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THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

Vol. I.

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1867.

No. 21

NO DESPOT—NO SLAVE.

Canadian hands Canadian soil shall till,
Canadian hearts shall watch her welfare still;
Fair Freedom reigns, and shall forever reign
From lake to lake, from mount to mighty main.
The clank of chains, the sighs, and Slavery's
tears
Shall never pain Canadian's ears—
From Erie's shore to old Atlantic's waves,
We fear no despot, and we own no slaves.

Canadians skies are fairest, brightest, best;
Canadian hearts no traitor's blood has pressed;
Canadian eyes shall weep us when we roam;
Canadian lips shall greet us:—welcome home!
And while yon sun is bright, yon forest fair,
Yon meadows green, this is Canadian's prayer:
From Erie's shore to old Atlantic's waves
Give us no despot, and no weeping slaves!

Shall tyrants ever gain despotic power
O'er Canada? Oh never come that hour!
When man to man shall kneel and kiss the
ground,
And slaves wear fetters tyrant's hands have
bound,
When freemen's hearts with grief shall bleed to
see
Thy gem, departed—Land, thy liberty—
A den of despots, and a race of slaves.

Dear native land, thine air is still as free
As summer winds that fan the summer sea.
Fair land, and free, as when the red man strayed
Among thy mountains, through thy forests'
shade.
Beneath Victoria's peaceful sceptre's sway
The star of Hope shall guide our future way,
From Erie's shore to old Atlantic's waves,
We'll fear no despots, and we'll have no slaves.

OUR BRUSH WITH THE PRIVATEER.

ONE of the most beautiful crafts that floated on the ocean waves was his Majesty's brig, "Sea Lark," of twelve guns. Sailors who seem to divide their affections between the gentle sex and a good ship, called the "Sea Lark," "the sauciest pet in the service." Her spars were as taunt as pine-trees, and as graceful in their tapering proportions; and her standing gear stood upon her as tight as fiddle-strings—cat-heads, blocks and trucks were perfection itself.

"I tell you what, Jem," said a lounging old sailor who leaned over the wall of the "Holy Ground," in the picturesque town of Ove, now Queenstown, on a fine spring

evening in the year 1812, "there are none of the craft that I have seen or sailed in in my time at all equal to the "Sea Lark." Just look at her, how proudly she rides to her anchor: she looks as if she was conferring a favor on the water by floating upon it. There is nothing wall-sided upon her. See what a sweet run she has aft, and how finely she tumbles home above her water-lines. I sailed with her skipper (Captain Griffiths) when he was a middy on board the old "Victory," when he bore down upon the French fleet on the memorable day of Trafalgar. I think myself that Captain Griffiths owes his promotion to Lady Hamilton, though I need not tell you, Jem, that my lady was a particular friend of 'Old Nel.' I can tell you more, Jem. I was boatswain's mate when the squadron was lying at Naples; Griffiths was sent ashore with a despatch from Lady Hamilton. The old gentleman who was on board at that time (Carracioli they called him), with his son. I knew by the look of her ladyship that some mischief was afloat, and I walked forward towards the fore-castle. The old prince and his son (how well I remember them) were great favorites in the ship, and a queer kind of feeling came over me, Jem, 'sailor-like you know,' that a white squall was coming down fast upon that fine old man and the young chap; and, sure enough, a treacherous and unmanly deed was perpetrated, the old prince and his son were subjected to a shameful death, all because a great and a brave man was weak enough to gratify the vengeance of a ———. I knew Nelson long and well, but since that event I never liked him, though I saw him die. If the Admiral lived, Sir William, who now commands this station, would never have got promotion, inasmuch as "My Lady," as we used to call her, hated him. Griffiths is going to be married, Jem—aye, and to a nice lady, too, but I don't think that the same Griffiths is any great things, though f—— I must say he behaved well when the small craft got aground at Copenhagen."

The person addressed as Jem was an individual distinguished in the locality as "Jem Rattles," and the party addressing him was no less a person than "Tom Sparling," a transfer from the Navy to the Coast Guard Service. Jem Rattles, when he walked on shore, appeared to have no confidence in dry land, as, in his waddlings, he seemed to have made up his mind to place the smallest amount of pressure on his feet. In fact, he maintained his old sea legs. He looked as if he had escaped from one of the pyramids, or was a fossil mariner of the time when Tyre and Carthage were distinguished for maritime

enterprise. He looked so dry and calcined from exposure to the weather, that one would be almost inclined to believe that he had gone through a slow process of baking. Still, he was supple of limb, and athletic in muscular power, possessing all the characteristics and desirable qualifications of a thorough-going sailor. Tom Sparling was a man of a very different aspect, he being literally as broad as he was long. Nevertheless, he was a fine, manly fellow, and a fair specimen of a thorough-built sea-dog.

The conversation between these two worthies was resumed by Jem Rattles observing:—

"I say, Tom, I don't think that this marriage of Griffiths' is likely to come off so soon as you imagine. See, the brig is hove short at her anchors, the foretop-sail is loose in the brails, and there goes blue-peter to the fore."

"What's up now?" said Tom, "This reminds me that the brig took stores on board yesterday, and was said to be going round to Bantry."

The sun was fast approaching its setting, and it illuminated one of the most picturesque and magnificent scenes in nature. To the eastward lay Rostellan and the famed Danish settlement of Corkbeg. On the north was seen the terraced and Algerian-looking town of Cove. To the west the then newly-erected government naval stores at Haulbowline Island seemed to issue from the very bosom of the waves, which danced and sparkled in the sunlight, reflecting the last smile of evening. Owing to the natural breakwater of Spike and Rat Islands and the adjacent rocks, a brisk breeze from the south-east which had sprung up scarcely ruffled the waters of this noble harbor, and the shadows of the graceful hull and tapering spars of the "Sea Lark" were reflected with scarcely a quiver in the gently-ebbing tide. On board the brig all was now bustle and activity, and the crew of the gallant craft crowded her deck and swarmed up her rigging like bees. Yards having been hoisted and sails sheeted home and trimmed, the "Sea Lark's" anchor was hove up to her bows and secured, and she glided down channel, standing to the northward. At first her motion was slow; but on opening the Spit Bank she began to feel the breeze, and as she tacked through the entrance of the harbor nothing more beautiful could meet the eye of the sailor. Captain Griffiths was proud of the "Sea Lark," and justly so, for indeed she was a sweet craft of her class, sailed like a witch, and was a splendid sea boat. As she careened down to her bearings, but not a inch beyond, under the pressure of her canvas, Griffiths paced the quarter deck,

proud as a monarch, but, happily, ignorant of the trying scenes which awaited him and were near at hand. Twilight had faded, and night had come on before the *Sea Lark* had weathered the Cork harbor light; but the moon rose gloriously, silencing the curling-crests of the waves, and displaying in richest beauty the border of snow-white foam that broke on the rocky barriers of the harbor.

"What do you think of the night, Mr. Spenser?" said Captain Griffiths to his first lieutenant, who happened to be the officer of the watch.

"I should think it will freshen. This is the first of the spring equinox, and I should say it would be as well to make everything as snug as possible aloft, though the *Sea Lark* is a real stiff 'un under canvas."

"She bears all the sail she has now on her with evident ease, and without straining. However, it would perhaps be prudent to adopt your suggestion."

This conversation between the skipper and the first lieutenant had scarcely concluded, when a heavy squall struck the *Sea Lark*, but she rose from her dip like a dolphin through the clouds of spray caused by her rapid course through the water.

"The wind came nearly as soon as your advice, Mr. Spenser," said Captain Griffiths, giving himself three or four good shakes, which sent the water drops flying from off the surface of his pea jacket, and clewing up to the weather side of the quarter-deck. The top-gallant masts were soon housed and topsails reefed, and the *Sea Lark* stood to the westward on the starboard tack.

On the evening on which our little story opens, the parting between Captain Griffiths and Alice Moreland partook of an amount of interest and anxiety on the part of the fair girl not to be accounted for by any of the ordinary risks contingent on the life of a sailor during a short cruise. Alice Moreland was the daughter of an officer, who had served with distinction throughout a long and arduous career, and who, after having wasted his best years and energies in the service of his country, died poor and penniless, the recipient of what is called "half pay," after having seen in his time class influence and class insolence promoted above merit, and to find himself a subaltern to mere pretension. Through the influence of a friend who had known him at a period when the throbbings of a big ambition seemed easy of being realized, he succeeded in his old days in obtaining the appointment of his only son to a commission in the navy. The young man went to sea, and in the stirring events of that period which opened the nineteenth century, he earned honor and renown up to a certain time, when he became a victim of a low vice, that of habitual intoxication; and at a critical period, on a "cutting-out expedition," it would seem that the disabled physical powers and unstrung nerves of the unhappy young man had rendered him incapable of doing a man's duty. He was accused of cowardice in the face of the enemy. He was tried by a court-martial and sentenced to death. During the few bitter hours which elapsed between his sentence and its execution, Frederick Moreland (for such was his name), experienced the greatest kindness from Captain Griffiths, and when about to be led forth to death, he made it a last request that Capt. Griffiths should always keep the interests of old Lieutenant Moreland and of Alice (the poor fellow's father and sister) always in view and under his special observation. This request Captain Griffiths promised faithfully to fulfil.

It was in the month of June, 1810, that the attention of the loungers and idlers on the cliffs and look-out points of Cove harbor was attracted by the appearance of a vessel of war, evidently, from her size and apparent number of guns, a line-of-battle ship, slowly entering the noble harbor. The ship had apparently come a long voyage. She looked like a sea-bird weary after flight, and bore about her, both in hull and rigging, well-marked signs and indications of having battled with ocean and tempest. As the storm-beaten ship approached the usual man-of-war anchorage, two individuals marked her approach with feverish anxiety. These individuals were Lieutenant Moreland and his daughter Alice, for it was in that ship that the Lieutenant's son, Fred. Moreland, was serving as second lieutenant. The massive anchor, with its heavy chain cable, were let fall from the bows, and the huge ship rounded to the tide. She looked like some huge animated being, fatigued with buffeting winds and storms, and now taking a position of ease in swinging to her berth in the placid anchorage of Cove harbor. Shoals of small boats clustered around the newly-arrived ship, and many an unturned face looked in vain for the features of loved ones who were destined never to return, or recognize those who had come back after encountering the dangers of sea and war. Amongst the first from the shore who stepped on board the newly-arrived ship were Lieutenant Moreland and his lovely daughter, Alice. They looked and looked in vain, for a sight of him who was so truly dear to them. Griffiths, as lieutenant, was on deck, and at once recognized the likeness between his unfortunate shipmate and the lady and gentleman before him. He had a sad story to record, and the brave old man and his daughter, who but a short time before had their hearts brimful with joyous hope, descended the ship's side and returned to their silent home, plunged in the deepest sorrow, and pierced with the bitterest and most humiliating affliction.

The kindness and consideration evinced by Griffiths excited in the mind of Alice the warmest gratitude, and, in fact, the sincerest affection, for the man who had proved himself the friend of her unhappy brother. The old Lieutenant did not long survive this bitter bereavement of cherished hope; and his orphan daughter became the occupant of one of the prettiest of cottages, that seemed to nestle amidst shrubs and trees, in the vicinity of the shore of that section of Cove harbour known as East Ferry. Day after day, Captain Griffiths was a constant visitor at the cottage, and strove, by every means in his power, to assuage the mental sufferings and subdue the bitter and hateful reminiscences of an event, which, whilst cutting short the life of one so dear to her by a disgraceful end, deprived her, even his own sister, of the power of blessing his memory. At the conclusion of one of those interviews between Alice and Captain Griffiths, the sailor offered her his hand in marriage, and the offer was accepted; but, with all a woman's pride, she reminded him, and solemnly warned him not to forget, that he had now pledged his troth, for life, to a woman the sister of one whose professional career had been stained by the imputation of a crime, the lowest and most degrading of which any man could be guilty, whose profession it was to bear arms in defence of his country.

The reply of Griffiths was manly and sailor-like. "I knew your brother well, Alice," said he, "and he was no coward. He was as physically brave as a lion, and he met his death with the calm composure of a truly

brave man. What was called cowardice in him was drunkenness; and I believe that a great wrong has been done to my unfortunate shipmate, your brother. Even if he had been guilty of the crime for which he died, it would not influence me for a moment with regard to you, to whom I feel the deepest and most unalterable affection."

"Then, be it so, Walter," said Alice, whose eyes were suffused with tears, as she heard the observations which Griffiths made relative to Frederick Moreland. "If you think me worthy of you," continued the beautiful girl, "I am yours for ever. But, tell me, Walter, will you be long absent on this voyage you are going to take, as I feel a kind of uneasiness on your account which I cannot recover myself out of?"

"Nonsense, pet," replied Griffiths, as he burst into a long, loud and joyous laugh: "you women are as superstitious as Danish sailors. And will you tell me what danger is there in going round the coast in the *Sea Lark*. By Jove, for a mere trifle, I would make you come round with us. I intend to be your guest at tea this evening, Alice, so be quick, as I must be on board within an hour."

Alice was not long in getting the tea equipage in order; but, despite every effort to shake it off, a feeling, or rather sad foreboding, haunted her like a shadow. This did not pass the observation of Griffiths, who accounted for it by assigning it to the affection which he knew Alice bore to him. He tried to converse as gaily as possible, but to no purpose, as the fair girl gave indications of unspeakable sadness. The time arrived when the sailor should return to his ship, and, as he rose to take his leave, Alice burst into tears. After an affectionate parting, Griffiths proceeded on board the *Sea Lark*, and Alice watched the vessel which bore him she so deeply loved, until the white sails of the brig faded in the hazy distance.

As the *Sea Lark* continued her course the wind freshened until it rose to half a gale, and as the gallant craft rushed through the foam, clouds of spray dashed over her quarter and deluged the decks. Her spars, from the pressure of the sails, whipped like fishing rods, and at this time the *Sea Lark* was going thirteen knots an hour.

"The wind is wasting a point or two," said Spenser, addressing Captain Griffiths. "and I think it would be well to 'go about,' and give the coast a 'wide berth.' I don't like a lee shore in a square rigged craft," continued Spenser, laughing. "I have got enough of that kind of thing in my time."

As the lieutenant spoke, the thunder of the huge breakers could be heard on board, and from time to time when the moon would shine out, the giant rocks that girdled the coast could be seen covered with foam and spray.

"You have given such good advice before this evening, be it so," replied Griffiths; pass the word."

"Stand by, about ship," shouted Spenser, through his trumpet, and in one minute the shrill whistle of the boatswain was heard above the tempest like the sound of the oboe above an orchestra. Every man was at his post, when the helm was put down, and the *Sea Lark* ran up in the wind like a sea-bird emerging from the water. The yards having been braced round, the brig rushed off on the "port" tack, standing to the southward.

She is behaving well to-night, Mr. Spenser said Griffiths, who never went below from the time the brig left her moorings, but I fear we have not had the worst of the gale yet: it looks very unsettled to windward.

"I think we are in for a full sneezer before daybreak," replied Spenser, who was now dressed from top to toe in oilskin overalls. "I never knew a sudden shift of wind to S. W. at this season, that it did not blow hard."

"Sail, ho," sung out the "look-out," from the fore-top.

"Where away?" shouted Griffiths, "come below."

The look-out, in obedience to his orders, descended from the exalted but unenviable position which he had occupied, and, approaching the Captain and Spenser, who were standing to windward of the main-mast, said that "he saw a large vessel, about five miles to the southward, bearing towards the land."

"We must soon see what she is, as she will cross our course within half-an-hour if the look-out speaks right," observed Griffiths.

The anxiety of the captain and the lieutenant to ascertain the character of the strange craft extended to the crew, and many a practiced eye sought to catch a glimpse of the stranger.

"Halloa! I see her," said Bill Marlin (a tall, wiry-looking tar, as he stood in the weather-shrouds,) "and I'm blowed if I don't believe she is a down South Yankee—I know she is; she is one of them low, long craft they send out a privateering."

"If so, she is in the wrong box," said another sailor, a second edition of Bill; "the guns of the 'Sea Lark' would make short work of her."

"I tell you what, Jack, you mista'c," replied Bill. "The Yankee has more teeth than we have, and I know the lubber is up for mischief. He did not pipe down to-night; all the hammocks are in the nettings."

"Let us have a look at her, Bill," said Jack Trysil, as he took up his position alongside of Marlin. He fixed his gaze on the approaching ship, and, after scrutinizing her from stem to stern, as she rose and fell with the sea, he said, "You are right, Bill, I know by her flimsy cotton canvas that she is a Yankee. She is a three-masted schooner, as long as a street, and she is going through the weather, she is like smoke. The fellow see us, he's luffing to get on our weather quarter; that looks game, doesn't it, Bill?" continued Jack, as he jumped on deck.

"We'll have a brush, or I'm a harpoon," observed Bill. "I counted his ports, and if I am not out in my reckoning, he carries sixteen 'bull dogs' and a long swivel aft."

While this conversation was going on, two anxious watchers observed the movements of the strange sail that every moment approached closer to the brig that was now lying, gunwale under, to the fury of the gale.

"I smell powder already," observed Spenser; "the Yankee is well manned and armed, and I fear is too heavy for us in this weather."

Griffiths made no reply, but continued for some time as if wrapt in deep reflection, and, as if waking from sleep, he said, suddenly addressing Spenser with unusual sternness, "Pipe all hands, and clear for action!"

The order was scarcely given when all was energy and active bustle on board the "Sea Lark." The port and starboard guns were loaded with as much promptness and precision as if the brig was "going free under top-gallant sails and royals."

"If this fellow shows fight, as I am sure he will, our plan will be," said Griffiths, addressing Spenser, "to let him get to windward of us, and give him the whole of the

weather broadside, then he will wear the brig, even if he should lose every spar in her, and give him the other broadside, which will become a weather one by the movement of which I speak; and Spenser, if you should survive me in this encounter, fight the 'Sea Lark' till she goes down beneath your feet." There was an air of solemnity in the manner which Griffiths expressed the latter part of his observations that showed that the forebodings expressed by Alice affected him. Having given his orders, he assumed that cool indifference to danger which characterized the school of British sailors of his time.

"I like your plan well, in everything," replied Spenser, "but the wearing, in doing which, I fear, we will lose our masts."

"We never could fight our leeward guns in this weather," replied Griffiths, coldly, as he looked through his telescope at the stranger. "If they fight their ship as well as they sail her, we shall have some hot work on hands; there goes up his bunting at last" continued he, "stars and stripes, of course. About ship."

The "Sea Lark" head was again turned towards the shore, and, as she careened to the sea, in her rapid course, it was evident the Yankee was gaining on her. "Leave her away a point or two," said Griffiths, and as the saucy little craft was eased off more with the wind, she danced over the heavy tumbling sea. When about four miles off the land the Yankee came within range, which fact was announced by a round shot passing through the fore-top-sail of the brig, now about a half mile ahead and to windward of the Yankee, on whose decks numbers of half naked sailors were to be seen preparing for the approaching combat.

"This won't do," said Griffiths, "bear away and get to leeward of the Yankee, and as he passes give him a broadside." After this order had been given a period of fearful suspense ensued. The Yankee did not seem to understand the movements of the brig, as she foamed through sea-way. The American was congratulating himself on an easy capture, when the "Sea Lark" fired her six starboard guns into her formidable rival. "Stand by to wear ship," was now passed, and before the Yankee could return the fire the "Sea Lark" literally lay over in the trough of the sea as she was wore round.

"Bravo, good masts!" shouted Spenser, as he called lustily to "brace round the yards lively;" and as the brig righted on the other tack, the "port" broadside was sent at the upper works of the "ree master." As the smoke cleared away, the main-mast of the Yankee fell over the side, carrying the fore-top-mast with it. So rapid and so novel was this manoeuvre, that the captain of the Donald Richardson (the name which the Yankee ship bore), was quite taken by surprise; but as the brig was preparing to renew the encounter, the disabled American poured a deadly volley into the Sea Lark, which did some damage to her hull, and laid many a fine seaman a mangled corpse on the deck. A shot hit Griffiths below the right shoulder, and nearly severed the arm from the body.

As he fell in the arms of Spenser, he said—"Don't mind me; Alice was right. Poor Alice, what will become of you! Save your ship by getting out of range of the Yankees' guns. You need not trouble yourself more about him, he will be ashore and go to pieces within an hour. Take me below," continued Griffiths, "I feel very weak."

The surgeon of the brig succeeded in stopping the blood which had been flowing fast from the wound, caused by the amputation of the right arm of Griffiths, who was now

reduced to the extreme of weakness, no hope whatever being entertained of his recovery. Amongst the dead were numbered Bill Marlin and Jack Trysil, of whom Jack Oakum (the great yarn spinner of the crew) said, "I would as soon myself, or the captain was dead, as either of them. There is no one on board now to have a lark with, as poor Bill and Jack are gone."

At daybreak the gale continued to blow with the greatest violence, as the brig kept well off the land. Far to leeward the American was to be seen despite the exertions of the crew, drifting hopelessly to destruction, outside of the reach of all human aid. Onward she drove before the tempest like a doomed thing, bearing to their death hundreds of brave but despairing men. As the sickly sun rose above the horizon, she neared the rock-bound coast, on which the distracted waters broke in the wildness and terror of frenzy. She rolled broadsides on the rocks when she was struck by a tremendous sea which turned her keel up. She was borne back again by receding waters, and was dashed in fragments by returning ones against the giant sentries of the Atlantic on the western coast of Ireland. Not one of her crew survived to tell the fate of the once proud ship, "Donald Richardson," the celebrated privateer, and the terror of our mercantile marine.

The command of the Sea Lark having devolved on Lieutenant Spenser, he determined on bearing back at once for Cove, and early on the morning after the encounter, the brig was running briskly for harbor. The wind being fair, she arrived at her moorings early in the afternoon; but how changed. The dashing craft that looked so graceful when leaving on the previous evening, now returned to port shattered by shot, and bearing the wounded, the dying and the dead. Spenser, after reporting himself to the Admiral, and recording the events of the previous night, lost no time in having Griffiths carefully borne to the cottage of Alice. The meeting between them was most affecting, and, as she saw him who left her a few short hours before, full of youth, hope, and manly beauty, return maimed, bruised and dying, she wept bitterly. Long and carefully did she nurse and tend her wounded sailor. But she was rewarded for all her care as she saw her patient slowly but steadily recovering. The Sea Lark was put out of commission to refit, and when she was made good as ever, Spenser was promoted to command her. It is almost needless to say that Griffiths married Alice, or that a number of young Griffiths appeared on the stage. Walter Griffiths rose to be an admiral in the service which he adorned, but it does not appear that he ever trod a quarter deck after the eventful night of "Our Brush with the Privateer."

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.—The annual inspection of the Volunteer Rifle Company of Carleton Place, was held here on Friday last. Col. Atcherly inspected. We observed present Brigade Major Jackson and Major Poole. We are happy to be able to say that our company received the highest praise from the Colonel, who affirmed it was one of the best he had inspected, and that he would hesitate whether to give the palm to the Almonte or Carleton Place Company. We most heartily congratulate our friend Captain Brown and the men of the company on their reception of this highly laudatory testimony as to their efficiency. We trust that they will go on as they have been doing, and by next inspection leave the Almonters and all theirs far behind.—C. P. Herald.

RANDOM THOUGHTS ON RIFLE SHOOTING.

BY AN OLD VOLUNTEER.

II.

It was in 1861—doubtless stimulated thereto by the example of the mother country—that the first rifle matches were held in this Province. The first in Toronto, the next in Montreal, both impromptu and modest affairs, got up by the Volunteer officers, who were the principal contributors to the funds required for the occasion. In the following year a rifle association was formed at Ottawa—the first organization of the kind in the country—which was followed at a later period by another at Toronto. The latter still exists; the former, since its last annual match, has shown no signs of vitality. In the same year, through the instrumentality of the late Colonel Jarvis, of Toronto, an attempt was made to organize a Provincial Association on a large scale. The House being in session at the time in Quebec, a public meeting was held in one of the committee rooms of the Parliament buildings for this purpose. After a great deal of "tall" talking on the subject, resolutions were passed, by which it was decreed that there should be such an association. His Excellency the Governor General consented to be its patron, Sir Allan MacNab was appointed its President, and the other officials complete and in due form. The bantling was ushered into the world, but must have been stolen at its birth, for it has never since been heard of; the good resolutions that had been passed, furnishing their quota, like so many others, towards macadamizing that locality which is never mentioned to "ears polite." Notwithstanding this abortive attempt, the Volunteers themselves were quite alive to the very great importance of rifle practice, and with this end in view, various district associations were organized in the different brigade divisions. Some of these still exist, and have their annual rifle matches; as for instance, the Frontier Rifle Association in Lower Canada, the St. Lawrence, Toronto and Hamilton Associations. The latter has affiliated itself with the National Rifle Association of England, and in 1864 competed at its annual match for the bronze medal presented to it by that body. The others which had started into being, after a short and fitful existence, seem as if they had died gradually from inanition. Ottawa, the pioneer association, after holding three successful matches, in 1862, 1863, and 1864, being amongst the number: "its place knows it no more" at present. Let us hope that the rest of the sentence, "forever, may not also have to be added. It is not surprising that such should be the case, from the lack of encouragement from those in authority, and the apathy that has been shown by the influential and moneyed class, who should have afforded their influence and support, as is done in England. It is unfair that the heavy tax required should fall entirely upon those who can least afford it—the Volunteers themselves—who are mulcted of their time in addition: no light tax in a country like ours, while trying to acquire a knowledge intended to be useful for all.

The year 1864 seems to have been the year in which the efforts of the various associations culminated, and was the most prosperous one of their career, taking the Militia Report of that year as a guide. At that date there were seven regularly organized district associations in proper working order, having each its annual match, at which were distributed prizes of the aggregate value of \$5,668 05. In addition to these there were twenty minor associations, either regimental or company, which also had annual matches, distributing prizes in the aggregate

to the value of \$1,792 80. In the following year a very perceptible falling off had taken place; the meetings were less numerous, while the total amount of prizes reached only the sum of \$3,188 87. This falling off is further evidenced by the diminution in the purchase of ammunition from the Militia Department for practice. In 1864, \$1,471 13 were expended for this purpose, while in 1865 the modest sum of \$553 was thought sufficient. The whole of the above sums, excepting an infinitesimal portion, were supplied from the Volunteer ranks, extraneous aid having been furnished in doses quite homoeopathic.

In 1863 Montreal, in which no rifle association had ever been organized, made a supreme effort, and held a rifle match that stands pre-eminently the first on the list of any ever held in the country. The proceedings lasted for ten days, and the value of the prizes distributed amounted to the very handsome sum of \$2,145. This great match brought together all the best riflemen in the country, and the shooting was of a very high order of merit. It was then shown that we had amongst us marksmen who would have been quite able to hold their own even in the trying lists of Wimbledon. Montreal, having made this great effort, seems to have exhausted herself, for since then she has made no sign.

So much for what the Volunteers did of themselves, with very little external aid—so little, indeed, that it hardly deserves mention. Many of the associations first formed have fallen through, and this is not to be wondered at, when we reflect upon the difficulties that they have had to contend against, and the scant encouragement which they have received. It would have required little to have kept alive the excellent spirit which had thus afforded evidence of its existence throughout the country. It would have been a little matter for those in authority to have stepped in and guided it to useful ends. Those of means and position should also have evinced some interest, and have come forward to promote and direct the popular feeling. Had this been done, what a stimulus would have been given to rifle shooting, and in a defensive point of view, what could be more important? The opportunity went by: can it be recovered?

Let us now turn and see what has been done towards this most important part of the instruction of the Volunteer. Beyond the mere issue of targets to the large cities and county towns, and the annual supply of sixty rounds of ball ammunition to each Volunteer, nothing has been done towards the promotion of good shooting in the Volunteer force. No systematic action for the provision of rifle ranges, or a course of instruction adapted to its circumstances, has yet been initiated for it. Notwithstanding that so much has been done by the present able Adjutant-General to improve the morale and efficiency of the force—and no one who knew what it was previous to his advent to office, and what it is now, will deny him his due meed of praise—more yet remains a great deal to be done in this particular direction. Drill and discipline are both necessary and important; without them the Volunteer force would degenerate into an armed mob. But excellence in these should not be sought after to the prejudice of more essential qualifications. If Volunteers can act together with celerity and intelligence, and for this purpose are trained to the simplest and readiest formations, without seeking for that nicety of evolution and strict precision so dear to the military mind, all that is necessary for them to know is attained. The individual soldier may not be very well set up, or very smart and soldierly in his appearance; but if he is a sure shot up to 600 yards, knowing his weapon thoroughly, and having full confidence in its use, then we have a very dangerous customer indeed, even if he be somewhat unsteady in the ranks, and is not always clear on the subject of his right and left. Thoroughly trained and skillful riflemen in a country like ours—

men who felt that they carried a life in their hands for every round in their pouch—would be a power whose value we could hardly over-estimate the value of.

To effect this thoroughly, every corps in the country should have proper and convenient facilities afforded it for rifle practice. Ranges and targets should be provided for this purpose, with a liberal hand, even to the detriment of other matters not so essentially necessary. The Volunteers themselves like rifle practice, and would need but little encouragement to go into it with a will. Nothing would tend more to keep them together, and give them that esprit de corps, which a little emulation so wholesomely fosters. Having done this, the proper authorities should next encourage the formation of Rifle Associations in each Brigade Division. To those, properly organized and in proper working order, holding each its annual match, prizes should be given. As for instance, each efficient working association should be authorized to claim a certain sum, say equivalent to that subscribed by itself, for distribution in prizes. This should also be supplemented by the annual distribution to each district of a rifle, for competition, to members only of each particular association, of the best and most approved pattern, either Whitworth or Rugby. By this means a certain number of the best weapons would become annually distributed in the country, and our marksmen made familiar with their use. A small money prize, and the chance of the best shot securing a valuable weapon, would stimulate practice wonderfully.

Having thus arranged for the preliminary exercise of our marksmen at these District Associations, which ought to be looked on as a sort of Normal schools for rifle shooting, the next step should be to provide a larger theatre for the exercise of their abilities, somewhat analogous to what Wimbledon offers to the marksmen of England. For this purpose there should be organized a central or governing body for the whole, let it be called the Dominion Rifle Association, I suppose that would now be the correct term to give it, which should absorb into itself all the minor or district associations, these being affiliated with it, as the County Associations of England are with the National Rifle Association. A body of this description, a reality, and not a simulacrum as Carlyle would say, having for members men of mark and note in the community, could, by its power and influence, do much to place rifle shooting on a more satisfactory footing, and develop to any extent a power that now lies next to dormant in our midst. It could frame laws so as to ensure similarity of action, it would serve as a Court of Appeal to settle controverted points, and its influence for good would be immense.

Having an association of this description, round which all the minor ones would gravitate. Having every Volunteer corps in the country connected with it either directly, or indirectly through its local association, it would have a voice in the country that would always ensure for it respectful attention. Having weight, it could bring a pressure to bear in the right quarter, that would be of the greatest utility. This can never be effected by the disjointed and disunited efforts of any number of isolated bodies, each working for itself in its own narrow sphere, with no aspiration beyond its own circumscribed orbit. If union is strength, how pre-eminently would such be the case, if riflemen were united in one common course of action. Now that the grand union of the Provinces has been effected, would seem to be the auspicious moment for the formation of such a body as I desire to see organized, and what ought to grow in power and influence with the growth of the new Dominion.

Such an association, national in its character, should hold an annual rifle match, on a scale second only to the one at Wimbledon. The Confederate Government should foster its growth, in following the example of Her Most Gracious Majesty, by giving such a prize for annual competition, as would make it worth

while for riflemen to train for it. In competing for this prize a similar graduated scale of rewards, for forty or fifty of the best shots, who had entered for it might be apportioned, as is done at Wimbledon. As there, a large proportion of those prizes should consist of the best and newest pattern rifles, so as to ensure the gradual introduction of the best arms into the country, and familiarise our people with their use. Let earnest action of this kind be once taken by the authorities, and other prizes would not be wanting, which would produce marksmen that we should not be ashamed to send to Wimbledon, to stand up for the honor of the Dominion, even against the famed shots of the mother country. A more valuable result would follow in training up our youth to the use of the rifle. If we are to retain our independence, we must not only be an armed nation, but one also well skilled in the use of those arms, and which can only be done thoroughly in the way I have suggested.—*SIC VIS PACEM, PAKA BELLUM*—or as our own Shakespeare more beautifully put it "Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace."

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

We copy the following from the proceedings at the annual meeting of the Robin Hood Rifles, Nottingham, as published in the 'Volunteer Service Gazette' of England. The conduct of Captain White deserves the highest praise—that of the party trying to purchase him merits equal contempt. The letter to Capt. White is an insult to the whole Volunteer force:

Ensign Belk said it had come to his knowledge—at least he had heard—that overtures had been made to their respected Adjutant, Capt. White, to induce him to leave them. He did not wish to enter into the matter in any other manner than that of the utmost fairness and good feeling, but he thought that Captain White should lay on the table any papers in his possession regarding overtures which might have been made to him on that subject. (Hear, hear.)

Captain White said it was true he had often had offers to retire from army agents, which he had uniformly thrown in the fire, but in the present case he had been induced, perhaps without due consideration, to answer one. It was the strongest letter he had ever received. He did not know what they took him for, but if they wished he would read the letters. Capt White then read as follows:—

"London, April 5, 1867.

"Sir,—You will have no doubt had many letters from other agents besides myself, asking you if you will retire, &c., &c. I now, however, write in a different capacity—viz.: as a friend of a captain lately retired from the Line, with every necessary qualification, who has interest in Nottingham, and who can get your appointment if you give it up. You will thus have no risk. You have completed seven years in it, so can retire on 4s. per day. If you will do so I can give you £1,400, which is quite equal (with no deductions) to five years' income. You will have the principal and interest, and, a great point, can ensure it now if you embrace the opportunity, whereas, if you let it pass, you may not have the chance of making anything when you want to go. Will you therefore be good enough to give the matter your full consideration, and favor me with your sentiments for my friend, after you have done so. I am sure you will not have a more desirable chance to make a move, if you are at all tired of soldiering; besides, you must not forget to bear in mind that you will still be in a position to take any other appointment if you give the present one up

" Hoping to have a favorable reply,

" I am, Sir, faithfully,

" Captain White,

" Adj. Robin Hood, R.V., Nottingham."

"Nottingham, April 6th, 1867

"Sir,—I am in receipt of yours of the 5th instant, and although your offer would be considered (by some) very tempting, I feel myself bound to decline it for the following reasons:

"When the Volunteer movement first started in this town, I, although only an out-pensioner of Chelsea, was selected to impart instruction to the members who then joined, and they very kindly placed me in my present (what appears) much coveted position, since which time they have readily given me every assistance, and have not only ably seconded my efforts, but they (and I may also add the gentlemen of this town) have invariably treated me with such courtesy and kindness, that I feel bound as long as I am able (and can perform my duties to my commanding-officer's satisfaction) to hold my present position.

"I may also add that I came in the corps without paying money, and it is not my intention to receive any when leaving, it will therefore be useless making me any further offers.

"It occurs to me that it is just possible your friend might be disappointed, as I am not aware of any under-current existing through which he could obtain the situation.

"However, I must again most respectfully decline your offer

"I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

"J. WHITE,

"Captain and Adjutant, R. H. R.

"P. S.—While I believe our Regimental Sergeant-Major is in the same fix as myself—i.e., not worth a £5 note, when other folks get their rights, still, he has shown such thorough earnestness and ability for several years, that in the event of my being overtaken by infirmity, causing retirement, and Colonel Wright deigning to ask my opinion, it would be, that he ought not be pushed aside, seeing that his past services and honorable decorations will bear daylight inspection.

J. W."

Captain White, remarking on the letter, said he called it a monstrous document. Think of offering him £1,400 to retire. He was but a poor man, and had he been base enough to be bought at all, he might perhaps have been bought for half the sum. Some people seemed to think they could shunt him about as they pleased, but if he had not much money he had some merit. They had been hitherto on the most agreeable terms, and he was not to be bought away from the Robin Hood Rifles. (Much applause.)

FOREIGN MILITARY NEWS.

The 'Times' of the 30th ult. says: The 4th Rifle Brigade at present serving in Canada, is shortly expected to leave that colony for England, and on arrival will be quartered in Portsmouth garrison.

The 'Army and Navy Gazette' says: We are glad to hear the very best accounts of the working of the Snider rifle with the No. 3 cartridge. It appears to leave nothing to be desired, and both officers and men are now engaged in practice, and are quite enthusiastic about its merits.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London 'Times' announces the death, not long since, in his 90th year, of William Sandilands (borne on the books of Her Majesty's ship 'Victory' as William Saunders) the last survivor of those who carried the dying Nelson to the cockpit of that ship at the battle of Trafalgar.

COL. KENNEDY, commanding the Royal Artillery in Malta, made a minute inspection of the 3rd Brigade on the 24th ult., preparatory to its proceeding to Canada in June next. The brigade will proceed to its destination in two divisions of five companies each. The last division will remain in Malta until the arrival of the 10th Brigade from Canada.—[United Service Gazette.

Is a letter to the Secretary of the Colonel Richards Volunteer Testimonial Fund, Alfred Tennyson says: "I most heartily congratulate you, Col. Richards, on your having been able to do so much for your country, and hope you will not cease from your labors until it is the law of the land that every man-child in it should be trained to the use of arms."

BREECH-LOADERS.—The 'Army and Navy Gazette' says: France is still eagerly searching for the best transformation "breech-loader," and those of Snider, Cornish, Chassepot, and a host of others, including one very neat one introduced by Mr. John Arthur, are being tested. Russia is also looking through agents here for the last good thing out. I have heard of some wonderful India-rubber cartridges, too, which, if they are as good as I am told, will do away with the objection to several kinds of breech-loaders. There are fifty different specimens of these life-takers in one "installation" in the Exhibition, so the Government will have rather an "embarras des richesses" to select from.

THE RIFLE MOVEMENT IN IRELAND.—The rifle practice movement is making progress in Ireland. A prize meeting has been held of the Ulster Rifle Association at Holywood, near Belfast, when eight of the best shots who appeared for Ulster at the match on Lord Dufferin's grounds at Clauderoy last year contended for a piece of plate, presented by the late Mr. Peter Echlin. The prize was borne away from its holder by a young member of the society, Mr. Thompson, described as a crack shot, who, however, must win it a second time before receiving it as his own property. Rifle matches on a much larger scale, at which all the Irish clubs will compete, will be held during the summer in Dublin, and Lord Strathnairn has given the use of the military targets for the occasion. A cup, presented by the Lord Lieutenant, along with other prizes, will then be competed for.

ANOTHER NEW CANNON IN FRANCE.—A good deal of curiosity has, says a Paris correspondent, been excited of late in military circles by the report that a new cannon, so light that it can be carried by two men, on being tested had given the most wonderful results. Those who witnessed the experiments made with this piece were only able to attest the fearful ravages caused by each discharge, as the gun itself was kept carefully concealed. It is stated that this cannon can be fired 40 or 50 times a minute, that it carries correctly for 2000 yards, and that a single discharge is sufficient to destroy the whole front of a battalion. The inventor is a captain of artillery, attached to the manufactory of firearms at St. Cloud.

REGIMENTAL BANDS IN FRANCE.—Marshal Niel, Minister of War, has addressed a report to the Emperor, having for its object to suppress the music of all the regiments of cavalry and artillery in the French Army. The principal reasons assigned for the measure are three: First, that in the corps to which the budget grants only a limited number of horses the bands absorb not only men who neither do garrison duty in time of peace nor active service in war, but also use horses which might be employed in mounting combatants on foot. Secondly, that the cavalry soldiers, who have quite business enough of their own to attend to, are often obliged to clean the horses of the musicians, and sometimes those also of the pupils, who are dispensed from that duty by reason of their studies and rehearsals; and thirdly, that the dimensions and weight of the instruments now used are prejudicial to the active movement of mounted troops. The Marshal proposes that each cavalry corps shall retain only sufficient trumpets to give the necessary calls and signals required for the service. The Emperor has approved of the suggestions of the report.

THE SNIDER-FENFIELD GUN.

[ENGRAVED FOR "THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW."]

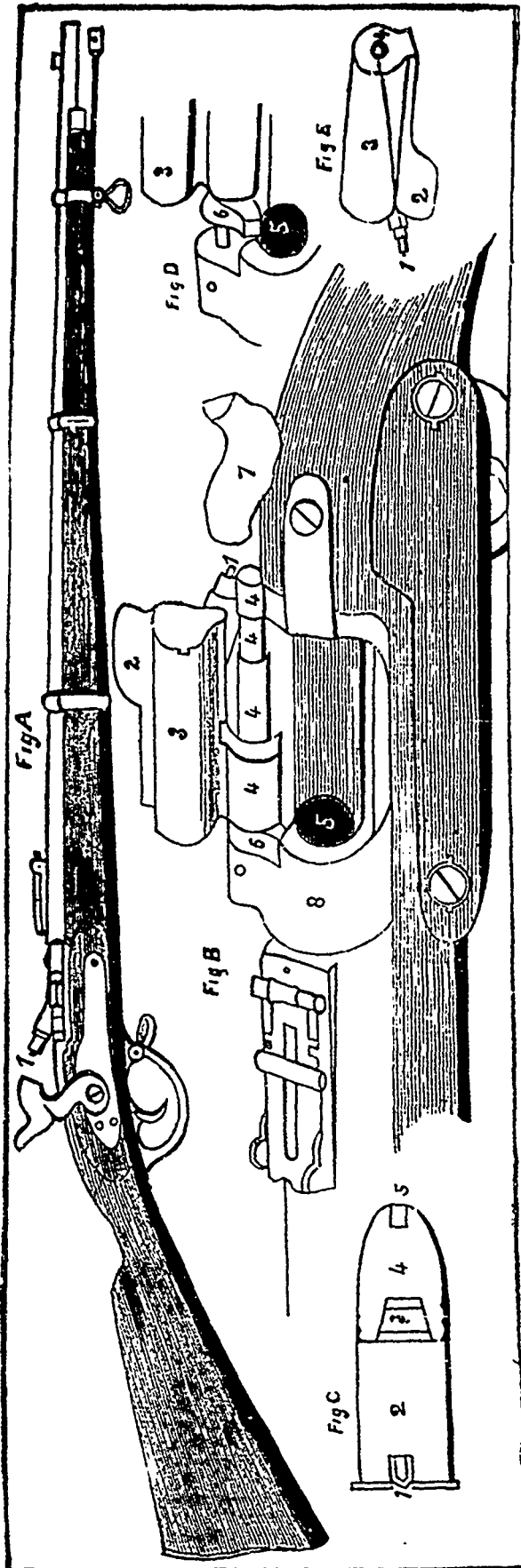


Fig. A.—The rifle ready to be discharged. The hammer falls on a pin in centre of nipple [marked 1], drives the pin through the centre of cylinder [3], as shown in fig. E; the pin then strikes on cap [1] inserted in cartridge, as shown in fig. C.

Fig. B shows the breech open for reception of cartridge. 1 is the pin in nipple; 2, is the catch that opens the breech; 3, the solid cylinder that fits in breech; 4 4 4, the hinge on which it opens; 5, orifice of barrel for inserting cartridge; 6, the catch that pulls out cartridge-case after explosion. This is shown in (fig. D) 7, head of hammer; 8, a strong band outside barrel that holds end of rod that hinge works on. The cartridge has a brass case, that is left in chamber of gun, after explosion.

Fig. C is section of cartridge. 1, the percussion cap; 2, powder; 3 is a piece of clay inserted in hollow of ball to cause expansion; 4, ball; 5, piece of wood inserted in conical end of ball to steady light.

Fig. D.—The same as in fig. B; 4, ditto; 5, ditto; 6 is the catch or claw that pulls forward to draw out cartridge case after explosion. When it is let go, a spring, in hinge marked 4, carries it back into its place, as shown in fig. B. Fig. E.—3, the cylinder upside down; 1, pin in nipple at one end; 4, where it come out at end of cylinder; 2, same in fig. B.

PRESENTATION AND SUPPER TO MAJOR BOWELL.

The members of No. 1 Co. of the 15th Batt., Belleville, when they heard of Mr. Bowell's promotion from the Captaincy of that Company to the Majority of the 49th Battalion, determined upon giving him a testimonial and supper. The supper took place at the Anglo American Hotel, the large dining room of which was very respectably filled. No. 1 Company turned out in full force, to do honour to their late Captain, and the guests present swelled the number to over seventy. Amongst the latter were Lieut. Col. Brown, Lieut. Col. Sutherland, Major Levesconte, Captains Thos. Wills, L. H. Henderson, J. W. Thompson, S. A. Lazier, R. C. Hulme, P. Hambly, and Geo. James; Dr. Lister, Dr. Burdett, Lieut. Diamond, Hon. Robt. Reid, and N. B. Falkner, Esq.

The Chair was occupied by Color Sergt. Meredith and the Vice Chairs by Sergt. Waters, respectively. After supper was over the Chairman proposed the usual loyal toasts. He then read the following address:

To Major Mackenzie Bowell, 49th Battalion, V. M. I.

Sir,—We, the non-commissioned Officers and men of No. 1 Company, 15th Battalion, V. M. I., cannot allow you to take leave of us, without showing some mark of our esteem for your uniform kindness and untiring zeal for our welfare, during the time that we were under your command.

We, therefore, ask you to accept from us this sword and spurs, and we trust that this presentation may be the means of awakening pleasant reminiscences of days spent with the company.

We also feel assured that if the day should come, which God forbid, when necessity requires the Volunteers of Canada to go forth in defence of our beloved country, no sword will be unsheathed with more readiness than the one which we now place in your hand.

Allow us to congratulate you upon your promotion, with our combined wishes for your future happiness and prosperity.

On behalf of the non-commissioned Officers and men of No. 1 Company, 15th Battalion.

W. Meredith, Color Serg't, No. 1 Co.

James Waters, Serg't No. 1 Co.

J. E. Stevens, Corp., No. 1 Co.

Wm. Hopkins, L. Corp., No. 1 Co.

C. Thomas, " " "

Belleville, May 17th, 1867.

At the conclusion of the Address, the Chairman presented to Major Bowell the Field Officer's Sword and Spurs. The sword contained the following inscription:

Presented to

Major McKenzie Bowell,

By No. 1 Co., 15th Battalion, V. M. I.,

As a recognition of the esteem in which he was held while in command of that Company.

Major Bowell responded as follows:

To the Non-Commissioned Officers and men of No. 1 Company, 15th Battalion, V. M. I., Belleville:

Comrades,—With no ordinary feelings of pride and pleasure do I accept at your hands this flattering address, and the valuable present accompanying it. That is enhanced by your warm expressions of approbation of my humble services while in command of No. 1 Co., 15th Battalion, and from the additional fact, that with most of you it was my good fortune to be associated, when our soil was invaded by a band of miscreants.

I assure you that this compliment, which I feel is more than I deserve, will not soon be effaced from my memory, and that the possession

of the sword and spurs, with which you have now presented me, will ever awaken reminiscences of pleasant days spent with men, in whom the utmost confidence can be placed,—who are ever ready to do their duty—and whom it is an honor for any officer to command.

Allow me to congratulate the Company on having for its present officers gentlemen so well qualified for the position, and under whose command I have no doubt No. 1 will always sustain its reputation as one of the best Infantry Companies in the Province.

I thank you for your kind wishes for my welfare, and trust that nothing in my future life will give you cause to lessen the good opinion you have been pleased to express of me.

Yours respectfully,

M. BOWELL

Belleville, May 17th, 1867.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Volunteer Review.

QUEBEC, 17th May, 1867.

SIR,—In the last few numbers of the Review you have devoted a good deal of your space to the insertion of correspondence on the subject of the proposal to send some of our Canadian Volunteers to England to take part in the approaching Wimbledon contest, and I trust you will find room to insert a few remarks which I propose making *PER CONTRA*.

In the first place, though I approve of the idea itself, I think it is too late for this year to think of choosing the men to compete from among the marksmen of the whole province, and there is not enough time for a thorough course of practice, particularly at the long ranges, without which they could not hope to compete with any chance of success. Another consideration would be the heavy expense. Suppose ten men were selected; their travelling expenses and allowance for a fortnight in England, with the greatest economy, could not be less than £50 each—say £500 sterling—exclusive of railroad fare and entrance fees, which might be put down at £10 more, in all about \$3,000, in return for which, I am afraid, we would have very little to show.

I would propose that instead of sending a few men to the Wimbledon meeting this year, an intercolonial match should be organized on a grand scale, to be held in Montreal in the month of July or August, and prizes given, which would be a sufficient inducement to bring Volunteers from all parts of the new Dominion, this would give a new impetus to rifle practice, and we would be better able to judge from the result of the match who would be the best men to select for the Wimbledon meeting of the following summer. If the District Rifle Association would take the matter up with energy, a match might be organized which would be a credit to the Province and a source of satisfaction to all concerned in it. I have no doubt arrangements might be made with the Grand Trunk Railway and the Quebec and Gulf Ports S. S. Company to carry Volunteers at reduced rates, so that a great number might be able to attend without much expense to themselves.

It would be a very desirable thing to have Canada represented at Wimbledon; but before this could be done creditably greater inducements should be offered, both by the Government and the Branch Rifle Associations to rifle practice, and if this year were devoted to that purpose, I am sure, by next year, we might get ten Canadians who would cause the English Volunteers to look pretty sharply after their laurels.

Hoping these suggestions may meet with your approval,

I am, Sir, your obed't serv't,

A VOLUNTEER.

P. S.—One of your correspondents remarks that no Canadian uniform has yet been seen at Wimbledon. I know of one instance in which he is mistaken, as a member of the Quebec Victorias, who happened to be in England in 1865, fired in the match of that year, and made some pretty good scoring.

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 GUELPH.

At the last meeting of the Wellington County Council, after the information conveyed on the formation of the Band by Lieut.-Col. Higginbotham and the Rev. W. S. Bell, the eloquent chaplain, a unanimous vote of \$300 was made towards the expenses of raising a Band for the 30th Battalion of Rifles. This grant, together with one made last year of \$4,000 for the support of families whose representatives were away at the front on and after the Fenian raid; and also a grant of \$300 in January last to every municipality in the County that would supplement a similar sum towards building a Drill Shed in each township, are faithful evidences of the loyalty and liberal spirit of the Council of Wellington, and afford every encouragement to the youth of the county to step forward and do their duty as citizens of this rising country. There is no doubt that if every municipality will respond in a similar manner to its responsibilities, but that the country may be taught how best to defend itself without in-trenching too much on the daily avocations of the people

FROM HAMILTON.

13TH BATTALION.—Nothing of interest has occurred during the past week. There were the two usual parades on Tuesday evening and Friday afternoon.

An order has been received from the Assistant Adjutant General's Office, to the effect that no Volunteer shall receive pay for the evening's weekly drill who does not attend the afternoon parade as well. This will have a good effect, as it has been the custom for some few men to attend in the evening and not during the day. The 13th has been supplied with forage caps throughout at a cost of 51 cents per man. They are a great improvement on the shako, which will henceforth be discarded except for extraordinary occasions. Target practice was resumed on Saturday, May 18.

The following promotions have been made; To be Band-Sergeant, Robert Kilgour; to be Band-Corporals, James Kilgour and A. Grossman.

ARTILLERY.—The usual parade of the Vol. Field Battery took place on Thursday, May 18. The men were exercised in foot and in gun-drill. They are to go out for Target practice on Monday 20.

FROM WELLINGTON.

Lieut.-Col. Taylor, D. A. A. G. for the Western District, inspected the Eramosa and Erin Companies (Nos. 6 and 7), on Wednesday last, and the Whittington Company (No. 8) on the 8th inst. The attendance was extremely good, particularly when it is remembered that the men are at present in the midst of their spring work. At Eramosa there were present 42 men and 3 officers—and a finer lot of young men it would be difficult to muster. After a close inspection, the Colonel complimented the compa-

ny or their steadiness and good appearance, and remarked that where such proficiency is attained, the officers were entitled to special credit, as much depended on them. He also complimented Adjutant Armstrong on his success as drill instructor to the company, and Lieut.-Col. Higginbotham on having so creditable a company under his command. At Erin the attendance was not quite so numerous, owing to the parade having been called for 6 p.m., the hour at which the inspection commenced. About 36 men and 2 officers however were present, and passed a very satisfactory inspection. The Whittington Company was inspected nearly an hour before the time named, the muster being so large that Col. Taylor would not detain them. This Company comprises a fine stalwart lot of men, who look like work, should there be anything to be done. This first inspection of the recently raised companies of the 30th Battalion is highly satisfactory, and reflects credit on all concerned. The Hollin Company (No. 9) will be inspected in a few weeks.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

At the banquet of the Royal Academy on Saturday last, Sir Francis Grant, the President, in proposing the toast of "The Army, Navy and Volunteers," coupled the last-named service with the name of Lord Elcho, whose untiring zeal he said had so greatly tended to maintain the efficiency of that now most important national institution. Sir Francis went on to say that as Lord Elcho was not present, perhaps some other Volunteer would respond to the toast; whereupon the Prince of Wales, who was present as a guest, promptly said, amid loud cheering, "I am a Volunteer, Sir Francis I will return thanks for the Volunteers."

When the Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Corry had spoken for the Army and Navy respectively.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales rose and said:

"I have great pleasure in replying to the toast for the Volunteers. As honorary colonel of several Volunteer regiments, I have been connected with the movement for a considerable period. No person takes more interest in it than I do—(cheers)—and I think we must all acknowledge the zeal displayed by the Volunteers, which, so they came forward, has never, in the slightest degree, diminished. (Cheers.) I hope their services will not be required even defensively; but it is pleasing to know that their ranks are very little thinned, and that they are always ready to do their duty whenever it may be demanded of them. (Cheers.) We have seen not only our own countrymen approve the service, but we were peculiarly gratified by the notice taken of them last year by the King of the Belgians. (Cheers.) I am sure I need not add that if the Belgian Volunteers pay us a return visit this summer, we shall give them a not less cordial reception. (Cheers.) I return you, on the part of the Volunteers, our best thanks for the toast." [Loud cheers.]—[Vol. Service Gazette, May 11.]

CAPT. KING.—The health of this gallant officer, who so nobly distinguished himself at Fort Erie, at the time of the raid, while in command of the Welland Field Battery, is, we are pleased to hear, satisfactorily improving.

MILITARY.—We must express our gratification in learning that Lieut. Thomas R. Jackson, of the Bayfield Volunteer Company, has just received a first-class certificate after a very creditable examination lately held in London, C.W. Since his connection with the Clinton Volunteer Company as their instructor he has won many friends, not only from his energy and knowledge of drill but general urbanity of manner.—[Clinton New Era.]

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, MAY 27, 1867.

THE QUEEN.

SINCE our last issue we have entered upon another year in the life of our beloved Sovereign, and the universal rejoicing with which her birthday was this year celebrated throughout the length and breadth of the whole Dominion proves that VICTORIA is still as dear to Canadian hearts as when, thirty years ago, she first received the homage of her people. To speak of any of the incidents of her life may appear to our readers, at first sight, needless. She has lived among her subjects, and for them—foremost in every deed of charity, mercy and good will—a bright example to her people of every class and age in life—and now reaps the high reward of knowing that their loyalty to the Queen is tenfold deepened by their respect for the woman. Regarded from her infancy by the British people as their future Sovereign, her whole course of life has been closely scanned by her subjects, and it was with heartfelt gladness they saw her in childhood cheerfully receiving that course of instruction which her prudent mother knew was required to fit her for her future position. On the 20th of June, 1837, WILLIAM IV. expired; a few hours afterwards news was brought to the Princess VICTORIA that she was Queen of England. Queen of England! How often we repeat those words, how seldom think of all the meaning

conveyed in them. Perhaps at that hour there was hardly one in her vast empire who understood the responsibility of that title so well as that young girl called on to exchange, in a minute, a life of childish submission for one of regal authority—to be an example to millions of her fellow creatures of every race and creed throughout the habitable world, and by her line of life to exercise great influence on theirs. Such, fortunately for Britain, was the view she had been taught to take of the Throne, and the lessons of her childhood have influenced her through life, rather taxing herself to fulfil her regal duties than demanding her regal privileges. At the outset of her career, the true tone of her mind was fully displayed to the English people. The King was dead, the Queen must assume her functions. Removing from her home at Kensington to her royal residence at Buckingham Palace, thousands assembled to wish long life and happiness to the youthful monarch; the bravest warriors of the age thronged to lay their laurels at her feet, the ablest statesmen of her country hastened to do her homage.

It was indeed a trying ordeal for a girl of eighteen. But bravely she went through all, pale sad and tearful, mourning for a near kinsman, but with a dignity and grace befitting England's Queen. Since that eventful day she has filled upon the throne every position which a woman can occupy in private life—the lot of maiden, wife, mother, and alas, of widow, has, in turn, been her's, and each new phase of life has only served to shed new glory on her character and *shrine her more deeply in the hearts of her people*. In her marriage she sought not an alliance to minister to ambition, but a man to whom she could give her girlish heart—whom as a woman she could love, honor and obey, and who, as her subject, would not seek to trespass on her regal rights. How correctly she gauged the character of "Albert the Good" is shown by the advancement made in England in agriculture and fine arts, under his fostering care. Well might the people grieve when death struck low the husband of their Queen. To the soldiery of Britain Victoria should be especially dear. Seldom, if ever, has an English Sovereign shown so strong an affection for or interest in the army as our present Queen. To her is due the institution of the Victoria Cross, an honor only gained by personal courage, and which places within reach of the humblest soldier, a decoration the highest peer might be proud to wear. What soldier can forget that when the whole kingdom rang with rejoicing for the Crimean victories, her thoughts, night and day, were with the suffering wounded at Scutari, "her own loved troops." Others might bear the shouts of triumph and see victorious banners waving, but foremost in her mind was the thought of at what a cost these glories had been purchased. The character of the monarch will, to a certain extent, mould the character of the subject.

Extravagance and imorality among the rulers is sure, sooner or later, to lead to similar vicissitudes among the people; and it should be a matter of thankfulness to every British subject that he need never blush at the example set at the Court of the present sovereign. Let those who have of late been so loud in their admiration of the American Republic consider whether that model form of government has given the people any advantages over England in this respect. Do not their annals in their own journals tell us that crime of every kind prevails to an extent unknown throughout the British Empire. Look at France, the arbiter of taste throughout the world, indulging in scenes of licentiousness unfit for us to repeat. Let us be thankful that from these curses we have hitherto been kept; and remember that our exemption from them is, in a great measure, due to the spotless purity of England's Queen.

THE WAR OF 1812.

FOURTH ARTICLE.

THE campaign of 1812 had closed satisfactorily for the British. The enemy had been foiled in every point, and experienced defeat as well as humiliation. With the pertinacity of the race from which he is descended, great efforts were made to repair disasters, and he was aided in no ordinary degree by the two armistices concluded between Prevost and Dearborn, and between Sheaffe and Smythe. To the former of these was owing the naval supremacy which the Americans obtained on the Lakes Ontario and Champlain, and to the latter the preparation of that fleet which subsequently defeated Barclay on Lake Erie, enabled Smythe to reorganize the army on the Niagara frontier, and subjected that frontier to the aggressive efforts of that army at a later period.

Whatever causes led to those foolish arrangements, or with what sentimental or humane objects they were effected, it is now needless to trace. Enough remains of the results arising therefrom to show that they led to the expenditure of much useless blood and treasure, and were most mischievous in their effects on the issues of the war. The campaign of 1813 opened most auspiciously for the British. On the 22nd of January, Proctor defeated General Winchester on the river Raisin, within twenty-six miles of Detroit, and captured himself and his whole command. As this was the advance of the army Gen. Harrison was collecting for the recovery of the Michigan territory, that object was frustrated for the present. On the 22nd of February Ogdensburg was captured by Lieut. Col. McDonnell, after a sharp contest, in which the Militia, especially the Glengarry regiment, distinguished themselves. Meantime, General Dearborn had shifted his base of operations from Albany to Sackett's Harbor, and with a large fleet and army appeared off York on the 27th of April. This town, now Toronto,

totally defenceless when assailed by land and water, was abandoned by General Sheaffe after a short and spirited contest, in which the Speaker of the House of Assembly fell defending the country of whose senate he was chief. Much blame has been attached to General Sheaffe for a disaster he could neither prevent or avert. It was evident that he performed his duty as a good soldier, and in preserving the remnants of his command, acted as a prudent general.

The enemy held possession of York till the 2nd of May, doing much wanton mischief, especially destroying the public buildings, and many private dwellings.

Under convoy of their fleet, the whole army were transported to Niagara, while a squadron was detached to cruise off Kingston. General Vincent, who had succeeded to the command of the British troops, soon that an attack on Fort George was inevitable, prepared to meet it with energy; but the overwhelming forces opposed to him rendered a successful defence impossible, and after destroying the fort and public stores, he retreated to Queenston with considerable loss. Having collected the whole of the force from Chippewa and Fort Erie, he retreated to Burlington Heights, near the head of Lake Ontario. Thus the Niagara frontier was abandoned to the enemy as the fruits of a series of blunders unequalled in the history of modern warfare. To counterbalance these series of disasters, Sir James L. Yeo and Captain Barclay made a dash for Sackett's Harbor, and in the very moment of victory were ordered to abandon their conquest and re-embark the troops. Sir George Prevost, who accompanied them, and who appears to have been totally incompetent to exercise the functions of a general officer. Although so disgracefully disastrous, the effect of this affair was to paralyze the aggressive operations of the Americans on the Niagara frontier.

Meantime Harrison had received another check in his enterprise in the defeat of General Clay at Fort Meigs, on the River Miami, by the British under Proctor, who had laid siege to the fort, was surprised in his own works by the enemy, and with the help of the Militia and Indians blundered into a victory, which he tarnished by an uncalled-for and precipitate retreat, without effecting the main object of his expedition.

General Dearborn, who now commanded on the Niagara frontier, pushed forward a body of 3000 infantry, 9 pieces of artillery, and 250 cavalry, to dislodge General Vincent, who, with a force of a little less than one-half that number, occupied Burlington Heights. A spirited night attack, planned and carried out by Lieut. Col. (late Sir John) Harvey, dispersed this force and captured its Generals. Another detachment of 600 men and three pieces of artillery surrendered to some 50 Militia soldiers and a few Indians, under the command of Lieut. Fitzgibbon.

These partial successes and the appearance of the British fleet on Lake Ontario re-

duced the enemy to the defensive, and cooped them up within a small space on the Niagara River, while during raids were made into their own territory by Lieut. Col. Clark, of the Militia, and Lieut. Col. Bishopp, of the regular service. Meantime, Vincent's troops, numerically inferior to the Americans, but flushed with success, were preparing to try the issue of a general action, when Sir George Prevost arrived in camp and turned the whole into a demonstration, as senseless and mischievous as the armistices. Harrison, on the Sandusky river was endeavoring to wheel a force for the recovery of Michigan, and Proctor attempted again to paralyze his efforts by an attack on the American Fort at Lower Sandusky; but, fortune tired of favoring a confirmed blunderer, deserted him on this occasion, and he was forced to retire with disgrace and loss therefrom. The American Government had been collecting stores, erecting barracks and hospitals along Lake Champlain for the invasion of Lower Canada and the capture of Montreal, and the officers in command, emulous of fame, made another of those foolish demonstrations, for which this contest was so famous, against Isle aux Noix, on the River Richelieu, with two sailing schooners, heavily armed and manned, which could neither manoeuvre nor retreat in the narrow river channel: in fact, could not bring their broadside guns to bear on the old and craggy works, and, as a consequence, were captured after a short fight by soldiers. Having uncovered their positions by sacrificing their armed vessels, the Americans were obliged to evacuate the ports when attacked by a flotilla convoyed by these vessels.

An expedition fitted out by Sir James L. Yeo against Sackett's Harbor failed in achieving its object: and, the American Commodore, by adding a new ship to his squadron, secured the supremacy of the lake. After the fall of York the stores for the army were concentrated at a depot on Burlington Heights, and Commodore Chancey determined to make a dash at them, which was frustrated by the energy of Sir John Harvey and Colonel Batterby, commanding the Glengarry regiment: but it afforded that gallant commander another opportunity for indulging a taste for plunder and destruction by the occupation of Little York a second time.

An attack made on the Americans by the British fleet in the beginning of August was signalized by a temporary advantage, which induced the former to run for the shelter of Sackett's Harbor, when the fleet, being provisioned, bore away for the north of the Niagara. Here they were attacked by the British, and a sort of running fight, occupying five days, came off, when the latter also retired to Sherst Harbor, near Kingston. At last, on the 28th of September, an indecisive action terminating in the retreat of the British came off, but their opponents had not sufficient enterprise to follow up their advantage, and contented themselves with

protecting a convoy of troops to Sackett's Harbor for an unknown expedition, watched at a safe distance by the British, who could not, or would not, prevent the capture of five vessels out of seven, having a wing of De Watteville's regiment on board bound to Kingston, where an attack was apprehended.

On Lake Erie the American Commodore, Perry, had been enabled to equip a fleet by taking advantage of the armistices between Sheaffe and Smyth, to transport the necessary stores and material without molestation, and on the 10th of September inflicted an annihilating defeat on the British squadron, under Barclay, which rendered the evacuation of the Michigan territory and the abandoning all the ports on the western frontier necessary.

This measure, which, to be successful, should have been executed with energy, ability and skill, was tardily and negligently performed by Proctor and his officers, and as a consequence they were surprised by the superior energy and activity of the American Commodore, aided by the troops which his fleet had delivered from the dread of the British, and totally defeated at Moraviantown, on the Thames, on the 5th of October, and lost in killed, wounded and prisoners nearly the whole of the 45th Regiment, with all their stores and artillery. But by far the worst loss incurred was that of the brave and gallant Tecumseh, who fell while leading on his Indian warriors to a contest which did not terminate on their part till long after the last British soldier had laid down his arms or fled from the field. With him perished the hopes of the Indians, and henceforth they were nearly useless as allies in this contest. Through some unaccountable negligence or apathy, the American officers failed to perceive the importance of the position at Michilimackinac, and allowed it to remain in the hands of the British, thus neutralizing in a great measure the fruits of their victory on the Thames, for Harrison could not detail a man from the Michigan territory to operate against the right of the British on the Niagara frontier while they held a stronghold in the centre of the Indian country, and could collect a force sufficient to sweep every American citizen off it the instant they were deprived of the protection of the army and fleet. Its immediate results were the withdrawal of the British from the Niagara frontier, and their concentration under Vincent on Burlington Heights.

General Hampton, who succeeded to the command of the American forces destined for the invasion of Lower Canada, having transported them across Lake Champlain, endeavored to push on towards Montreal at the head of some 8,000 men, with ten pieces of artillery, but was met at Chautauquay four corners by the gallant Colonel DeSalaberry and 300 brave French Canadian Militia, and completely repulsed. Obliged to fall back on Plattsburgh, they were so harassed by their active assailants that it was found

advisable to put them into winter quarters. This, by far the best managed and most gallant action of the war, delivered Lower Canada from fear of invasion by the valley of the Champlain for this campaign.

The American Secretary at war, finding that all his efforts to retain possession of the Western Peninsula were fruitless, determined to suddenly withdraw all the forces from the Niagara frontier, transport them to Sackett's Harbor, and from thence make a descent on Kingston. After considerable discussion between himself and General Wilkinson, it was determined, at the suggestion of the latter, to leave this post and all others in Upper Canada in the rear, to push for Montreal by way of the St. Lawrence, and co-operate with Hampton in his attack thereon. With this intention he embarked nearly 10,000 men on upwards of 300 batteaux, and escorted by a division of gunboats, dropped down the St. Lawrence on the 3rd November, and having made a portage above Ogdensburgh to avoid the guns of Fort Wellington, landed between 3,000 and 4,000 men at the head of the Long Sault rapids, on the Canadian shore. Here they were met at a place called Crysler's Farm, by some 800 men, about half of which were regular troops, the remainder Militia, under Lieut.-Col. Henry Morrison, Pearson and Plenchleate, and totally defeated in one of the best fought and most scientific actions of the war. Close on this disaster came the news that Hampton had been obliged to look to his own safety, and place his troops in winter quarters, so that Montreal, thanks to DeSalaberry and the gallant French Canadians, had to be postponed to a more favorable time.

This foolish and injudicious movement having terminated so disastrously for the Americans, the British were enabled to resume the offensive, and drove them from Fort George on the 10th December; but the general officer (McClure) commanding the United States army previous to the evacuation, barbarously set fire to the village of Newark, or Queenston, depriving upwards of 400 women and children of shelter in the middle of a Canadian winter, although the scoundrel left the barracks, stores and quarters for troops, legitimate objects of destruction in warfare, standing and uninjured. For this he pleaded the orders of the Secretary at War. In retaliation for this, Fort Niagara was surprised on the 18th December, and all the towns on the American frontier laid in ashes.

Disastrous and disgraceful as the campaign of 1813 was to the British arms, its termination, as Canada was concerned, was entirely in their favor, and with all possible advantages which could be secured.

DEFERRED.—We are reluctantly obliged to defer the publication for a week of a most interesting lecture on gunnery, delivered by Capt. Brancker, R. A., before the Montreal Drill Association a short time ago. We also hold over till our next a communication signed "A Volunteer Captain."

We present our readers this week with a well-executed engraving of the Snider-Enfield breech-loader, which, with a complete description, will be found on the sixth page. We have procured the cut at the solicitation of many of our readers, who desire to gain a thorough knowledge of the mechanism of a weapon with which it is the present intention of our Government in a short time to arm the Volunteers.

NEW CANADIAN BREECH-LOADER.

On Wednesday last the editor of this journal visited Lacolle, C. E., and examined the new breech-loading rifle invented by Captain Stoakes of that village, a short description of which was given in last week's Review. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it BY FAR THE BEST GUN YET INVENTED. This may appear a strong statement, but an examination of the weapon will convince the most sceptical of its superiority over every known breech-loader. The mechanism of the Peabody rifle has been, up to this time, considered the greatest victory of inventive genius as applied to the construction of firearms, and certainly, were the gun otherwise perfect, it is much superior to either the Snider or Remington. It has, however, five motions in loading, and there are not less than 18 different pieces in the construction of the breech alone. Capt. Stoakes' rifle is loaded with three motions, and has but eleven pieces in the breech. Its great superiority however lies chiefly in his having dispensed altogether with the use of the trigger in discharging the gun. The arrangement in this respect is new and simple, containing an important principle for correct firing. The heavy pull of the common trigger, unless with an experienced marksman, (who too had always to guard against the difficulty) of necessity disarranged the sight, and made rifle shooting, at the best, more or less a matter of chance. To discharge this gun two small knobs are pressed at the same time by the finger and thumb, and as the pressure is quite as heavy below as above, the weapon is not moved in the slightest by the action of firing. The loading arrangement is so perfect and simple that the gun may be fired with quite the rapidity of a repeating rifle. The description given last week we found correct in every particular. The breech is very firm, and it possesses a contrivance for preventing the escape of gas more simple and effective than any other breech-loader we know of. With most of the breech-loaders there is danger of getting the face burned if the metal cartridge should prove defective. But Capt. Stoakes' might be fired with a paper cartridge without any escape of gas. The contrivance which throws the breech open throws out the debris of the spent cartridge. Another cartridge is put in its place by a single motion, from a magazine carried by a strap from the shoulder, by a very ingenious contrivance, and one more motion closes the lock ready

for firing. The cartridge is not taken in the hand at all. A man with his mitts on might fire it, and here the advantage over the Bolland and other rifles is very great. The drawings are now being engraved expressly for THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, which, with a complete description, will appear in our next issue.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

THE Luxemburg question seems now to be finally settled, and the treaty to that effect signed. Both nations, France and Prussia, have ceased their warlike preparations, and the former has given orders for the immediate disbandment of the reserves called for at the beginning of the present month. The leading newspapers of France and the United States vie with each other in attributing the happy solution of the vexing problem to the personal interference and influence of our beloved Queen. It is with unconcealed pleasure that we offer to Matthew Arnold and the followers of Macaulay this further proof that the star of England is NOT YET on the wane.

A Hanoverian plot has been nipped in the bud, having for its object the assassination of the King of Prussia and Count Bismarck. Several persons of high standing in Germany are implicated, and numerous arrests have been made.

The Emperor of France is entertaining, and will continue to entertain, a host of the royal notabilities of Europe, among whom we might mention the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the King of Greece, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Prussia and the Sultan.

In the case of the 'Queen Victoria' and that of the 'Tornado,' we learn that the Spanish Government have consented fully to indemnify the owners and crew, punish those officers who were guilty of the illegal seizure of the two vessels, and salute the British flag. As soon as one difficulty is disposed of, another difficulty presents itself to the now rather shaky government of Spain in the shape of internal disturbances. Numerous arrests have been made in Catalonia and other parts of the country; fears are entertained that a political crisis is at hand. We doubt not that the days of the reign of Isabella, the last of the Bourbon race, are numbered. Leading the life of a tyrant, with a court notorious for its immorality, her subjects cannot be inspired with those feelings of love and respect for her person which animate the breast of those whose happiness it is to live beneath the sway of a virtuous sovereign, and the space of time will perhaps be short ere she will be driven from her throne.

Notwithstanding the Sultan's reply to the Great Powers, on being petitioned to cede Candia to Greece, that he can crush the rebellion in that island, we find that the insurgents claim to having defeated in two battles, with great loss, one of the most famous

of modern generals, Omer Pasha. The throne of Turkey has long been in a precarious condition. Disturbed by internal rebellions, harrassed by the greedy and grasping hand of Russia, and snubbed and sneered at by Egypt—a country pretending to be its vassal—the seat of the sick man is not enviable. Amongst the numerous concessions lately demanded by and granted to the ruler of Egypt is the title of King instead of Viceroy.

The success of her formidable neighbors—Prussia—in the campaign of 1866, has turned the attention of Russia to the re-organization of her military force, and we learn that by the end of next month her entire army will be provided with breech-loaders.

The news from Mexico is so utterly unreliable that it is next to impossible to form an opinion as to the situation of the unfortunate Emperor of that country. The Austrian Government has entered into negotiations with Juarez, with the view to secure the safety of Maximilian should he fall into the hands of the Liberals.

AUTHENTIC information has been received to the effect that the proclamation constituting the Dominion of Canada, was approved of on Wednesday. It is provided therein that the new Constitution will go into force on the first day of July next.

FENIANISM is evidently not yet on its last legs. What with the assistance from the New York 'Herald' in the shape of sensational paragraphs and reports of meetings flashed through the country by telegraph, circumstances point to the fact, that in all probability, we will have another raid within a very short time. We have it on most reliable authority that McDermott's foundry in New York is turning out daily large quantities of war material in which the Fenian organization has a large interest. Why don't the U. S. Government look into the matter? The trials in Ireland are rapidly drawing to a close. Several of the leading Fenians have been sentenced to be hanged and quartered, but later advices inform us that their sentences have been commuted to hard labor for life.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

As our reports from Montreal, Toronto, and elsewhere, of the proceedings on the 24th inst. came too late for insertion in this number, we intend publishing at length in our next the doings in the various battalions throughout the Dominion. Adjutants or officers of corps, who have not already done so, will confer a favor by furnishing us at the earliest moment with accounts of the part taken by their respective battalions in the day's proceedings.

In Ottawa the celebration will long be remembered as a great event in the history of the Capital of the Dominion. The day was fine, and the city was crowded. The Victoria Rifles of Montreal, under the able command of Major

W. H. Hutton, arrived here at half-past five a.m. They were officered as follows:

No. 1 Company—Capt. C. P. Davidson, Lieut. G. W. Boers and 40 men.

No. 2—Capt. E. A. Whitehead, Lieut. W. H. Stanley and 41 men.

No. 3—Capt. John M. Crawford and 40 men.

No. 4—Capt. W. Kerr Tait, Lieut. J. T. Henderson and 42 men.

Majors Bethune and Handyside, Field-officers, Lieut. Harry Pangman, Adjutant.

They were met at the landing place by Major Thos Ross, Chairman of the reception Committee; Col. Willy, Commandant; and various other officers of the Volunteer Force. A guard of honor of the Civil Service Regiment escorted them to the armoury, where the gallant Victorias stacked arms. The men were afterwards entertained at a public breakfast at the Russel House.

At noon a review of the regulars and volunteers in garrison took place in the Parliament Square,—the brigades of the 100th Regiment, Col. Campbell; Ottawa Field Battery, Capt Forsyth; Ottawa Garrison Artillery, Major Forrest; Civil Service Regiment, Col. Willy; Provisional Battalion, Major Grant; two companies of Cadets, and the Victoria Rifles, Major Hutton; numbering about 1200 men, and under the command of Col. Campbell, of the 100th Regiment; Adjt.-Gen. MacDougall was the reviewing officer. After a "feude joie" had been fired, the troops presented arms, and gave three rousing cheers for the Queen. They then marched past the saluting point. The officers of the Victorias were subsequently entertained at lunch by the officers of the 100th Regiment and Civil Service respectively. The non-commissioned officers of the latter corps paid a similar compliment to their brother non-coms of Montreal.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS

Ottawa, May 23, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.
2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto,
No. 4 Company—

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Corporal Frederick Watson Otter, vice Keighley, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

12th York Battalion of Infantry—
To be Assistant Surgeon:
Robt. Hillary, Esq.

13th Battalion of Infantry, Hamilton—
The Infantry Companies at Dundas and Waterdown will be attached to this Battalion for administrative purposes, to be respectively Nos. 7 and 8 Companies.

22nd Battalion The Oxford Rifles—
To be Drill Instructor and Assistant-Adjutant:
John Chinner, gentleman.

32nd Bruce Battalion of Infantry, No. 2 Co.,
Kincardine—

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
Levi Walker, gentleman, vice Brownlee, deceased.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Samuel Havner, gentleman, vice Woodbury, resigned.

33rd Huron Battalion of Infantry, No. 1 Co.,
Garrison Battery, Goderich—

To be 2nd Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
Richard Skimmings, gentleman, vice Thompson, promoted.

No. 5 Company, Bayfield—
To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
William H. Woods, gentleman, vice Pollard, left the limits.

45th Lennox and Addington Battalion of Infantry, No. 5 Company, Amherst Island—

To be Captain (temporary):
Lieut. Robert Patterson, M. S., vice Fowler, promoted.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):
Ensign John C. Murray, M.S., vice Patterson, promoted.

To be Ensign (temporary):
Color-Sergeant Chas. C. Gibson, M.S., vice Murray, promoted.

No. 8 Company, Ernestown—
To be Captain (temporary):
Lieut. John D. D. Amey, M. S., vice Fairfield, promoted.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):
P. P. Aylsworth, M. S., vice Amey, promoted.

To be Ensign (temporary):
Geo. McLean, gentleman, M.S., vice Hogle, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

50th Battalion Huntingdon Borderers, No. 5
Company, Athelstan—

To be Captain, acting till further orders:
Ensign George Anderson, vice Reid, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
John Cairns, gentleman, vice Anderson, promoted.

No. 6 Company, Rockburn—
To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Thos. Murphy, gentleman, vice Wilkinson, whose resignation is hereby accepted:

Civil Service Rifle Regiment—
To be Lieutenant (temporary):
Ensign Brinsley King, M.S., vice A. J. Cambie, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

The Lingwick and 1st Winslow Infantry Companies, having failed in their organization, are hereby removed from the list of the Volunteer Militia.

The 2nd Winslow Company will henceforth be designated as the Winslow Infantry Company.

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 MAY 25, 1867.

Wales, P. O.—Captain A. \$2. Lacolle, C. E.—E. J. F. \$1. St. Johns, C. E.—Major O. \$2, Major C. \$2, Major D. \$1, Colonel M. \$2, Capt. C. \$2, Adjutant L'E. \$2, Lieut. M. \$1. Montreal—Capt. J. J. B. \$1, Captain W. K. \$1, Colonel R. \$2, Lieut. E. J. M. \$1.



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

PRESENT

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

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

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

For every such parcel or quantity (equal to a crib) of square timber, one dollar.

For every saw-log, two cents.

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

Certified,

WM. E. LEE,

Clerk Executive Council.

20-6in



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.
Monday, 13th May, 1867.

PRESENT

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

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

Certified,

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Executive Council.

O'CONNOR & WALLER,

EXCHANGE Brokers, Fire, Life and Accident 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 Stodd, Ottawa; Messrs Workman & Griffin, Ottawa; Edward McGillivray, Esq. 10

RIFLE CUPS

AT THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE, OTTAWA.

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

R. MALCOM,

181 KING Street East, Toronto, Manufacturer of Saddles, Harness, Horse Clothing, Collars, Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Satchels, &c. Military equipments in general. Government Contracts undertaken, and promptly executed. 19-1y



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

THURSDAY, 21ST DAY OF MARCH, 1867.

PRESENT

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it has been represented to His Excellency the Administrator of the 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"

13-6in

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
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 duty 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. J. LEE,
Clerk Executive Council.

CANADA AGENCY AND DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

BALLARD'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING
RIFLES,

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

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

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

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sion Merchants, No. 452 St. Paul Street, Montreal
December 12th, 1866. d18-1y

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Those wishing to attend are requested to give in their names at the Institute as soon as possible.

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

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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.

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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.
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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

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OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
Capital, - - - - - \$9,000,000.

PROVINCIAL INS. COMP'Y OF CANADA.
Head Office, - - - - - Toronto.
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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. GOULIN, Proprietor.

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PHOTOGRAPHER, 24 Sparks street, Central Ottawa. Sign of the Camera. Photographs of all sizes, from the miniature gem to the size of life. Particular attention paid to Cartes de Visite or Album Pictures, which are sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of Canada, if desired. First-class Workmen constantly employed. He would call particular attention to his Stereoscopic and other Views of Parliament Buildings and Ottawa scenery, of which he has a large variety constantly on hand, for sale.

N. B.—The trade supplied with Stereoscopic and other views at reasonable rates. Views of the proposed Toronto Monument to the heroes of the Queen's Own who fell at Ridgeway. 1y

"THE QUEEN" RESTAURANT,
WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings M. KAVANAGH, Proprietor. "The Queen" is now fitted up, and comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The house has been refitted and refurnished throughout. 1y

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

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

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

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

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Ottawa, Jan. 1867 16-1y

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PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Ottawa.—Day office opposite Magee & Russell's, Sparks street, Centre Town; Night office at his residence, Maria street, Centre Town, Ottawa. Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy, and almost painless process. References given to parties successfully treated, if required. The cure guaranteed. 1-1y

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IMPORTERS OF
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HAMILTON'S HOTEL,
(Formerly Mathews' Hotel)
YORK STREET, OTTAWA—Mrs. HAMILTON, Proprietress. This house has been put into a thorough state of repair, repainted, decorated, and refurnished with all the latest appliances of comfort. No exertions or expense will be spared in rendering this house second to none in Ottawa. Terms—\$1.50 per day. 1y

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GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 1, 1867.

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

By his Excellency's command,

D. ERKSINE,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Office,
Natal, 4th January, 1867.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

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

The Lighthouse is in latitude $29^{\circ} 52' 50''$ S., and longitude $31^{\circ} 3' 35''$ 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 $S. 59^{\circ} W.$, and can be seen from a ship's deck 24 miles in clear weather.

The above light is not visible from the Aliwal Shoal, which is 25 miles S., $53^{\circ} W.$ from the Lighthouse; vessels should not, therefore, when coming from the southward and westward, approach the shore nearer than 4 miles, or shoal their water under 40 fathoms, using the lead freely until they make the light well out from the deck, when they may stand in until it bears $N. 59^{\circ} E.$ —which bearing will keep them outside all known danger—until they are abreast of the Umlazi River (about nine and a half miles below the Lighthouse), when they must keep it more to the northward, as the land trends more to the eastward, giving the shore a good berth of a mile, and when the light bears about $W. N. W.$, they can haul in to the northward for the anchorage, anchoring in eight and a half to ten fathoms, with the Lighthouse bearing $S. W.$ to $S W \frac{1}{2} S.$, 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,
13-6in. 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, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

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

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

271 CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, April 1867. 15-1y

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

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

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

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager.

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

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

GEORGE HORNE,

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

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

April 13th, 1867. 15-1y



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. B. Desp. No. 361,
of 27 April, 1865.

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 other 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, (Phillipine Islands.)
21. Political Resident, Aden.
22. Monsieur L'Ordonnateur, Reunion.
23. Police Magistrate, Rodrigues.

(Signed) FELIX BEDINGFELD,
Colonial Secretary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3i.



AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNT.

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

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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,
Ottawa, May 17th, 1867.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorised discount is declared to be 26 per cent, which per centage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON,
Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS.

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER.

Ottawa, Aug. 13th, 1866.

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

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

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

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

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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 Canada, this 28th day of December, 1866. (L. S.)

JOHN M. GRANT,
Secretary.

A. J. FERGUSSON BLAIR,
Acting Secretary.

23rd Jan., 1867. 31

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Repairs of all kinds done on the premises.

February 2nd, 1867. 5-y

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

PROSPECT S

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 revere.

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

The Canadian Force alone is worthy of an independent special Advocate and Organ; but when all the Forces of British North America are consolidated, it will become imperative that a medium should exist through which our Citizen Soldiery, 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 ancient 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 those interested in our National Defences.

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

The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEORGE MOSS,
Proprietor, Ottawa, C. W.

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

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