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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, FEBRUARY 25, 1867.

No. 8.

## LA BELLE CANADIENNE.

I've roamed o'er many a foreign clime,  
And sipped the glowing cup of pleasure,  
And proved the folly many a time  
Of loving to repent at leisure.  
I've seen the fairest English maids,  
With azure eyes and golden tresses,  
And lingered midst the sunny glades,  
Where Italy the grape expresses.

The lovely ones of Spain and France,  
Circassian, Russian, German ladies;  
I've seen the Egyptian Almas' dance,  
Cashmere, where many a beautiful maid is;  
And mem'ry soon recalls the past,  
Each tender scene in groves Arcadian,  
And wand'ring fancy's fixed at last,  
The loveliest maid's a fair Canadian.

For in her loveliness you'll find  
The sweetest theme for love's discussion,  
United with a glowing mind,  
The charms of English, French and Russian.  
And thus by walk and wien at first,  
Or by the tasteful way she dresses,  
Is the feeling of admiration nursed,  
Till a magic power the heart confesses.

Euraptured with her easy grace,  
The poetry of every motion,  
You raise your eyes to see her face,  
And kindly yow a life's devotion;  
While swift as she returns the glance,  
Your senses reel in bliss Elysian,  
She's the darkly liquid eyes of France,  
And seems to be a fair Parisian.

And when in costly furs arrayed,  
She skates along the frozen waters,  
Or softly whispers not afraid,  
With silvery laugh of England's daughters  
And down the slippery cone you speed,  
O, who can part the thrilling pleasure,  
While soldier-like you dare the deed,  
And boldly kiss your lovely treasure.

The graceful strength of Russian belles,  
Their pliant form and noble bearing,  
Canadian loveliness excels,  
And well she loves a tale of daring.  
Her throbbing bosom heaves, and then—  
With parted lips and melting glances,  
She pleads to hear it o'er again,  
In accents that the soul entrances.

So tho' I've travelled many a mile,  
And met with many charming beauties,  
Am fancied that I loved the while,  
Nor gave a thought to married duties.  
There's only one I truly love,  
With purest love of style Amadian,\*  
And 'gainst a thousand knights I'll prove  
She's loveliest, and a fair Canadian.

\*Amadis de Gaul.

H. S. S. A. R.

## CONFESSIONS OF A RIFLE VOLUNTEER.

ROUSSEAU wrote Confessions, and why shouldn't I? It's true I'm not likely to become so famous as Rousseau, but I hope I shall not be so infamous either. My style is undoubtedly worse, but my morals, I hope, are better than his. I never descended to actual theft, at least in the vulgar sense of the word; and I am not going to publish, for Scandal to gloat over, the mental weaknesses and the bodily diseases of my dearest friends. Let it not be supposed, then, that, though I should be sometimes obliged to make myself appear ridiculous, I wish to hold up to ridicule the Volunteer movement. It doesn't follow that because I am myself knock-knee'd, the rest of my company should be also. Why, we've some of the handiest-legged men in our company that can be seen in the world; and very much I admire their marching, though I find it impossible to imitate their movements, and I will state first of all why it was that I joined the Volunteers. I'm not at all blood-thirsty, nor am I particularly courageous, nobody ever observed of me, as I once heard a 'lady' remark of Jones, that 'I had quite the air milling-tair;' but I am very dyspeptic. Sitting over a desk for sometimes ten consecutive hours has a tendency to make you so, particularly if you never take any exercise beyond getting into and out of bed; and that was all I had a chance of taking, unless I could have managed to get up a little earlier, which was impossible with my sleeping faculties, or to feel less tired when I left business, which never once happened to me. As soon, therefore, as I heard that drill was good for the peptic organs, I felt an inclination to serve my country; when it was announced that Volunteers would be allowed to leave business a few hours earlier on Saturdays, my inclination was transformed into determination; when it flashed across my mind that, as soon as I displayed a military spirit, there could be no objection to my wearing a moustache (which ornament for the upper lip had always been to me an object of ambition), my determination amounted to a positive anxiety; and when I caught a glimpse of one of the Victoria Rifles in full uniform, with braid upon his

bosom, and a sword at his side (though I never knew exactly why that corps should wear swords), my anxiety was heightened to longing. But, alas! the Victorias were beyond my reach; they required more leisure and more money than I could command; so I was forced to put up with a less expensive body. I joined the First Lowersex, and I got my half-holiday. Of course the first thing I did was to order my uniform, for I had always understood that the chief requisite for a soldier was a uniform; it is unnecessary to say that my notion was wrong. I put on my uniform as soon as it came home, and I am bound in common honesty to state, that I didn't look in the least military: whether it was the peculiarity in my legs (mentioned above), or a deficiency in chest and shoulder (to which I must plead guilty), or an unfortunate habit of stooping (to which I am addicted), or the want of taste of those who originated the uniform, I cannot say with any certainty; but I must conscientiously affirm, that I bore a wonderful resemblance to the errand boys at the telegraph offices, with a slight dash (about the cap) of a school-boy at those establishments which are conducted upon the French model.

As soon as I commenced drill (which, of course, I did not attend at first in uniform), I proceeded to the second important step—to wit, the growth of a moustache. This was a very difficult and unsatisfactory task; for either from careless and unartistic shaving, or from some cruel freak of nature, the bristles came out with extreme irregularity—here a bunch and there a bunch—and each bristle turned in a different direction; while, such was the texture and color thereof, that I was sometimes inclined to believe, as was suggested by an impertinent street boy, that an old tooth-brush had grown through my lip whilst I was engaged in the process of teeth cleaning. However, perseverance will surmount all difficulties, and by care and attention to the kindly hints of comrades in the like situation, and by copious application of remedies proposed by a confidential hair-dresser, I reduced the obstinate hairs to some degree of order, and even induced them to grow in an elegant curve from the corner of the mouth to join the whiskers; but they're patchy, very patchy.

Oh, but the drill! How can I describe the horrors of the first few days' drill! The days were yet short when I joined the corps, and as I could not go until after business, it was dark when I arrived at the shed where the scene of torture was enacted. I was alone; I came late, and had no brother in affliction. Those who were sufficiently advanced, were marching, and wheeling, and

forming comp'ny all over the square; but others were lounging listlessly about, and, inhuman wretches that they were, ranging themselves at a short distance from me, whence they could avenge themselves for their late sufferings by gazing upon a fellow-creature in the like condemnation. The corporal placed me where the sickly rays from a gas lamp made more hideous the grotesqueness of my movements. He put me in the attitude of 'tention—I thought it should be written tension, as pronounced—he adjured me to 'old up my ead, straighten my knees, kip my thumbs agin my forefingers, shove out my chest, putt in my stomach, and not stick my chin out like a con-juror a-balanem a little boy on the hend of a pole. No little difficulty attended a compliance with these requests of his; it was against my nature to stand upright without elevating the chin, and the tendency of my stomach was to stick out, and of my chest to go in. Moreover, the lookers-on, particularly the females, giggled, and that made my task more arduous. I really don't think I could say my alphabet if anybody giggled. However, by calling the corporal 'Sir,' I appeased his wrath, and enlisted his sympathies in my favor against the laughers, whom he rebuked—the males on the ground that 'they didn't do no better themselves at fust,' and the females, as being ready to laugh at 'anything they didn't understand.' Thus encouraged, I made desperate efforts, and drew in my stomach after the fashion of donkeys unwilling to be saddled; I managed to drop my chin to the proper position, and hoped that time and exercise would develop the chest.

My next trial was 'standing at ease,' a position in which I fancy I must have looked more comfortable than I was; besides, I couldn't for a long while smack my right hand smartly upon my left without looking at them, which the corporal objected to. I always struck the thumb of the one hand against the wrist of the other. However, after about twenty minutes' practice, I managed to perfect myself in that important movement for the repulse of an enemy. I sent the palms together with a loud report, twisted the left thumb over the right, passed the right hand over the back of the left, and never forgot to retire my right foot six inches—a feat of memory on my part which elicited the warm congratulations of the corporal. The 'balance movement without shifting ground' I found comparatively light work, for I had learned dancing; and the corporal didn't keep me half so long on one leg as M. Coulon had done. And so my first 'drill' was over. I found it much greater fun drilling in company; and after I had tipped the corporal half-a-crown, it was astonishing how rapidly I improved. He always managed to make me a right file, of which I was very glad at the time, but rather repented of when I had another drill-master, whom I couldn't tip, and who was anything but considerate. As soon as we were intrusted with rifles, and marched with trailed arms, I seldom escaped some personal injury. If I were a front-rank man, my rear-rank man never missed an opportunity of treading upon my heels; and if I were a rear rank man, my front-rank man always swung his rifle backwards and forwards, causing me agonies; while in ordering arms from the shoulder, from an over-anxiety to appear smart, I invariably dropped the butt of my rifle upon the little-toe of my right foot. But of all the sufferings I endured, none are to be compared with those of the 'fire-and-reload-kneeling-practice.' My logs, I am persuaded, were never intended to form a tripod; and though I have heard of 'sitting on your thumbs,' I am persuaded

that a human being was never intended by nature to sit upon his right heel! My instructor, however, expected it, and I had to do it. For three days, I attempted it, and failed—partly because the strain upon my right knee was more than I could bear—partly because I had on thin boots, and couldn't keep my right foot perpendicular; besides, gravel doesn't agree with my knee-cap. However, on the fourth day, having provided myself with a good-stiff pair of shooting-boots, I achieved the position, and was informed by the sergeant, whose opinion I dared not controvert, that I was then 'quite comfortable.' If he had not said so, I should have thought otherwise; but he had been in the Rifle Brigade, and wore medals and claps, and of course must know. Compared with the above, I felt relief even from 'position drill'; albeit, as respects that matter, 'all my mind is clouded with a doubt—I mean when you have to 'bring the butt of your rifle at the word 'three' sharply into the hollow of your right shoulder, raise the right elbow as high as the shoulder, and keep the left elbow well under the rifle, which is to be supported by the left hand alone.' It seemed to me they might as well have told me at once to leave the rheumatism in both arms. Still I submitted, for the sake of my country and my half-holiday; and I have at last become so steady, that I can put a penny close to the muzzle of my rifle, 'present,' and snap the trigger, without dropping the coin more than five times out of six. Another exercise which I practised was voluntary, but painful, yet, as it was strongly recommended by the sergeants for the development of my chest, I persevered in it like a spider; and this is the fashion of it—take your rifle in both hands, the right grasping the small of the butt, and the left the upper band; hold it in front of you horizontally, at the full extent of your arms, the trigger-plate towards you, and the hammer of course from you. At the word 'one,' throw your arms forward about six inches; 'two,' lift them up to their full extent (turning the hammer upwards), so as to bring the rifle horizontally over the crown of your head; 'three,' bring the rifle sharply down behind your back as far as you can, keeping your knuckles turned from you. You'll find, if you do this fifty times, that it's very good for the chest.

Marching in sections and sub-divisions, I don't think I shall ever master; I never know whether I'm in a right or left sub-division, and the language I have caused my officers to use is awful: I almost think it would be a Christian act upon my part if I were to retire. Forming four deep, too, is another crux to me; its easy enough, I know, even if you're left file, and if you're a right file, of course you've only to stand still—I ought to be able to take one pace to the rear with my left foot, and then one pace to the right with my right foot; indeed, I can do it when I'm alone in my own room. I got four pair of boots, and went through the drill with them quite well; but as soon as the boots become inhabited by human beings, I'm abroad again. Nevertheless, since I have joined the movement, my appetite is better, I must allow; and my cousin thinks I'm more upright, although I can't get my legs straight.

GOVERNMENT CHANGES IN JAMAICA.—Sir J. P. Grant has given permission for the disinterment of the remains of the late G. W. Gordon, and for their reburial in the Gordon Chapel, Morant Bay. He has dismissed Gordon Ramray from all public employment. The Governor has issued a circular to the clerks of the several vestries in the

island, informing them that parishes must henceforth be relieved of the expenses heretofore incurred for ecclesiastical purposes. Sir J. P. Grant is anything but popular with the planter class, who designate him as the "Bengal tiger," and the "Negro Governor." The title to one of which he may certainly be proud.

#### PRESENTATION.

A correspondent of the *Waterloo Chronicle* reports the following:—On Tuesday evening, the 19th instant, a few friends of Lieut.-Col. Goodman met in Mr. J. Wagner's hall, to present him with a very handsome present, in proof of their estimation of the services he rendered on the occasion of the late Fenian invasion; of the many sacrifices of time and means he made to the Volunteer cause, and for him personally as a warm-hearted friend and thorough gentleman. The presentation consisted of a beautiful gold hunting-case watch and chain (valued at about \$175), with the following engraving:—"Presented to Lieut.-Col. Goodman by his friends at New Hamburg, as a slight recognition of his services as a Volunteer officer." Mr. Wm. Hunter, in making the presentation, accompanied the handsome gift with the following

#### ADDRESS.

TO LIEUT.-COL. GOODMAN—

A number of your friends in this village have deputed me to present you with the accompanying gold watch and chain. They request your acceptance of this testimonial as a mark of their appreciation of your long continued persevering efforts to establish an efficient volunteer force in this county and neighborhood; as a mark of their admiration of the noble manner in which you so promptly responded to your country's call, and marched to the front on the occasion of the late Fenian invasion; as a slight recognition of the many sacrifices of time and means you have made to the Volunteer cause, and as a mark of their esteem for you personally as a warm-hearted friend and thorough gentleman. I am desired to convey to you and your family the heartfelt wishes of your friends for your future. May you enjoy a long life prosperous and happy.

On behalf of the subscribers,

WM. HUNTER.

Lieut.-Col. Goodman made the following suitable reply:

GENTLEMEN,—It is perfectly impossible for me to express how grateful I feel to you for the many acts of kindness you have shown to the Volunteer company of this place during the time that it was under my command, not only while we were on the frontier, but also at home. The people of this village have done all that the most patriotic heart could desire at their hands, and yet you are determined to fill the cup to overflowing. I thank you, gentlemen, with all my heart for the kindness displayed towards me as a Volunteer officer and as a private citizen; and deeply as I shall always treasure the beautiful gift, I shall still prize more the kindly feelings shown in the address which accompanies it. Rest assured that should our shores again be invaded, no matter who the invader may be, and my health be restored, no one will be found readier than I to serve again under that flag, which of all flags is the most glorious, and for that Queen whose crown is jewelled with the people's love.

## WIMBLEDON REGULATIONS.

## I. There shall be six ranges, viz.:

A. 200 yards.	C. 600 yards.	E. 900 yards.
B. 500 "	D. 800 "	F. 1,000 "

II. The size of the targets shall be as follows: At 200 yards—4 feet by 6; bull's eye, 8 inches; centre 2 feet. At 500 and 600 yards—6 feet by 6; bull's eye, 2 feet; centre, 4 feet. At 800, 900, and 1,000 yards—12 feet by 6; bull's eye, 3 feet; centre, 6 feet. Bull's eyes and centres square.

III. There shall be square bull's eyes and centres at all ranges, bull's eyes counting 4, centres 3, outers 2.

IV. For Volunteers, the shooting at 200 yds. shall be off the shoulder; at the remaining 5 ranges it shall be from the knee, Hythe position, unless off the shoulder.

V. For All Comers, the shooting at 200 yards, as well as at the other ranges, shall, unless otherwise specified, be in any position; but no fixed artificial rests shall be allowed, unless otherwise specified.

VI. Unless otherwise specified, the prizes open to All Comers may be shot for with any description of rifle not exceeding 10 pounds in weight.

VII. Unless otherwise specified, no magnifying sights to be allowed.

VIII. No hair-triggers to be allowed.

IX. No front aperture sights, such as solid discs or bushes pierced in the centre, shall be allowed.

X. In all shooting for prizes, open to Volunteers only, the minimum pull of trigger shall be 6 pounds.

XI. Prizes shall be given for rifles classified as follows:

## 1. LARGE BORE.

A. Long Enfield.

B. Any rifle of bona fide Government pattern as used by the rank and file of Volunteer corps, and carrying .577 ammunition.

C. Any rifle, maximum weight 10 pounds, which can carry any Government .577 bore ammunition.

## 2. ANY BORE.

A. Any rifle, maximum weight 10 pounds, with any description of sights, telescope excepted.

B. Any rifle under 9½ pounds, full stocked, with metal ramrods and military sights. Pull of trigger 6 pounds. Mechanically-fitting ramrods will not be allowed.

The following general rules will guide the Council in deciding as to what constitutes military sights:

## FORESIGHT.

1. To be fixed to the barrel and incapable of adjustment.

2. All rifles in this class to admit of a bayonet, suited for military purposes, being readily and firmly fixed without injury to the foresight.

3. If knife-edge, transverse section a triangle, of which the height is not more than 1½ times the base, not undercut.

4. No beadsight unless covered by a strong shade, not less than four-tenths of an inch in diameter, inside measurement, firmly fixed to the barrel, and incapable of being removed.

5. The outside form of the barrel may be cylindrical or polygonal.

## BACKSIGHT.

1. To be attached to the barrel in front of the lock.

2. No transverse adjustment nor any other moveable adjustment except a hinged flap and a sliding bar, to be moved by hand only, without screws, racks, or any other mechanical appliances.

3. Graduations (on the Vernier principle or otherwise) may be marked on any part of the backsight.

4. The sliding bar to be with or without vertical lines or apertures, and the upper edge either straight or with a V or any angle or a rectangular notch, or a combination of these forms.

5. The outside measurement of the bed on which the flap or leaf rests must not exceed one inch.

C. Any rifle, maximum weight 10 pounds, with telescope affixed, the weight of the telescope not included.

D. Breech-loader.

## XII. Ties—

When the firing takes place at more than one distance, ties shall be decided as follows:

1. By the score made at the longest distance in the competition.

2. If still a tie, by the inverse order of shots, counting backwards by twos from the last shot to the first.

3. If still a tie, by firing five shots at the longest distance in the competition.

When the firing takes place at one distance only:

1. By the inverse order of shots, counting backwards by twos from the last shot to the first.

2. If still a tie, by the least number of outers.

3. If still a tie, by firing a single shot at a "carton" target.

4. In all competitions competitors making all bull's eyes shall shoot off the ties at a "carton" target.

N.B.—Ties in Second Stage Queen's will be decided by scores made in First stage, if still a tie, by firing five shots at 1,000 yards.

XIII. Unless otherwise specified, in all competitions for prizes at 200, 500, and 600 yards, restricted to Volunteers or to rifles of bona fide Government pattern used by the rank and file of Volunteer corps, none but Government ammunition, supplied on the ground from the National Rifle Association magazine, shall be used. Any competitor infringing this rule shall be disqualified from competing for any prize during the remainder of the meeting.

XIV. Two sighting shots shall be allowed to each competitor at each distance in every competition, on payment of 1s per shot. These shots shall be fired in order, when the squad is formed, and at the target about to be used in the competition. No sighting shot shall be allowed after the squad has commenced the competition. Ties shall be allowed two sighting shots, at 1s per shot, and at the target at which the tie is about to be shot off.

XV. Sighting shots may be fired in any position.

XVI. Competitors shall, if required, submit their rifles for inspection before, during, or after a match.

XVII. Unless otherwise specified, no competitor shall enter more than once for any prize.

XVIII. All entries shall close on the day and at the hour fixed for the commencement of each competition.

XIX. All competitors for open Volunteer or All Comers' prizes, who enter their names and pay the entrance fees at the Secretary's office, on or before the 17th June, shall be squadded, and due notice shall be given before the meeting of the probable day and hour when their squad will shoot. Subsequent entries shall be squadded on the ground. All who enter on or before the 17th June must at the same time state to what county they belong.

XX. All entries made after the 1st July shall be considered as Post Entries, and an additional charge of 25 per cent. shall be made on such Post Entries.

XXI. In the case of Post Entries, the Council cannot undertake to give competitors timely notice of the hour fixed for the shooting of their squads, and they cannot hold themselves responsible should competitors who enter after

the 1st July find it impossible to shoot before the close of the competition.

XXII. The squadding will be by counties. Competitors must adhere to the same county in every competition throughout the Meeting.

XXIII. Competitors who have paid their entrance fees, but who are unavoidably prevented from attending the prize meeting, shall have such entrance fees returned to them after the conclusion of the Meeting, provided that application has been made by letter to the Secretary of the Association not later than the day previous to that fixed for the competition for which they had entered. This rule does not apply to the Queen's Prize.

XXIV. Each competitor for the Queen's Prize, First Stage, shall be required to bring with him to Wimbledon a certificate stating that he is a bona fide efficient Volunteer, and selected by his corps as one of its representatives in that competition. Name, rank, and corps must be entered in the certificate, which shall be signed by the officer commanding.

XXV. The winners of money prizes shall, as in previous years, have the option of taking them in money or in kind.

XXVI. All winners of money prizes shall, on or before the morning of the 21st July, declare to the Secretary their intention to take their prize in money or in kind.

XXVII. Those who wish to take their Prize in money shall be paid on the ground, on presenting at the Finance Department a certificate signed by the Chief of the Statistical Department, and countersigned by the Secretary.

N.B.—Prize winners are particularly requested to apply for a certificate of the Statistical Department previously to the conclusion of the Meeting.

XXVIII. The extra prizes shall be awarded according to the order in which they are won, and no selection shall be allowed; the winners can, however, make exchanges amongst themselves, after these prizes have been distributed.

XXIX. All members of Volunteer corps competing for prizes restricted to Volunteers, shall be required to appear in the authorized uniform of their corps.

XXX. Any competitor discharging his rifle without having previously obtained permission from the officer or person in charge of the firing point, shall be fined 10s, and in default of payment be disqualified from competing for any prizes during the remainder of the Meeting.

XXXI. No paid Volunteer or Musketry Instructor who has served in the army or militia shall be qualified to shoot for prizes open to Volunteers only.

XXXII. An Umpire shall be appointed by the Council.

XXXIII. All disputed points shall be decided by the Umpire, whose decisions shall be final, and entered in a book kept for that purpose.

By order,

E. ST. JOHN-MILDWAY, Secretary.

## FRONT APERTURE SIGHTS.

What are ordinarily known as "front aperture sights"—viz., solid discs or bushes pierced in the centre—are forbidden at the Prize Meetings of the National Rifle Association.

N.B.—What may be called thin skeleton aperture sights, such as were in use before the passing of this rule, will be admitted; but all other description of aperture sights, which, in the opinion of the Council, seem intended to evade the rule, will be disqualified.

By order,

E. ST. JOHN-MILDWAY, Secretary.

—The St. John's (C. E.) News says that on Sunday morning last the wife of Color-Sergeant Armstrong, of the Royal Canadian Rifles, St. Johns, was delivered of three fine healthy daughters. They were baptised the same day in the Roman Catholic Church.

## THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

From the Saturday Review.

Of all the topics that may be discussed in the approaching session of Parliament, there is none which can exceed in importance and urgency the organization of the army. For the first time, the British public has been aroused to regard its military condition with prospective anxiety; and much of the dissatisfaction, and compunction, and willingness to pay for improvement that followed the disclosures of the Crimea is exhibited in anticipation of some great European conflict in which we must either sustain our pretensions or sink into comparative insignificance. We are told, indeed, that the Quixotic enterprises in which our forefathers from time to time engaged, belonged to a more youthful period of our national life, and have no place amid the responsibilities of middle age, when our talk is of bullocks, and our dreams are of money-bags. That our policy will in future be ultra-pacific has already been loudly proclaimed, and the echo of the announcement has come back to us in tones that are scarcely flattering or soothing. But, say what we will, complications might arise that would force us to arms. Even in quarrels foreign to our interest we might have to strike in defence of our neutrality or of our flag; and though we were resolute to bear all, like Shylock, with a patient shrug, and to make sufferance the badge of all our tribe, still, until we see our shores protected by a fleet strong enough to meet any combination of the maritime Powers, we can never feel absolutely secure from invasion.

Though the numerous criticisms which the state of public feeling has evoked on the various branches of our military establishments would seem to have the effect of depreciating and disparaging the army, yet this is only the natural result of sudden zeal for military reform. The British public would feel thorough confidence in our troops, if equal in numbers and equally well generalised, in an encounter with those of any nation on the face of the earth. Neither Frenchmen nor Russians nor Prussians would possess any substantial advantage, man for man, over the soldiers whose discipline, instruction, and equipment have of late been so freely canvassed. But it is plainly seen that any corps we could place on a foreign field would be but a small fraction compared with the hosts whose movements shake the Continent. It would be a mere contingent, hardly to be counted in the balance of their mighty totals. More than that, we see that behind those hosts stand vast reserves ready to maintain success or to retrieve defeat; while, when our line of battle began to dwindle, we should look vainly for the means of reinforcing it. Therefore, the first and most important question is how to form a trained reserve, and this cannot be considered irrespectively of the recruiting of the regular army. French conscripts bless the lot which consigns them to the First Ban instead of to the active force; and, with us, the reserve would possess such very superior attractions that recruits, if the option were permitted, would always prefer it to the line. This is the problem that the Recruiting Commission so signally failed to solve; for, after suggesting various measures (all mere palliatives, and not thorough remedies) for inducing men to enter the army and to remain in it beyond their first term, it confessed its total inability to devise any means of organizing a reserve. It is but a fair inference, therefore, that the present system of recruiting and re-enlisting is incompati-

ble with the grand object in view, and that the remedy must be sought in total reconstruction.

There are many reasons for thinking that a division of the term of enlistment into two periods—the first to be passed in the ranks of the army, the second in the reserve—might secure the proposed result. In the first place, a soldier, once fully disciplined and instructed, does not continue to improve; on the contrary, reiteration of needless instruction and wearisome duties is more likely to cause him to deteriorate. Moreover, he wants that grand stimulus to all human exertion—hope. And to keep men in the ranks who are already sufficiently expert in the business of arms is a sacrifice of so much of the industry of the nation. One advantage of the change we have suggested, would therefore be that while keeping in hand, for a time of need, troops of the most effective class, we should restore them, still in their youth, to the active business and interest of life. And it seems certain that, as soon as the classes which supply recruits should begin to perceive the advantages of the soldier's condition—how enlistment no longer entailed the service of the best part of a life in the ranks, while it offered to a young man a fairly profitable and desirable calling—how the second period of service conferred all the honors and entailed few of the restraints of soldiery, while a character acquired in the army for ability and good conduct would be a passport to respectable and well-paid employment in civil life—we should find a very favorable change in the prospects of recruiting.

But short service in the army is incompatible with colonial service. The force thus constituted could not supply reliefs of troops for India, or Canada, or New Zealand. To raise these, under different conditions, is therefore part of the problem. But we must remember that this is only what the Company formerly did in the case of India, before that amalgamation took place which to many experienced men seemed so impolitic. It is probable that a comparatively moderate force of British soldiers, posted in well-selected parts of the country, and supported by a proportionate native army, would suffice to hold India. A long term of service would be necessary in this case, and emoluments proportioned to a protracted abode in a climate unsuited to English habits. The larger colonies must raise their own defenders; while isolated posts, such as Bermuda and St. Helena, necessary as coaling and provisioning stations in distant operations, might be suitably garrisoned by old soldiers, specially re-enlisted, whose long service would naturally exempt them from the fatigues and privations of a campaign, without impairing their efficiency as garrison troops.

Granting that these measures are feasible, and that the service of the regular army would thus be limited to the British islands and the Mediterranean stations, a consideration which strongly repels recruits—namely, the prospect of exile—would disappear. Economically considered, the plan, though involving additional outlay, would show considerable items on the credit side of the account. All additional pay for length of service, and all pensions, except for wounds, disabilities, and gallant conduct, might be abolished. The formidable item for the transport of troops, women and children, to and from the colonies would disappear. And, as it would be absurd to give official sanction to the marriage of men whose age would not exceed six-and-twenty at the expiration of their first term of service, the necessity of providing married quarters for soldiers, and transport for their wives and families from one home station to another, would no longer exist. By thus ridding the active force of the majority of the men who now marry without leave, a great obstacle to the obtaining of recruits would be removed. For, although an unmarried soldier is as comfortable in most particulars as a civilian of the same class, yet the state of a soldier married without leave is so hopeless, and entails such misery on his wife and

children, that the spectacle cannot but be deterring to those who might otherwise enlist; and even those who, having nothing beyond their daily pay, obtain permission to marry, must lead a life of considerable privation. Under these circumstances, women of the class who are willing to marry soldiers are often the reverse of respectable; the soldier himself is frequently degraded by the connexion; the separation consequent on his absence abroad is too often in reality the abandonment of the troublesome responsibilities of wife and children; and in all these ways the service is discredited in the eyes of the population.

Supposing the general correctness of these views to be admitted, and the scheme described put in practice, we may venture to assume that the field of recruiting would soon be considerably widened. A much greater number of respectable young men would look to the army as a career when the service no longer entailed exile from friends and country, penury in marriage, or the devotion of that term of life beyond which there is small chance of prospering in a new calling. The sphere of the recruiting sergeant's operations would then include all that stratum of the youth of the country which is limited by the more outcasts of society on the one hand, and on the other, by the better class of tradesmen, their assistants, and apprentices. The problem would be how to induce the sons of labourers, small shop-keepers, artisans, and clerks of the humbler grade, to prefer the army to the vocation of their fathers. Some increase of the present rate of pay would be required, though probably not a large one, since young men of from eighteen to twenty-five seldom earn high wages, and would generally consider good food, good clothes, good lodging, medical attendance and a small supplement of cash, as a desirable provision. The best authorities as to what rate of pay would be requisite would be those who are accustomed to deal with laborers or bodies of workmen, such as large farmers, squires, and great contractors, who most thoroughly understand the needs and expectations of the class. To an increase of bounty objections have been made; it would be an additional stimulus to the frauds of those scamps who enlist only to desert and re-enlist, while the honest recruit is frequently tempted by the sudden possession of cash into drink and debauchery. Nevertheless, if larger bounties might better fill the ranks, as is scarcely to be doubted, the end would be too important to be sacrificed out of extreme regard for the morals of a few ruffians or spendthrifts, and we are convinced that liberality in this particular would be highly effective.

Nor would these be the only inducements that it is in the power of the authorities to offer. The Recruiting Commission suggested several judicious measures for diminishing the severity and irksomeness of military duty, such as reducing sentinel duty to its minimum, and limiting the amount of mere routine drill to what is absolutely necessary for the efficiency of men and officers. It recommended, too, that facilities should be afforded to soldiers for learning and practising trades. It seems very doubtful if this would be possible except in a partial degree, but no doubt, to whatever extent it might prove practicable, such a course would have excellent results.

We have thus sketched, by way of suggestion, a scheme which appears to us worthy of consideration. Can any one doubt the superior compactness, efficiency, and readiness for united action, of such a home force as we have described, compared with our present army, scattered as it is, often in small detachments, over the face of the globe, and destitute of all reserve? The plan need not be regarded as a mere experiment, since we have the great States of the Continent to show us how, in its main particulars, it affects the soldier [and the indus-

trial population. But this and all other schemes must be ineffectual unless based on an adequate military expenditure. Hitherto the practice of the British public has been to demand a full tale of bricks while granting the minimum of straw. Always ready to visit with extreme severity any military misdeeds or shortcomings, it has encouraged, nay compelled, successive War Ministers to vie with each other in reducing the Army Estimates. Experienced soldiers who understood that vast requirements of modern war, and who are acquainted with the military establishments of our powerful neighbors, have always lamented the efforts so indefatigably made to reduce our expenditure to the lowest ebb consistent with a faintly plausible efficiency. But they have lamented hitherto in vain, and our army has remained a deceptive image of warlike power, with a front of brass, but feet of clay. Stimulated into interest and inquiry by the spectacle of recent great wars, the public now better appreciates its wants, and the cost of meeting them. Never has the subject been so fully investigated among us, or the necessity of a liberal reform so generally admitted; so that a Minister, having no longer the excuse that the nation expects him to be above all things economical, would, if he were to seek popularity at the expense of efficiency, commit both a crime and a blunder. Now that the wolves are so numerous and menacing, it is but an obvious policy that, from the profits of this large and lucrative sheepfold of ours, ample provision should be made for the watch-dogs; and we are convinced that any Cabinet which, in proposing a promising scheme of military reform, should seek to give it effect by providing the necessary revenues, would be supported by the House and by the country.

It is stated that Spencer Repeaters were to be served out to the Queen's Own, Toronto, on the evening of the 13th inst.

A POWDER magazine at Helsingford was accidentally exploded by two soldiers whilst attempting to steal ammunition. The soldiers were blown to pieces, and about forty other persons were injured.

**CULPABLE FOLLY.**—The Milton 'Champion' says: A Volunteer named Joshua Culp, filled his rifle with small stones and burst it. This will cost him \$15.20, as the Captain must enforce payment in order to replace the weapon. This should prove a warning to boys not to prank with government property.

**CONCERT AT CROSSHILL.**—We notice that a concert of vocal and instrumental music and a supper will be given in the Town Hall, Crosshill, on Friday, the first of March, in aid of the Volunteer Company of that place. The supper will be served at five o'clock, after which the musical entertainment will commence. Several popular vocalists have agreed to be present on the occasion. It is expected that the other companies of the battalion will be well represented, on the occasion. The names of the gentlemen composing the committee is a sufficient assurance that nothing will be left undone to make the affair pass off in an agreeable and pleasant manner.—[Berlin Telegraph.

**VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.**—The Berlin Volunteer Infantry Company was inspected by Brigade-Major Barretto, at their Drill Room—the old Wesleyan Church—on Friday evening last. The turn out on the occasion was small. The arms and accoutrements were minutely inspected by the Major, who spoke very highly of the excellent condition in which both were kept.

In this respect, he remarked, the company was in advance of any he had yet inspected. At the close of the inspection the company was drilled for a short time in the manual exercise by Lieutenant Bowman, the Drill Instructor, who was complimented by the Major upon the progress the men had made in their drill, considering the disadvantages under which they labored.—[Berlin Telegraph.

**ROMOURED DEPARTURE OF THE ROYAL FUSILIERS.**—We believe there is some foundation for the rumor that Her Majesty's Seventh Regiment, Royal Fusiliers, at present stationed in Brantford, will proceed to England at the opening of navigation. We would like to think that we could longer retain in our midst a regiment of troops, whose conduct has been so exemplary and irreproachable as that of the men of the Royal Fusiliers. We are sure, too, that the sincerest regret will be generally felt at parting from the officers of this regiment and their estimable families. Their uniform courtesy and urbanity in their relations with the townspeople, has been fully appreciated by them, and their many manifestations of cordial good-feeling and friendship, most heartily reciprocated. If the order has indeed issued that they are to leave us, they will carry with them the best wishes of the people of Brantford, and leave behind them many pleasing recollections of their brief but welcome residence here.—[Epositor.

#### FROM THE UNITED STATES.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 11, 1867.

The principal topic at present occupying the attention of both civil and military authorities, is the placing of the Indian affairs under the control of the War Department, owing, in a great measure, to the fearful mismanagement which has begun to show itself. The proposition comes from General Grant and Colonel Parker, a member of General Grant's staff and an Indian chief. The bill, based on the recommendation of these gentlemen, may be reduced to four points—The transfer of Indian affairs to the War Department; the establishment of territorial governments for Indians; the appointment of a board to inspect accounts of Indian agents, &c.; and lastly, a commission of whites and educated Indians to visit all the tribes, hold talks with them, show them the benefits of peace, &c.

These propositions may seem strange to Canadians, who are in ignorance of the treatment to which this race of people have been subjected. Instead of endeavoring to bring them within the pale of civilization, or assist them in any manner, they have, seemingly, pursued the opposite course, and tried the quickest way to exterminate them altogether. Depredations have been going on, on a small scale, for years; but there has been no one who took sufficient interest in the Indian to investigate the cause, until General Grant took the matter in hand, and it will now be thoroughly ventilated, and let us hope lead to happy results to both whites and Indians.

The impeachment question seems to be hanging fire, to the infinite disgust of that "bottled up hero of Fort Fisher"—the "Honorable" (you may laugh, but such is his title according to law, notwithstanding his little New Orleans eccentricities, which are evidently held up as virtues in that part of the land where his constituency lies) Ben Butler, Mr. Thad. Stevens

and his friends, a few of the most fanatical Radicals; but the majority in Congress will, I have no doubt, look well before they leap into a proceeding the end of which it is impossible to see, notwithstanding their great faith in the illustrious Stevens and the "taking" Ben. The object of the gallant General is obvious. It is his intention to run for President in 1868, and hopes, by pressing some ultra measure, to gain the support of the extremists of the North. Unfortunately, however, for the welfare of the country and the public chest, General Grant's report at the expiration of the rebellion has had a serious effect on the ambitious plans of this "gay and festive cuss," as Artemus would say.

You will doubtless have heard, before this reaches you, of another magnificent gift by that most charitable of men, George Peabody, to the people of the South and Southwest. One million of dollars in cash, and one million in Mississippi bonds, to assist in educating the poor of that part of the country, irrespective of color.

There is at last some chance of the people of New York being able to live comfortably in the suburbs of the city without the fear of being crowded to death in the cars, with the addition of having your pockets picked in the jam, as there are now two bills before the Assembly incorporating an underground and an elevated railway, extending the full length of the island. There are also several bills to authorize the running of street railways in various streets throughout the city.

Another improvement has been commenced—a bridge over Broadway at Fulton street for the benefit of pedestrians. At this particular point in Broadway, it is a most hazardous undertaking to cross the street, even with the aid of a "man in blue."

There is a very pleasing reminiscence of Gen. Sheridan's going around just now, and will, I think, not only bear repeating, but serve as a good example for Generals in future years to follow. Previous to the battle of Winchester, which made for him his name, and won for him his promotion to Brigadier General in the regular army and Major General in the Volunteers, and subsequently to that of Major General in the regulars, he was in want of information, without which he would have lost the battle. This information was supplied to him by a young Quaker lady, Miss Rebecca Wright, through the medium of a scout, and the battle was won in consequence. A few weeks since, Gen. Sheridan sent by express to the young lady a magnificent gold watch and chain, with charms attached, and a pin representing a gauntlet, which was richly studded with pearls. If it were possible to increase the popularity of the gallant General more than it now is, this little recognition of the services of a young lady, which would otherwise have been buried in oblivion, will increase it ten-fold, and deservedly so.

In the way of amusements there is but little novelty. A new Italian opera company, introducing a new prima donna, M<sup>me</sup>. Giuditta Attieri, have made a first appearance, but have not created much enthusiasm in musical circles, and the approaching debut of Lady Don at the New York Theatre next week, seem to be the only novelties in that line at present.

The "grand presentation festivals," or "gift enterprises," or "lotteries," or anything else you like, are getting into hot water with the holders of tickets—that is, those who didn't draw the \$10,000 prize—as they think themselves swindled from the fact of their not having won the prizes. A great number of the victims have accordingly sued the managers, and the consequence is that everything in the shape of a presentation festival or gift enterprise is pounced down upon with a vengeance.

We have had another change in the weather—from heavy rain to severe frost.

Yours, &c., N.

### 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 MONTREAL.

**THE HOCHELAGAS**—On Friday, the 15th, this regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Isaacson, mustered at the Armory, City Hall, for the proposed march to the village of St. Martin. Shortly after 2 o'clock P. M., the detachment started, consisting of nearly 100 men and officers, formed into two companies, under the command of Colonel Isaacson, Major Horne, Captains Crawford and Eaves, Lieutenant Sinton, and Captain Kirkpatrick, acting Adjutant. Headed by the Colonel, the column steadily pursued the line of march through the city, up Cote des Neiges Hill, halting for a few minutes at the village of St. Laurent, and arriving by moonlight, soon after seven, at their destination. There, awaiting the hungry soldiers, was a plentiful repast, to which the most ample justice was done. Mr. Vadeboncour, of Bourassa's Hotel, together with the whole family, vied with each other in their endeavors to render comfortable the force that had invaded the quiet monotony of the little village. Sentries were posted on arrival, and the regular routine of camp duties which were observed imparted quite a military air to the place and neighborhood. Major Lahare received the detachment with a salute and flags flying, inviting the Colonel and several of the officers to his hospitable mansion, the other officers being kindly welcomed at other houses in the village. The next morning broke dull and lowering—as complete a contrast as possibly could be to the preceding day. Ere long the wind rose to a hurricane, driving the frozen rain before it, and covering everybody and everything with a sheet of ice. After a couple of hours drill, and a careful attention to the commissariat department, the column was again put in march a little after noon; and in spite of storm, wind and frozen rain driving in their faces, led by the Colonel, who, during those two long days march, never left his post at the head of his regiment, the men gallantly, and without flagging or falling to the rear, pursued their march, arriving at the City Hall about five. Thus passed away two days, on which all will look back with pleasure, as nothing could exceed the good feeling which existed, and the evident desire of both officers and men to make the best of even the discomforts of the homeward march, which taxed not a little their powers of endurance. It is gratifying to record that the behaviour and discipline of the men were excellent, not one solitary case of intoxication or misbehaviour of any kind occurring during the whole time.

**G. T. R. BRIGADE**—On Tuesday last the various corps belonging to the Grand Trunk Brigade in this city, numbering over five hundred, marched out, under the command of Col. C. J. Brydges. The Brigade presented a very soldierly appearance.

#### FROM GLENGARRY.

Lieut. Col. Jackson, B. M., inspected the two Glengarry Infantry Companies at Williamstown and Lancaster respectively, on the 18th inst. As the young men of this county proceed regularly every winter to the shanties, this is a most unfavorable time to muster the companies, consequently the parade was not so large as usual. The Williamstown company paraded one Captain and twenty-six non-commissioned officers and men. The Brigade-Major complimented the men on their steadiness and soldierly

like appearance, and expressed his high approval of the progressive instruction so admirably carried on by Captain McGillivray, the officer commanding, and while he expressed himself much pleased with the very clean condition of the arms, he could not but find fault with the dirty appearance of the greater portion of the accoutrements, and trusted that before another inspection, this fault would be remedied.

The Lancaster company, under the command of Captain McLennan, mustered in the evening in the Grand Trunk Railway freight shed, and paraded a Captain and thirty-four non-commissioned officers and men. After a close inspection of arms, &c., and about one hour's drill, the Brigade-Major complimented the Captain on the very fine physique of his men; but regretted that he could not compliment them on their progress in drill during the past quarter, and urged a more regular attendance, and an effort to make the company highly efficient by the time the annual inspection would take place in the spring. The same fault was found with the accoutrements as with the former company, and the men urged to greater cleanliness and smartness on parade for the ensuing quarter.

#### FROM QUEBEC.

**ARTILLERY BALL**—The annual ball of the Quebec Volunteer Garrison Artillery took place under the auspices of Major N. Bowen and the officers of that Brigade, on Wednesday evening, the 13th inst. The entertainment, which took place in the Music Hall, one of the largest and most handsomely finished public rooms in America, was the most brilliant affair the fortress city has witnessed during this season. The room was decorated for the occasion under the superintendence of Sergt.-Major Press, R. A., with flags, transparencies, trophies of arms, &c., the tasteful arrangement of which added considerably to its elegant appearance. The music was kindly furnished by the band of the Royal Artillery, quartered in Quebec, and the excellent supper provided by Reynolds. The whole arrangements do great credit to the managers. The large stage was, for the evening, converted into a refreshment room, and a temporary flight of steps, handsomely carpeted, thrown from it to the dancing floor. About one hundred and fifty members of the brigade were present, besides many members of other corps representing every branch of the service—regular and volunteer—at or near Quebec. The civilian portion of the assembly comprised a goodly array of the *haut ton* and beauty of the place. Dancing was maintained with spirit till almost daybreak. About 11 o'clock there must have been about 800 person in the room. The whole affair passed off in a manner which should be as gratifying to the Brigade as it was to their friends who took part in it.

#### FROM LINDSAY.

**TARGET PRACTICE**—On Tuesday, the 19th inst., eight men of Captain Smith's Infantry Company, Lindsay, were out for target practice for a short time, under command of Lieut. Hudspeth, and made the following excellent score:

Corporal Tupper	8.4.3.4.4—18
" Gladman	3.3.4.4.4—18
Private Williams	3.2.0.0.0—5
" Jewett	2.3.2.0.2—9
" MacLagan	4.4.3.4.2—17
" Murray	0.2.2.3.3—10
" McBurnie	4.0.3.2.3—12
Holdaway	2.4.2.2.2—12

#### FROM CORNWALL.

**VOLUNTEER INSPECTION**—The Cornwall companies were inspected on Tuesday evening, 19th inst., by Lieutenant Colonel Jackson. The muster of Captains McDonald and McIntyre's companies was one of the largest we have ever seen paraded for inspection in this place—each company mustering forty-seven men. The Colonel complimented the officers and men in a very handsome manner upon the large attendance and their soldierly appearance, as well as the exactness and alacrity with which they performed the several evolutions through which they were put, especially commenting upon the steadiness of the men of Capt. McDonald's company.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of The Volunteer Review.

QUEBEC, 12th Feb., 1867.

SIR,—In your issue of the 11th inst. I have read, with some interest, your editorial—"The Roll of Honor"—it brings to my memory some remarks I sent to one of our representatives in Parliament last year, but Confederation took all the attention at the moment, and matters of minor importance had, therefore, to give place. The excitement of the inroad of the Fenian scoundrels is fast subsiding, and before it becomes quite extinct some lasting memorial should be raised to commemorate the bravery and patriotism of our fallen defenders. It has always been the custom in the old world to spend large sums upon marble or granite statues to departed heroes; and, perhaps, where wealth is so abundant, it may be the most desirable method of perpetuating their noble names and deeds. Committees are formed, and every penny they collect (sometimes running themselves into debt), is spent without any reserve left to keep the statue in repair, and after a lapse of years, from exposure to the elements, it becomes neither an ornament, nor a credit to the nation. I do not hold with hero-worship, yet I do believe in doing everything we can to show our gratitude and admiration for the sacrifices many have made to defend our country, and think that such a memorial should be raised by the nation, and not by individual subscription. I have a horror of this latter mode, for a few give generously, some grudgingly, and many nothing at all. Canada is a young country, and we ought to be thankful that she has not been compelled to wade through a sea of blood to our present prosperity, so that the scheme I am about to suggest could not be an expensive attempt to eternalize those who have bled for her since the conquest on the plains of Abraham. I do not know any more appropriate place to commemorate deeds of valor than in the Halls of our Legislature—on the walls of the Chambers of the Upper and Lower House might be placed long marble slabs, between the windows, the ornamental headings of which could be competed for by native talent,—designants them what you will—scrolls or rolls of fame. On these might be cut in gold letters the names of the before mentioned heroes from the commencement of our history, and, of course, those who fell at Lime Ridge would come in their rotation. Friends and survivors would point with pride to the names of relatives there inscribed, it would be an additional incentive

to brave acts and future sacrifices, if required; visitors to the Capital of the Confederated Provinces would read at a glance our struggles and our history. I think it would be a very attractive feature for Ottawa. The idea was more impressed upon me by seeing in the 'Globe' a proposition to devote some portion of the Toronto Relief Fund in erecting a monument to the dead of the Queen's Own in that city. I am not a subscriber to that individual fund, for I never believe in these subscriptions for such a purpose. Public benefits should be preserved by national funds or grants. Localities may justly feel desirous of preserving a kind and loving memory of some patriotic citizens, but a nation honors and elevates itself, when it liberally and promptly records the names of its fallen defenders. I must apologise for such lengthy remarks, but my only desire is to help to ventilate the subject so that something national may come out of it.

I am, Sir,  
Your obed't serv't,  
H. H. S.

To the Editor of the Volunteer Review.

#### CANADA AT WIMBLEDON IN 1867.

OTTAWA, Feb 20, 1866

SIR,—Among the crowds of Canadians who will pay a visit to the Paris Exposition this year, there will undoubtedly be a number of Volunteers—many of whom are first-class rifle shots.

Now, would it not be a matter of great interest to have some of these marksmen properly deputed to represent Canada at the great International Rifle Tournament at Wimbledon. How proud we should feel to have a Canadian (British American?) twenty to compete in the "International Enfield Match," and an eight for the "Elcho Challenge Shield" (small bore) &c., &c.

Many of the matches are open to us, and the shooting of Canada, as compared with that of Britain—taking population into account—is very good, so that we need have no fear of emerging from the contest without having made our mark. As an encouragement to our Volunteers, I may here remark, that in the International Enfield match in 1864, when the best twenty of England and Scotland were pitted against each other, only two of the forty, in seven rounds each at 200, 500 and 800 yards, succeeded in hitting the target (the same size as ours) every shot, and the same was the result in 1865, when Ireland also was represented. Surely out of 20 of our good shots one of them could do as well, especially when aided by the many conveniences at Wimbledon.

My suggestion is this, viz:—That the several Military District Rifle Associations, having ascertained the names of those who are going home in July, should afford them every facility to practice at Wimbledon targets, and under the conditions of the By-laws which will be enforced there, and to enable them to make the necessary trip from Paris to London and stay the required time, give to those chosen a certain amount—say \$50 each.

The stimulus this would give to our Volunteers, by the encouragement offered, and the wider scope for their prowess, cannot be exaggerated, and the insight into the workings of the National Rifle Association by our Canadian officers would tend greatly to increase the efficiency of and interest in our own rifle meetings.

Of course it would be better if we could send home twenty of our best shots, irrespective of those who are going to the exhibition; the ex-

pende, however, would be greater than those interested would probably be willing to incur

I am, Sir,  
Your obed't serv't,  
Ambition

**INSPECTION.**—A correspondent of the Waterloo 'Chronicle' writes: "On Tuesday last the New Hamburg Volunteer Company was inspected by Brigade-Major Barretto. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, quite a number of the company mustered, having on their new uniforms. They presented a very fine appearance, and drilled remarkably well."

**CONCORD INFANTRY COMPANY No 2.**—The annual meeting of the officers and men of this company took place on Tuesday evening last. Owing to many of the members being out of town, the muster was not as large as usual, only about 40 being present. The company met at the armory, and afterwards adjourned to the Panwell house, where a tip-top supper was prepared, and to which ample justice was done. The standard toasts were drunk, a few short speeches made, & number of capital songs sung, and after spending a couple of hours most agreeably, the meeting broke up, all realizing that the good feeling among the members which had always existed in the company had, if possible, been renewed and increased.—[Star.

#### LATEST NEWS.

**New York, 21st.**—Roberts believes that the reports of the rising in Ireland are untrue. He believes that it would end in the extermination of the people, and thinks that those who in America encourage the men to rise at present, while they have no earthly means to help them, are guilty of a great crime; but while thus believing, he says that should they rise, he is willing to give them all the aid in his power, though he may not be assured that it will reach them. He has called a convention of the Fenian Brotherhood of New York State for the 26th inst., to meet at Utica; also one of the brotherhood of Illinois, to meet on the 27th of March in Chicago. The Fenians of Pennsylvania will hold a convention early in April, and State conventions of the brotherhood will soon follow in all the other States.

**London, 21st.**—It is now stated that Stephens, the C. O. I. R., has not been in Ireland. It is reported that he has recently been seen in Paris.

The national troops are posted in various places in Kerry and Cork counties in sufficient numbers to effectually prevent any further outbreak.

The Sultan of Turkey has officially informed the leading powers of Europe that he has decided to call together an assembly of the representatives of the different religious creeds in the Ottoman empire, for the purpose of deliberating upon measures for the more effectual execution of the provisions of the Firman of 1856.

The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland has been prolonged.

**Liverpool, 21st.**—The English ship 'Southampton,' which left this port a few days ago for New York, went on the rocks on the Irish coast, near Belfast, yesterday.

The steamer 'Rappahannock' was sold at auction to-day by Mr. Dudley, the American Consul, for the sum of £5,200 stg.

The repairs on the steamship 'Great Eastern' have been completed. She was successfully launched to-day from the gridiron at Birkenhead, opposite this city.

**Berlin, 21st.**—Count Von Bismarck has again been prostrated by sickness. Doubts are entertained of his recovery.

**Vienna, 21st.**—The restoration of the constitution of 1848 to Hungary, by the Emperor Francis Joseph, has had the effect of removing the troubles heretofore existing in that country. The people are now quiet and contented.

**Athens 20th.**—News has been received here that the Turkish Government is about to send a man-of-war in pursuit of the Greek ship 'Ranhellenion', of Candia.

**San Francisco, 21st.**—The Fenians in this city held a meeting yesterday evening and resolved to co-operate with their eastern brethren to achieve the independence of Ireland.

**Washington, 21st.**—The 'Herald's' Frankfort, Ky., telegram says: The Confederates in Boyle County, recently sent letters to General Fry, Captain Goolac and the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, to leave the County under penalty of death. Application has been made to General Thomas for the protection of union men against the rebel regulators.

The 'Herald's' Washington special says. It is understood that F. P. Blair, Esq., has gone to Boston to induce Governor Andrews to accept the position of Secretary of State. The visit is by the authority and in the interest of those who favor universal suffrage and amnesty.

The indictment found against Surratt, has proved so defective that it is said it would be quashed on the first day of the trial and the prisoner released under it. A new one will be drawn up presenting him as an accessory, and not a principal in the murder of President Lincoln. Surratt has spent his first day in jail very comfortably. He was surprised to learn from the Warden that his sister was living, and told his keeper that he should give him no trouble.

**THE GUNBOATS.**—We understand (says the Hamilton 'Times') that Mr. Wyatt, provincial gunboat agent, has commenced fitting out the gunboats owned by the Government according to instructions, and on the opening of navigation they will be ready for any purpose. Plans of considerable alteration in the Prince Alfred are to be laid before the government for approval, as her tonnage, capacity and speed will recommend her being made very serviceable.

**NEW IRON CLADS FOR FRANCE.**—A letter from Rochefort of the 23rd ult., says:—"Orders have been received here from Paris to lay down the keel of a new coast-guard armor plated vessel, to be called the 'Tygre,' and which will be adapted chiefly to run down the enemy by great speed. Three other vessels of the same kind are at present being built in our dockyards—the 'Behar,' at Cherbourg, the 'Boule-Dogue,' at Lorient, and the 'Cerberg,' at Brest. The vessels will be of 530 horse power, and are on the model of the Taureau, finished at Toulon. The coastguard armor-plated ships are specially intended for the protection of the French ports. They are furnished with a formidable spur at the stem, and two screws, working independently of each other, enabling them to turn rapidly, thus making them as suitable for defence as for attack. The Taureau has lately been tried, and her success is perfect. Her speed is good, she turns easily, has admirable sea-going qualities even in the worst weather, and her weight and rapidity combined will enable her to strike an enemy's vessel with the most destructive effect."



## THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, C. W., by MOSS & O'BRIEN, Proprietors.

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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 can not 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, on swords we draw,  
To guard the Monarch, once the law."

OTTAWA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1867

### NOTICE.

Agents and others are informed that we cannot supply back numbers. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 are entirely gone. On the receipt of lists, we send promptly the back numbers as far as possible. We regret our inability to comply with requests for numbers from the first, but as large editions have been completely exhausted, it is unavoidable.

### OUR YANKEE AND FENIAN NEIGHBORS.

Notwithstanding the abject manner in which some of the journals of the mother country debased themselves in eulogies of the United States authorities in the matter of the Fenian raid upon Canada, crediting them with prompt and neighborly action in arresting the progress of the Fenian horde, when the fact was they winked at the outlawry, and only interfered after the vagabonds had been driven back by our volunteers, for the purpose of gaining credit for a respect for international law which they did not deserve; notwithstanding the amiable way in which British statesmen proposed to settle the 'Alabama' question, so that nothing should remain but the pleasantest memories between such excellent friends, Jonathan is the same bitter enemy of Great Britain that he has ever been. If Great Britain were assured against difficulties in all other parts of the world, she could count upon such conduct on the part of the United

States as would be above reproach, but towards everything British Jonathan is only a fair-weather friend; and should disaster occur to the British Empire, no foul bird of ovid omen could scent the carrion more quickly than the American eagle. The history of the relations between England and the United States has been the same from the beginning: England constantly bearing with provocations because of a "common language and religion," which she would tolerate from no other Power, and attributing the lawless repudiation of international obligations to that license which republicanism evolves in communities uneducated in the amenities of life; and at the same time giving the American Government credit for good motives, while every appearance of trouble in Great Britain has been the signal for renewed insolence and bad faith on the part of our neighbors. To go no further back than the rebellion in Ireland in 1848, the Russian war and the revolt in the East Indies: in all these cases the sympathy of the United States, and all the assistance both moral and material which they dared to employ, were given to the enemies of England. In return for this, during the American war, the Government of Great Britain, while professing neutrality, strained every point to favor the Government of the United States, giving it free access to the markets of England for purchasing ships, munitions of war, clothing and medicines, while the struggling South were denied all these privileges. But no sooner had the North, by the aid of England's one-sided neutrality, triumphed over the South, than the Northern Government began to pander to and encourage a band of desperadoes whose openly avowed purpose was to strike a blow at the integrity of the British Empire. Had any measure of success attended the raid upon Canada in June last, and had a simultaneous rising taken place in Ireland with any probability of success, it is not too much to believe that Fenianism would have received the countenance and support of the American people and their rulers. Owing, however, to the wretched failure of that rashly enterprise, the American Government thought it politic to appear to withdraw its countenance from the project. But it was careful not to do so until after the robber horde had been beaten back, and its tacit encouragement would have been useless; and even then its interference took the form of shielding the ruffians by mock trials, the enlargement of the prisoners, and the restoration of their arms; and even the President, in his message to Congress, thought it necessary to apologise for the action taken by the Government in the matter. There are many reasons of a prudential nature why the United States should not desire an embroglio with a foreign Power until Southern resistance has been thoroughly crushed. But the jubilation which has found expression from one end of the Union to the other at the dim prospect of British humiliation,

of which the recent Fenian emote in Killarney gave a glimpse, shows that nothing would be more grateful to the Yankee heart than Fenian success. Again lawless demonstrations have become the order of the day in the United States; again money begins to flow into the Fenian treasury; again we are threatened with invasion in the spring; and all this goes on under the very nose of the American Government, at the very time when it has the impertinence to urge satisfaction for the alleged breach of neutrality involved in the 'Alabama' claims. If England remains free from complications abroad or troubles at home, and should demand an explanation of the encouragement of hostile preparations against British dominions, American "statesmen" depend upon their unblushing mendacity and British credulity to get out of the difficulty—not without dishonor; they care nothing about that—but without bringing down upon themselves that retribution which their disregard of international obligations so richly deserves. But, on the other hand, should England become involved in difficulties, Americans would insolently assert their right to assist and encourage the disaffected everywhere, and particularly against Britain, while they would quite as insolently deny the right of England to even sympathize with the millions of enslaved Southerners, whose crime is that they had the courage to assert the very principles upon which the Government of the United States itself is founded. Knowing from the past history of the United States, and from these recent indications of their cowardly disposition to take advantage of any pre-engagement of the British forces to assume a hostile attitude against England or her colonies, that we have nothing to hope from American honor or fair play, we have constantly urged the necessity of treating them as covert foes, and of being prepared to defend our independence in every emergency. Fortunately for us, the present uprising in Ireland will not give our American neighbors that opportunity of assisting hostile demonstrations against us which they desire. If it did, it would find us lamentably unprepared, and we should bitterly lament the fact that the prosecution of the Union project precluded the possibility of the inauguration of a comprehensive system of defence; but Confederation must be accomplished or defeated within a few weeks, and when that is determined there will be no longer any excuse for delay. And we shall rejoice at it; for we feel it is just as certain as the sun shines at noon day, that if England should become involved in war, just so certain would we be made the victims of Yankee cupidity and Fenian bloodthirstiness, unless we were prepared and determined to defend our British freedom, our altars and our homes to the last. Ample preparation is the one and only way by which we can secure immunity from the lawlessness of the people of the United States, whether Fenian or Yankee, and our aspirations for a higher

place in the roll of nations would become a broad and ridiculous farce, if we were not prepared to make every sacrifice to secure that end.

#### PRINCE ALFRED FOR BRITISH AMERICA.

A number of our contemporaries have been discussing the question to which we addressed ourselves some weeks ago, as to the desirability of having a British Prince to rule over British America, and we are glad to find that the idea is almost unanimously spoken of favorably, if it can be accomplished; the exceptions being just sufficient to prove the rule. The Hamilton 'Times' and the Brockville 'Recorder' are, so far as we have seen, the only journals that have taken objection to the proposition; and as the demurrer of the latter is the least important, and seems to us utterly without weight, we shall dispose of it before considering the arguments of the 'Times.' The 'Recorder's' argument, if a string of demagogic ribaldry can be called argument, is directed against British principles altogether "Canada wants no hereditary Viceroy." He might just as well say Canada wants no hereditary Monarch. "We want no hereditary Viceroy who claims to be above the people; who would rule regardless of justice or liberty." Now, the fact is, that under our present system a hereditary Monarch appoints our Viceroy, and if the subjects of a hereditary Monarch are ruled "regardless of justice or liberty," we in Canada are the borismen of a slave; for, according to the 'Recorder's' idea, the Governor can be nothing else. Thus we endure all the evils of a hereditary system, without any of its immediate advantages. But under the British Constitutional system, this talk of "rule regardless of justice or liberty" is arrant nonsense, as is also his way of alluding to the Chief Magistrate as being "above the people." Under every form of government there are gradations which position confers. From the Governor, the Judges, Sheriffs, Magistrates, &c., down to that low level to which the 'Recorder' would reduce all men. It is the position which these receive from the confidence of the people's representatives that elevates them above their fellows, just as that "divinity which doth hedge a king" is the confidence, affection and loyalty of his subjects; and when a man talks of "the people" without these gradations, he talks of something which never did exist to any extent, and never will until some nation becomes so pure that it needs no form of government. The stuff about George the Fourth does not apply in this age, any more than an onslaught upon the manners of mediæval Englishmen would apply to the same people in the year of grace 1867; and we are much mistaken if the character of hereditary rulers, even in the most dissolute countries, does not compare favorably with that of those selected by election; and it is but a poor com-

pliment to pay to the virtue of Canadians to suppose that even the example of a dissolute Prince could so utterly debase them as the 'Recorder' would have us believe. But there is just as little likelihood that hereditary rulers would go to the bad in Canada as in England, and we may just as well trust to the character of those who would live amongst us and become acquainted with our feelings and manners, as to one beyond the seas. After all, it is hardly worth while to defend the hereditary system, which has received the eulogies of the finest minds of Europe, against the ponderous blows of the Brockville 'Recorder,' especially in a British Province: and it is pleasant to turn from his querulousness to the objections of the Hamilton 'Times,' which have the merit of common sense, though we cannot admit them as conclusive. After quoting our remarks in favor of Prince ALFRED as Viceroy, the 'Times' says: "All this sounds very fine, but Prince ALFRED is "but a boy, and has no political experience, "and, probably, but little political knowledge. Moreover, we are inclined to think "that either he, or better still, the Prince of "Wales, might just as well be clothed with "vice-regal power in Ireland, thus coming "immediately under the control and direction of the same constitutional advisers as "Her Majesty. In British North America "we want an able and experienced statesman at the head of affairs, who has something to recommend him to the high and "responsible position to which he is called, "besides the mere glitter of rank and title. "The time may come when a Prince of the "blood royal, to preside over these vast colonial possessions will be desirable, but not "till such a person has attained to years of "wisdom—not till it has been shown that he "possesses, in addition to his high rank and "birth, all those other requisites, which are "indispensable to the man who may be called "upon to represent the majesty of the Empire in British North America." As to the first point, Prince ALFRED is twenty-three of age, some five years older than his mother was when she ascended the throne, he has received all the knowledge that a thorough education could give, and we conceive it would be a positive advantage in his new sphere as ruler in this country that he had imbibed none of those prejudices of statecraft which obtain in England and which are utterly unsuited to the genius and position of this new country. He would come to his people with all the freshness and buoyancy of youth, and his mind would mature amidst scenes familiar and dear to us, and receive its lasting impressions from them. Until the ship of state is fairly afloat, it may be that "an able and experienced statesman at the head of affairs" would be an acquisition, in order to establish the technical basis of statecraft; but in everything relating to the government of the people of British America, so far as their feelings and inclinations are concerned,

even the best of English statesmen are lamentably ignorant, and are generally successful only in so far as they follow the advice of their constitutional advisers; and by the time that they begin to understand those they have been called upon to govern, they are displaced by some new experiment, to satisfy the political necessities of Downing street. If, therefore, we have a constitutional government, and constitutional advisers are to rule in British America, as they do in England, we cannot see why that advice would not be just as effective when acted upon by a Prince as by some political pet of the Colonial office, who often has nothing more to recommend him than his services as a faithful party hack. If then, after the British America has been consolidated into one government, and has assumed the position of a nation, governed by a constitutional head under the Crown of Great Britain, we could absolve ourselves from the trammels of a colonial office, by strengthening rather than weakening the ties which bind us to the mother country, it would give us an interest and a confidence in our destiny which the present system of periodical governors does not confer. To our way of thinking the building up of a great British Power on this Continent could be best secured by the adoption of a line of hereditary rulers. If Prince ALFRED should be the first, everything would conspire to make the event an auspicious one. British Americans would look upon him as their own Prince; and the enthusiasm of youth would lead him to identify himself with them as his own people with a feeling which time could not erase; loyalty to him would be a strong bond connecting the various Provinces together; and would give England and England's rulers an interest in our national success which could be secured as fully in no other way. These are advantages which do not attach to any other project for the government of the "New Nationality," and if we have not been able to dispose of the objections raised, we think we have shown that the benefits to be derived are sufficient to overrule them.

#### INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH AT WIMBLEDON, 1867.

CONSIDERING the world-wide interest which will attach itself to this great trial of skill to come off in July, we do not see why some plan could not be adopted by which Canada could be properly represented at it. If each battalion in Canada should make up a subscription in proportion to the total expense of sending a company of twenty to England, and also send its best shot to some place in Canada, where a trial of skill could take place, the best twenty marksmen of the whole to be selected as the representatives of the Canadian Volunteers, we think so praiseworthy an enterprise could be accomplished. Without doubt, the public generally would lend a generous assistance to the project, and there is little fear that our Rifle-

men would come off with a score of which we need not be ashamed. The value of the prizes in 1865 was £7,590 sterling. What it was last year we have no means at hand of knowing, but believe it was larger than of the preceding year. In another column we publish the rules and regulations to be observed, and also some suggestions by a correspondent. If it is found impracticable to send twenty of the best marksmen selected from the whole force, the next best thing is to depute twenty of the best of those who intend visiting Paris at the time; and it would be only fair, as our correspondent suggests, that contributions should be made, and a small sum given to each to pay extra expenses, entrance fees, etc. We hope prominent officers of the force will take the matter in hand and see what can be done, as we are sure it would be a means of awakening renewed interest in the force, and a greater spirit of emulation among its members.

#### THE "NEW NATIONALITY."

The New York 'Albion,' a thoroughly British journal, although published in the United States, and moreover, said to be the organ of the British Ambassador, almost echoes our very words of a few weeks ago in reference to the desirability of Prince ALFRED becoming ruler over British America, only going further as to separation—friendly though it be—from Great Britain. It says:

"There is, however, a short cut out of all these difficulties, and a move which, if promptly made, would quickly silence all opposition, and we think is at this juncture well worth serious consideration. Let British North America from Atlantic to Pacific, from St. Lawrence to the North Pole (if we can find it), be set apart as an independent State! Let Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island, the Red River and British Columbia, Vancouver's Island and Land's End, all petition the home government at once and simultaneously for a son of their good Queen VICTORIA, and a combined independent national existence for all time. We say to them, one and all, ask earnestly but respectfully for Prince ALFRED as their King, and Great Britain proper is at once relieved of an overgrown and most embarrassing dependency, while in every tie, material and social, the devoted and lasting friendship and sympathy remains ever the same. The laws, the customs and manners of the people, the love of constitutional, rational and practical liberty, and even the same fealty of both ruler and people, remain the same, yet a difficult and threatening political problem is straightway solved, and both mother and child, personally and nationally, each become even stronger and more secure than before the national separation. When we reflect upon the changes of the past decade, and remember that even five short years ago honorable gentlemen who, at this moment, are confederation delegates of the provinces in London, scouted the idea of confederation as an 'impracticable scheme,' we are encouraged to boldly advocate still another step which is in importance and promise even far in advance of the first. On this question all the colonies can, and, we believe, would unite, and we heartily recommend to them, one and all, this course

of procedure at the earliest day possible. One great change is better than many minor ones in the high road to national existence, and the world might then witness for once an amicable and kindly separation of parent and child. And moreover, what nation extant can so well afford to set this auspicious example as old and staunch Britannia? We cheerfully promise one signature to the petition from the colony of Britons now residing in New York, and believe also that we can promise many more, not only from here, but from every one of the British American colonies. And moreover, we firmly believe that the interests of Great Britain, as well as those as her colonies, now call for this change."

#### INSPECTION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE REGIMENT.

On Saturday afternoon last, Colonel MACDOUGALL, Adjutant-General, inspected this Regiment at the drill shed. The day was most unfavorable, still the corps mustered about two hundred. After inspecting them closely, they were formed in close column, and addressed by Col. McDougall, who said he was glad to be present at their first battalion inspection and was pleased to notice that they were well set up which he had not always observed in new troops. From the material of which the regiment was composed he expected they would be superior to any troops, either regular or volunteer, and if attention was paid to the instructions which his friend—Col. WILLY—would give them, and no man was more capable, he would, at the next inspection, be able to report them second to none. The regiment then marched through the city, preceded by the band of the 100th Regiment, presenting a fine soldierly appearance.

#### PRESENTATION.

On Friday last the non-commissioned officers and men of the 100th Regiment presented Color-Sergeant Joseph Wilson with a valuable silver watch and guard, it being the occasion of his leaving the regiment by the purchase of his discharge. Color-Sergeant Wilson has been in the regiment since it was first embodied, and during his nine years' service has succeeded in gaining golden opinions from all with whom he did duty.

Sergeant Bonnett, on presenting the watch to Color-Sergeant Wilson, said:

"We present you with this watch as a token of esteem for your character, and as an acknowledgement of the manly, soldier-like and impartial manner in which you have performed your duties as color-sergeant of B Company, 100th Regiment, and we wish you all success and happiness in your new career."

Color-Sergeant Wilson, much affected by the generous and marked approval of his old companions, said in reply:

"Men of B Company, I feel highly honored that you should deem me worthy of so valuable a token of your regard and attachment. Words cannot convey all I feel on leaving the company in which I have passed so many happy days; but after this flattering testimony I can go forth on my new path with more confidence than if I had not

been so honored. I have always endeavored to do my duty with justice and honesty to you all, and I shall never remember B Company of the Royal Canadians but with sentiments of heartfelt regard and affection."

After this truly pleasing ceremony, three hearty cheers were given, and the company separated.

#### THE CONFEDERATION BILL.

The 'Globe' has a special from England which says the name of Confederation is to be Canada; Upper Canada to be changed to Ontario, and Lower Canada to Quebec. The other Provinces will retain their present names. The general features of the Quebec scheme are retained, but larger grants from the federal treasury will be given to New Brunswick. The Crown is to have power to enlarge the number of Legislative Councilors to a limited extent, when necessary to prevent a dead lock. Control of the fisheries and Penitentiary is transferred from the local to the general government. Any privileges granted to separate schools in Upper Canada are to be granted to separate schools in Lower Canada. The alterations in the Quebec Scheme are:

FIRST—In the grants to the Local Governments, New Brunswick is to receive a constant increase of subsidy till the amount reaches \$320,000, when it is to stop. In addition to this, permanent annual grants will be made as follows: To Upper Canada, \$80,000; to Lower Canada, \$70,000; to Nova Scotia, \$60,000; to New Brunswick, \$50,000—total grants, \$260,000. The total grants will stand thus: Upper Canada, \$1,196,673; Lower Canada, \$959,253; Nova Scotia, \$324,686; New Brunswick, 314,638—total, \$2,795,450. This, the 'Globe' contends, seems to be a great wrong to Upper Canada; as, when divided among the population, it would give to Upper Canada 60 cents per head; Lower Canada, 74 cents; Nova Scotia, 88 cents; Nova Scotia, \$1 10.

SECOND.—The temporary assignment of the four seats in the Upper House allotted to Prince Edward Island, to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

THIRD.—The Upper House will, for the present, be constituted as follows, the population being an estimate of the probable number on January 1st, 1867: Upper Canada population, 1,302,056; members, 24. Lower Canada population, 1,238,880; members, 24. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick population, 663,884; members, 24. The House of Commons, until 1871, when a new census will involve a redistribution of seats, will stand thus: Upper Canada, 82; Lower Canada, 65; Nova Scotia, 19; New Brunswick, 15—whole House, 181.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We beg to inform Major G. W. that we will endeavor to act upon his suggestion at an early day. We shall also be glad to receive the report promised.

"CARBINE" BURFORD.—Communication received. Will appear next week.

### BALL OF THE 100TH REGIMENT AT OTTAWA.

In our last issue it was our pleasing duty to record the ball given by the citizens of Ottawa to welcome the officers of the 100th Royal Canadian Regiment, and, to-day, we have equal pleasure in chronicling a similar entertainment given by that corps to their friends and late hosts in the metropolis. To parade before the public the details of private hospitality is no part of the duty of the journalist, and we, therefore, refrain from saying more than that nothing which could possibly contribute to the comfort of their guests, was unthought of by the gallant entertainers. Could anything increase the favor in which the 100th already is held in Ottawa, the manner in which, on Thursday evening, they returned the hospitality shown them would do so.

A rumor is afloat that, in the spring, the regiment will change its quarters, a circumstance not improbable, unless ground is provided in the vicinity of the Capital, where the men can go through the yearly course of target practice. Should the Battalion be removed, they will carry with them the best wish of the whole city.

### QUARTERLY INSPECTIONS.

The Volunteer Companies of the following places will be inspected by Brigade-Major Jackson:—Carleton Place, Monday, Feb. 25, at half-past seven, p.m.; Almonte, Tuesday, Feb. 26, at six p.m.; Huntly, Wednesday, Feb. 27, at eleven a.m.; Fitzroy, Wednesday, Feb. 27, at four p.m.; Pakenham, Wednesday 27, at half-past seven p.m.

INSPECTION OF THE LAKESIDE RIFLES.—On Wednesday last, 20th inst., this fine body was inspected by Brigade-Major Moffatt, who was accompanied by Major Greig and Instructor Chinner. In the absence of the Captain, Neil Matheson, Esq., Mr. Munro, the Lieutenant, took the command; and in numbers present, and in all other respects, the men made a creditable display of soldierly acquirements.—[Woodstock Times.

### REMITTANCES RECEIVED

DURING THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 23, 1867.

Quebec—Lieut. G. W. \$2. New Hamburg—Lieut. Col. G. \$1, J. S. \$1. Haysville—Capt. C. \$1. Ottawa—J. C. P. C. \$2, Lieut. Col. P. \$2. Hamilton—Mechanics' Institute, \$2, Capt. McC. \$2, J. S. G. \$1, Major J. E. O'R. \$2, G. S. P. \$2. Caledonia—R. A. McK. \$2. Woodstock—Lieut. Col. R. \$2, Captain A. R. \$2, Lieut. C. R. T. \$2, M. M. F. \$2, Capt. H. B. B. \$1. Morpeth—Lieut. C. H. M. \$2.

### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

#### HEAD-QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 22nd Feb., 1867.

#### GENERAL ORDERS.

#### VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

##### No. 1.

The Civil Service Rifle Regiment, is to be considered as a distinct organization, not belonging to any of the existing Brigade Divisions, and all returns and correspondence connected therewith will be forwarded direct to the Militia Department by its Commanding Officer.

The Brockville and Ottawa Railway Garrison Battery, and the Prescott and Ottawa Railway Rifle Company, are placed in the 1st Brigade Division U. C., and will forward their returns and correspondence through the usual channel.

##### No. 2.

General Order, dated Ottawa, 20th December, 1865, is cancelled. In reference to the above, all officers travelling on Militia Service, will forward claims for travelling expenses actually and necessarily incurred when proceeding upon public duty.

##### No. 3.

The Royal Guides or Governor-General's Body Guard for Lower Canada—

To be Captain, acting till further orders: Lieutenant Wm. M. Ramsay, vice Penner, whose resignation is hereby accepted. To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: Sergeant Thomas Davidson, vice Ramsay, promoted.

##### To be Cornet:

Wm. Cunningham, Gentleman, vice Robertson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

##### Hamilton Field Battery—

To be 2nd Lieutenant, acting till further orders: Richard S. Daville, Gentleman, vice Smith, promoted.

##### Ottawa Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery. No. 4 Battery—

To be 2nd Lieutenant, acting till further orders: William Hassard Cluff, gentleman.

##### Prescott Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery—

The Brockville and Ottawa Railway Battery will be added to this Brigade as No. 1 Battery, vice No. 1 Prescott Battery, disbanded.

##### 1st Prince of Wales Regiment, Montreal. No. 3 Company—

The resignation of Captain Jas. Garven is hereby accepted.

##### 8th Battalion Stadacona Rifles, Quebec. No. 5 Company.

To be Captain (temporary): Lieutenant Horace R. Sewell, M. S., vice Douglas, left the limits.

To be Lieutenant, (temporary): Ensign Ed. T. F. H. Paterson, M. S., vice Sewell, promoted.

##### 23rd Essex Battalion of Infantry, No. 3 Company, Sandwich—

To be Ensign, acting till further orders: George Wells, gentleman, vice Gauthier, promoted.

##### 25th Elgin Battalion of Infantry, No. 4 Company, Tilsonburg—

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: Ensign James Bain, vice Sinclair, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders: Thomas Leduc, gentleman, vice Bain, promoted.

##### 30th Wellington Battalion of Rifles—

To be Paymaster and Captain (temporary): Malcolm Ogilvie Macgregor, Esq., M. S.

##### No. 4 Company, Elora—

The christian name of the Ensign appointed to this company by the General Order No. 1 of the 16th November last, is 'Robert,' and not 'Richard,' as was therein stated.

No. 7 Company, Erin—  
To be Ensign, acting till further orders: Robert K. McLachlan, gentleman, vice McKinnon, left the limits.

##### 49th Stirling Battalion of Infantry—

##### To be Majors:

Captain Mackenzie Bowell, from the 15th Battalion; James Cummings, Esquire, acting till further orders.

##### To be Paymaster:

George Henry Gordon, Esquire.

##### To be Quartermaster:

George James, gentleman.

##### To be Surgeon:

Charles Neville Ridley, M. D., Surgeon, late Belleville Rifle Company.

##### No 1 Company, Belleville—

##### To be Captain:

Lieutenant Philip Hambly, vice Brown, promoted.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: Allan Taylor Petrie, late Quarter-Master, Belleville Rifle Company.

##### To be Ensign:

Sergeant Hutchison Carruthers, vice Hambly, promoted.

##### Hemmingford Rangers, No. 2 Company, Lacolle—

The resignation of Lieutenant E. Manning is hereby accepted.

##### Provisional Battalion, Ottawa, No. 2 Company—

The resignation of Captain Potter is hereby accepted.

##### Grand Trunk Railway Regiment—

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of this Corps henceforth bearing the designation of the Grand Trunk Railway Brigade.

Major W. R. Gallwey, to have the rank of Lieut. Colonel while performing the duties of Brigade Major to the Grand Trunk Railway Brigade.

##### 1st Infantry Company, Three-Rivers—

To be Ensign (temporary) Alfred Prendergast, gentleman, vice Jarue, promoted.

The Bearbrook Infantry Company having failed in its organization, is hereby removed from the list of the Volunteer Militia.

##### No. 4.

The following officers having obtained the necessary certificate of qualification are now confirmed in their respective ranks, viz:

Lieut. Wm. Fahey, 2nd Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto.

Ensign E. M. Chadwick, do

Ensign H. Scott, do

Capt. W. Leech, 30th Wellington Battalion.

Major H. Dickie, 38th Brant Batt.

Captain D. Curtis, do

Lieut. H. McAllister, do

Lieut. Thos. Autler, 44th Welland Batt.

Ensign William Stiff, do

Capt. R. Currie, Queenston, Infantry Company.

##### No. 5,

#### HOCHELAGA DIVISION.

#### DRILL ASSOCIATION—MONTREAL.

A Drill Association is hereby authorized at Montreal, to be composed of the commissioned officers of the Volunteer Force and passed candidates of the Military schools, under the presidency of the District Staff Officer.

P. L. MACDOUGALL, Colonel,  
Adjutant General of Militia,  
Canada.

# STATEMENT

Of Militia Pensions and Gratuities awarded by order in Council dated 25th January, 1867, upon report of the Board of Officers assembled to investigate and report upon claims for pensions or gratuities, on account of Volunteers killed or disabled by wounds or sickness on actual service in 1866.

Published under authority of the Act 22 Vic., Chap. 6, Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada

## FIRST CLASS.

### UPPER CANADA.

No.	CORPS	NAME.	Report of Medical Board.	Pension.	From.	Total Pension for one year	Gratuities.	Medical Attendance.	To whom payable.
1	Queen's Own.....	Ens Malcolm McEachern..	Killed in action.....	To	Widow \$184, and \$97 each to 5 children.....	June 2, 1866	\$ 519 00		
2	do	Sergeant Hugh Matheson.	Died of wounds rece'd in action.	To	Nil.....	June 2, 1866	146 00		
3	do	Corporal Francis Lahey..	do do	To	Widow, \$156.....	do	110 00		
4	do	Private William Smith....	Killed in action.....	To	Widow, \$110.....	do	110 00		
5	do	Private Mark Defries.....	do	To	None.....	June 2, 1866	110 00		
6	do	Priv. Christopher Alderson	do	To	Widow, \$110.....	do	80 00		
7	do	Priv W F Tempest.....	do	To	None.....	do	80 00		
8	do	Private J H Mewburn.....	do	To	None.....	do	80 00		
9	do	Priv Malcolm Mackenzie..	do	To	Mother, \$50.....	do	80 00		
10	10th Royal.....	Captain and Paymaster John Huston Hickey }	Died from disease cont'd on ser.	To	Widow, \$240, (eldest son, nil), \$46 each, to 8 child.		354 00	121 60	
11	13th Battalion.....	Private James Cahill....	do do	To	None.....		80 00	100 00	Dr. Cahill.
12	Queen's Own.....	Private Jas H. Morrison...	do do	To	Mother, \$80.....		80 00	80 00	
13	13th Battalion.....	Private Daniel Laker.....	do do	To	Widow, \$110.....		110 00	15 00	

## FIRST CLASS.

### LOWER CANADA.

1	Hochelaga Lt. Inf	Private M Prudhomme..	Died from disease contracted on service.....	To	Widow, \$110, 2 children, \$10 each.....	June 10, 1866	\$ 180 00		
2	St. Therese Corps	Private P. Charron.....	do do	To	Widow, \$100, 4 children, \$10 each.....	April 1, 1866	150 00		

## SECOND CLASS.

### UPPER CANADA.

14	Queen's Own.....	Actg. Serg. Paul Robins..	Unfit for service or occupation from six months from date.....	Wound	40 cents a day.....	June 2, 1866	\$ 146 00	\$ 50 00	6 ct.	
15	do	Corp. John Connor.....	do do do	Sickness..	35 cents a day.....	July 1, 1866	127 75			
16	do	Priv. Cha. Thos. Bell....	do actual do	Wound..	20 cents a day.....	June 2, 1866	73 00	50 00	10 00	Dr. Nichol.
17	do	Priv. Alex Oliphant.....	do usual do	Sickness..	20 cents a day.....	June 2, 1866	109 50			
18	do	Priv. Chas. Lugdill.....	do do	Wound..	25 cents a day.....	June 2, 1866	91 25	50 00		
19	do	Priv. John White.....	do do	do	20 cents a day.....	June 2, 1866	102 50	50 00		
20	10th Royals.....	Priv. Thomas Charters...	do greatly impairs general usefulness	Sickness..	25 cents a day.....	July 1, 1866	91 25		14 00	Dr. Newcomb.
21	do	Priv. Saml McCahey.....	do do	do	20 cents a day.....	July 1, 1866	109 50		5 00	do
22	York Rifles.....	Priv. Cha. Thos Robertson	do usual occupation	do	20 cents a day.....	July 1, 1866	73 00			
23	Loydton Infantry.	Lt W Tyrwhitt Armstrong	Unfit for service greatly impairs usual occupation.....	Sickness..	\$200 a year.....	July 1, 1866	200 00			
24	12th Bat. Hamilton's	Act. Capt. P. Gore Bouth	do do	Wound..	\$200 a year.....	June 2, 1866	400 00	1029 50		
25	do	Priv. Lavatt W. Smith....	do do	Sickness..	20 cents a day.....	July 1, 1866	73 00		61 00	
26	do	Priv. G. A. McKenzie....	do manual do	Wound..	20 cents a day.....	July 1, 1866	73 00			
27	do	Priv. Edwin Hilder.....	do occupation	do	40 cents a day.....	July 1, 1866	146 00			
28	Welland Battery..	Capt. Ed. Saunders King..	do do	do	\$400 a year.....	June 2, 1866	400 00	1029 00	749 00	Dr. Minor.
29	do	Gunner Fergus Scholfield	do do	do	20 cents a day.....	June 2, 1866	73 00	50 00	60 00	Dr. Farrill.
30	do	do John Bradley.....	do do	do	25 cents a day.....	June 2, 1866	109 50	50 00	23 00	Dr. Keel.
31	13th Battalion....	Priv. Etchd. Patteeort...	Injury equal to 12 months.....	Sickness..	25 cents a day.....	June 2, 1866	91 25		10 00	Dr. Ryan.

STATEMENT of Militia Pensions and Gratuities, &c.—CONTINUED.

THIRD CLASS.

No.	CORPS.	NAME.	Report of Medical Board.	Pension.	From.	Total Pension for one year.	Gratuity.	Medical Attendance.	To whom payable.	
31	Queen's Own	Capt. Jas. B. Boustead	Injury equal to 2 weeks	Injury	No claim.					
32	do	Lt. Wm. Cooper Campbell	do 12 months	Wound	18 months pay gratuity.		665 00	114 00	Dr. Small, \$80, Dr. Hector, \$84	
33	do	Lt. Jas. Herbert Beavon	do 4 weeks	do	No claim.					
34	do	Ena. Jas. F. Smith	do 3 months	Sickness			75 00			
35	do	Ena. Wm. Fabry	do 18 months	Wound	18 months pay gratuity		700 00	75 00	Dr. Stevenson	
36	do	Color Sergt. F. McHardy	do 4 months	do			250 00			
37	do	Priv. Thomas Oulster	do 4 months	do	4 months, at \$50.		200 00			
38	do	Priv. James McFarland	do 2 months	Sickness			40 00			
39	do	Priv. Thomas Purdy	do 4 weeks	Injury			20 00			
40	do	Priv. Wm. Thompson	do 10 weeks	Wound			90 00	21 00	Dr. Wri	
41	do	Priv. Geo. Briggs	do 6 weeks	Injury	Gratuity, 6 weeks, at \$12		72 00			
42	do	Priv. Chas. Winter	do 11 months	Wound	11 months' pay at \$20		220 00			
43	do	Priv. Richard Clayton	do 12 months	do			250 00			
44	do	Priv. Edward Capp	do 1 month	do			25 00			
45	do	Priv. Fredk. Woodall	do 2 months	do			24 00			
46	do	Corp. James Bull	do		None.					
47	do	Priv. Alex. Smith	do 6 weeks	Sickness			24 00			
48	do	Priv. Jas. B. Rutherford	do 3 weeks	Wound			60 00	15 00	Dr. Johnson	
49	do	Priv. Rupert E. Kinastord	do 9 weeks	do			54 00	2 00	Dr. Stevenson.	
50	do	Priv. Wm. Vandermissen	do 12 months	do			200 00	58 00	do	
51	do	Priv. E. G. Patterson	do 6 weeks	do			36 00	5 00	do	
52	do	Priv. Edgar J. Paul	do 7 weeks	do			70 00	10 00	Dr. Payne.	
53	do	Priv. Eden Vorayth	do 2 months	Injury			100 00			
54	do	Priv. Alexander Muir	Injury equal to loss of use of arms 3 months.	Wound			75 00			
55	do	Priv. John Jackman	do 6 weeks	Sickness			36 00			
56	10th Royals	Lieut. C H J Winstanley	do 10 weeks	do			161 00	118 00	{ Dr. Philbrick \$100, Dr. Russell, \$18	
57	do	Priv. John Cole	do loss of leg. 2 yrs 5 mos.	do	30 cents a day for 2 years from 1st Nov., 1866.	1st Nov., '66	109 50	100 00	Dr. Newcomb.	
58	do	Priv. Michael McKenna	do 1 week	do			10 00			
59	do	Priv. Richard McCormick	do 6 months	Injury			180 00	25 00	Dr. Richardson	
60	do	Priv. Ezra Gummer	do 3 do	do			120 00	10 00	Dr. Winstanley	
61	do	Priv. Daniel Farrell	do 2 do	do			36 00	20 00	Dr. Nowcomb,	
62	do	Priv. Joseph T. Healy	do		None.					
63	18th Battalion	Priv. Samuel Dallas	do 4 do	Wound			96 00	4 00	Dr. Ryall.	
64	do	Priv. Jas. Miller Stuart	do 10 do	do			50 00			
65	do	Priv. John Robt. Donnelly	do 8 weeks	do			45 00			
66	do	Priv. Wm. Irvine	do 8 weeks	Injury			54 00	7 00	do	
67	do	Priv. John Geo. Powell	do 7 months	Sickness			165 00	65 00	Dr. Turquand.	
68	do	Priv. Thomas Wyatt	do 2 weeks	do			34 20			
69	do	Lt. Col. J. A. Skinner	do 6 weeks	do			204 00	49 00	Dr. Joy.	
70	Welland Battery	Gunner Thos. Higgins	do 10 months	do			249 00			
71	do	do John Harrison	do 9 do	Wound			216 00			
72	do	do Jordan Thomas	do 3 do	do			84 00	30 00	Dr. McFarland.	
73	York Rifles	Sergt. John Tuck	do 3 do	do			96 00	25 00	Dr. Baxter.	
74	do	Priv. Robert Cranston	do 3 do	do			84 00	19 00	do	
75	Bradford Comp'y	Priv. J. Allan Young	do 1 do	Sickness			25 00			
76	Columbas do	Capt. Geo. Prentice	Unfit for service and occupation 12 months.	do	\$400 for one year, to be re-examined in 1867.	1st April '66	400 00	24 00	Dr. Warren.	
77	Peterboro do	Lieut. Wm. N. Kennedy	Injury equal to 6 weeks	do			66 00	18 75	Dr. Kinnaird.	
78	Toronto Naval do	Capt. Mateo J. Glendinning	do 14 weeks	do			163 00	25 00	Dr. Ross.	
79	Oakwood do	Corp. John Millwood	do 2 months	do			84 00	16 00	Dr. Stephen.	
80	10th Royals	Private John Douglas	Nil							
81	Ont. Battalion	Private John Spairam	Injury equal to 2 months	Sickness			48 00			
82	Scarboro' Camp'y	Lieut. John H. Stobo	do 2 do	do			94 50	31 00	Dr. Langley.	
83	Cookstown do	Private Thos. Stephenson	do 2 do	do			24 00	25 00	Dr. Sewell.	
84	do	Corp. Geo. Hess	do 9 weeks	do			27 00	10 00	Dr. Schofield.	
85	do	Private Geo. Graham	do 2 months	do			48 00	25 00	Dr. Sewell.	
86	do	do Robt. T. Banting	do 3 do	do			72 00	40 00	Dr. Schofield.	
87	Scarboro do	Lt. & Adj. Jacob N. Tabor	do 4 weeks	do			63 32	19 00	Dr. Tabor.	
88	Scarboro Camp'y	Serj. Jas. Young	Injury equal to 3 months	do			45 00			
89	do	Corp. Wm. Hall	do 2 months	do			45 00	22 50	Dr. Lapely, \$178 Dr., Wright, \$5.	
90	10th Royals	Priv. John Whitton	Nil							
91	Brampton Camp'y	Priv. George Elliott	Injury equal to 12 months (unfit for service)	do	30 cts a day, to be re-examined 1867.	1st July, 1866	78 00	15 00	Dr. Hoggie.	
92	Norral Company	Priv. Jas. Bryan	do 9 months	do	30 cts do do	do	102 50	20 00	Dr. Webster.	
93	Queenstown Co.	Priv. Jacob Sichts	do 3 months	do	20 cts do do	do	78 00			
						Totals	\$4920 50	8371 47	2214 00	

The pensions granted to (No. 24) acting Capt. Percy Gore Routh and (No. 25) Captain Saunders King to be payable only from 2nd June, 1867.

All pensions granted to children, as above set forth, to cease at the age of (18) eighteen years for boys, and (21) twenty one years for girls, and that all other persons to whom pensions are granted, excepting those mentioned in the above abstract, as representing deceased Volunteers, and those who have lost a limb, are to appear before a Medical Board at the date of the expiration of each year's pension, with a view to determine whether the disability continues.

Payment will be made by the Receiver-General under the regulations laid down in the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, 22 Vic. Chap. 6.

T. D. HARRINGTON,  
Deputy Receiver-General.

RECEIVER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,  
Ottawa, 1st Feb., 1867.

REGIMENTS IN CANADA AND OFFICERS  
COMMANDING.

Montreal—Headquarters of the Army in Canada.  
Squadron 13th Hussars, Captain Clarke, commanding.

Royal Artillery, Colonel Dunlop, C B, commanding.

Royal Engineers, Colonel Ford, Commanding.

2nd Batt 23rd Fusiliers, Colonel Bell, V C, commanding.

1st Batt 25th K O Borderers, Colonel Fano, commanding.

Detachment 100th Regiment.

4th Batt P C O Rifle Brigade, Colonel Elrington, commanding.

Detachment Commissariat Staff Corps, Deputy Commissariat General Snow, commanding.

Quebec—Royal Artillery, Lieut-Colonel McCrea, commanding.

30th Regiment, Colonel Pakenham, commanding.

1st Batt P C O Rifle Brigade, Colonel Lord A Russell, commanding.

Ottawa—100th Regiment, right wing, Lieut-Col Campbell, commanding.

Kingston—Royal Artillery, Colonel Gibbon, C B, commanding.

Royal Canadian Rifles, Lieut-Colonel Moffatt, commanding.

Toronto—13th Hussars, Lieut-Colonel Jenyns, C B, commanding.

Royal Artillery, Colonel Mountain, commanding.

2nd Batt 17th Regiment, Lieut-Colonel McKinstry, commanding.

Hamilton—1st Battalion 16th Regiment, Colonel Peacock, commanding.

Brantford—2nd Batt 7th Fusiliers, Lieut-Colonel Cooper, commanding.

London—Royal Artillery, Captain Gore, commanding.

53rd Regiment, Lieut-Colonel Harenc, commanding.

4th Batt 60th Rifles, Colonel Hawley, commanding.

St Johns—Detachment Royal Canadian Rifles

Chambly—Detachment Royal Canadian Rifles.

Isle au Noix—Detachment Royal Canadian Rifles.

Fort Erie—Detachment Royal Canadian Rifles.



## CARILLON AND GRENVILLE CANALS.

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ADDRESSED TO THE UNDERSIGNED will be received at this office, until

Monday, the 4th of March next,  
AT NOON,

For the execution of certain Works on the Carillon and Grenville Canals.

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Tenders must be endorsed,

"Tenders for Works on the Carillon and Grenville Canals."

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

By order,

F. BRAUN,  
Secretary

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, February 19, 1867.

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February 2nd, 1867. 5-y

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BELTS WITH PLATED ORNAMENTS, Cost \$14

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Address "Tunic,"

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Ottawa, Feb. 2nd, 1867. 5-2i



## NOTICE.

VOLUNTEERS, and others interested, are notified that the Executive Council have authorized the

ISSUE OF THE

## PENSIONS and GRATUITIES,

Which have been recommended in accordance with the terms of an

## Order in Council,

DATED 21st August, 1866.

BY THE

Board of Officers assembled to Investigate and Report upon Claims for Pensions and Gratuities, on account of Volunteers Killed or Disabled by Wounds or Sickness, on Actual Service.

A list of the names has this day been published in the 'Canada Gazette' by the Receiver General, who will pay the several persons entitled to receive the amounts awarded, upon compliance with the requirements of the Act 22 Vic. Chap. 6, Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada.

Militia Department, }  
Ottawa, February 2nd, 1867 } 5-3m

## GEORGE COX,

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Ottawa, Feb. 7, 1867. 6-2in

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## 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, 22nd February, 1867.

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

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December 12th, 1866. d181-1y

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## PROSPECTUS

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

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

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

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

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

The Canadian Force alone is worthy of an independent special Advocate and Organ; but when all the Forces of British North America are consolidated, it will become imperative that a medium should exist through which our Citizen 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 ancients of the earth,  
And in morning of the times."

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

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

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

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At the Court at Windsor, the 10th day of November, 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the "Foreign Deserters Act 1852," it is provided, that whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities are or will be given for recovering or apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant ships in the territories of any Foreign Power, Her Majesty may by order in Council, stating that such facilities are or will be given, declare that seamen, not being slaves, who desert from merchant ships belonging to such Powers, when within Her Majesty's dominions, shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships, and may limit the operation of such Order, and may render the operation thereof subject to such conditions and qualifications, if any, as may be deemed expedient, and whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty, that due facilities are given for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant-ships in the territories of their Majesties the Kings of Siam;

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said "Foreign Deserters' Act, 1852," and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that, from and after the publication hereof in the London Gazette, seamen, not being slaves, who within Her Majesty's dominions, desert from merchant ships belonging to the Kingdom of Siam, shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board the respective ships.

Provided always, that if any such deserter has committed any crime in Her Majesty's dominions he may be detained until he has been tried by a competent Court, and until his sentence (if any) has been fully carried into effect.

And the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, the Right Honourable Viscount Cranbourne, and the Right Honourable Spencer Horatio Walpole, three of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(Signed.) EDMUND HARRISON.

January 5th, 1867.

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