States rejoice to see among them, clothed with supreme power, those Generals whom their nearest kindred died vigorously opposing. We cannot help thinking that if the truth were told, the majority which the 'Journal' claims as rejoicing in the presence of the Northern troops, would be found with the seeds of discontent, which, it admits, still exist in the "military districts." And the following is, perhaps, a fair sample of the willing respect and obedience rendered by them to the powers that be:—

"But General Sickles, like General Schofield, can draw taut the reins when needed.

A year ago, in the annual parade of the Charleston firemen, the total absence of the American flag among the profuse banners was the subject of painful comment; but this omission was then explained as accidental. This year, General Sickles was informed, on the rendezvous of the procession, that the omission had again occurred. There could be nothing "accidental" in this repetition of the insult, and it was impossible safely to ignore the fact. Instantly, therefore, he despatched an order to General Clitz, commanding the Post, instructing the Chief of the Fire Department to put the national colors at the head of the column, escorted on the march by two members of each company, and afterwards fixed side by side with the reviewing personages. And then, "that every person in the column shall salute the colors by lifting his hat or cap on arriving at a point three paces distant from the colors, and, carrying the cap unlifted, march past the colors to a point three paces distant from the same." The Chief and his command at once expressed "cheerful obedience," and the order was carried out by every living being in the procession, exactly as written. So much for quiet, firm control."

If our liberty-loving neighbors confined themselves to the task of regulating their own affairs we should hardly cast a thought on them or their proceedings, but while their Senators and Congressmen are continually advising us to prepare for absorption into the Union, it is well that we should make ourselves familiar with their ideas of liberty and justice. We fear, however, that unless the United States authorities can show other samples than those they have exhibited to the world for six years past, that we benighted colonists will long continue to prefer our despotic form of Government to the freedom dispensed from the Capital at Washington.

The grand military field-day, regular and volunteer, which was to have been held in Toronto on Monday last, is fixed for to-day (Monday.) It is expected to be a great success. Our Toronto correspondence is crowded out this week.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS

Ottawa, May 10, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles,
Toronto—

To be Brevet Major:

Capt. Henry Croft, No. 9 Company.

13th Battalion of Infantry, Hamilton, No. 4 Company—

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign John B. Young, vice Routh, promoted.

27th Lambton Battalion of Infantry, No. 3 Company, Garrison Battery, Sarnia—

To be Captain (temporary):

1st Lieut. Charles Seager, M. S., vice O'Doherty, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be 1st Lieut., acting till further orders:
2nd Lieutenant Jas. Hewitt Wood, vice Seager, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieut., acting till further orders:
Joshua Fourth Adams, gentleman, vice Wood, promoted.

33rd Huron Battalion of Infantry, No. 6 Company, Exeter—

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

James North Howard, gentleman, vice Bowerman, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

46th East Durham Battalion of Infantry, No. 1 Company, Port Hope (Garrison Battery)—

To be Captain (temporary):

1st Lieut. Samuel Sculthorpe, M. S., vice Bethune, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be 1st Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

Edward Pullen, gentleman, vice Sculthorpe, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

Robert G. Wallace, gentleman, vice Buchanan, deceased.

The 54th Sherbrooke Battalion of Infantry will henceforth be designated as the 53rd Battalion.

The 53rd Melbourne Battalion will henceforth be designated as the 54th Richmond of Infantry.

55th Megantic Battalion of Infantry—

An additional Company at Glenoyd, County of Megantic, is hereby authorized to be added to this Battalion, to be No. 5 Company.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders—

Hamilton Rickaby, gentleman.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Malcolm McKenzie, gentleman.

57th Peterborough Battalion of Infantry, No. 6 Company, Hastings—

To be Captain, acting till further orders:

John Blacklock, Esq., vice Fowlds, deceased.

No. 2.
The following officers of the Volunteer Militia and candidates for appointment therein, having appeared before Boards of Officers at Montreal, Kingston and London, for the purpose of having their qualifications tested, have received certificates as follows, viz:

M O N T R E A L .

FIRST CLASS.

1st Lieut. Chas. C. Brydges, 1st Batt. G T R Brigade.

1st Lieut. Wm V Dawson, Montreal Light Infantry.

Capt. John R Kirkwood, Montreal Light Infantry.

Lt.-Col. Henry Bailey, 2nd Batt. G T R Brigade.

2nd Lieut. Jas Rogers, Engineer Co., G T R Brigade.

Ensign Patrick Newell, 3rd Batt G T R Brigade.

SECOND CLASS.

Capt. John Bulmer, 1st Prince of Wales Regiment.

do Thos Correstine, do

do Wm Henry Smith, Montreal Light Infantry.

do John B Jones, 1st Batt G T R Brigade.

do William McWood, 2nd do

Color-Sergt Robt McLaughlin, do

2nd Lieut Jonathan Irvinson, 1st do

Sergt George Codd, 52nd Bedford Battalion.

Capt Thos J. Wilson, 1st Batt G T R Brigade.

Capt Thos Symington, do

K I N G S T O N .

FIRST CLASS.

Sergt I W Johnson, 14th Batt Rifles.

Lieut P McIntyre, do

SECOND CLASS.

Sergt J P Thompson, 15th Battalion Infantry.

Ensign A McNiece, 14th Batt Rifles.

Win Munro, gentleman.

L O N D O N .

FIRST CLASS.

Major A J McMillan, 29th Waterloo Batt Infantry.

Lieut Neil Caswell, 25th Elgin Batt Infy.

do Thos R Jackson, 33rd Huron Batt Infantry.

do John Lewis, 27th Lambton Batt Infy.

Lieut & Adjt David Scott, 28th Perth do

Ensign Jas Magee, 7th The London Light Infantry.

Sergt-Major John Chinner, 22nd The Oxford Rifles.

Sergt-Major John Windred, 23rd Essex Batt Infantry.

SECOND CLASS.

Capt Michael Stephenson, 5th Batt G T R Brigade.

Capt John Duck, 24th Kent Batt of Infantry.

1st Lieut Jas Thomson, Garrison Battery, Goderich.

Lieut Wm A Bayley, 5th Batt G T R Brigade.

James Benson, gentleman.

Wm T Smith, do

No. 3.

The following Officers of the Volunteer Militia having obtained the necessary certificates of qualification are now confirmed in their respective ranks, viz:—

Lt-Col Henry Bailey, 3rd Batt G T R Brigade.

Major A J McMillan, 29th Waterloo Batt Infantry.

Captain Wm H Smith, Montreal Light Infantry.

do John Bulmer, 1st Prince of Wales Regiment.

do Thomas Correstine, do

do John Duck, 24th Kent Batt of Infantry.

do John B Jones, 1st Batt G T R Brigade.

do Thos L Wilson, do

do Thos Symington, do

do William McWood, 2nd do

do Michael Stephenson, 5th do

1st Lieut Jas Thompson, Goderich Garrison Battery.

do Chas C Brydges, 1st Batt G T R Brigade.

Lieut J Lewis, 27th Lambton Batt Infantry.

do Wm A Bayley, Fifth Batt G T R Brigade.

Ensign Jas. Magee, 7th Batt The London Lt. Infantry.

do A. McNeice, 14th Battalion Rifles.

SERVICE MILITIA.

No. 4.

LOWER CANADA.

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

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Reg'l Divisions. Names.

Chambly, William Halpin, gentleman.

Gaspe, Ens Henry G Perchard.

Hochelaga, James W. Philips, gentleman

Nicolet, O. Hardy-de-Chatillon do

Quebec, Louis Colcomb do

do J S Hebert dit Leconte do

do Thomas A Leggo.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Beauce, Philippe Taschereau, gent.

Carleton, U C J V de Boucherville, Esq.

Carleton, U C, Alex Lord Russell gent.
 Chambly, William Halpin do
 do Isalo Jodoin do
 do Charles Porlier do
 do Alderick Lefebvre do
 Gaspé, Edward C Pecharl do
 Hochelaga, Pierre Belanger do
 do Henry F. Hughes, do
 do George C Phillpot, do
 do Douglafs Simpson do
 do Capt Joseph Beaudry do
 do Arthur Ladebauche gent.
 do Edmund Patry do
 do William John Palmer do
 do Thomas B Warren do
 do Thomas A Barber do
 do Frederick Blocksome do
 do Amedee Viger do
 do Michael Logan Herley do
 do David W Johnson do
 do Pierre Brouillet do
 do Capt John E Kirkpatrick do
 Jacques Cartier, George H Couvrette, gent.
 Kamouraska, Thomas Dechene do
 Missisquoi, Lieut. Horatio N Sixby do
 Quebec, Edward Galameau do
 do L E Taschereau do
 do Peter White do
 do John A Smith do
 do Doctre Arcand do
 do George Lavoie do
 do Henry T Walcot do
 do Walter M Jackson do
 do Edward V Wright do
 do George Guillot do
 do Matthew T Hunter do
 do Theophile Boulanger do
 do Richard Wilkinson, do
 do George Turner do
 do Jean Paradis do
 do Leon Lemieux do
 do Arthur G Chapman do
 do Octave Fortier do
 do Joseph Desroche do
 Richmond, George M Crombie do
 do John Kerr do
 St. Maurice, Ferdinand Vernier do
 Temiscouata, Louis N Dionne do
 do Elzear Dastous do

UPPER CANADA.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Reg't Divisions. Names.
 Carleton, Benjamin Rathwell, gent.
 do William Borthwick do
 Durham, Volney V. Ashford do
 do Asa B. Wilmot do
 do James Craig do
 Frontenac, William S Brown do
 do Herbert Munsie do
 Lennox and Addington,
 do Benjamin S Abrams do
 do Charles E. Filo do
 Northumberland, Capt Adam C Webb do
 Victoria, Capt Henry D Sheffield do

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Brant, A Judson Henderson, gent.
 Durham, David Walsh do
 do John Varcoe do
 Elgin, Jas McQueen Wardell do
 do John Hopkins do
 do Edward Redman do
 do John Heard, jr do
 Frontenac, Geo Lee do
 do Edward A Ayerst do
 do Richard J Cartwright do
 do Jas T Rose do
 Hastings, Matthew M Thompson do
 do Wm C Anderson do
 do Allen T. Kennedy do
 Leeds, Archibald C Fairbairn do

Lennox and
 Addington, Thos D Prayn, do
 do Geo H Herring do
 do Jas S. Neilson do
 Lincoln, Frederick Wright do
 Norfolk, Lieut John Charters
 Northumberland, Capt Gideon Page
 Ontario, Geo B Gordon, gentleman
 do John McKenzie, do
 Peel, Geo Hewitt do
 do Lieut Chas Elliott.
 do Capt Orange Lawrence,
 do Joseph Parr, gentleman.
 Perth, Ensign Philip Beauchamp
 do Geo Humphrey gentleman
 Prescott & Russell, Jonathan Cross do
 do Capt John R Craig
 do Ensign Ephraim Loucks
 Victoria, Lieut Gardiner Boyd
 Wellington, Alex Wilson, gentleman
 Wentworth, Ensign Jas Hoey
 do Robt H Hall gentleman.
 do Lieut Jas Rice
 do Capt John Brown, jr.
 York, Geo F Lount gentleman
 do Antoine Gingras do
 do Thos Roylew do
 By command of His Excellency the Ad-
 ministrator of the Government of Canada.
 P. L. MACDOUGALL, Colonel,
 Adjutant General of Militia.
 Canada.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

DURING THE WEEK ENDING MAY 11, 1867.
 Belleville—E H \$2. Niagara—L H \$1.
 Hamilton—Lieut G S \$1, W M \$1, T McG \$2,
 T R \$2, T H McK \$2. Caledonia, O K \$2,
 Capt W M \$2. Prescott—Ensign J G \$2. S
 R \$2. Mr E \$2. Brockville—Lt-Col McD \$2.
 Belleville—Lt-Col S \$2, J J \$2, Mr Speaker
 W \$2, Capt H \$2, Lieut R \$2, Dr L \$2. J M
 \$1, P G \$1, J K \$1, J W \$1. W B \$1, Capt
 M \$1. Toronto—Major J S \$2, Capt McT \$2,
 Capt H \$2, Capt B \$1, J W B \$2, Capt B \$2,
 Major B \$2. Orderly Room 10th Royals \$2.
 Sergt-Maj Q \$2, Lieut B \$2, Capt H \$2, Capt
 P \$2, T A N \$2, N McE \$2, Capt G M A \$3.
 Lieut F J J \$2, R T \$1, Queen's Hotel \$2.
 Cobourg—Capt D \$1, Capt E \$1. Colborne
 —T W C \$2.

J. G. JOSEPH & CO.,
 MANUFACTURE on their premises RIFLE
 M CUPS and other PRESENTATION PLATE.
 London and Paris House, Toronto, C. W. 19-1y

W. BALWIN THIBODO, M. A.,
 BARRISTER-AT-LAW. Chambers—Anchor
 Buildings, Kingstoo, C. W. 19-1y

R. MALCOLM,
 181 KING Street East, Toronto, Manufactur-
 er of Saddles, Harness, Horse Clothing,
 Collars, Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Sat-
 chels, &c. Military equipments in general. Gov-
 ernment Contracts undertaken, and promptly exe-
 cuted. 19-1y

WILSON & PATTERSON,
 MERCHANDISE Brokers, and General Commis-
 Merchants. No. 452 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
 December 12th, 1866. d18-1y

MR. P. O'REILLY, JR.,
 BARRISTER, &c. Chambers, over Holden's
 Drug Store, corner of Hotel and Front Sts,
 Belleville, C. W. 16 1y



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

THURSDAY, 21ST DAY OF MARCH, 1867.

PRESENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
 OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it has been represented to His
 Excellency the Administrator of the Gov-
 ernment in Council through the Honorable the
 Commissioner of Crown Lands, that Gold has
 been discovered, and is found to exist in various
 parts of the Townships hereinafter named, and
 whereas it is expedient that the tract embraced in
 the said several Townships should be brought un-
 der the operation and be made subject to the pro-
 visions of "The Gold Mining Act."

His Excellency in Council, on the recommenda-
 tion of the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown
 Lands, and under and in virtue of the authority
 given and conferred by the second section of the
 Act 27 and 28 Vic., Cap. 9, has been therefore
 pleased to order, AND IT IS HEREBY ORDERED,
 That the tract of country comprised within and
 constituting the Townships of Barrie, Clarendon,
 Palmerston, Miller and North and South Canoto,
 in the County of Frontenac, the Townships in the
 County of Renfrew, situated north of the Town-
 ships of Miller and Canoto, the Townships in the
 County of Addington, situate north of the Town-
 ships of Sheffield and Barrie, the Townships in
 the County of Hastings, situate north of the
 Townships of Sidney, Thurlow and Trendinaga,
 the Township of Belmont and the Townships in
 the County of Peterborough, situate north of the
 Township of Belmont, be and the same is hereby
 declared to be a Gold Mining Division for all the
 purposes of the said Act, under the name of "The
 Quinte Gold Mining Division."

W. A. HIMSWORTH.

Asst. C. E. C.

13-6in



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Wednesday, 20th February, 1867.

Present,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
 OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the article
 known as Lock Spindle Iron, used in the
 manufacture of Spindles for Door Locks, should,
 though unenumerated in any of the Schedules to
 the Act, 29th and 30th Victoria, Cap. 6, be held
 and deemed to be and be included in the exemp-
 tion from Customs duly created in favor of Rod
 Iron, with which the same should properly be
 classified.

His Excellency in Council, on the recommenda-
 tion of the Hon. the Acting Minister of Finance,
 and under the authority conferred by the 17th
 Chap. Con. Stat. Can., has been pleased to order
 and declare, and it is hereby ordered and de-
 clared, that equate rod iron used in the manufac-
 ture of spindles for door locks, shall be and the
 same is hereby declared to have been since the
 passing of the Act first above mentioned, exempt
 from the payment of Customs duty on importa-
 tion into this Province.

WM. H. LEE,
 Clerk Executive Council.



LIGHT HOUSE SUPPLIES.

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at this office

UNTIL NOON OF FRIDAY

The Tenth of May Next,

For the supply of

650 GALLONS

Of the best quality of

WINTER PRESSED SPERM OIL,

For the Provincial Lighthouses above
Lachine.

ONE-THIRD of which must be from head matter, which will stand limpid at 50° Fahrenheit, and the other two-thirds at 34°, subject to inspection and test before acceptance, and if required, to be measured out.

The whole to be furnished in iron-bound casks, containing fifty gallons each, in the best order, and to be delivered at the contractor's risk, on such wharf near the Lachine Canal Basin at Montreal, and on such day on or about the first day of July next, as may be specified in the contract.

TENDERS

Will also be received on the same day for the supply of

7500 GALLONS

Of the best quality of

NON-EXPLOSIVE COAL OIL,

To be furnished in iron-bound casks containing from 20 to 50 gallons each, subject to inspection and test before acceptance, and to be delivered at the contractor's risk at the time above stated at Montreal.

The casks, in each case, to be furnished by the contractor, and their cost included in the price of the oil.

ALSO A

STEAM VESSEL WANTED.

Sealed Tenders will be received on the same day for a Steam Vessel for the delivery of the annual Lighthouse supplies, consisting of about 150 casks of oil, and 40 tons of other articles, at the respective Lighthouse stations, situate on the River St. Lawrence and inland Lakes, namely, on Lakes St. Louis, St. Francis, River St. Lawrence between Brockville and Kingston, Lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair and Huron, and on the Georgian Bay.

The crew of the vessel must assist in the delivery of the stores.

Accommodation will also be required on board for the persons from this Department in charge to the stores, and the vessel will also be required of receive and transport from one station to another any such stores as the Superintendent in charge may direct.

The vessel will be allowed to carry other freight, provided it does not interfere with the proper delivery of the stores.

A bulk sum to be named for the performance of this service. Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.

Separate tenders to be given for each service, and to be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed respectively "Tender for Sperm Oil," "Tender for Coal Oil," and "Tender for delivery of Lighthouse Supplies."

Parties tendering must give their names and address in full, also the signatures of two responsible persons willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary

Department of Public Works.

Ottawa, March 8, 1867.

10td



NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, }

To Wit. }

Public notice is hereby given that the

COURTS OF OYER AND TERMINER,

AND

GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY,

AND OF

ASSIZE AND NISI PRIUS.

In and for the County of Carleton, will be holden at the

COURT HOUSE,

In the City of Ottawa, on

WEDNESDAY the FIRST DAY OF MAY,

A. D. 1867.

At the hour of TEN of the Clock, a.m., of which all Coroners, Magistrates, Bailiffs, Constables, and all others concerned, are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

WM F. POWELL,
Sheriff.

By JAS. BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa.

February, 19th, 1867.

12td

O'CONNOR & WALLER,

EXCHANGE Brokers, Fire, Life and Accident, Insurance, Commission and Collecting Agents Office—No. 27, Sussex street, Ottawa. R. F. O'Connor, W. H. Waller. References:—Hon. J. S. McDonald, Corawall, Hon. James Skewad, Ottawa. Messrs. Workman & Griffin, Ottawa, Edward, McGillivray, Esq. 10

CANADA AGENCY AND DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

BALLARD'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

The Eagle Arms Company's Patent Cartridge Revolvers, Breech-loading Single Shot Pistols, and for the

New York Metallic Ammunition Company's Patent Metallic Waterproof Cartridges.

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

Descriptive and Illustrated Price Lists furnished on application to

FROTHINGHAM & WOREMAN,
Agents,
Montreal

And for sale in Ottawa by

A. WORKMAN & CO.,
Rideau street, Lower Town, and
17-3m Wellington street Upper, Town.

SEALED TENDERS,

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until

SATURDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF MAY

NEXT, AT NOON,

FOR THE

PARTIAL RECONSTRUCTION

And general repairs of the

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

AT TORONTO.

Plans and Specifications

May be seen on and after the 29th instant, in Toronto, at the office of the Department, in the eastern wing of the buildings to be repaired.

Parties tendering must give their name and address in full, and also the signatures of two responsible persons willing to become sureties for the due performance of the work.

Tenders must be endorsed, "Tenders for repairs, &c., Parliament Buildings."

The Department will not be held to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 25th, 1867.

17td

RIFLE CUPS

AT THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE, OTTAWA

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

GEORGE COX,

ENGRAVER AND PLATE PRINTER, Sparks Street opposite the Russell House, [up stairs] Ottawa. Visiting and Business Cards, Seals, Jewellery and Silver Ware neatly engraved, &c.

G. MERCER ADAM,
(LATE BOLLO & ADAM.)
BOOKSELLER TO THE PROFESSIONS,
BOOK IMPORTER

In Law,
Theology,
Medicine,
Education,
The Sciences,
and General Literature.
61 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

"VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVE SERVICE HAND-
BOOK"

PRICE 75 CENTS.

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

When on Active Service, with forms of all Reports, Returns, &c., necessary for the government of a Volunteer Battalion, and showing the every-day 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.

G. E. ZOLLIKOFFER,
DRAUGHTSMAN, MODELLEK, &c., &c.,
OTTAWA.

DRAWINGS for LETTERS PATENT of INVENTION neatly executed. Descriptions and Specifications drawn up, and Working Models of appropriate Materials prepared. Designs for Monuments furnished, and Monuments erected. Ornamental Work in Stone, Plaster of Paris, Composition, &c., designed and executed upon the shortest notice.

OFFICE:—At the Rooms of Augusta Laver, Esquire, Elgin street, opposite the Post Office.

JAGGER & LEDYARD,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in all kinds of British, American and German SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE, FANCY GOODS, &c., wholesale. No. 90, Young Street, Toronto.
W. M. JAGGER. H. S. LEDYARD.

LYON & REMON,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—Over City Registry, Metcalfe street, Ottawa, C. W.
ROBERT LYON. EDWARD P. REMON.
Ottawa, January 1st, 1867. 1-ly

PARLIAMENT HAIR DRESSING SALOON
AND WIG MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
ANGUS' BLOCK, RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA.
E. MILES, Proprietor.

HAIR DRESSER, by appointment, to His Excellency the Governor General.
Camp's famed Patent Rotary Hair Brush, (the only one on this Continent,) constantly in use.
Wig Making—In this line of business E. Miles will always be able to compete with any and all of the establishments of the kind in America, as he makes it his aim to employ the best European Artists in manufacturing all kinds of Hair-work.

All orders punctually attended to.
N. B.—A large stock of Musical Instruments, Walking Sticks, Canes, &c.
Ottawa, January 1st, 1866. 1-ly

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
Capital, - - - - \$9,000,000.

PROVINCIAL INS. COMP'Y OF CANADA.
Head Office, - - - - Toronto.
DONALD M. GRANT, Agent, Ottawa.

W. P. MARSTON,
MANUFACTURER and Importer of Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, Target and Hunting Rifles, Ammunition, &c., &c., No. 132 Young Street, Toronto. 1y

THE RUSSELL HOUSE,
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.
1-ly JAMES A. GOUIN, Proprietor.

E. SPENCER,
PHOTOGRAPHER, 24 Sparks street, Central Ottawa. Sign of the Camera. Photographs of all sizes, from the miniature gem to the size of life. Particular attention paid to Cartes de Visite or Album Pictures, which are sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of Canada, if desired.
First-class Workmen constantly employed.

He would call particular attention to his Stereoscopic and other Views of Parliament Buildings and Ottawa scenery, of which he has a large variety constantly on hand, for sale.

N. B.—The trade supplied with Stereoscopic and other views at reasonable rates.

Views of the proposed Toronto Monument to the heroes of the Queen's Own who fell at Ridgeway. 1y

"THE QUEEN" RESTAURANT,
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.

GEO. H. PERRY,
CIVIL ENGINEER, Union Buildings, corner of Sussex and York Sts., Ottawa. 1-ly

J. GARVEY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, dealer in Drugs, Perfumes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuff, 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. 1y

ROBERTSON & ROWSELL,
CUSTOM and Military Tailors, and General Outfitters, are now showing a very large assortment of Tweeds, Cloths, &c., selected with special care, which will be made up on the shortest notice, in the most fashionable styles. Professional Robes, Riding Habits, Military Uniforms, Livery, &c., promptly made to order. Sparks street, Ottawa. 1y

METROPOLITAN CHOP HOUSE,
AUMOND'S BLOCK, Rideau street, Ottawa.
P. O. MEARA, Proprietor.

JAMES DOUGLAS STEWART, M. D.
OCULIST and AURIST, Ottawa. Office—Above Dr. Garvey's Drug Store, Rideau st. Consulting hours, from 10 to 12 o'clock a. m., and from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m., each day. Consulting fee, two dollars, payable strictly in advance. 1y

J. PENNINGTON MACPHERSON,
BARRISTER.—Office, Montreal Telegraph Buildings, Metcalf st., Ottawa. 1y

P. S. GELHAUSEN.
TOBACCONIST, Rideau Street, Ottawa, C. W. The choicest brands of Tobacco, Cigars, &c., always on hand. Meerschaum, Briar and common pipes, &c.
Ottawa, Jan. 1867. 16-ly

DR. O. C. WOOD,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Ottawa.—Day office opposite Magee & Russell's, Sparks street, Centre Town; Night office at his residence, Maria street, Centre Town, Ottawa.

Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy, and almost painless process. Refereces given to parties successfully treated, if required. The cure guaranteed. 1-ly

FINDLAND & DRAPER,
IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
UNION BLOCK,
NO. 47 SUSSEX STREET,
OTTAWA. 1y

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY,
IMPORTERS of Dry Goods, Flowers, Feathers, Plumes, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Millinery, Dress Goods, Hoisery, Haberdashery Counterpanes, Table Covers, Cloths, Flannels Blankets, Damasks, and General Furnishings. 14 Rideau street, Ottawa, C. W. 1y

WILLIAM M'KAY.
DEALER in Paints, Oil, Glass, Colors, Room Papers, Gilt Mouldings, Looking Glass 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. 38 Sussex street, Ottawa. 1y

HAMILTON'S HOTEL,
(Formerly Mathews' Hotel)
YORK STREET, OTTAWA—Mrs. HAMILTON, Proprietress. This house has been put into a thorough state of repair, repainted, decorated, and refurnished with all the latest appliances of comfort. No exertions or expense will be spared in rendering this house second to none in Ottawa. Terms—\$1 50 per day. 1y

JAMES BOURGET,
Wholesale dealer in
WINES, BRANDIES and SPIRITS
98 Sussex street, Ottawa, C. W.

RUSSELL HOUSE BILLIARD ROOMS,
JAMES BOURGET, PROPRIETOR,
Sparks street, Ottawa, C. W.

THESE Rooms are situate in the Russell House, and are fitted up with three Marble-top Tables, Patent Cushions, a good stock of Cues, and kept in good order. 1y

K. ARNOLOI,
IMPORTER, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines, Spirits, Ales, &c., Telegraph Company's Building, Metcalf street, Ottawa. 1y

THOS. & WM. HUNTON,
IMPORTERS of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Millinery, Straw and Lace Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Matting, Manufacturers of Clothing. 47 and 49 Sparks st., Ottawa. 1y



FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,
OTTAWA, 12th March, 1867.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE following important notice to Navigators has been issued by the Government of Mauritius, in reference to a floating light at the Bell Buoy Anchorage to be substituted to the harbour lights at the entrance of Port Louis, to which the attention of all concerned is specially directed.

By Command,
THOS. WORTHINGTON,
Asst. Com. of Customs & Excise.

Governor Sir H. Barkly to Lord Carnarvon.
Mauritius, 18th Dec., 1866

Gov. Desp. No. 292, My Lord,
of 31 Oct., 1864.
S. S. Desp. No. 361,
of 27 April, 1865.

Enclosure 1.

Notice.

Enclosure 2.

Enclosure 3.

With reference to the previous correspondence, noted in the margin, on the subject of the substitution of a Floating Light at the entrance of the Harbour of Port Louis for the present Shore Lights, I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Board of Trade, the accompanying copies of a Notice, announcing that the change in question will take effect from the 24th May next, and giving the necessary sailing directions for the guidance of vessels approaching the Port.

Copies of this notice have been forwarded to the different countries enumerated in the enclosed list, bearing the signature of the Colonial Secretary, and I beg that information may be given to the other Governments mentioned in the accompanying Copy of a letter from the Harbour Master, dated the 14th instant, as well as to any Departments of Her Majesty's Government whom the matter may concern.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

The Right Honorable
the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

NOTICE.

On the 24th of May, 1867, the Harbour Lights at the entrance of Port Louis, Mauritius, will be done away with, and a Floating Light at the Bell Buoy Anchorage will be substituted.

The Floating Light Vessel will be moored a little to the N. Wrd. of the present well known Bell Buoy, with the following bearings:

Extreme of land to the northward: N. E. B. N.
Extreme of land to the westward: W. S. W.
Flagstaff on Fort George: S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.
Depth of Water: 15 fathoms.

The light vessel will be painted white, which will enable her to be distinctly seen against the land during the day.

She will show a "flashing white Light," from Sunset to Sunrise, which will be visible a distance of 9 miles every direction from Seaward, from the poop of a large vessel.

The fact of this being a flashing Light, at short intervals, will sufficiently distinguish it from the

Revolving Light at Flat Island, even were a mistake possible.

Vessels from the northward, after rounding Cannonier Point, must be careful not to bring Cannonier Point Light to the Westward of Flat Island Light, till the Floating Light at the Bell Buoy is seen; they may then steer for the latter on a S. S. W $\frac{1}{2}$ W. bearing, and anchor on that bearing, from $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile to a mile from the Light.

Vessels approaching the Port from the Westward, may steer from the Floating Light on an E. b. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. bearing, and either anchor $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile from her on that bearing, or further to the Northward as convenient.

The mooring chain of the Floating Light runs about 150 fathoms in a N. N. W. direction; vessels must therefore be anchored in such a manner as to avoid hooking it.

The depths at the anchorage vary from 12 to 20 fathoms.

All the bearings are Compass bearings.

D. WALES,
Harbour Master.

Port Office, 14th December, 1866.

Circulars respecting Floating Lights have been sent to—

1. The Colonial Secretary, St. Helena.
2. The Colonial Secretary, Cape of Good Hope.
3. The Colonial Secretary, Natal.
4. The Colonial Secretary, Tasmania.
5. The Colonial Secretary, New Zealand.
6. Chief Secretary, South Australia.
7. Colonial Secretary, Western Australia.
8. Colonial Secretary, Queensland.
9. Chief Secretary, Victoria.
10. Secretary to the Government, New South Wales.
11. Colonial Secretary, Ceylon.
12. Secretary to the Government, Bengal.
13. Secretary to the Government, Bombay.
14. Secretary to the Government, Madras.
15. Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong.
16. Civil Commissioners, Seychelles.
17. Secretary to the Government, Straits Settlement.
18. Secretary to the Government, Batavia.
19. Chief Commissioner, British Birmah.
20. Secretary to the Government, Manilla, (Phillipine Islands.)
21. Political Resident, Aden.
22. Monsieur L'Ordonnateur, Reunion.
23. Police Magistrate, Rodrigues.

(Signed) FELIX BEDINGFELD,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Mauritius, 17th December, 1866.

Harbour Master to Colonial Secretary:
Port Office, Mauritius, 14th December, 1866

SIR,
As it will be necessary to send intelligence to all parts of the world before substituting a Floating Light at the entrance of this port for the present Harbour Lights, I have the honor to request that His Excellency the Governor will authorize the printing of the annexed sailing directions, and the forwarding of them by the mail of the 18th instant to all parts of the world.

The rule is to allow such intelligence time to reach every important Port in the world, and give vessels that have left before its arrival time to reach the spot where the new Light is to be placed.

I have proposed, therefore, to light up on the 24th of next May, the anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday, subject to His Excellency's approval, thus allowing five months and one week for the transmission of intelligence, which ought to be sufficient, if no time is lost in sending it from England to North and South America.

I recommended that copies of the notice should be sent to the Governments of the following countries:—Russia, Holland, Denmark, Sweden

and Norway, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal Italy, Austria, Prussia Turkey, British North America, United States, Mexico, Brazil, Callao; also to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Admiralty, and the Trinity House, for transmission to English, Scotch, and Irish Ports; to the Australian Ports, Cape of Good Hope, the Indian Governments, the Straits Ports and Batavia, Manilla and China, together with any others that may be suggested; and that 100 copies may be sent to this office for distribution among the shipping.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. WALES,
Harbour Master,

The Hon. Colonial Secretary.
&c., &c., &c.,

3i.



AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNT.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Customs, Quebec, 6th March, 1863.

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, April 26th, 1867.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorised discount is declared to be 28 per cent, which per centage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON,
Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS.

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER,

Ottawa, Aug. 13th, 1866.
NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General, by an Order in Council bearing this day's date, has been pleased to order and direct that, with the view of encouraging the introduction into the Province of the very important improvement of Steam Cultivation, Steam Ploughing Machines and their appurtenances be exempt from import duties for a period of two years from this date.

By command,
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs and Excise.

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

MANUFACTURING Stationers and Bookbinders, importers of General Stationery, Artist's Materials, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books and Church Services. Corner Sparks and Elgin streets,

OTTAWA.

Always in stock.—A supply of Riflemen's Registers and Score Books; also, Military Account Books, Ruled, Printed and Bound, to any pattern, with despatch.

14-ly

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL!

PRESCOTT, C. W.—J. H. DANIELS, Proprietor, and Agent for the Royal Mail Line of Steamers. New House, new Furniture, and new Bedding throughout. Omnibuses to and from the Cars and Boats FREE OF CHARGE. Billiards and Livery attached.

1-17



GOVERNMENT NOTICE No 1, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Administrator of the Government directs the publication, for general information, of the following amended notice of the erection of a Lighthouse on the Bluff, at the south side of the entrance of Port Natal, in correction of the notification given in Government Notice No 122, 1866.

By his Excellency's command,
D. ERKSINE,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Office,
Natal, 4th January, 1867.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A Lighthouse has been erected on the Bluff, at the south side of the entrance of Port Natal, at an elevation of 292 feet above high water, a light from which will be exhibited on the 23rd January, 1867.

The Lighthouse is in latitude $29^{\circ} 52' 50''$ S, and longitude $31^{\circ} 3' 25''$ E.

The building is an iron tower, in the form of a frustrum of a cone, 81 feet high, painted white, centre of light being 70 feet above the base, exhibiting a revolving white light of the second class (dioptric) attaining its greatest brilliancy once every minute.

It is visible in all directions from north (round by the east and south), to $S. 59^{\circ} W.$ and can be seen from a ship's deck 24 miles in clear weather.

The above light is not visible from the Aliwal Shoal, which is 25 miles S., $53^{\circ} W.$ from the Lighthouse; vessels should not, therefore, when coming from the southward and westward, approach the shore nearer than 4 miles, or shall their water under 40 fathoms, using the lead freely until they make the light well out from the deck, when they may stand in until it bears N., $59^{\circ} E.$ —which bearing will keep them outside all known danger—until they are abreast of the Umlazi River (about nine and a half miles below the Lighthouse), when they must keep it more to the northward, as the land trends more to the eastward, giving the shore a good berth of a mile, and when the light bears about $W. N. W.$, they can haul in to the northward for the anchorage, anchoring in eight and a half to ten fathoms, with the Lighthouse bearing S. W. to S W $\frac{1}{4}$ S. distant 1 mile.

W. E. ARCHDEACON,
Master R. N.,
Admiralty Surveyor

N B—The above bearings are magnetic



GOVERNMENT HOUSE OTTAWA.
THURSDAY, 21ST DAY OF MARCH, 1867.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Acting Minister of Finance, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that Scrap Metal of all kinds, though not specifically mentioned in the List of Goods authorized, by the Act 29-30 Vic. cap. 6, to be imported into Canada free of Customs duty, shall be, and the same is hereby authorized to be imported into this Province or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein, free of Customs duties under the provisions of the 5th section of the 17th chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

W. H. HIMSWORTH,
Asst. C. R.G.C.
13-6in.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

SAVAGE & LYMAN,

CATHEDRAL BLOCK, MONTREAL, have the largest and best stock in the Dominion, of

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and JEWELRY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Mantle Clocks, Binocula Field Glasses, Leather Bags and Dressing Cases. Also, in Stock and manufactured to order, Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, Pitchers, Jugs, Cups, Trays, Medals, &c.

Field, Cavalry, Artillery, Rifle and Infantry Officer's Swords, Belts, Sashes, Crowns and Stars, Lace, &c.

271 CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, April 1867. 15-1y

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1825, with which is now united THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Accumulated & Invested Fund \$13,000,000
Annual Income, 3,250,000

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager.

RICHD. BULL, Inspector of Agencies.

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

15-1y



PROVINCE OF CANADA.

CIRCULAR.

(Copy.)

Downing Street, 9th February, 1867.

Sir,

I have much pleasure in transmitting to you a copy of a Warrant, issued under the Royal Sign Manual, under which the decoration of the Victoria Cross may be conferred on persons serving in the Local Forces, which are or may hereafter be raised in any of Her Majesty's Colonies.

I have to instruct you to take whatever steps may appear to you most likely to give publicity to this Warrant.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
Humble Servant,

(Signed) CARNARVON.

To the Officer Administering }
The Government of Canada. }

WARRANT for extending the Victoria Cross to the Local Forces in New Zealand and in the Colonies and their Dependencies generally.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting :

WHEREAS, by a warrant under our Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and bearing date at Our Courts at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of January, 1856, in the nineteenth year of Our Reign, We did constitute and create a new Naval and Military Decoration, to be styled and designated the Victoria Cross, which Decoration

We expressed Our desire should be highly prized and eagerly sought after by the Officers and Men of Our Naval and Military Services, and did also make, ordain, and establish the Rules and Ordinances therein set forth for the government of the same, to be thenceforth inviolably observed and kept.

And whereas during the progress of the operations which We have undertaken against the insurgent Native Tribes in Our Colony of New Zealand, it has happened that persons serving in the Local Forces of Our said Colony have performed deeds of gallantry, in consideration of which they are not, according to the strict provisions of Our said recited Warrant, eligible for this high distinction.

Now know ye, that We of our especial Grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit hereby to signify Our Royal Will and Pleasure that the said Decoration may be conferred on such persons aforesaid, who may be qualified to receive the same in accordance with the rules and ordinances made, ordained and established by Us for the government thereof, by our said recited Warrant, and we do by these presents for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, ordain and appoint that it shall be competent for such persons aforesaid to obtain the said Decoration in the manner set forth in the Rules and Ordinances referred to, or in accordance with such further Rules and Ordinances as may hereafter be made and promulgated by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, for the government of the said Decoration, provided it be established in any case that the person was serving with Our Troops, under the orders of a General or other Officer, under circumstances which would entitle an Officer or soldier of Our army to be recommended for the said Decoration, in accordance with the Rules and Ordinances prescribed in Our said recited Warrant, and provided also such person shall be recommended for it by such General or other Officer.

And We do further for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, ordain and appoint that the said Decoration may also be conferred, in accordance with the Rules and Ordinances prescribed in Our said recited Warrant, and subject to the provisions aforesaid, on such persons who may be qualified to receive the same in accordance with the said Rules and Ordinances as may hereafter be employed in the Local Forces raised, or which may be raised in Our Colonies and their Dependencies, who may be called upon to serve in co-operation with Our Troops in military operations which it may be necessary to undertake for the suppression of Rebellion against Our authority, or for repelling invasion by a foreign enemy.

Given at Our Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this first day of January, 1867, in the thirtieth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

6i (Signed) J. PEEL.

MUSIC EMPORIUM.

[Established 1852.]

A. GROSSMAN, Importer and dealer in Music, Musical Instruments, Violin and Guitar Strings, Wholesale and Retail, No. 61 James street, opposite the Post-office, HAMILTON, C. W.

Volunteer Bands supplied with the latest and most approved styles of WARRANTED INSTRUMENTS, on liberal terms
Fifes, Drums, Copper and Brass Field and Call Bugles in great variety. 14-3m

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; Rifleman's Register of Practice; Military Account Books ruled, printed and bound to order, on short notice, at moderate prices.

April 13th, 1867.

15-1y



PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Ottawa, 20th Feb. 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that a certificate of the following tenor has been this day filed in this office, viz :

In the matter of an Act of Parliament of the Province of Canada intitled: "An Act to legalize and confirm an agreement made between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company"—

In pursuance of the provisions of the above named Act (s. 8), we the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, hereby certify that such Act was accepted by a majority of two thirds in value of the Bondholders and Shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, present in person or by proxy and voting at a special general meeting of the Company, called in the usual manner and held on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of December, 1866, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, in the city of London, England.

Passed under the Common Seal of the }
Grand Trunk Railway Company of Can- } (L. S.)
ada, this 28th day of December, 1866. }

JOHN M. GRANT,
Secretary.

A. J. FERGUSSON BLAIR,
Acting Secretary.

23rd Jan., 1867. 3i

CHARLES POTTER,

20 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

OPTICIAN, & CO.,

MANUFACTURER and Importer of Field Glasses, Rifle Telescopes, Military Telescopes, Opera Glasses.

Surveying and Surgeons Instruments, Barometers, Thermometers, Spectacles and all kinds of Optical Instruments.

Repairs of all kinds done on the premises.
February 2nd, 1867. 5-y

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO'Y,

Oldest Established U. Canadian Office.

AGENCIES at all the principal places throughout the Province for the transaction of Fire and Marine business.

Head Office—Church street, Toronto. George Percival Ridout, Governor; T. W. Burchall, Managing Director. Agents for Ottawa, Herrick & Brush.
Jan. 31st, 1867—5-6m

HEUBACH & COWARD.

GENERAL Commission Merchants, Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Agents, and Exchange Brokers, Sparks street, Ottawa, C. W. 1y

THOMAS ISAAC,

FURNISHING IRONMONGER,
AND DEALER IN

Iron Coals,

Chains, Ropes,

Stoves, Glass,

Oils, &c,

Agent for H. Watrous' Rifles, Revolvers and Cartridges,

SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,

Sparks Street, Central Ottawa, Canada West.

R. W. CRUISE

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent. Office in Post Office Block, Ottawa. Reference—Allan Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Aumond, Esq., Hon. James Skead, M. L. C., A. J. Russell, C. T. O., Robt. Bell, M. P. P.

All Business with the Crown Timber Office and Crown Lands Department attended to.

PROSPECTUS

OF

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"All that else the years may show,

The poet forms of stronger hours,

The vast Republics that may grow,

The Federations and the Powers;

Titanic forces taking birth

In divers seasons, divers climes;

For we are ancients of the earth,

And in morning of the times."

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

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

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

The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

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

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

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

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

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

A small portion of its columns will be devoted to advertising, and as its circulation promises to be extensive in every section of British America, it will be found the best medium for special, professional, and general announcements in the country.

"THE REVIEW" contains sixteen folio pages, printed on good paper, with clear type.

Subscription price: \$2 a year, payable strictly in advance.

GEORGE MOSS,
Proprietor, Ottawa, C. W.

** To parties acting as Agents for "THE REVIEW" in each Battalion or Company in British North America a liberal commission will be allowed. Terms made known on application.

MATHEWS' HOTEL,

RIDEAU street, Ottawa. Omnibuses to and from the cars and boats free of charge. This House has been refurbished 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.

CITY HOTEL,

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

GOULDTHRAITE'S SALOON,

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

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COMMISSION Agent and Broker. Office—No. 3 Sussex street, next door to S. Howel's, Ottawa, C. W.

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MANUFACTURERS of Sawed Lumber, etc., Ottawa, C. W. J. M. Currier. James McLaren. John McLaren.

G. H. PRESTON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, &c. Light Profits and Quick Returns. Two Stores—No. 12 and Also No. 93 Rideau Street, Ottawa City.