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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, APRIL 22, 1867.

No. 16

THE PRIVATE OF THE BUFFS.

["Some Silkins, and a private of the Buffs, having remained behind with the grog carts, fell into the hands of the Chinese. On the next morning they were brought before the authorities, and summoned to perform the koton. The Silkins obeyed; but Moyse, the English soldier declaring that he would not prostrate himself before any Chinaman alive, was immediately knocked upon the head, and his body thrown on a dunghill."]]

Last night, among his fellow roughs,
He jested, quaffed, and swore,
A drunken private of the buffe,
Who never looked before;
To-day, beneath the foeman's frown,
He stands in Elgin's place,
Ambassador from Britain's Crown,
And type of all her race.

Poor, reckless, rude, low-born, untaught,
Bewildered, and alone,
A heart, with English instinct fraught,
He yet can call his own,
Ay, tear his body limb from limb,
Bring cord, or axe, or flame;
He only knows, that not through him
Shall England come to shame.

Far Kentish hop-fields round him seemed,
Like dreams, to come and go;
Bright leagues of cherry-blossoms gleamed
One sheet of living snow;
The smoke, above his father's door,
In grey soft addings hung;
Must he then watch it rise no more;
Doomed by himself, so young?

Yes, honor calls!—with strength like steel
He put the vision by,
Let dusky Indians whine and kneel
An English lad must die,
And thus, with eyes that would not slink;
With knee to man unbent,
Unflinching on its dreadful brink,
To his red grave he went.

Vain, mightiest fleets, of ironed framed:
Vain, those all-shattering guns;
Unless proud England keeps untamed;
The strong heart of her sons.
So, let his name through Europe ring—
A man of mean estate,
Who died, as firm as Sparta's King,
Because his soul was great.

THE KINDLING OF THE BEACONS IN JANUARY 1804.

IN January 1804, the First Consul, Napoleon, had made all needful preparations for an invasion of England. Hundreds of vessels were gathered in the ports of Normandy and of Holland, to serve as transports. A gallant and abundant army lay encamped at Boulogne, ready at any moment to embark. On the other hand, the English people had come forward in vast multitudes as volunteers to defend their country. Every county had its mounted yeomanry corps, and every town its band of fencibles. One and all seemed animated by a spirit of active heroism, and a resolution to die in the last ditch, rather than surrender to a foreign enemy.

There is always something ludicrous in volunteer military service, till it has been put to the proof. The question always arises—Will these amateur soldiers really show themselves, in the hour of danger, as possessors of the right stuff? Although there is no proper reason for this infirmity of faith, since history tells many tales of hearths zealously defended by their owners, yet the question will arise. Fortunately for our country, and for humanity, the volunteer spirit of 1804 was never put to trial, Bonaparte having finally given up his design. But yet we were not left without some means of judging how the volunteers would have behaved in the event of a landing of the French, for a false alarm brought out the troops of a large district, and that with a degree of promptitude and apparent zeal that left nothing to be desired.

All along the coasts, beacons had been prepared to give the alarm, in the event of any appearance of a descent in their neighborhood. These communicated with other beacons in the interior, so that in a very short time the whole of a large province might have been roused. There was a daily expectation of seeing these fires kindled; and men's minds had been wrought up to a pitch of nervous apprehensiveness on the subject. It was at this juncture, on the evening of the 31st of January, that the man attending the beacon at Hume Castle, in Berwickshire, saw what he thought a kindled beacon on one of the hills of Northumberland. What he really did see, was never thoroughly ascertained. The common story afterwards circulated was, that a family across the Border was signalling their entry upon a new house, by the festivity called a

house-heating, and the blaze of lights in the windows affected the Hume Castle watchman as a kindled beacon. He immediately kindled his own fire, and the signal was repeated all along the valleys of the Border. Had the example been followed at St. Abb's Head, Lothian would have instantly received the alarm, and it would have been communicated all over Scotland. But the watchman at that place lightly considered that the alarm of an invaded coast should not have come from the interior of the country, and he accordingly abstained from firing his beacon. As it was, the whole of the valley of the Tweed was roused, and that most effectually.

The alacrity of the muster at the appointed places was surprising. Within two hours of the kindling of the fire at Hume Castle, the Roxburghshire yeomanry filled the market-place of Kelso. At an early hour next morning, the Dunse volunteers were on the march to Haddington, and the Selkirkshire yeomanry and volunteers on the march for Dalkeith. The Berwickshire yeomanry were not less prompt in their movement upon Dunbar. Men rose from sick-beds, and rode to the rendezvous through all the inconveniences of bad weather and foul ways. A young man, with a wounded hand in a very painful state, stopped on duty for two days at Jedburgh without flinching. Many who had not been previously enrolled, shouldered their muskets, and accompanied their friends. Baggage and provisions were brought forward with nearly equal promptitude. To borrow some interesting recollections of Sir Walter Scott: 'The men of Liddesdale, the most remote point to the westward which the alarm reached, were so much afraid of being late in the field, that they put in requisition all the horses they could find; and when they had thus made a forced march out of their own county, they turned their borrowed steeds loose to find their way back through the hills, and they all got back safe to their own stables. Another remarkable circumstance was, the general cry of the inhabitants of the smaller towns for arms, that they might go along with their companions. The Selkirkshire yeomanry made a remarkable march; for although some of the individuals lived at twenty and thirty miles' distance from the place where they mustered, they were nevertheless embodied and in order in so short a period, that they were at Dalkeith, which was their alarm-post, about one o'clock on the day succeeding the first signal, with men and horses in good order, though the roads were in a bad state, and many of the troopers must have ridden forty or fifty miles without drawing bridle. Two members of the corps chanced to be absent

from their homes, and in Edinburgh on private business. The lately married wife of one of these gentlemen, and the widowed mother of the other, sent the arms, uniforms and chargers of the two troopers, that they might join their companions at Dalkeith. The author was very much struck by the answer made to him by the last mentioned lady, when he paid her some compliment on the readiness which she showed in equipping her son with the means of meeting danger, when she might have left him a fair excuse for remaining absent. "Sir," she replied, with the spirit of a Roman matron, "none can know better than you that my son is the only prop by which, since his father's death, our family is supported. But I would rather see him dead on that hearth, than hear that he had been a horse's length behind his companions in the defence of his king and country!" The author mentions what was immediately under his own eye, and within his own knowledge; but the spirit was universal wherever the alarm reached, both in Scotland and England.

The account of the ready patriotism displayed by the country on this occasion, warmed the hearts of Scottishmen in every corner of the world. It reached (in India) the ears of the well-known Dr. Deyden, whose enthusiastic love of Scotland, and of his own district of Teviotdale, formed a distinguished part of his character. The account, which was read to him when on a sick-bed, stated (very truly) that the different corps, on arriving at their alarm-posts, announced themselves by their music playing the tunes peculiar to their own districts, many of which have been gathering-signals for centuries. It was particularly remembered, that the Liddesdale men, before mentioned, entered Kelso playing the lively tune—

O wha dare meddle wi' me!
And wha dare meddle wi' me!
My name it is little Jock Elliot,
And wha dare meddle wi' me!

The patient was so delighted with this display of ancient Border spirit, that he sprung up in his bed, and began to sing the old song with such vehemence of action and voice, that his attendants, ignorant of the cause of excitation, concluded that the fever had taken possession of the brain; and it was only the entry of another Borderer, Sir John Malcolm, and the explanation which he was well qualified to give, that prevented them from resorting to means of medical coercion.

Although this exhibition of the volunteer spirit was confined to a province, it was generally accepted as a satisfactory proof of the soundness of the national heart on the occasion. Everybody was rejoiced to think that, if real danger should arise, there would be no lack of courage to meet the enemy, whatever might be the chances of the encounter. So happy an affair did the False Alarm thus prove, that those wise people who see further than their neighbors, were all convinced that it had been got up deliberately, in order to put the volunteers to a sort of test. But this was a mistake of the very wise people. The whole affair originated simply in the misinterpretation of some accidental light, as above narrated.

HALF-PAY OF OFFICERS.—We are given to understand that it is contemplated to improve the half-pay of officers on the Captains and Commander's Lists. We are very glad to hear it, and only hope that the officers on the Reserved and Retired Lists will not be excluded from "the benefit of the act."

NOTES ON THE DEFENCE OF CANADA.

No. IV.

The new phase of political existence on which the British Provinces of North America are about to enter renders the consideration of the question of their defence one of paramount importance, and doubtless measures towards that end will be submitted at the first session of the House of Commons. As it is one of those vital questions on which the future stability of the institutions of the people essentially rests, and in which they have more than ordinary interest, its discussion beforehand will be no breach of etiquette or good sense. Indeed, the people of the British American Provinces are peculiarly circumstanced with reference to this question of defence; because it is utterly out of their power to maintain any thing like a standing army, and as military service is imperative on each individual, it behoves the whole community to know how the duty their country requires can be most efficiently and economically discharged.

The extent of country to be defended demands the services of every man capable of bearing arms. Nor can this duty be delegated to any one class, presenting in this respect a marked difference to other countries where sections of the population find lucrative employment in the army. In Canada the whole period of military service is an individual and personal sacrifice, therefore the question of organization must be approached with considerable caution. It should embrace every man between the ages of fifteen and sixty years, without any exemption beyond physical disability; but service out of the locality should be voluntary. No division of the service into fancy classes should be allowed, but every man should be encouraged in the idea that he would be liable to march at an hour's notice in defence of his country.

The full military stores belonging to each battalion should be placed at its headquarters; and by making the municipal authorities accountable, sufficient provision would be made for their conservation. Under the existing organization, individuals are obliged to perform the duties properly belonging to the state, at great expense to themselves, without any reward, or hope thereof, the whole service being voluntary. To obtain a commission in the Canadian service, it is necessary to serve without pay; to raise the force to be commanded at individual expense, and to make good any loss of stores or equipments supplied very scantily by the Government, and to bear all expenses consequent on keeping men who serve voluntarily together. This is not fair or just, especially as officers that take the trouble of qualifying themselves are practically excluded from the highest staff appointments, by the employment of officers of the imperial service. Now, there is no fact more patent than, in the event of a war, these Provinces must be defended by the people or not at all, as far as that can be done by a military force. Great Britain could not spare us more than 25,000 men, and in view of European complications, not even so large a number. Under these circumstances it is necessary to give those gentlemen who have qualified themselves a fair share of staff appointments, as they will be obliged

to encounter all the risks, and have really the greatest interests at stake.

As the defence of the country must depend on no proper selection of positions, and not on military manoeuvres, a large development of the artillery arm is an essential condition of thorough and effective organization; and that development must consist in something more than merely clothing a given number in artillery uniform and drilling them as riflemen. A staff corps would be also a necessity. Sufficient material of the best possible quality exists for its formation. In fact, the organization must partake, in every particular, of the correspondent grades and arms of the regular service to be effective. Moreover, in the choice and equipment of this force, no difference whatever should exist between officers and men and the corresponding grades in the regular army—the device and the button should alone mark the difference. Fancy tailoring has prevailed in military circles lately, and it is perhaps an evidence of the advanced taste of the times; but apart from every other consideration, the Canadian Militia are entitled by long and valiant service to wear the royal uniform, and they do not want to be "distinguished" otherwise on the field.

Coming events are generally foreshadowed, and it is far from impossible that the cession of the Russian possessions on this continent to the United States may not bring up grave and complicated questions leading to the last "argument of kings." Whether such a contingency is possible or probable, it is nevertheless the duty of the state to make such preparations as will render the country independent of the forbearance of our neighbors. As a simple colony, the Washington politicians would look on us without fear or envy; because, when arrived at adolescence, we might be willing to cut loose from our mother's leading strings and take our chance in the world of the great republic; but it is quite another matter when, instead of setting up for ourselves, we choose to be partners in the old firm, and make ourselves subject to all the liabilities of the position.

FOREIGN MILITARY NEWS.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—A despatch from San Francisco, dated Feb. 19, says that Capt. Turnour, of the British Navy, and Rear-Admiral Thatcher, of the United States Navy, have been decorated with the Order of King Kamehameha, for courtesies extended to Queen Emma while on board their respective ships.

BREECH-LOADING SMALL ARMS.—A trial of an extraordinary nature took place at the Government grounds at Vincennes lately. The arm used was invented by Mr. F. W. Prince, of London. Four hundred rounds were fired. The first 60 rounds at 800 metres were fired by Mr. Prince. One hundred rounds were then fired by a serjeant of the Chasseurs Vincennes, appointed by the Committee. The remaining 240 rounds were then fired by Mr. Prince at 200 metres in 23 minutes. Every shot struck the target. The use of water from a soldier's tin canteen was permitted. Not one cartridge missed fire throughout the 400 shots, and the rifle at the finish worked as easily as at the beginning. Four hundred shots had previously been fired from the same arm by different officers on the Committee.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The third issue of the new series of General Orders has been issued. No. 21 authorizes the substitution of a blue patrol jacket for infantry officers, instead of the double-breasted blue frock now worn. No. 22 has reference to the clothing of the band of the Royal Engineers. No. 23 to the regulations for the recruiting service. No. 24 to musketry, No. 25 to the hours of attendance at gymnasia. No. 26 to the casting of troop horses, which in the ensuing year must not exceed 10 per cent. No. 27 to stores on board ship; and No. 28 to the weekly fuel returns.

TURRETS AND BROADSIDE COMBINED.—Staff Captain William Forbes, R. N., has suggested a plan for a combination of the two rival species of armament, which seems to us to possess much merit, although our confidence in the turret ship of Capt. Coles still remains unshaken. The plan of Capt. Forbes consists of two batteries, in form approaching a broad-ended ellipse, containing eight guns or less, which, placed as he would place them, have a very wide command. A more particular account of this plan will be found in the 'Engineer' of March 29. Captain Forbes' design has gained the approval of the Controller's Office, which has adopted it, in its own peculiarly pleasant, free, and easy manner.

MONITORS FOR THE DEFENCE OF BOMBAY HARBOR.—Orders have been given for the construction of two monitors, to be stationed in Bombay harbor. These vessels will not draw more than 15 feet of water, and will have a speed of 11 knots an hour, which, it is calculated, will be enough to make them a match for the fastest man-of-war that may come a long voyage round the Cape or China to attack us. They will be built to carry three days' coal, so that they may be ready at any time to go on an expedition against any cruisers that come near the coast without venturing to attempt the entrance of the harbor. The armament of the monitors will consist of 600-pounder Armstrong guns, and their armor will be impenetrable to the fire of 300-pounders.—[Homeward Mail.

SIR J. PAKINGTON'S CLAUSE.—The following is a copy of the new clause which Sir John Pakington proposed to insert in the Mutiny Bill, instead of clause 22: "Every soldier shall upon enlistment be placed in the first class of the army, and no soldier in such class, in time of peace, be sentenced to the corporal punishment of flogging; every soldier in the first class shall, for the commission of certain offences, to be specified from time to time in the articles of war, be degraded to the second class of the army, and every soldier in the second class shall be liable to be sentenced by court-martial to corporal punishment not exceeding fifty lashes for the following offences, viz., mutiny, aggravated insubordination, or disgraceful conduct of an indecent kind; every soldier, when serving with a military force in the field or on board ship, shall be liable to a like punishment by court-martial for any of the offences before enumerated, or for desertion, drunkenness on duty or on the line of march, misbehaviour, or neglect of duty." The above has already undergone considerable modification, and will, in all probability, be further changed.

NEUMEYER'S INEXPLOSIVE GUNPOWDER.—The gunpowder brought forward under this name does, beyond all doubt, possess peculiar qualities, the value of which, unless some drawback yet unforeseen be discovered, is incalculable. The patentee states in his prospectus "that this powder is composed of the same materials as ordinary gunpowder, viz: saltpetre, carbon, and sulphur, without the addition of any other ingredient, and that when in contact with the air, or in a loose state, it burns, but will not explode; but when hermetically confined in a gun, cannon, mortar, or mine, it explodes with the same effect as ordinary gunpowder, producing a less amount of smoke, which is light, disperses easily, and is quite inoffensive. Moreover, that it does not attract more moisture from the atmosphere than ordinary gunpowder, and does not require any coating or varnish of graphite in its manufacture. That after having been wet and dried it loses none of its explosive qualities, and that the recoil of a firearm charged with it is less than that of the same arm charged with ordinary powder. And lastly, that it is cheaper than ordinary gunpowder, and presents greater safety in handling, removing, or conveyance." The experiments which have been made with this powder confirm the pretensions of the inventor, and as the very large majority of these experiments have been made by persons who proposed to avail themselves of it if the result proved satisfactory, there can be little doubt that it is worthy of the consideration of the Government.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.—Sir J. Pakington moved the omission of Clause 22, which gives power to inflict the punishment of flogging, and to substitute for it a clause enacting that every soldier on enlistment shall be placed in the first class, and be degraded to the second class on the commission of certain offences; that corporal punishment shall not be inflicted on soldiers of the first class, and on the second class only to not exceeding fifty lashes for mutiny, aggravated insubordination, or disgraceful conduct of an indecent kind, but rendering every soldier serving in the field or on board ship liable to this punishment. He said this was a concession to the opinion of many members of the House, as it confined the punishment of flogging to three offences. Mr. Otway moved an amendment, which would have the effect of prohibiting the infliction of flogging during the time of peace, which, he observed, would be carrying out the decision of the House when he brought the subject forward a short time ago. Until they raised the profession of arms in the eyes of the public, so that it would not be considered a disgrace to belong to the army, recruiting would never be placed on a satisfactory footing. Col. North opposed the amendment. Mr. Headlam said the Mutiny Act gave great powers, but his experience was that they were used with great discretion. Soldiers of the first class, who constituted nine-tenths of the Army, could not be flogged even for mutiny, while those of the second class could be flogged for very light offences. He thought that the punishment should be retained only for mutiny and insubordination with violence, and that it should be applied to all who were guilty of those offences. Mr. Horsman contended that corporal punishment was against the spirit of the age, and that it could not be

maintained. Major Jervis was strongly opposed to flogging, and said it was only kept up to keep the blackguards in the army, and save the expense of getting respectable recruits in their stead. Mr. Mowbray replied to the criticisms of Mr. Horsman. The Marquis of Hartington remarked that as practically it was proposed to retain the punishment for only one-tenth of the army, the soldiers of the second class bearing that proportion to the whole, it seemed hardly worth while to retain the punishment. At the same time, if they were to take a division on the clause, he should vote for it. Gen. Peel expressed his concurrence in the views of Mr. Headlam, that for mutiny and insubordination with violence soldiers of both the first and second class should be subject to this punishment. On a division the clause was carried by 225 against 131. Mr. Otway said he would not trouble the House to divide on his amendment, but if he were in the House next year he would bring forward the question again. Some discussion then took place as to the wording of the clause, and Sir G. Grey moved to omit the words which exempt soldiers of the first class from corporal punishment, and rendering them liable to it for mutiny and insubordination, but his amendment was negatived; and after some further discussion the chairman was ordered to report progress.

PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.—A writer in 'Blackwood's Magazine' says: "Our army of defence consists at this moment of 150,000 volunteers, partly infantry, partly artillery; of 14,000 or 15,000 yeomanry cavalry, of 80,000 militia, which the act of 1851 enables us to increase, if necessary, to 120,000; and of 12,000 to 14,000 enrolled pensioners. This looks well on paper. It seems to show that we are in a condition, should the need arise, to place 300,000 men under arms—of which, after providing garrisons for our fortresses and arsenals and dockyards, probably 200,000 or thereabouts would be available for the field. But can we trust to appearances? Scarcely. Take first the volunteers, and consider the nature of the engagement into which they have entered, the conditions and occupations in life of a vast majority of the men, and the relations in which they stand toward their officers, and their officers toward them. Volunteers may be said to enlist for a fortnight and no more. Every one of them, by giving a fortnight's notice, is free to lay down his arms; and if he lay them down without giving the notice required by law, it is hard to say how he can be compelled to take them up again." He then proceeds to argue that parliament, in order to make them effective, must pass a bill putting the volunteers, equally with the militia, under the military act, and withdraw from individuals the privilege of resignation at a fortnight's notice. He is perfectly satisfied with the cavalry branch of the militia, and remarks: "They are to us far more than the Cossacks can ever become to Russia, for they consist of men, intelligent, as well as hardy and brave; and have, perhaps, the very best seats on the very best description of horses that were ever liable to be used for war purposes. All that we venture to suggest concerning these corps is, that as much as possible they be kept at full strength, and that more pains be taken to drill them to the requirements of irregular rather than of regular warfare."

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF MILITIA.

COLONEL PATRICK LEONARD MACDOUGALL entered the army on the 13th of February, 1836, and rose rapidly, becoming Lieutenant 11th May, 1839; Captain, 7th June, 1844; Major, 9th February, 1849; Lieutenant-Colonel, 17th July, 1855, and Colonel, 17th July, 1858. For a short time he was Adjutant of the Royal Canadian Rifles, and afterwards rose to be a Major in the same regiment, and on the 26th of May, 1858, he was placed on the half-pay list.

During the Crimean war he was employed on particular service, acting on the staff of the Quartermaster-General. In May, 1855, he accompanied the highly successful expedition, under the command of Sir George Brown and Admiral Lyons, to the Sea of Azoff, and was engaged at the capture of Kerch. He was afterwards engaged in the siege of Sebastopol, and has received the Crimean medal and one clasp.

Col. MacDougall is one of the very few officers of the army who have been able to take a certificate at the Senior Department of the Royal Military College. This certificate can only be obtained by a complete course of study and a rigid examination in not only military subjects, but in foreign languages, and the holders of it always succeed in occupying high positions.

On his retirement from the Royal Canadian Rifles, he was appointed Commandant of the Staff College at Sandhurst, which appointment he held up to 1865. On the application of the Canadian authorities to the English Government for a competent officer to perform the duties of Adjutant-General of Militia in this country, which had been for a long time vacant, the Horse Guards at once recommended Col. MacDougall for this important position, and his appointment took place on the 5th of July, 1865. That the old adage, "The pen is mightier than the sword," is true, we can entirely vouch in the case of Col. MacDougall. Shortly after entering the army he published one or two pamphlets on military topics, and since then has made several valuable contributions to the field of military literature. In 1858 he published "The Campaigns of Hannibal Arranged and Considered." In 1862 he brought out an illustrated treatise on "The Theory of War," and two years later another work of great importance, entitled "Modern Warfare, as Influenced by Modern Artillery." These books were, at the time of publication, all favorably reviewed, and particularly "The Theory of War." A work in two volumes, entitled "The Life and Correspondence of General Sir William Napier," published in 1864, and edited by Mr. H. A. Bruce, M. P., has been by many attributed to the pen of Col. MacDougall, and we believe with some degree of truth. The editor, in his preface, states that the author had written it when abroad, far from works of reference, and that for private reasons he did not wish to affix his name to it.

Col. MacDougall is not unknown to Canadians as a public lecturer of no mean ability. He is ever ready to assist some charitable purpose, or to forward the interests and knowledge of the Volunteer force by giving either a lecture on some great military hero, or a rendition of selections from our most elegant poets or prose writers, in a style equal to some of the most accomplished English elocutionists.

Theoretically speaking, he is a thorough soldier, and his writings prove him so. Although he has not yet had an opportunity to display his prowess in an engagement, or his tactics as a commander on the field of battle, yet we are sure that should his services come into requisition, he would prove a gallant and able soldier. In his arduous duties as Adjutant-General of Militia, he has been placed in a very trying and delicate position. The sys-

tem with which he has to deal is new, and is one which has never yet been brought to perfection. The difficulties are numerous and almost unsurmountable; but evidently, from the manner in which he is endeavoring to organize our forces, he wishes to steer clear of those trammels of red-tapeism which are the curse of the British army.

Judging from the age that most officers enter the army, and the number of years Colonel MacDougall has been in the service, we would take him to be nearly fifty years of age, although he looks much younger. In personal appearance he is tall and of a somewhat wiry build. His face bears that pleasing but firm expression which carries respect with it everywhere. His eye is quick, and detects at once the missing small black button from the rifleman's tunic. In inspections he passes no one in a careless way, but minutely scans each Volunteer from head to foot. He proceeds in a quiet and unostentatious manner, and not in that hurried way in which many of those officers get through their work whom the government, a short time ago, used to despatch to inspect Volunteer companies, and who reported just as they saw them, without being in any way able to form an opinion as to whether they had made any improvement since their former inspection.

THE RECEPTION OF THE BELGIANS.

From the Volunteer (Eng.) Service Gazette.

Sir Charles Coldstream describes a truly English way of doing things, when he explains the absence of a St. Peter's in London, by declaring that we never felt the want of one. "If we wanted such a thing," says he, "of course we should have it. A dozen gentlemen meet, pass resolutions, and in twelve months it would be run up." It is somewhat in this fashion that our Volunteers are seeking to repay the obligations incurred by them last year in the magnificent reception they met with at the Brussels FETES. The first feeling of our comrades on returning home after their unwonted experience of foreign gaiety was, we will undertake to say, an honorable desire to make some worthy return for the generous hospitality they had received. The second was, not improbably, a certain uncomfortable perception that it was not in their power to offer any kind of welcome which should at once be as hearty and as universal as that which had been accorded to them. Certainly there were difficulties in the way which might well have seemed unsurmountable. The idea of *quo pro quo* could scarcely be entertained. If they sat down quietly to consider what it was they were called upon to repay, what the precise nature and extent of their obligation, it was at once apparent that strict imitation was simply beyond their reach. The interchange of courtesies had been limited in their origin, at first involving the riflemen of each nation, who attended the rifle meetings of the two countries, but subsequently they occupied a far wider field. Our detachment of Volunteers who visited Bussels last year were offered, and accepted, the most unlimited hospitality of the whole Belgian nation. The strict return for this would seem to be that the guests of last season should become the hosts of the present, and the hosts of last year should now occupy in their turn the position of guests. But herein lay the difficulty. How could the battalion of English Volunteers who went over to Belgium in 1866 manage to entertain the whole Belgian nation in 1867? To put the question in such a form would, perhaps, be "to enquire too curiously," for the obligation on our side was very properly accepted as of much greater extent than to the individual Volunteers who partook of the late festivities. The compliment paid in Brussels was no doubt paid to the British Volunteer force in general, and has since been largely acknowledged in that sense

by the main body who stayed at home. But it would not be doing justice to our allies to stop short even here. In honoring the body of our countrymen that were last year assembled under Col. Liudsay, the Belgians did not intend to pay respect to English Volunteers alone, but to convey through them a sentiment of cordial friendship to the British people generally. It is in this sense that those charged with the issue of a return invitation have determined to act. They have taken the largest view of the subject, and treated those receptions as a series of international courtesies, not confined to the British Volunteer force on the one side, or the Belgian Garde Civique on the other. Belgium entertained England in 1866; England is to entertain Belgium in 1867. Such, at least, appears to be the recognized principle of the Belgian Reception Committee. Here, however, the differences of our national methods of proceeding bring the two countries into contrast. It is obviously impossible to give our guests a welcome of the same universal character as that which they gave us in Brussels. That system of centrality and executive control which enables a Government to undertake an affair of this kind abroad, does not exist here. With us, in our insularity, such things are set on foot and carried into execution in the manner above mentioned, "Gentlemen meet, pass resolutions," &c. In the present instance this customary method has been employed, with every prospect of success. A few weeks ago we published a very long list, which has since been added to, of members of the General Reception Committee, comprising influential and active Volunteers in various parts of the country, as well as a few gentlemen of high position unconnected with the force. The work has been proceeded with in a practical and business-like way, by means of local committees, all of which, it is hoped, will co-operate with the central body in so concentrating the reception as to make it the more worthy of the country. It was of course necessary to impose some limit to the invitation, but it has been made wide enough to include "the municipal authorities of Brussels, Ostend, Antwerp, Ghent, and Alost, the officers of the Belgian army, the Garde Civique, and all others who might appear in the Belgian uniform," and it asks them "to honor England with their presence during the meeting of the National Rifle Association in July next." At present, it is calculated that about a thousand are likely to avail themselves of the invitation, and these will probably be under the command of the Count de Flandre. As to the festivities in store for our allies, it is not yet possible to give anything of a complete programme, but the following arrangements are spoken of with some confidence. A proper official reception will be given to the Belgians at Dover, and on their arrival in London they will be conducted in procession,—perhaps with torches—to places where they will be supplied with refreshments. Their steamboat passage between London and Ostend, and railway journeys between London and Dover, will be free of charge. Col. Buxton has liberally offered to entertain them at Fox Warren, and baquets at the Mansion House and Crystal Palace are also in prospect. A ball at the Agricultural Hall is also talked of, the cost of flooring and decoration having been offered to be defrayed by the company, without expense to the committee. Then, in the way of general amusements, the Alhambra, Polytechnic, Cremorne, and one or two theatres, have offered free nights, and omnibuses of the London General Omnibus Company have been placed at the disposal of our Belgian guests gratis.

What is to be done for them at Wimbledon is a branch of the subject which opens questions of an interesting nature, apart from the claims of hospitality. There is little doubt, however, that these claims will be as well cared for there as elsewhere. The Belgians are, of course, to be conveyed to and from the Comrades free of expense, and the estimate of £200 worth of prizes to be offered to them is not likely

prove excessive. Camp accommodation is, we observe, intended to be provided for them, and a grand illumination, to take place in their honor. To judge, however, by the accounts received from Belgium, the matter which most interests our brave allies is, as it should be, the nature of the rifle-shooting in which they will be able to participate. This is a department which lies chiefly within the province of the National Rifle Association, and it was with great pleasure that we reported last week the unmitigable terms in which H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge has pledged the Council to render the reception of the Belgians on their return-visit as satisfactory as was the cordial reception of the English Volunteers in Belgium last year. "Nothing," said he, "could be more gratifying or advantageous than these visits. They had a tendency to strengthen the position of the National Rifle Association, and in an international point of view were of great advantage." We trust that we may infer from these expressions an intention on the part of the Council to make ample provision for the shooting of our allies, so as to enable them, if possible, not only to compete, as last year, in exclusive matches among themselves, but, as they evidently desire, to measure their strength against the long-range shots of Great Britain.

THE WHITWORTH GUN.—The London 'Engineer' affirms that the Whitworth gun surpasses all others in use. It says:—"It is time that the results of the Armstrong and Whitworth competition were well understood and acted upon. We have now the knowledge that, with thousands of costly guns in the service, there is one every way superior which we have not got—superior in range and accuracy, and in respect of the cheapness of its projectiles. As an instrument for propelling shot to great distances, and with the certainty of hitting their mark, the Whitworth rifled cannon is superior to any other ordnance ever known. This superiority is of course, one of degree only; but it is very often by a moderate amount of advantage, and not seldom but even nice shades of difference, that actions and the fate of nations are decided. Mr. Whitworth, by his hexagonal bore and shot of corresponding form can rifle a gun with a quicker twist than is practicable upon any other plan."

SUCCESS OF THE CHALMERS TARGET.—It is three years since the public first heard of the Chalmers target, and though many famous targets since then have crumbled to pieces before the guns of Shoebury, this seems, like Tom Sayers, to come up smiling at every round. The iron plate committee's original programme (before which the Warrior, Fairbairn, and other targets bit the dust,) did but little damage to the target fired at on Friday, and since that programme it stood no less than six rounds from the 300-pounder gun, and a dozen more of heavy ordnance fired at the request of the Italian Government; still, it was on Friday morning selected as the best protection against the destructive Palliser projectiles. After our own experiments were concluded, and before the target was lent to the Italian Government, the iron plate committee deemed it desirable that the front armour plates should be removed, and, on the target being stripped, it was found that the 3½ in. plates were much less distorted than the 4½ in. armour plates on the Warrior target, and that the damage to the rear of the plates was much less than might have been expected from their thickness; the armour plates were forced back upon the edges of the horizontal plates in the backing by the blow of the projectiles, were furrowed by the contact in the immediate seat of the blow, and indented to a considerable distance on each side, but were unbroken, and, except in one or two instances, uncracked. The backing proved much more substantial than the backing of wood, without the interposition of the iron plates,

which seem to prevent the crushing of the wood and the spreading of the fracture to the contiguous portions of the backing. The summing up of the committee's report was that "no other target designed for naval purposes has resisted a similar weight of shot with so little injury."—[Army and Navy Gazette.

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE 100TH REGIMENT is being instructed in the new musketry drill.

It is stated that the Scottish Volunteer Review and Sham Fight for 1867, will take place in the month of July or August, at Fallburns, near Thankerton Station, Lanarkshire.

The 'Record' says that the money voted some time since by the County Council of Essex—amounting, if we recollect right, to 15 cts. per day per man while on service—has been paid to the Volunteers.

THE FIFESHIRE (SCOTLAND) VOLUNTEERS. to the number of four hundred, have responded to the call of their Colonel, Sir Thomas Erskine, to serve in any part of the United Kingdom or in Ireland, if the Fenian rising should assume any importance.

A DESERTER RETURNED.—A soldier of the 100th who deserted from that regiment while it was stationed in Malta, was met by an old comrade near Niagara the other day. Though much changed he recognized the deserter at once, and threatened to "peach" on him at once and have him arrested. The other spared him the trouble by coming to Ottawa a day or two since and re-enlisting in the regiment.

13TH BATTALION.—Nos. 1 and 6 companies turned out in strong muster yesterday for target practice, and the weather being exceedingly fine, the firing was excellent. The average shooting of No. 1 Company was higher than that of any other companies that have yet been out. The highest score made in ten rounds was 34 points, by Private Keetz, of No. 1 Company. The Spencer rifles work very satisfactorily, and at the short ranges, at all events, seem to afford precision equal to the Enfields. —[Hamilton Times.

COLLINGWOOD GARRISON BATTERY.—This fine body of men are now performing their annual drill as required by law, and are making great progress. They were inspected last Tuesday evening by Lieut.-Col. Cumberland, A. D. C. The gallant Colonel complimented the men on their fine soldier-like appearance and proficiency in drill. The Colonel was loudly cheered on his leaving the parade. The Battery was also inspected by Lieut.-Col. Stephen, on Wednesday afternoon, being their first appearance on parade with arms.—[Enterprise.

On last Monday evening Mr. Hopkins, School Master of the 100th Regiment, delivered a lecture in St. Patrick's Hall, Ottawa, on "English Military History." A large assemblage of soldiers and civilians were present. The lecturer did ample justice to the subject, and the audience testified their appreciation by the closest attention. He first gave a brief sketch of Military History during the Grecian and Roman periods. The Roman, Saxon, Danish and Norman invasions followed. He gave an excellent description of Martial Law in the days of Richard I, and his immediate successors to the coronation of Edward the Third. That portion of the lecture was particularly interesting, which described the formation of the standing army of England, and the anecdotes connected with the origin of the different regiments. He compared the present position of the British soldier with that of former days, and showed the vast improvement which has taken place in the army during the present reign.

MILITARY CONCERT.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, which was the most disagreeable of any part of the fall, winter or spring, the elite of our town turned out in their great loyal zeal last Friday evening, the 12th, at the drill room, to do honor to the occasion of hearing a concert for the purpose of raising funds to provide colors for the Grey Battalion. The amateur performers, generally, did credit to themselves and gave satisfaction to the assemblage, as evinced by frequent encores. The programme, as laid down, was carried out, but not to seem invidious, we will not individualize any of the performers, whom all did so well. Upwards of \$100 was realized from the sale of tickets of admission.—[Owen Sound Comet.

ROYAL CANADIAN RIFLES.—Dr. Vivian Wearne, who has been the Surgeon in charge of the detachment of the Royal Canadian Rifles since they were stationed at Fort Wellington, has returned home, to take the position of assistant professor of anatomy at Netley Hospital, near Southampton, and his place has been filled by the appointment of Allan H. Fraser, M. D., to the position. Dr. Fraser has seen considerable service before Kars, in the Crimean War and in the recent American struggle. He also had charge of the Volunteers here last year, when on service, and we are now glad to congratulate him upon this more permanent appointment. He recently passed a successful examination before the Royal College of Surgeons, Kingston; about the fourth medical examination he has been subjected to.—[Prescott Messenger.

VOLUNTEERS.—Capt. Chambers, we see, from a notice he sends us, is in want of a few more Volunteers. During the winter the company has been a good deal put about for want of a place to drill in, and the men deserve much credit for the patience and perseverance they have shown under the disagreeable circumstances in which they have been placed. A drill shed is not so much wanted in summer, and we believe that before another winter comes round one will be erected and many of the inconveniences experienced in the past, removed. In the meantime a few more men are wanted. It may be that the company will be called away for a short time, and it is very desirable that it should be up to its full strength. The chances of any trouble with the Fenians seem to be getting less and the call to the front will be more in the shape of a pleasure excursion than anything else.—[Walkerton (Bruce) Herald.

INSPECTION.—On Friday evening, the 9th Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Panet, underwent the annual inspection. Fully 250 officers and men mustered on the occasion, and had the two recently-formed companies of Capt. Amyot and Capt. Garneau, been able to fall in, from which they were prevented by want of arms, the strength of the battalion would have been at least 350. The inspection of the men was made by Col. Sewell, Commandant, who was attended by the Staff of the Local Volunteer Force, that of the arms and accoutrements being performed by Lt.-Col. Lamontagne, Brigade Major. The corps was afterwards put through the manual exercise and the usual battalion movements, by Lieut.-Col. Panet, Major Gingras and the different Company Commanders. The battalion presented a fine, soldierly appearance, executing the various movements in a really creditable manner. The arms and accoutrements were found in excellent order. The Commandant subsequently addressed the battalion in most flattering terms, complimenting them highly on their efficient bearing, proficiency in drill and patriotic spirit, adding he had never witnessed a spectacle that gave him more satisfaction. The officers of the 9th have reason to be proud of their corps. The excellent band of their battalion played during the inspection.—[Quebec Chronicle.

The detachment of the 60th Rifles stationed at Stratford, had a grand ball there on Tuesday evening last. It was very successful.

AT TORONTO, on Monday last, a man named Francis Johnson was arrested for having soldier's clothing and accoutrements in his possession. He made no statement as to how he got them.

THE soldiers, under guards from the 53rd and 17th Regiments, were sent to the Penitentiary at Kingston on Monday, where they will remain for the next three years, according to the sentence of the court.

WE are informed that an action for damages is about to be brought against the Commander of the Forces for false imprisonment in the Moore case, and that on the recommendation of his counsel, Moore has resigned his appointment in the Commissariat service.

WE learn from exchanges that Quebec harbor will be visited by three war steamers belonging to the French navy, one of them, the flagship, is a very large one. We believe the flagship may be expected at Quebec shortly after the opening of navigation.

A GRAND parade of the Military in Garrison at Quebec, both regulars and volunteers, is announced to take place to-day, on the occasion of the presentation of the Victoria Cross to Private O'Hay, of the Rifle Brigade, for gallant conduct during the late Fenian excitement on the occasion of a fire in an ammunition car.

THE Castleton Infantry Company, No. 8, 40th Battalion, Capt. Duncan, turned out on Monday last for quarterly inspection by Brigade Major Patterson. The attendance was good, some 40 being present. The men presented an excellent appearance, went through the usual movements in a soldier-like manner, and were highly complimented by the inspector on their proficiency. —[Colborne Express.

DRILL SHEDS.—The work upon the drill shed for the 46th East Durham Volunteer Battalion is being rapidly progressed with. The material is all on the ground, the quality of which is excellent, and the men who are at work upon it, Messrs. Beatty and Randall, never put a bad job out of their hands. We may, therefore expect to see a building in every way suitable for the purpose intended, finished and ready for use in a very few weeks. —[Port Hope Canadian.

THE mounted police at Belleville are reported to be a very efficient body of men. The troops consists of 25 men, a sergeant-major, and corporal. The uniform is blue, with gold buttons and facings. The pay of the sergeant-major (corporal Foxton, late of the Kingston police) is \$3.25 per day; of the sergeant \$2.75; of the corporal \$2.50, and of the privates \$2.25 per day, with forage for the horses. The troop has left Belleville for their new barracks at Madoc which has been built specially for their accommodation, with stables attached.

CLINTON VOLUNTEER COMPANY—This fine body of men still continue to drill one night in every week—Friday. To-morrow, we understand, being Good Friday, the company will turn out at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, for target practice, when prizes will be shot for—1st prize, \$4; 2nd prize, \$2; 3rd prize, \$1. There have been several promotions in the Company lately on account of one or two non-commissioned officers having left the Company. It will prove interesting to a portion of our readers to know the names of the non-commissioned officers at present in the Com-

pany—Color-Sergeant, Wm. Proctor. 2nd Sergeant, John Dennis; 3rd Sergeant, F. W. Watta. Corporals—Thos. Sturdy, D. McDonald, John Lockwood. Bugler—Jas. Youill. —[New Era, 18th inst.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT CROSSHILL.—On Saturday, 13th inst, some of the Crosshill Volunteers were at target practice on the rear of Captain Barbour's farm, when a sad and fatal accident happened, resulting in the death of a young man named Walter Scott, son of Wm. Scott, Esq. It appears that this unfortunate young man was standing within twenty-seven feet of the target at which Mr. Wm. Hawke fired from a distance of 300 yards. The ball from Hawke's rifle is supposed to have struck a stone on a knoll not far from the target, and glanced off, striking young Scott in the abdomen. Medical assistance was called in as soon as possible, but the wound was pronounced fatal. The wounded young man lingered from about four o'clock on Saturday afternoon till eleven o'clock on Sunday morning. The funeral took place on Tuesday. This sad accident has caused quite a gloom over the entire community. —[Waterloo Chronicle

COURT-MARTIAL OF A VOLUNTEER—A Militia court-martial was held at the Citadel on the 12th inst, for the trial of a trooper of the Volunteer Cavalry, on a charge of being drunk at the Riding School on the 9th inst, and using abusive and threatening language to Lieuts. Villiers and McDonald, officers of his troop, which was then undergoing the prescribed annual drill. The alleged offence not being committed by the prisoner while he was in the ranks, but as a spectator in plain clothes, it was thought he was not amenable to the Military Act; but this was settled by the Hon. Chief Justice Duval on Monday last, who, on an application for Habeas Corpus, held that under the Military Statute of last session, a Volunteer present at any parade of his company, whether on duty or not, is subject to the Articles of war. The prisoner has been in the Citadel guard-house since the date of the commission of the breach of discipline, and was brought before the court-martial yesterday. Evidence was adduced as to his misconduct. Mr. Parkin, Q. C., appeared for the defence. The result of the finding of the Court will not transpire until approved of by the Commander-in-Chief. —[Quebec Chronicle.

MILITARY MATTERS.—The two Sarnia companies were called out on the 16th for inspection by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Col. Taylor. The Colonel, however, in consequence of illness, was prevented from being present, Lieut.-Col. Moffat appearing in his place. The companies assembled for parade at 10 a. m., and were marched from the parade ground to the Great Western Railway station to salute the inspecting officer. They were met at the market ground by Lieut.-Col. Davis, who received the general salute and accompanied the companies to the station. On the arrival of the train and the appearance of Col. Moffat, the general salute was given and the companies inspected. The Colonel complimented the companies on their military appearance and the condition of their accoutrements, taking special notice of the artillery company, and promising to make a very complimentary report of both to headquarters. We may mention that the two companies are now doing two days' duty each week, and seem to be quite interested in their drill. On Monday night the artillery company selected J. Fourth Adams to the position of Second Lieutenant, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Capt. O'Doherty, and the promotion of Lieut. Senger to the captaincy, Lieut. Wood taking the place of First Lieutenant. The companies

are both in a flourishing condition, and ready to stand a comparison with any company in the county. —[Sarnia British Canadian.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To Editor of The Volunteer Review.

Sir—I have perused with some attention the letter of "A Western Volunteer," in the last number of THE REVIEW. In many respects his views are identical with my own, though I do not exactly agree with him as to what may be the best possible system to be adopted with the view of bringing our Volunteer force up to that point of efficiency which every patriotic Canadian would like to see distinguish it. At the present moment (there is no use in trying to disguise the fact) the great majority of the rural companies are very far indeed from having attained that perfection at drill and knowledge of the duties of a soldier which would justify the Government in thrusting them into the field on any sudden emergency, save as a PIS ALLER; and unfortunately, none can have carefully observed the working of the present system without coming to the conclusion that under it any permanent improvement in the state of these companies is not to be looked for. The reason why is very simple, and one which will not be denied by any officer who has had a lengthened experience in connection with rural companies, at least in this part of the Province. It fails completely in compelling or inducing a regular attendance at drill. "A Western Volunteer" asks: "Do you not believe that if every Volunteer would drill—say three hours a week—under a good instructor, that each man would, in a few months, be very fairly up in his work?" No one who knows how apt our men are at picking up their drill, will, for a moment, attempt to controvert this proposition. Undoubtedly, they would be very fairly up in their work, but herein lies the whole head and front of the difficulty. What means must be adopted to induce every Volunteer to drill three hours a week, for several months in succession? I for one am very far from believing that the plan suggested by your Western correspondent, viz: "Paying the men at the end of each month, &c., &c., &c." would bring about the desired result; though quite willing to acknowledge that as compared with the present system the effect would be good. In Central Canada at least, almost every one is, more or less, directly or indirectly, interested in the lumber trade; the great staple not only of this section, but of the whole Province; and the exigencies of this trade draw away from their homes during the winter months that very portion of our population best adapted to be of use as Volunteers, viz: the stalwart and vigorous youth of the farming class. In our short Spring and not very lengthened summer, every hour to the farmer and mechanic is of consequence. And it is too much to expect that in a community so sparse and scattered as ours, men who have been toiling hard and straining every muscle since earliest dawn, will, when the welcome evening has arrived, be willing to trudge off perhaps four or five miles, and after drilling three hours, trudge back again. And the fact is, they (viz. those at such distances from the drill shed) are very often absent; and their absence reacts on those of the Company, who being nearer at hand, might be present at a less sacrifice of convenience, but who seeing so small an attendance become comparatively indifferent as to whether they drill or not. The result is, that the sixteen drills of three hours each, or the thirty-two drills of one hour and a-half each, drag

their slow length along through the whole year, and, I believe, in very many instances are not fairly and honestly completed at all, in accordance with the Government regulations; and moreover, where a man manages to occupy a whole twelvemonth in completing his sixteen days drill, the period which necessarily elapses between each occasion must be so considerable as to render it probable that what he may have learnt one drill night he will, in a great measure, have forgotten before the next comes round—and the end of the year will see him about as efficient as the beginning.

As far as the officers are concerned, nothing can be less fair than the working of the present system; for instead of being present sixteen or thirty-two evenings with their company, very many of them have to give their attendance in almost every week of the year, in order to afford every man an opportunity of earning his pay in compliance with the regulations of the Government. I will not enlarge on the weariness and disgust which any officer will after a time experience, who night after night cools his heels in the drill shed till perhaps a dozen men or thereabouts have made their appearance; with which squad he is forced to content himself. It is idle to say to the Captain of a Company—tell your men that their sixteen days' drill must be completed within a certain time. He has no means of compelling their attendance, (none, at least, which he would like to avail himself of) and if he should rigorously limit the time, and cut off from pay all who had not found it convenient to complete their drill within the named period, he would probably disgust half his men, and more or less demoralize the whole Company—"Haud inexpertus liquor."

The remedy for all this, and in my humble opinion the only efficient remedy, is very simple. Let the Government order (not leaving it optional, but order) each battalion into camp for sixteen days, somewhere about the month of June, which month would probably best suit the convenience of the greater portion of the force. Let the men be paid fifty cents per day, and be supplied with rations—the officers being paid according to their rank—and let the sixteen days be exclusively occupied by the officers and men in familiarising themselves with their respective duties, as comprised in squad, company and battalion drill, Light Infantry drill, (with which, by the way, not one Company in twenty has anything but the most meagre acquaintance) mounting guards, judging distances, target practice, &c., &c. Under no other system that is here practicable, can battalion drill or a knowledge of the economy of a battalion be acquired in a satisfactory manner; for the rural companies are in general scattered so far apart that even when forming the constituent parts of some nominal battalion, battalion drill is something unknown to them, from one end of the year to the other, unless they should happen to be ordered to the frontier; when, if it should be necessary to engage at once with the enemy, it would be rather late to commence practising.

In short, by pursuing the system to which I have referred, worry, inconvenience and trouble would be saved to both officers and men. Every officer, non-commissioned officer and private would have an opportunity of becoming (and could not very well avoid becoming) acquainted with his duty, and the Government would have the assurance (which they are very far from having just now) that every man who claimed his sixteen days pay, had fairly earned it.

Yours truly,
L'Original, 16th April, 1867.

GOOD.

To the Editor of the Volunteer Review.

In an article entitled "A New Idea on an Old Subject," a "Western Volunteer" has aptly stated a very novel and correct plan to insure

attendance of the force at drill. He says, "Pay officers as well as men, according to their rank," to which he might have added, "allow them for stationery." And again, "When a Volunteer has served his allotted time, give him a small grant of land." This is the true and only plan by which the Volunteer Militia force of the Province will ever arrive at anything like efficiency. Under the present system, a loose and unsatisfactory state of existence is maintained, and while the force nominally performs periodical drills, no real advantage is derived. At present, in many cities and localities, the force is badly and indifferently equipped, and every hindrance is thrown in their way by those would-be loyalists, who style us "holiday, fairweather soldiers," and sneer at the idea of a citizen force. Yet, when any trouble arises, they are the last to risk their precious carcasses, and the first to call on the Volunteers. That the force is rapidly deteriorating year by year is a palpable fact, and numbers of really efficient officers and men have retired from the service in disgust. The continued drain on the pockets of a Volunteer is too much to be borne, and with the scoffs of a number of unthinking "thick-skinned" patriots, will eventually serve in time to leave a force only on paper. We hope for a better state of affairs, but while we are waiting, the country may again require our services, and we may find, as of yore, infantry sent on duty badly armed, and brigades of artillery without their guns.

Yours, &c.,
BATTERY.
Ottawa, April 16, 1867.

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 favors received.]

FROM QUEBEC.

NINTH BATTALION.—This fine corps, now numbering seven companies, was inspected at the drill shed, Grande Allee, on Friday evening, the 11th inst., by that gallant officer, Colonel Sewell, Commandant of the Quebec active force. The inspection was the finest ever witnessed in this city. Although the battalion was represented by only five companies, it nevertheless mustered over 250 officers and men on the occasion; and had the two recently formed companies of Captains E. Garneau and Wm. Amyot been able to fall in—from which they were prevented by want of arms, accoutrements and clothing—the battalion would have numbered at least 350. Col. Sewell, on entering the shed, was received by a general salute from the battalion, which was in line. The "present" was so good that one would almost have mistaken the "Voltigeurs" for regulars. The inspecting officer, who was attended by Brigade Major Lamontagne and Major N. Ligare, B. M. to Commandant, then passed through the ranks, inspecting the men closely, during which the magnificent band of the 9th played its choicest airs. The battalion then marched past in quick time, after which it was put through battalion drill by its gallant commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. E. Panet, and through the manual and platoon exercises by Major E. Gingras. The commanders of the companies, Captains Vohl, Voyer, Gagnier, Roy and Amyot, were then each in their turn called out to manoeuvre the battalion, and of this duty they all acquitted themselves in a manner that proved they were well acquainted with their

duties. All battalion movements were executed at the "double," and with a most extraordinary precision, as was remarked by a spectator, an officer of Her Majesty's regular army. The battalion having been formed into square, Col. Sewell then addressed them as follows: "I am very happy to be able to congratulate my fellow-countrymen on their loyalty towards our country. When you were called to protect our frontiers, you all responded to the call made upon you by His Excellency the Commander-in-chief; and this evening, notwithstanding the many difficulties you have had to surmount, you are again here, ready to march to the front, following the noble example of your ancestors. After a few days of drill only, the commands which are given to you in a foreign language are executed with the greatest precision. I was under the impression that the progress you had made in drill was great, but what I have seen you doing to-night is quite beyond my expectation; I never would have thought that you would have acquired such proficiency. Believe me, my fellow-countrymen, for 56 years that I have served our gracious Sovereign, I have never assisted at an inspection which gave me as much satisfaction as the one of the 'Voltigeurs de Quebec.' Officers, non-commissioned officers and men, I thank you all for your zeal and loyalty, and shall certainly report most favorably to the Adjutant-General of Militia. There were present at the inspection a great number of citizens and Regular and Volunteer officers, who candidly expressed their admiration of the efficiency of the Voltigeurs.

FROM BELLEVILLE.

The 15th Battalion paraded last Friday for ball practice, and marched into the country on the shores of the Bay of Quinte. Being armed with the Peabody rifle, a great many citizens accompanied them. After firing five rounds, the rifles and pouches of the men were carefully inspected by the commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Campbell. Not a single rifle was found out of order, or in any way damaged. The parade was then dismissed, in order to allow the men to clean their rifles, every one being ordered to provide himself with a piece of rag for that purpose. The regiment again formed and marched home, preceded by an advanced and followed by a rear guard. Both officers and men are much pleased to see amongst the Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels the name of their gallant Major, John Sutherland, an honor which they consider well bestowed.

FROM PLANTAGENET.

A VOLUNTEER CONVICTED.—A man named Lacorte was, on the 11th instant, charged by Capt. McLean, of Company 8 of the 18th Battalion, with unlawfully disposing of arms and clothing belonging to the Crown. The case was brought before Chas. Larrocyar and James Anderson, Esqs., when the prisoner admitted the charge, and was fined \$10, or in default, ten days in prison.

FROM WATERDOWN.

This thriving little town is determined not to be behind its neighbors in military matters, and they have a very fine company, although it is yet in its infancy. They have made good use of their time, and are quite proficient, having just completed their eight days' drill, and of course feel like having a short rest. Still, they have a good muster for the weekly drill, which takes place on Saturday evenings. They are officered by Capt. John Glasgo, Lieut. Geo. A. Stock, and Ensign R. Fletcher. The men are all anxious for a little military duty to do, and all seem to think they will have it soon. It is at present an independent company, but is to form part of the battalion which will have its headquarters at Dundas.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, C. W. by GEORGE MOSS, Proprietor.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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



The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1867.

VOLUNTEERS AND EMPLOYERS.

SOMEBODY has said, in reference to the army, that the British public demand a full tail of bricks, while they are scarcely willing to furnish the minimum of straw; or, in other words, the British army is expected to perform prodigies of valor, and bear off the palm of victory from double their numbers, or, in fact, from any odds, while they are doled out a smaller modicum of pay than the same class receive in any other walk in life. If this is true of the army, it may be applied with double emphasis to the condition of our Canadian Volunteers. In the first place it cannot be pretended that they are paid at all for the time and expense attendant upon fitting themselves to defend the country in the hour of danger; the small sums which they receive for their annual drills not being more than sufficient to procure blacking for their boots. But this is not the principal cause of complaint with the rank and file of our citizen soldiery. To defend their country is to them a work of patriotism, and if they were only called upon to give their time there would be no complaint. There is, however, another phase of the question against which it is hard, and sometimes impossible, for the Volunteer to bear up; and what makes his feelings still more poignant is that the hardship comes from a class which more than any other

would suffer in case of successful invasion, and that is the capitalists of the country. The miser, who hoards his gold and lives in penury and rags, contributing nothing to public enterprise nor to the support of the laws which protect him and his ill-gotten wealth, is detested of all men. There is scarcely a shade of difference between him and those men possessed of wealth who button up their pockets and prate glibly of "business principles" when volunteering is mentioned. With a spirit of avaricious meanness which we hope is not a general characteristic of the wealthy Canadian trader, some of our chief Canadian houses, and at least one of our leading monetary institutions, are content that the young men of the country, who depend upon their daily toil for their daily bread, should sacrifice their time, which is all they have, in order to prepare themselves to defend their property from destruction in case of war, while they will not put forth a finger to assist them. Nay, they will not even allow one of these self-sacrificing defenders to come within the sacred precincts of their cent-per-cent institutions, lest their machinery for grinding the gold dust from the horny hands of the poor and unfortunate should be disarranged from its merciless precision. It is just such men as these that we would expect to see among the wolves and vultures on the field of battle, when the bleeding corpses of their dead and dying countrymen who had fallen in their defence lay thick around them; stealing from their cold bosoms the cherished souvenirs of a home they had left desolate, and speculating in their torn and saturated garments; for if in times of peace and prosperity they would rob those within their power of the means of livelihood because of their patriotism, there is no pusillanimity to which their grasping avarice would not stoop in the hour of adversity. We have before pointed out that there were characters of this kind, but we little thought at the time that we would be obliged to add to the dismal catalogue one of our leading monetary institutions, and moreover one that is fattening upon the taxes of the country, and reaping a rich harvest from the public revenue. Such, however, is the case. The Bank of Montreal has issued an order that all those connected with that institution shall either cease connection with the Volunteer force or lose their situations in the Bank. Like Shylock, they demand their pound of flesh, and like him they would cut it in their own malignant way from the very heart of the country. It is just possible that when Parliament meets, a DANIEL may come to judgment, and like the crafty Venetian Jew, it may lose not only the pound of flesh, but the thousands of pounds which annually go into its coffers from the advantages connected with the Government account and deposits; for it would be monstrous if an institution fostered by the Government should be permitted to exhibit so villainous and unpatriotic an example

to the small trader throughout the country, some of whom would be only too glad to plead that example as an excuse for nig-gardliness towards the only force which the country has to depend upon should danger arise. The only sure way to reach such people lies in the enactment of such a law that all parties shall be forced to contribute according to their means to the maintenance of a defensive army. Make it the interest of the wealthy that young men should volunteer to save them from the operations of the draft, and however craven the spirit which may animate bank managers and capitalists, they will prudently refrain from any exhibitions of it in the contemptible way adopted by the authorities of the Bank of Montreal. The only way to reach the patriotism of such men is through their pockets, and the representatives of the people will be untrue to themselves and false to the best interests of the new nationality if they do not find means to nip such a dastardly spirit in the bud. Speaking on this subject, the Woodstock 'Times' says: "The Bank of Montreal, enjoying, as it does, the patronage of the country, and no small share of its treasure, should not be found the first to set up a barrier against the most popular and least expensive mode of defence. How opposite is this conduct on the part of merchants and others to the action of a thorough Briton not a thousand miles from Woodstock, on an occasion when danger threatened and men were required. 'I have,' said the party referred to, 'one son now out with the force—here is another, take him—and if I have time I will drive home and supply a third, and had I more they should all go;' and the old gentleman was equal to his promise, and sent three brave lads to meet the foe with his blessing and his good will. Widowed ladies sent their only sons, the props of their declining days, and cared little for the sacrifices, so that the blessings of peace should not be driven from our land. Instances like these, with the slightest thought as to the sacrifices which others are obliged to make, would, we should imagine, shame into sympathy with the movement even a bank manager, and make a man enjoying a life of repose in the country open to almost any sacrifice, that a continuance of past blessings may be secured in the future." In marked contrast to that of the Bank of Montreal is the conduct of the Grand Trunk Railway. In time of trouble we could do very well without the former institution, the Government issuing its own notes and saving the per centage; but without the railway the defence of the country would be impossible. But notwithstanding that the railway must be sustained at whatever cost, the whole of its employees are enrolled as Volunteers, and every encouragement is given them to perfect themselves in drill. While, therefore, the conduct of Mr. King merits only the execration of the

representatives of the people, the patriotism of Mr. BRYDGE entitles him to their warmest acknowledgments.

THE CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS AT WIMBLEDON.

"There seems to be some hope that the Canadian Volunteers will succeed in organizing a squad for the International Eusfield Match this year. At least, a proposal to do so is made and advocated in a Canadian paper having similar objects to our own, and published at Ottawa. From this journal we have extracted to-day a letter and leading article on the subject. No Volunteers, we are sure, will be more welcome than our gallant Canadian friends."

We quote the above from the London (Eng.) 'Volunteer Service Gazette,' the official organ of the Volunteer force in Great Britain, in order to show the spirit in which a team of Canadian Volunteers would be received at the great annual trial of skill. The fact that as yet nothing practical has been done in the direction advocated in *THE REVIEW* a few weeks ago, is no argument that nothing will be done. It is just possible that no one has taken the initiative in the matter because they did not know exactly how to go about it, and at any rate preferred to await such an invitation as that at the head of this article. To our mind no greater incentive could be given to volunteering, nor a better means be adopted to induce the members of the force in this country to perfect themselves in the use of their weapons, than to afford twenty of the best shots the opportunity of an annual trip to England in order to compete for the international prizes at Wimbledon. The fact is, our countrymen in the old world know altogether too little about their kinsmen in this—as only too many of them suppose—frozen region of the north. From the manner in which the statesmen and press of England have spoken of our Confederation delegates, it is evident they were surprised in finding in them gentlemen of polished manners and statesmanlike qualities, keen in argument and eloquent in debate, and withal possessed of that *SLAVITER* IS *SO*SO which distinguishes the educated man of the world in all civilized countries. And besides, instead of that Yankee swagger and exaggeration which our proximity to the great democracy led them to expect, they found the representatives of 'Canadian society to be so thoroughly British in habits and feelings, that in every respect they compared favorably with the best of the public men in the heart of the Empire. No one can over-estimate the good which the presence of the delegates from this country effected in a political sense; and we are certain that a similar good in a military sense would result from a visit to England of a squad of Volunteers to take part in the great national hold day. One objection to this is, that owing to the want of proper ranges, our Volunteers have not had the practice which their brother Volunteers have had in England, and it is more than probable the best shots

have not been brought out; but a beginning must be made somewhere, and if the commander of each battalion would select one or two of the best shots in his command, and the whole so selected should meet at a given place in order to determine upon twenty who would best uphold the honor of Canada, no fear need be entertained of the result. As to the expenses, we are sure the liberality of the public, if appealed to, would be quite sufficient to supplement the contributions of Volunteers themselves with a sum that would be ample for the purpose; and we are safe in saying that the Government would do all in its power to assist in so patriotic an enterprise. In a matter of this kind, there ought only to be a feeling of generous rivalry; and as the object would be best secured by prominent officers in the large and wealthy cities taking the initiative, we hope those holding high positions in the force in Toronto, Montreal and Quebec will not leave it to less pretentious places to make the first move in the matter. As the Wimbledon meeting takes place in July, immediate action will be necessary; and we feel assured that if a beginning is once made, no matter from what quarter it may come, it will meet with a hearty response from every battalion. We have already published the rules and regulations which will govern the Wimbledon matches, and will only be too glad to do anything in our power to aid those who may take the enterprise in hand to carry it to a successful issue. We go to great expense in sending our minerals, woods, manufactures and other produce to the exhibitions of the world at London, Dublin and Paris: we will surely not withhold the comparatively trifling sum necessary to prove to the same world the sterling stuff of which the defenders of our country in the hour of danger is composed. The Rifle Associations of either Toronto or Montreal, as being already organized, would be eminently qualified to take the project in hand, and by doing so they would not only give an evidence of their usefulness, but confer a favor on the Volunteers of the rural districts which would ensure lasting gratitude. A few circulars, pointing out the plan of action to be adopted, addressed to the commander of each battalion, would put the affair in motion in a week, and when the time to sail came, the money necessary would be forthcoming, and the men at their post.

VOLUNTEER TESTIMONIAL TO THE MINISTER OF MILITIA.

SEVERAL prominent Volunteer officers have suggested the propriety of the force, of which the Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD is the head, presenting that gentleman with a suitable testimonial as a mark of their appreciation, not only of his distinguished abilities in conducting to a successful issue the great project of British American Union, but also as an acknowledgment of his uni-

form attention and courtesy in his relations with the Volunteers of every rank, and his eloquent and manly defence of Canadian courage and loyalty while in England, as he has always done on all occasions. We are aware that a movement is on foot by which the whole people of Canada will have an opportunity of contributing towards a national memorial, and there cannot be a doubt that it will be one worthy of the new nation and of the man who has done so much to create it; but that is no reason why the military men of the country should not add their tribute, of a distinctive military character, to the Minister of Militia.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY BILL.—The debate on the passing of the bill in the House of Commons has considerable interest for Canadians; for although it was carried by an overwhelming majority, we ought not to conceal from ourselves the grounds upon which it received so strong a vote. So far as the present Government party in England is concerned, it was clear from the speech of Mr. ADDERLY that the Conservatives who voted for the measure did so in order to furnish us with the means of defending ourselves, with the aid of England; and the same feeling, though not so clearly expressed, animated many of those who voted with Mr. GLAISTONE and the Government. Still we ought not to overlook the fact that some, even of those who voted for the guarantee did so as a reason for putting the whole question of defence upon our own shoulders. As to the beggarly 67 who followed Mr. LOWE in opposition to the bill, it is clear that in their eyes, both England and British America should humble themselves in the presence of the American Eagle, and that we should degrade ourselves by cringing to Yankee dictation in the formation of our Government. It is satisfactory, however, to know that only so small a number favored so craven a doctrine. In passing the bill Great Britain has given us the means of preparing for our own defence, and from the tone of the debate we may also rest assured that the assistance of her fleet, her credit and her influence will not fail us should danger threaten; but for so great a power her army is the smallest in Europe, and on us will rest the responsibility of providing the men for the defence of that heritage which she has bequeathed to us in no parsimonious spirit.

NO. 3 BATTERY, OTTAWA GARRISON ARTILLERY.—The men of this battery will soon have the benefit of a new drill-shed, thanks to the energetic action of the Reeve and Deputy Reeve of the township of Gloucester. The contract will be given in a few days for the erection of the building on Whalen's farm, Gloucester.

THE GOVERNMENT have served out to the Victoria Rifles, of Montreal, the Westley Richards breech-loading rifles. The issue took place on Monday night last.

INSIGNIA OF RANK.

We will answer the questions addressed to us on this subject as briefly as possible :

Colonels wear the crown and star; Lieut.-Colonels the crown; Majors the star. Field officers are distinguished by having lace around the top and bottom of the collar. Colonels and Lieut.-Colonels have two rows of regimental lace around the top of the shako; Majors one row.

Captains have the crown and star; Lieutenants the crown; and Ensigns the star; Captains and subalterns have lace around the top of the collar only.

The numbers for the forage cap should be silver.

Field officers only wear brass scabbards and spurs. Adjutants steel scabbards and spurs.

When the lace is silver, as with the Volunteers, the collar badges—crown and star—should be of gold.

Volunteer cavalry and artillery officers wear gold lace and, of course, silver badges.

THE LATE COMMANDER ALLEYN, R. N.

It is with feelings of profound sorrow that we have to announce the death at the venerable age of eighty-four of one of our noblest and most distinguished countrymen—Commander Richard Israel Alleyn of the Royal Navy—which occurred on Monday last, at Sillery House, near Quebec. From Morgan's "Sketches of Celebrated Canadians," we glean the following facts relating to his career in the service of his country:—"Born in 1782 at Ballyvalleyn, in the County of Cork, Ireland; he, at the early age of thirteen entered the navy as a first class volunteer, and subsequently served as a midshipman and lieutenant in the earlier part of the present century, under some of the most distinguished British Naval Officers on the Mediterranean, West Indian, North American and Home Stations. In July, 1805, he was engaged in Sir R. Calder's action off Cape Finisterre. On the evening of the 8th of March, 1806, he commanded the boats of L'Egyptienne in conjunction with Lieut. Philip C. Handfield, at the cutting out, under an incessant fire from two batteries, of the French frigate-built privateer L'Aicide, pierced for thirty guns, and moored to the beach in the harbor of Muros in Spain. In June 1814, he was invalided from the Hotspur, and in April 1835, accepted the rank of Commander. In 1834, with his family, he emigrated to this country, and some years ago was appointed Deputy Master of the Quebec Trinity House, which appointment he held up to the time of his demise. Shortly after leaving the navy, he married, and two of his sons—Major the Hon. Chas. Alleyn, Sheriff of Quebec, and Capt. Richard Alleyn—occupy a high position in Canada. He was a lenial descendant and the representative of the celebrated actor, Edward Alleyn, the founder of Dulwich College, Surrey, who died in 1629.

BREVET.—Capt. Thomas Hanrahan, Royal Canadian Rifles, who retires on full pay, is to have the honorary rank of Major.

A COMPANY of United States troops came to Rouse's Point on Monday last, it was said to watch the Fenians, but more probably to garrison the fort there.

We observe that Captain W. Vansittart, C. B., has lately been appointed to the command of the splendid iron-clad frigate "Achilles," 26 guns, at present refitting at Devonport.

We learn that a sergeant of the Halifax, N. S., Volunteer Artillery is about applying for a patent for a new breech-loading rifle. It is stated that it has been examined by competent military authorities, who expressed themselves much pleased with it.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the promotion of Lieut. Gen. Sir John Lysaght Pennesfather, K.C.B., to Knight Grand Cross of the most Honorable Order of the Bath. Sir L. Pennesfather, G. C. B., is the maternal uncle of Mr. J. G. Vansittart, Secretary to the Government Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

NEW UNIFORM.—The members of No. 1 Ottawa Garrison Battery will be furnished with new pants to-day at the drill shed. While stationed at Fort Wellington, they were served out with new uniforms, but through some mistake received cavalry instead of artillery pants. The company has still some \$500 to their credit, since their seven months' active service, which will be expended in purchasing blouses for the men.

THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MATCHES.—Telegrams from Montreal state that it is the intention of the Government to send a certain number of Volunteers to Wimbledon. It is impossible that any one in Montreal should be in a position, as yet, to speak authoritatively on the subject. Our advice to the officers of the various battalions is to take prompt action in the matter, and when they show in that way that they take an interest in the project, supplementary aid from the Government will not be wanting.

THE ARMY.—The following promotions and changes in regiments serving in Canada are announced in the 'London Gazette' of the 30th of March. 7th Foot—Ensign William Horace Wilson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Morris James Fawcett, who retires; Norman Pochin, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wilson. Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Lieut. Winniett L. Melville to be Captain, without purchase, vice Thos. Hanrahan, who retires upon full pay; Ensign William Edmond Harness to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice David Miller, promoted to a half-pay company; Ensign

F. Bazett Doveton to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Melville; Arthur Charles Newman, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Harness.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN GERMANY.—A Mayence correspondent, writing on the 17th of March, says: "What is taking place here is worthy of observation, and not without importance. There is an activity in the fortress which can only be compared to that of bees in a beehive. Detachments are continuing to reinforce the garrison, which is now as numerous as when it was garrisoned by federal troops. You may judge of the accumulation of arms here from the fact that the Baden Military Commission have received six thousand needle guns out of the fortress without causing any appreciable void in the arsenal. Contrary to the practice in other countries, the Prussian army, or at all events the garrison of Mayence is busy all day. More than 18,000 cartouches are manufactured daily, and you can judge of the accumulation of material from the fact that this work is systematically going on. The munitions which were left at Rastadt are now being brought to this place by way of Ludwigshafen. Baden Government have received 700 quintals of cartouches for the needle guns. The artillery of the fortress is being also organized, especially with a view of increasing the strength of the batteries. We see by the noiseless activity, pursued like that of the quiet artisan, with the greatest regularity, that the Prussian statesmen who are now in power have a clearer and more precise idea of the meaning of an "armed peace" and of the duties of a standing army than those of other countries where, from long custom, the army does no useful work. We do not wish to inquire just now what consequences may be drawn, as concerns the news and projects of Prussia, from the activity and zeal which she exhibits in the organization of the military force.

LATEST NEWS.

St. Petersburg, 19th.—The Russian Government has made a reduction to the amount of twelve millions of roubles in the annual military and naval expenditure of the Empire.

Berlin, 18th.—It is reported here that Napoleon is strengthening his forces and military posts on the frontier, and placing his artillery on a war footing; that ambulances are being purchased, and that the French reserves of 1863 will be called out on the 1st of May next.

It is represented that Prussia is also making active military preparations.

London, 18th.—No further demands have yet been made upon Spain by the British Government in the case of the steamer 'Tornado,' which still remains unsettled.

London, 19th.—Despatches received from Berlin state that the speech of King William closing the Parliament excited distrust throughout Germany.

Montreal, April 19th.—This afternoon a review of the whole volunteer force by General Michel and Adjutant General McDougall took place on the Champ de Mars. The river in front of the city is clear of ice.

San Francisco, 19th.—The report that the forces of Maximilian had succeeded in retiring from Querataro without being obliged to give battle, and the rumors that a portion of the Liberal army had been defeated, and that the Liberals were suffering from lack of supplies are contradicted by advices received here direct from the scene of war in Mexico. The statement that a revolution had broken out in San Luis Potosi, headed by Gen Herrera, is also denied.

Letters from President Juarez received here to-day has no mention of any disturbances having taken place, nor do they anticipate any.

Mayville, Ky., 19.—Hon. R. T. Baker, the Union Candidate for Lt.-Governor, was prevented from speaking at Germantown to-day by a band of returned rebels. He was warned that violence would be done him if he made the attempt. Some buildings were fired, and a portion of the town was destroyed.

New Orleans, 19th.—Advices from Matamoras to the 13th inst., report that the Liberals had captured Puebla, and that Maximilian had offered to surrender, but his overtures were rejected, the Liberals refusing to grant the terms demanded.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Ottawa, April 19, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery—
To be Brevet Major, as a special case:
Captain George Dowker.

Quebec Provisional Brigade of Garrison Artillery, No. 2 Battery—

To be Captain (temporary):
1st Lieutenant John Fraser, M. S., vice Carey, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Prescott Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery—

To be Surgeon:
Horatio Charles Burritt, Esquire.

No. 2 Company Engineers, Montreal—
To be Lieutenant, to date from 11th March, 1866:

2nd Lieutenant J. C. McLaren, vice Benn, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

1st Prince of Wales Regiment, Montreal—
To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Henry Bulmer, junior, vice John Bulmer, promoted.

2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, No. 8 Company—

To be Captain (temporary):
Lieut. Salter Mountain Jarvis, M. S., vice Sherwood, who resignation is hereby accepted.

4th Battalion Chasseurs Canadiens, Montreal, No. 4 Company—

To be Lieutenant (temporary):
Ensign Joseph Fleury Brault, M. S., vice LaBrecque, promoted.

No. 6 Company—
To be Lieutenant (temporary):
Enseigne Theodoso Leduc, M. S., vice D'Orsonens, promoted.

Lieut. and Adjut. N. Labranche to have the rank of Captain while acting as Adjutant and Drill Instructor to the Battalion.

5th Battalion Hochelaga Light Infantry, Montreal, No. 6 Company—

To be Captain:
Lieut. Robert Gardiner, vice Ibbotson, dismissed.

15th Battalion of Infantry, Belleville, No. 1 Company—

To be Captain:
Lieut. Geo. C. Holton, vice Bowell, promoted.

To be 1st Lieutenant (temporary):
Ensign James Malloch, M. S., vice Holton, promoted.

25th Elgin Battalion of Infantry—

An additional company at Iona, County of Elgin, is hereby authorized to this battalion, to be No. 7 Company, and to do mounted duty, when required.

To be Captain, acting till further orders:
Jno. Alexander Philpott, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
W. Julius Pasmore, M. D., gentleman.
To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Duncan Decow, gentleman.

26th Middlesex Battalion of Infantry—

To be Captain:
Lieutenant Wm. McKellar, vice Attwood, promoted.
To be Lieutenant (temporary):
John Stevenson, gentleman, M. S., vice McKellar, promoted.

27th Lambton Battalion of Infantry, No. 4 Company, Widder—

To be Captain, acting till further orders:
H. M. Atkinson, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
Wm. Gattis, gentleman.
To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
P. McKellar, gentleman.
The above appointments to bear date from 1st September, 1866.

29th Waterloo Battalion of Infantry, No. 3 Company, Waterloo—

This company having failed in its organization, is hereby removed from the list of the Volunteer Militia.

27th Haldimand Battalion of Rifles, No. 7 Company, Caledonia—

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
Ensign Robert Creighton, vice Hull, whose resignation is hereby accepted.
To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Sergeant Robert Howard, vice Creighton, promoted.

38th Brant Battalion of Infantry—

To be Asst. Adjutant and Drill Instructor:
Ensign David Spence, No. 3 Company.

41st Brockville Battalion of Rifles, No. 1 Company, Brockville—

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
Orvil R. Leroy, gentleman, vice Windeat, who is now transferred to the 4th Battalion G. T. Railway Brigade, Toronto.
To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
William Cook, gentleman, vice Windeat, promoted.

No. 2 Company, Gananoque—

To be Lieutenant:
Ensign Joshua Legge, junior, vice McDonald, appointed Paymaster.

No. 4 Company, Merrickville—
To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
Ensign Robert Harrison, vice Holden, resigned.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Anson C. Merrick, gentleman, vice Harrison, promoted.

44 Welland Battalion of Infantry, No. 1 Company, Clifton—

To be Captain, acting till further orders:
Lieut. John Henry Cannon, vice Barnett, promoted.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):
William Russell, gentleman, M. S., vice Cannon, promoted.

To be Ensign (temporary):
Hiram Bender, gentleman, M. S., vice Cannon, promoted.

55th Megantic Battalion of Infantry, No. 1 Company Maple Grove—

The name of the Captain appointed to this Company by the General Orders of the 22nd March last, should be Edward B. Parkin, and not John B. Parkin, as was therein stated.

Dundas Infantry Company—

To be Ensign (temporary):
James Black Perry, gentleman, M. S., vice McKee, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Hillsborough Infantry Company—

This Company having failed in its organization is hereby removed from the list of the volunteer militia.

No. 2.

SERVICE MILITIA.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF FRONTENAC.

A drill Association is hereby authorized at Kingston, to be composed of the pupils of the common schools, and to be styled the "Cataraqui Drill Association," under the Command of William Ford, Junior, Esquire, as President.

By command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government of Canada.
P. L. MacDOUGALL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia.
Canada.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

DURING THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 20, 1867.
Montreal—W H S \$2, Capt. H H G \$2, E H S \$1, Capt. T \$2, J H \$2, Major J M \$1. Lt. Col. J \$2. Ottawa—M K D \$2. Dunnville—Capt. J T J \$2. Hullsville—Ens. D M \$2. Whittington—Capt R B \$2. Montreal—Capt. F C \$2, Capt A A S \$2, Major J T M \$2, Capt G B P \$2. Toronto—L N \$2, R. V. S. \$2. Ottawa—J N \$2.

P. S. GELHAUSEN.

TOBACCONIST, Rideau Street, Ottawa, C. W. The choicest brands of Tobacco, Cigars, &c., always on hand. Moerschbaum, Briar and common pipes, &c.
Ottawa, Jan. 1867 16-1y

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. 16-1y



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° 52' 50" S., and longitude 31° 3' 35" 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° 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° 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° 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 ½ 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. E. C.

ESTABLISHED 1818

SAVAGE & LYMAN,

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

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and JEWELLERY, ELKOTRO-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, Crown 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) GARNARVON.

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

W. P. MARSTON,

MANUFACTURER and Importer of Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, Target and Hunting Rifles, Ammunition, &c., &c., No. 132 Young Street, Toronto. 17

WILSON & PATTERSON,

MERCHANDISE Brokers, and General Commissions Merchants, No. 452 St. Paul Street, Montreal. December 12th, 1866. 181-1y



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. 861,
of 27 April, 1865.

Enclosure 1.

Notice.

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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, (Philippine Islands.)
21. Political Resident, Aden.
22. Monsieur L'Ordonnateur, Reunion.
23. Police Magistrate, Rodrigues.

(Signed) FELIX BÉDINGFELD,
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.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
Wednesday, 20th February, 1867.

Present,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Acting Minister of Finance, and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the Act 29 30 Vic., Cap. 7, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that subject to the provisions of the said Act, to the conditions, regulations and restrictions established and imposed by the order in Council of the 24th of September, 1866, and to such further regulations as may hereafter be made by competent authority, Licenses may be granted to manufacture in Bond the undermentioned articles that is to say:

Acetic Acid.
Acetic Ether.
Butyric "
Chloric "
Nitrous "
Sulphuric "
Chloroform Acid.
Collodian Acid.
Hoffman's Anodyne.
Talopin.
Podophylin.
Lip taudrin.
Spirits Ammonia Aromatic.
Compound Spirits of Lavender.
" " of Juniper.

Medicinal Tinctures of all kinds.
Cordials.
Bitters.
Syrups.

Compounding of Brandies.
Gin (commonly called Old Tom), other [glu and Scotch and Irish Whiskeys.

Proprietary preparations.
Patent Medicines.

Resinoids.
Chemicals.
Pharmaceutical Preparations.

Auline Dyes.
Hair Oils.
Hair Washes.
Powders.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Executive Council.

10-3in
JAMES HOPE & CO.,
MANUFACTURING Stationers and Bookbinders, importers of General Stationery, Artists' 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. 14-1y

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL
PRESCOTT, C. W.—L. 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. 1-1y



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 30° 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 Sporm 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 Accidental Insurance, Commission and Collecting Agents. Office—No. 27, Sussex street, Ottawa. R. E. O'Connor. W. H. Waller. References:—Hon. J. S. McDonald, Cornwall, Hon. James Skead, Ottawa, Messrs. Workman & Griffin, Ottawa; Edward McGillivray, Esq. 10



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 Government 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 under the operation and be made subject to the provisions of "The Gold Mining Act."

His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation 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 Townships of Miller and Canoto, the Townships in the County of Addington, situate north of the Townships of Sheffield and Barrie, the Townships in the County of Hastings, situate north of the Townships of Sidney, Thurlow and Tyendinaga, 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,

13-6in Asst. C. E. C.

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 exemption from Customs duly created in favor of Rod Iron, with which the same should properly be classified.

His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation 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 declared, that square rod iron used in the manufacture 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 importation into this Province.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Executive Council.

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 HULLO & 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, MODELLER, &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. 1-1y

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. 1-1y

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital, \$9,000,000.

PROVINCIAL INS. COMPY OF CANADA.

Head Office, Toronto.
DONALD M. GRANT, Agent, Ottawa.

Ottawa Cigar and Tobacco Depot.

J. ROOS, Proprietor Prime Cigars, New Stock Tobaccos, First Quality Meerschaum Pipes. Remember the place. 26 1/2 Sparks street. 1-1y

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.
1-1y JAMES A. GOVIN, Proprietor.

E. SPENCER,

PHOTOGRAPHER, 21 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. 1y

GEO. H. PERRY,

CIVIL ENGINEER, Union Buildings, corner of Sussex and York Sts., Ottawa. 1-1y

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

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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

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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 intituled : " 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. 31

CHARLES POTTER,
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February 2nd, 1867. 5-y

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Jan. 31st, 1867—5-Cm

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R. W. CRUISE,

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent.
Office in Post Office Block, Ottawa. Reference—Allan Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Amund, Esq., Hon James Seward, M. J. 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 testified 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.

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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.

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