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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, MARCH 11, 1867.

No. 10.

## THE SOLDIER'S GRAVE.

Tread lightly—'tis a soldier's grave,  
A lonely, mossy mound—  
And yet, to hearts like mine and thine,  
It should be holy ground.

Speak softly—let no careless laugh,  
No idle, thoughtless jest  
Escape your lips, where sweetly sleeps  
The hero in his rest.

For him no reveille shall beat  
When morning bright shall come;  
For him at night no tat-too roll  
Its thunder from the drum.

No costly marble marks the place,  
Recording deeds of fame;  
But rudely on that bending tree  
Is carved the soldier's name

A name—not dear to us—but ah!  
There may be lips that breathe  
That name as sacredly and low  
As prayers at eve.

There may be brows that wear for him  
The mourning cypress vine,  
And hearts that make his lonely grave  
A holy pilgrim shrine.

There may be eyes that joyed to gaze  
With love into his own,  
Now keeping midnight visits long  
With silent grief alone.

There may be hands now clasped in prayer,  
This soldier's hand has pressed,  
And cheeks washed pale by sorrow's tears,  
His own cold cheek caressed.

Tread lightly, for a man bequeathed.  
Ere laid beneath this sod,  
His ashes to his native land,  
His gallant soul to God.

## ON THE MARCH.

It is one o'clock in the morning; and after panting and tossing through four hours of restlessness, we are about to sink into a state as nearly resembling sleep as can be arrived at in a July's night in Bengal, when our rest is broken by the shrill sounds of the first bugle. There is a melancholy pleasure in putting off evil till the last moment, in the illusion that, by so doing, we may avert the scourge—perhaps for ever. The condemned felon, as he ascends the scaffold, lingers on the threshold of his fate, and the hope of the coming reprieve stays his step

as he marches to indubitable doom. It is thus with us whose rest is disturbed by the voice of that shrill monitor, and we still linger abed with a half-wakeful feeling that we ought not to be there, and yet with an overpowering sense of somnolence and recklessness: but just as slumber is stealing over us again—like a cloak, as Sancho says—hark! the second bugle; and up we jump with a painful consciousness of being too late; hurry on our clothes with the rapidity of lightning; and after gulping down a cup of abomination, composed of equal proportions of cold water and hot milk, ignite a cheroot, and emerge into open air. It would be quite dark if it was not for the starlight, brilliant enough to make darkness visible, and no more. If there had been sufficient light to distinguish objects, the scene would have been singular in the extreme; but as it is, the hum of voices, and the active stir of preparation, alone makes us conscious of the busy life without. As the sense of vision becomes more accustomed to the gloom, we are enabled to discern objects, though dimly and imperfectly. Indistinct forms of soldiers hurry to and fro, seeking, in the dark, for their arms and accoutrements, and addressing each other by the euphonious appellations of Dick and Bill: horses neigh vigorously, and salute each other with their heels, to the imminent risk of the bystander. The oblong forms of khitmutgars and bearers glance through the nebulous gloom, their white turbans and snowy drapery standing out sharply in relief. Camp followers, like swarms of locusts, muster thickly around, busily engaged in packing up traps, loading camels, and exchanging compliments with each other in language more copious than select. Suddenly, the moon, struggling through a cloud, shows her cold pale face upon the scene, which, in a moment, undergoes a sudden change, quick as a dissolving view. The tents are in a state of collapse; down they come; and the camp, but lately studded with white canvas, regularly laid out, disappears as completely as if it had been engulfed into the bowels of the earth. Standing amid the debris of our prostrate dwellings, we note the scene around, where confusion worse confounded meets the eye at every turn. Camels are to be descried sprawling on the ground, uttering piteous groans, as rolls of canvas, camel trunks, pitarahs (tin-boxes), tent-poles, are thrown upon their backs: stretching their long necks

from their misshapen bodies—like turtles looking out of their shells—and rolling their small lustreless eyes with a mournful expression of appealing sympathy. Elephants with their Brobdignagian forms, huge unwieldy heads, weak watery eyes, and ample feet, are trumpeting to each other, and throwing their long trunks into the air in fantastic curls. Further from the camp are the horses of the sowas (native troopers), picketed in parallel lines to each other, stamping the ground with their hoofs, and filling the air with their shrill outcries. Of every colour of the rainbow, the brutes present a motley spectacle to the eye—

White, gray, and chestnut, yellow, black, and blue.

But, hark! what sound is that, making night hideous, and striking the ear as if all the fiends of lower air were engaged in one discordant jubilee? Is it discord herself come to strike up a tintamarre? If you cast your eye to the left, you will perceive the cause. The hackaries (native carts) are beginning to leave camp, and as these vehicles are unprovided with springs—their wooden wheels revolving upon wooden axles—hence the shrieking and groaning of these lugubrious machines. One by one, with the tardy pace of a funeral carriage, they drop out of camp, the gariwan (cart-driver) accelerating the pace of his inert bullock by the ingenious method of twisting the tail of that sluggish animal. And now all is ready, and the troops muster for the march. You mount your horse, and, supposing you are attached to the advance-guard, ride slowly out of camp, followed by a swarm of dusky sowas, their horses plunging, and rearing, and neighing, standing erect on their hind legs, and using other playful gambols in the endeavor to unseat their riders. Your first essay is to thread the most questionable ground in search of the main road, before reaching which you will most probably find yourself landed at the bottom of a mullah, or will have to run the gauntlet of a network of land-cracks, which form one of the attractions of this detestable land. Once fairly on the march, the column winds its tardy and snake-like course through a country flat as a pancake, dotted here and there with clumps of trees, now silvered by the moonbeams, now cast into shade with the alterations of light and shadow. The light and graceful tamarind; the banyan, with its pendulous branches and expanding shade; the mango, with its green and luxuriant foliage; the fragilo palm, and the waving plantain, add a pleasing diversity to the landscape. Villages of irregular shape, with their long narrow streets, dingy houses, yelping curs, squalling brats, mean shops,

where are displayed, in the street, grain, fruit, and sweetmeats—the latter presenting a singularly dark and uninviting appearance— are scattered thickly about. Sometimes a Hindoo temple shoots up, white and solitary, into the sky, of picturesque, but by no means handsome exterior, through the half-open door of which you may catch a glimpse of the fantastic deities within—huge misshapen monsters, with red lips and goggle eyes, boasting arms by the dozen, and gazing comfortably around, though encumbered with an addition to the original cranium of a couple of heads.

As the troops advance, we have time to note their appearance. Behind the rear-guard is seen the cavalry: the English trooper, with his pale, and too often sickly countenance; the sowar, with his karkee tunic, long boots, waving locks, untouched by the comb, variegated saddle, easy seat on horseback, with his knees up to his eyes, body swaying wildly about, eyes flashing forth uncurbed passions, and love of plunder. Behind them, again, the infantry and artillery, who can only be distinguished by clouds of dust, out of which occasionally emerges a dusty, fagged, jaded individual, with a musket in his hand, unshaven, unwashed, his uniform hanging loosely upon him; very different from the smart, active, well-dressed private, as he appeared on the regimental parade before the barracks at home. In the rear extend for miles long lines of hackeries (carts), elephants, camels, and all the paraphernalia of Indian warfare. Rolling long clouds of dust into upper air, the motley cavalcade creeps slowly along, like the tail of a comet attached to its nucleus, the small clump of glittering bayonets in front. And through all this scene of heat, noise, shouting, and dust, sits the cart-driver, as undisturbed as patience herself, perched on the front of his groaning, tortured vehicle, white, actually white with accumulated dust, streaming with perspiration, and yet with a look of philosophical resignation that might have struck envy into the heart of a stoic.

Nine o'clock! and the sun pours down his rays with all the fervour of an Indian summer. The men begin to flag, and drop to the rear by the half dozen. Beasts begin to fail, the elephant even, undulating his huge carcass from side to side, like a three-decker in a gale of wind, shows symptoms of exhaustion. The effects of the half-hour's halt at daylight are fast wearing away. But we have not long to wait now, the camp is at hand; and at length the column, no longer martial and erect, but with its crest daggled and drooping, wheels slowly in beneath a grove or 'tope' of trees, which is the resting place for the day. The men are dismissed, and break off into groups, produce short pipes, and devote themselves to the great plant. Officers, hastily unbuckling their swords, throw themselves on the ground, and endeavor to snatch a few minutes' repose. By degrees, and at long intervals, the baggage drops in. Now all is confusion and bustle again; unloading of animals, gabbling of domestics, shouts, orders, the buzz of voices; sowars riding wildly about at the gallop, their hair streaming in the wind, their turbans, in disorder, fluttering like streamers behind their heads—their sharp-cut, savage features gleaming with excitement; Sikhs, with their handsome faces, long hair, like a woman's, gathered in a knot on the top of their heads, athletic forms, and bold independent air, lounge slowly past, or salute each other in unknown tongues. Now the camp is marked out, and the position of each July allotted. Up go the white tents, and, 'as from the stroke of an enchanter's wand,' a city of canvas, regularly

laid out, whitens the surface of the earth. Pickets are thrown out, the Europeans repair to their tents, silence is restored, and only a few stragglers linger on the scene, but lately alive with noise and uproar. Look at those two groups, the antithesis of each other, let us approach and examine them more closely. There are half a dozen European soldiers inside a pal (small tent), all in dishabille, some reclining at full length on the ground, others standing in an easy attitude, smoking with the quiet dignity of Britons. They are all the true type of the John Bull—large limbed, broad-chested, full faced, with a Brocton look of stolid dullness. A darogah (police officer) approaches this group with hesitating steps and timid mien. He is dressed in white, with a brilliant shawl wrapped round his loins, his head enveloped in a turban of motley hue, beneath which shines his dark, mahogany countenance, regular features, white teeth, jet-black beard, and eyes glistening like those of the basilisk, with an expression of cunning rather than ferocity. A gigantic sword glitters on his thigh, sheathless and trenchant, and in his belt are two formidable-looking horse-pistols, manufactured in the year one, and only meant for show. Pigamas (drawers) of a pink color hang in folds about his ankles, and his feet are encased in shoes, or rather slippers, of red, curling upwards in a point at the toes. With a graceful salam, he addresses himself to the nearest of the soldiers, a short, squab individual, with a countenance suggestive of animal food and ardent spirits.

'Colonel Sahib hagir hi? (Is the colonel present?)

Now, it is a remarkable fact, that although not understanding one syllable of the native tongue, the British soldier will always attempt a conversation in the dialect of the east.

Soldier. (With much gesticulation, and a vain attempt to catch the accent.) Hah, Colonel, Sahib—tent—there. D'ye twig, blackie?

The dusky darogah smiles blandly. 'Ap ungregee bolta.' (You are speaking English!)

Soldier. (loquiter.) I say, Bill, there's this ere cove a wanting some grease to bolt with. Bolta indeed! That's what ye be a wanting. Bolt, you black rascal ye, or I'll scoop your eyes out of your ugly head.

Bill (In a voice marticulate from tobacco smoke.) Knock the (expletive) nigger over the pate, and (expletive) let him wait there till I come and pick him up.

The darogah, in spite of his warlike appearance, looks uneasy, and slinks away from the dangerous vicinity. Group number two consists of several camp followers, mild Hindoos, clad, or rather disapparelled, in dingy kumarbunds (waistbands), busily employed in preparing their morning meal. The first care is to seek for wood, which is done in the twinkling of an eye, blackie collecting it in some mysterious manner from the grass around. This done, the otah (a species of flour) is produced, from which he quickly manufactures a thin flat cake which goes by the name of jipati: this is placed on a brass plate, and laid on the fire, and his culinary preparations are complete. When ready, this cake to which a little rice is sometimes added, forms his simple meal, which he devours with the gusto of an epicure, lingering over it as if he could have enjoyed the pleasure for ever. Then comes the dessert, the hubble-bubble (small hookah), and he is at the acme of enjoyment. The water bubbles in the cocoa-nut, and his soul is in the seventh heaven. The Sikh is denied this enjoyment, smoking being prohibited among

the disciples of Govind; but he makes up for it in other ways, swallowing down enormous quantities of ardent spirits and intoxicating drugs. By and by, a young officer in Her Majesty's service emerges from a neighbouring tent in the primitive costume of his ancestors, the ancient Britons, when in dishabille. He has a big stick in one hand, and a pair of boots in the other, and, by his flushed countenance and furious air, has evidently worked himself up to a high pitch of mental and physical excitement.

Officer. Here you bearer, nigger, rascal, quee hee.

Conscious of the coming storm, the dusky domestic has entrenched himself behind an adjacent tent-rope, and shows no decided inclination to be won over by these endearments.

Officer. (In unmistakable English, and elevating his voice.) And you did not clean my boots, you scoundrel! Clean boots, thus—(imitating with his hands the act of polishing shoes.) Well, you infernal reprobate, knave, what do you say to this—'Hum?'—Boot? Devil take their lingo. Will you answer, you scamp?

Blackie's reply is somewhat irrelevant.

'Hum gureeb admi kodabund.' (I am a poor man, my lord.)

His lordship, not in any way softened by the rejoinder, overflows with wrath, and makes a frantic rush at the object of his ire, pinions him with one hand, while, with the other, he administers repeated applications of the ratan.

'You blackguard (whack), not to clean my boots. Never been accustomed in all my life. Just like them (whack.) What can you expect from a black-face! Take that, and that, and that.' (Whack, whack, whack.)

His lordship forgets that he is not at his club in London, and that the (expletive) nigger has walked fifteen miles, and has not yet tasted food; but why wonder that such trifling matters should have escaped his recollection?

Twelve o'clock! the earth is like an oven, the sun pierces through the canvas walls of the tents, and strikes hot and fiery upon the occupants within. We grasp for breath, and wander savagely about in drawers, in the vain endeavor to find a cool spot somewhere. And now the summons to breakfast, and we sit down to table (our khitmutgar standing behind our chair with his hands meekly folded before him,) and go through the form of a meal—no more. At over, comes the tranquillising pipe. After inhaling a sufficient quantum of tobacco, we make a desperate attempt at sleeping, but the heat is too great to enable us to woo the sweeps of Morpheus.

Thus passes the day till the shades of evening fall, when we emerge from our suffocating dens, and inhale the evening breezes. Dinner in the open air, 'with what appetite we may,' concludes the day, and we retire to rest, with the pleasing anticipation of being disturbed at the same hour on the morrow.

The sketch depicts an ordinary march in India, but, of course, when in presence of the enemy, it is considerably more arduous and harrassing.

STRATFORD COMPANIES.—The Rifle and Infantry companies met for Battalion drill in the Town Hall, on Monday evening last. Lieut-Col. Service commanded the companies and Lieut. Col Barretto inspected them. The men succeeded in going through their different evolutions in a manner alike creditable to themselves and their officers.—[Herald.]

## A FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE CAMP.

Here stands a Federal camp. A thousand and ten thousand snow-white tents sweep farther than the eye may reach. The Star Spangled Banner of richest silk floats on the breeze, which swells with the Hail Columbia or Yankee Doodle of some grand band of brass, which has figured in the saloons of the metropolitan cities. Sleek and well-fed war horses neigh and prance; great herds of lowing cattle are seen in the rear. In yonder tent, officers with blazing insignia and rich in broadcloth, send the jest around over all the vials of Fulton Market and wines of France. The champagne pops; the fumes of regalias scent the air; velvety mats and cushions, and cunningly devised camp equipments are spread around; books, newspapers and stationary, maps, charts and pictures! Enter again. This time you are in the soldier's tent. What comfortable blankets and oil-cloths, and overcoats which might defy the cold of Greenland; what well-filled haversacks; a little stove warms him, good coffee cheers; all those oxen bleed for him, and well-baked bread crowns his board! See that yellow flag. It covers the hospital. Enter, if you please. There are piles of bandages, pills and potions, and specifics in neat boxes, and vessels of glass crown the shelves. Those cases are the most exquisitely fine instruments of surgery. Those surgeons and those nurses are practiced and expert. There are cordials and wines in those bottles. There are lemons and ices, and all the delicacies of the tropics in those inclosures. Those sick men are clothed in fine linen and repose on genial couches. That body is being embalmed to be sent home.

Oh, dreary contrast! We are now in a Confederate camp; no tents are here; the war has worn them out. No silken banner floats—it is shreds and patches, and cannot be replaced. The solitary fife and drum discourses the inspiring strains of "Dixie." Lank and worn, the war horse plucks the leaves and barks the trees; a few cows, tough and old and attenuated, await their fate. Under that tree, faded and worn, with some lace and embroidery, an old newspaper printed on one side, an old map and a spy-glass, which was used in the Mexican war, tell that Stonewall Jackson or Forrest is there.

Around the fire, smoke dried, reclining on the naked earth, two or three on a blanket, as a matter of economy; the overcoat is in tatters, the haversack is turned inside out, the canteen has been traded for from a Yankee prisoner, the cloak has been picked up on a battle-field; you have the Confederate soldier! Those boots gape and let in the cold and rain; that hat has been shot to pieces; those pantaloons have lost six inches of the extremity—but when can they be replaced? The soldier cooks his hard meal bread and toasts his bacon on the embers, and in his tin cup he has contrived a substitute for coffee, which is not honored by either milk or sugar. Noble soldier! He is not cursing the commissary or the quartermaster, but recounting the adventures of yesterday, in which many a dear comrade went down, telling rough jokes of the day, or rejoicing in the glorious conflict of arms which the morrow will bring forth.—[From DeBow's Review.

**MILITARY.**—The first regular meeting of the officers of the Haldimand Rifles was held at the Regimental Head-quarters, on Wednesday last. The attendance was all that could be desired, all the companies being well represented, except No. 2, and the state

of the roads will account for their absence. The following officers were present.—Capt. Jackson, Davis, Stewart, Ryan, Steele, McKinnon and Mousson; Lieuts. Thorburn, Parker, Hull and Rogers; Ensign Thompson, Glenn, Murray, Chrystal and Rushton; Quarter-master Nellis; Drs. McPherson and Baxter; Majors Thompson and Seoble, and Col. Davis. The meeting was a most harmonious one, marked by the utmost courtesy and good humor, and a large amount of business was rapidly transacted. We give the names of the two chief committees struck, and we are authorized to announce that the minutes of the meeting in full (in the form of a circular) will be forwarded to each of the officers, without delay.—Band Committee—Capt. Davis and Mussen, Chairman, Paymaster Harcourt. Battalion Rifle Match Committee (to be held in June)—Captains Jackson and Steele. Chairman, Captain Stewart.—[Caledonia Sachem.

## MR. RAYMOND'S "BUNCOMBE" RESOLUTION.

No sooner had the news reached Washington that the national movement north of us had received the formal sanction of the Imperial Government of Great Britain, and actually been christened as a "Kingdom," than Mr. Henry J. Raymond sprang to his feet in the United States House of Representatives, and hurriedly asked leave to offer a resolution, declaring that the establishment in the immediate proximity of the United States of a powerful monarchy, under the support of a foreign nation, cannot be regarded otherwise than as being hostile to peace, and menacing the safety of this republic, and requesting the President to inform the House whether any remonstrance has been made by this government against the proposed consolidation of all the British North American Provinces into a single confederacy, under the imperial rule of an English prince, and whether the consent of this government has been given in any way to the consummation of that project.

While it is complimentary to the Canadians to be termed "a powerful monarchy" by an honorable—and would be leading—United States Representative in Congress, we submit that Mr. Raymond's course lacked both dignity and good judgment, and received a fitting rebuke by the House, in its promptly refusing to suspend the rules in its favor. The following day, we observe, the "resolution" was received, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, where it will no doubt rest for the present. We imagine Mr. Raymond will find few thoughtful men in the United States who will agree with him in considering the rising kingdom "as being hostile" to the United States, and fewer still who will believe the movement to be "menacing the safety" of this republic." We can assure the affrighted gentleman that the Canadians have not the faintest idea of attacking the United States, or of attempting to force their peculiar views of government on an unwilling people.

As to the suggestion that the President should "remonstrate against the proposed consolidation of the British North American Provinces into a single confederacy," it is not only the height of impertinence, but ridiculously absurd, and will be pronounced so by even the "Young American" element, which this weak buncombe resolution was undoubtedly intended to win the support of

in the next election. If the honorable Representative from New York would win back his lost laurels, we recommend him to bear in mind that a fair show of good common sense is the surest stepping stone to lasting political honors in this as well as all other civilized countries, but we see very little sense in the resolution now before us. We would, however, recommend the following sentiments, which we extract from an evening contemporary, to the perusal of the honorable gentleman representing the eighth district, and any others of his way of thinking. The editor, after reviewing the details of the Confederation scheme, sensibly adds: "It may be somewhat too centralizing in its tendencies according to the American idea, but it will probably be acceptable to the provincialists. It is reaching in its views and objects, and is intended by its authors to establish a great and powerful nationality, larger and vaster even than the present boundaries of the United States. We hope that it may answer the desired ends, and that it may be the means of developing the industrial resources of British North America. The time has happily gone by forever when it was supposed that national prosperity depended upon the ruin and misery of surrounding and rival nations. The continent is wide enough for the new 'Kingdom of Canada' and the United States, and there is no reason why our neighbors should not be allowed to seek life, happiness and prosperity in their own way with our best wishes."—[New York Albion.

**VOLUNTEER BALL.**—One of the most successful affairs of the kind ever held in Belleville was given by the non-commissioned officers and men of the 15th Battalion, under the patronage of Lieut. Cols. Campbell and Brown, and the officers of the 15th and 49th Hastings Militia, in the armory on Pinnacle street. Nearly 100 couples were present, and notwithstanding the heterogeneous masses who composed the assembly, the greatest good humor and sociability prevailed. The Hall was very tastily fitted up, and decorated under the supervision of Sergeant Blaind. The gasolier was ornamented with bayonets and ramrods, and formed a very brilliant centre. At the west end of the room was the Royal Standard, a full-sized portrait of Her Majesty, and the Canadian Standard, also the mottoes "The Kingdom of Canada," "Confederation and British Connection," and "God Save the Queen, as well as two very pretty stars, formed of bayonets and ramrods. Opposite was a transparency of Prince of Wales Plumes, at each side of which was the 15th Regimental flags, and V. R. in jets of gas; underneath, 15th Batt." and "Welcome to Our Guests." On the north wall, "Army, Navy, and Volunteers," "H. M. 100th Royal Canadian Reg't," and "Rifles and Infantry—shoulder to shoulder." On the south wall were "Ready, aye ready, 15th and 49th." "Our country's defender's" "Cherub," "Heron," "Britomart," and "Britannia rules the waves." In a diamond on the ceiling were "the battle grounds of the 15th and 49th," "Amberstburgh," "Niagara," "Prescott," "Aultsville," and "Cornwall." The supper was hastily got up by Messrs. Grentrix and Deacon, in the Town Hall, and received ample justice. Dancing was kept up till nearly 4 o'clock, all entering heartily into the night's amusement, and leaving highly pleased. The floor was nicely waxed and in good condition, but the music was not strong enough for the size of the Hall.—[Chronicle.

For the Volunteer Review.

### RANK AND FILE.

Sir,—I am a soldier—a British soldier!—I have seen some service; I entered the army for "honor and glory;" I was young then and had my illusions; I have them still, although I am getting old. Yes, sir, I have spent the golden summer of my days in the service of my country—among the lowly—with the "Rank and File;" I have seen sights in my time; I have shed my blood—perhaps the blood of others in that service. I have studied a page in the book of nature, which few have cared to scan, and I venture, notwithstanding, to address you, for the pen is an awkward instrument in my hand. There may be some among your readers who would like to know the story of those who wear away their lives in defence of a home they seldom or never see. I can tell that story, not so well, perhaps, as it should be told, for I have been "dragged up" in a rough school.

"But, by your gracious favour,  
I will a round unvarnished tale deliver."

I do not remember my parents, and have only known one person who did: that person said they were unfortunate; how I did not care to know, for I owe them nothing but an existence, full of care and toil, with few joys and many sorrows. But it is not of myself that I would write, but of those who are more deserving of notice. Those who having passed forever from the scene cannot be pained by a repetition of their follies or their wrongs. Down in the gulf, whither I am fast following, they are at rest. In my knapsack I have a book with their names therein, with notes on the career of each—some are good and pure, and their memory is reflected brightly in my mine, and some bring back a jovial smile of other days, others are strange and dark, and more are wild and terrible. The first whose name occurs to me is one who is best fitted to open this chronicle.

Ernest Trueman was but a youth when I first met him. I had but lately returned from the East, and with my furlough and a few pounds was striving to enjoy a month's holiday. I met him in a green lane, not far from a large English town, his pale, toilworn look so sad to see—upon the young claimed my sympathy, and I addressed him; he shrank from me and would have passed on, but I kept by his side, and at length, though I did not win his confidence, I overcame his fear and dislike. That he was poor I knew at a glance; that he was well and gently reared I soon discovered. We spoke of foreign lands, of which he had read much, and I told him of many countries in which I had travelled, and I soon found that in mind and education he was far above his apparent station. When we drew near the city I asked him to come with me to my lodgings, where we could refresh ourselves after our walk. "No," he replied; "and as he spoke a sad change came over his face; "you are very kind. I have a sister who is ill, and she must be expecting me now, but to-morrow, if you like, I will visit you at this hour." I did not seek to lift the curtain of his sorrow, and we parted.

True to appointment he came the following day, and I was more than ever struck with his weary, hopeless appearance. I had suffered myself, and I longed to cheer and comfort him. This I strove to do, and was gladly rewarded by a faint smile from his pale lips or a passing gleam from his bright but sunken eyes. At length, he said—"I had to tell my sister of our meeting, and she has asked to see you. She cannot live long I know," and the tears sprang to his eyes; "and I fear it will be a bitter revival of memories to her and a sad introduction to you; but if you will come with me I will tell you our story on the way." I consented,

and after we had got into the street he began: "My father was a wealthy gentleman, like his father's before him for many generations, when a law-suit that had dragged its slow length for many years, and which had come down to him with his property, was, one fine day, decided against him. All he possessed was lost—nor did he long survive; and I was left with my young and delicate sister to battle with the world for life as well as I could. I should have told you that before misfortune overtook us my sister was engaged to be married to the son of a near neighbor of ours, who was, and is still, an officer in the army. She loved him deeply, tenderly, as only the pure and good can love. But when our wealth and greatness was gone, he wrote a cold, unfeeling letter, breaking off their engagement, this, with the total wreck of our fortunes, and the death of our beloved father has so shattered my poor dear Emma, that she has been gradually falling ever since; and the time is not far distant when the last thing that was left me in this world to love and protect shall be taken away. God give me strength to bear it." He ceased, and bowing his head low, passed through the door of his sorrowful home. In a small room with a low ceiling and but one window, sat his lovely sister, she seemed almost infantile in her wan and shadowy beauty, and instantly I felt that her brother was right—she was not long for earth. She welcomed me and bade me sit beside her. The evening flew away, night came, and I left the brother and sister alone, with their great love and heavy sorrow; but never since that time has that pale, beautiful vision left my heart. I know, for she told me, that her brother toiled daily to keep her in food and shelter, and that the struggle was hard and bitter for one so young and weak, but there were hopes of him getting more suitable employment, and they might be happy yet.

A week went by, and one evening, when she seemed better and more hopeful than I had ever seen her, a sudden change came upon her, and there she lay in her brother's arms, breathing away the last faint whispers of her young and sorrowful heart. She made him promise that should he ever meet him who so basely deserted her, that he would not injure him—nay, that he would do him good, if possible, so would she love and pray for him in heaven. We buried her far away in the field, beneath the shade of an old, ivied church; and when we returned to his solitary home, he took my hand and said: "I have now no friends, no home; you know my sister, you will be my friend, you are a soldier, I will be a soldier, too, take me with you away to other lands, or I shall die!"

Years passed away. The pale, heart-weary boy had grown into a tall and handsome man. He was grave but not morose; reserved, but not proud; and every one loved him for his kindness and his truth. Shortly after we had joined our regiment, our Captain exchanged, and a new officer commanded us. I soon saw that Ernest knew him, and guessed who he was. Suddenly, in the midst of peace, mutiny and rebellion burst around us, and we were left a lonely detachment, far away in the midst of merciless foes. I need not say how we fought or how we suffered; that story was told long ago. At last, all hope of relief having disappeared, only two alternatives were left us, either to fight our way as best we could to the nearest post in possession of our friends, or to perish where we were. The former was decided upon. Our arrangements having been completed, we went stealthily forth under the cover of night. All went well for a few hours, until our absence was discovered, when a hot pursuit commenced. Never shall I forget the horrors of that dismal march. Our numbers at last became so thinned that further resistance was impossible, and it was decided that we should separate, and each secure his safety as best he might. All our officers were killed except the Captain, and he, wounded in several places, was no longer able to cope with the difficulties of his position. He called the men about him,

and told them they were at liberty to go; but not one of that devoted band would desert him. At length our enemies, secure in overwhelming numbers, rushed down upon us one day as we were seeking a short repose by the side of a river. Valiantly we stood shoulder to shoulder, defending our lives; a bleeding, but unconquered handful, we were driven headlong into the river. To me the rest was a dream of delirium and horrors, until I awoke weeks after in the hospital among friends. Then I learnt the sad sequel to the history of my friend Ernest. Upon the day which had seen the close of our eventful march, and the last poor remnant had disappeared, Ernest Trueman bore down and across the stream the almost senseless body of his Captain, escaping unhurt the storm of bullets sent after them, until the nature of the ground enabled him to land with comparative safety. For many long nights after he carried his wounded officer through gloom and suffering, and during the sultry hours of day watched and tended on him like a brother. At last when his efforts were about to be successful he saw the approach of an English force, and choosing a quiet spot he awaited their coming. The swelling sound of the music which heralded their approach was drawing nearer, when suddenly he was surrounded by his dark and hideous foes. There standing over the body of him who had betrayed her whom he had loved more than all else on earth, he fought madly, desperately, and just as he fell mortally wounded friends were around. He was rescued; he had saved the life of his Captain, but with his own he paid the ransom—thus did Ernest Trueman redeem his promise to his dying sister.

### ROYAL VICEROYS.

In a well-penned article, THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, a few weeks since, advocated the establishment of a line of hereditary vice-roys for our new Confederation, to commence simultaneously therewith, in Her Majesty's second son, Prince Alfred. Loyal in its tone, reasonable in its arguments, and just in its conclusions, that article touched a sympathetic chord in our nature, and drew forth our warmest approval. To have in this country a princely line of regal representatives, ultimately to become British American Kings, is, we contend, in the highest degree desirable. Of its present feasibility, however, there is a question; at all events, before pressing the matter, we could afford to wait till time has somewhat matured colonial union, and rendered certain the value of the position proposed for the Sailor Prince and his posterity; nor would we now advert to it, had not our attention been directed to some remarks thereon in the last issue but two of the 'Cobourg Sun.' These remarks are credited to the 'Recorder,' and are truly of the disreputable type; in republican tendency fully equal to the wish of even the most extreme and virulent democrat; a libel on monarchy; an insult to the institutions of Great Britain.

What does the writer of such language mean? Dares he to insinuate that Queen Victoria does not "administer the law in accordance with the wishes of the people?" That she "rules regardless of justice and liberty?" He will scarcely venture to charge us with such a disposition; then why horson? In what respect would the advisers of a Prince-Viceroy differ from a Noble-Viceroy? What greater power would be in the hands of such a representative of the Sovereign than is possessed by the present one? Is the society of the mother country worse than that of the model republic? Would a comparison between St. James and the White House prove unfavorable to the former? Has Great Britain been worse under the chances of a limited monarchy, than the United States under the uncertainties of popular selection? Let public opinion answer, and with its verdict we can well rest satisfied.—[Colborne Express

MILITARY ITEMS.

The Bayfield Volunteer Company were inspected last Friday, March 1st, by Brig.-Major Barretto, when fifty-one men turned out. The Major expressed himself well pleased with the evolutions of the men, complimenting them upon their proficiency and general appearance.—[Clinton Now Era.

**VOLUNTEER REVIEW.**—The Clinton Volunteer Infantry Company were inspected on Wednesday, 27th ult., by Brigade-Major Barretto. The men turned out in full force, and went through many evolutions with considerable efficiency, considering the length of time they have been drilling. At the close of the inspection, the Major complimented Captain Murray on the high state of cleanliness in which he found the arms and accoutrements, clothing, &c. of the men, and upon their efficiency in drill. The Major was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Ross, of the battalion. Three cheers were given each for the Major and the Colonel, and the men then, after a few minutes' intermission, went out for target practice, the score of which we shall probably give in our next.—[Clinton Now Era

**VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.**—The parade of the Hamilton Artillery at the gun sheds last night was well attended, and the Battery were put through their usual gun drill by Sergeant-Major Brown. This very efficient non-commissioned officer has lately commenced a series of lectures and explanations with diagrams at the Tuesday nights drill, on shells and shell practice, their varieties, construction, uses and all the minor details connected with this very important branch of the artillery service, so that it lies altogether with the members themselves, or at least those of them who are permitted to attend the Tuesday night drills as non-commissioned officers, whether they acquire a thorough knowledge of the subject or not.—[Spectator.

**NO 1 TROOP MONTREAL VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.**—This fine corps, under the command of Captain Muir, visited St. Johns last Wednesday. The troop numbered 26, officers and privates, viz.: Captain, Lieutenant (Featherston), Sergeant-major, and Quartermaster-sergeant, and 22 troopers. The troop left Montreal at half-past eleven, dined a Laprarie, and at four in the afternoon arrived in this town, where they were met and escorted through the place by the St. John's Volunteer Cavalry, Captain Des. Rivieres. They were comfortably lodged and their inner wants provided for by Mr. Monett, of the St. John's Hotel. The troop returned the next day, leaving St. Johns at two o'clock. We observed, with pleasure, that they were well mounted and equipped. We are told that a dinner was given the officers and men on Wednesday evening; but owing to the characteristic want of courtesy to the press, we are unable to give any particulars of it whatever.—[St. John's News.

**BATTALION ORDER.**—Head-quarters Norfolk Rifles, Simcoe, Feb. 22nd, 1867. No. 2.—Ordered, that Sergeant Hodgson, of No. 1 Company, be and he is hereby appointed Sergeant-Major of the battalion: that Private James F. Wilson, of No. 1 Company, be Quartermaster-Sergeant; and Private Walter Matheson, of No. 2 Company, be Orderly-room Clerk: that Sergeant Huton be Color-Sergeant of No. 1 Company, also Corporals Hambidge, McKie, and Lance-Corporals Tisdale and Fraser be Sergeants of No. 1 Company; and that Lance-Corporal Burt, and Privates John Betts, William Ilton and James Glover be Corporals of No. 1 Company; and Privates James Thompson, John Thompson, John Mills and John Coombs be Lance-Corporals of No. 1 Company; and that here-

after the band shall be under the command of the commanding officer of the battalion; and that Private Robert Rochester be Band-Corporal; and that Private George Gardner, of No. 1 Company, be Bugle-Major of the battalion.—By order, CLARENCE RAPELJE, Lieutenant and Adjutant.

**FOURTH NORTHUMBERLAND BATTALION.**—The first meeting of the officers of this corps was held at Mrs. McDonald's hotel, in this village, on Thursday 29th ult. There were present Lieut.-Col. Smith, Major Wainright, Captain Graveley and Lieut. Floyd, of No. 1 Company; Captain Elliott, Lieut. Floyd and Ensign Austin, No. 2; Captain Webb and Lieut. Dean, No. 4; Captain Gifford, No. 5; Captain Rogers and Lieut. Stanley, No. 6, Captain Vars, Lieut. Crozier and Ensign Campbell, No. 7; Captain Duncan, No. 8; Captain Hurlburt and Lieut. Ewing, No. 9; and Captain and Adjutant Smith. In regard to the matters brought before the meeting, the utmost unanimity and good feeling prevailed. It was decided that all the companies within easy reach of headquarters should assemble there on the approaching Queen's Birthday. The officers from Cobourg expressed a desire to have the colors now belonging to the Volunteers of that town transferred to the 40th Battalion, and at their request a committee was appointed to make the necessary alterations in them with that view. We might say that these colors—the gift of the Cobourg ladies—are as fine as any in the country; and the kind liberality of the Cobourg men, in thus sharing their possession, will, it is hoped, be justly prized by their comrades. Also, arrangements were made to promote the efficiency of the battalion band, by securing for it the services of a competent teacher, and otherwise as the band committee shall determine. After the discussion of some minor matters, it was agreed that similar meetings shall be held periodically at such places as the Lieutenant-Colonel may name.—[Colborne Express.

**OUR VOLUNTEERS.**—An enthusiastic meeting was held on Monday evening, 25th ult., for the purpose of taking steps in forming a Volunteer Company in this village. Hugh McLachlan, Esq., occupied the chair, and J. L. Gibson acted as Secretary. The Chairman briefly explained the purport of the meeting after which an eloquent address was delivered, in truly loyal language, by George Allan, Esq., of this village. Michael Barlow, Esq., was the first to step forward, and, after a brief but telling speech, had his name inscribed first on the list of the Glenallan Company. Several others addressed the meeting whose names it is not necessary here to enumerate, suffice it to say, that nearly all united in enrolling their names among that patriotic band who are ready to defend their country against any and every foe, who, unfortunately for themselves dare to invade it. We will venture to assert that not in another village of Canada West, with all its boasted loyalty, had such a spirit of enthusiasm been manifested, as in Glenallan, which, with scarcely three days notice has already enrolled upwards of forty names, as a mere fragment of what will hereafter be the Glenallan Volunteer Company. The prevailing sentiment of the evening was loyalty, and as previously mentioned, there were enrolled at the close of the meeting, upwards of forty stalwart men, loyal and true to the core, and willing to enter into all the reality the hazards and the tumultuous scenes of war. Towards the close of the proceedings Messrs. Wm. and Thos. Mannel delighted the audience by singing, in glorious style that beautiful and appropriate song, "Beneath the Union Jack." Another

meeting is to be held on Monday evening next, in Watson's Hall, for the purpose of electing officers and transacting other necessary business. We can assert, without fear of contradiction, that there will ere then be, at least, seventy volunteers which will be more than the number required by law for the formation of a company. We predict another interesting evening which will be duly noticed in our next.—[Glenallan Maple Leaf.

**RIFLE MATCH.**—A challenge having been sent by No. 2 Company, Woodstock Rifles, to No. 1 Company, for the purpose of securing a friendly match between the two companies,—the conditions being that the unsuccessful ones provide a dinner for the winners,—it was arranged to take place at the Range on Major Nellis' farm, where, on Friday last six men from each corps met and fired five rounds each, at the respective distances of 200 and 400 yards. The day was not very favorable for making a good score; on account of the wind and cold—but, however, at the close it was ascertained that No. 1 Company had won by a majority of 29 marks. The following is the score:

No. 1 Co.	200 yds.	400 yds.	Total.
Sergt. Francis,	2.4.2.3	3.4.2.4.3	31
" Smith,	4.4.0.3	2.0.2.4.3	26
Ser. Maj. Chinner,	2.3.2.2.2	2.0.0.2.2	18
Private J. Bell,	3.2.4.4.2	0.0.0.0.0	15
" Stubbs,	3.0.0.2.0	2.0.0.3.3	13
" A. Hill,	0.0.2.2.0	3.0.0.3.2	12
			116
No. 2 Co.	200 yds.	400 yds.	Total.
Priv. Thompson,	3.5.5.2.4	2.3.3.2.2	27
" Goddard,	2.2.2.3.2	0.2.0.2.0	15
" Hart,	2.3.3.2.0	0.0.0.2.3	15
" Carr,	4.3.0.2.3	0.0.0.2.0	14
" Sessions,	3.0.2.0.3	0.0.0.0.0	8
Lieut. Turquand,	0.2.0.3.3	0.0.0.0.0	7
			86

Majority for No. 1 Co., 29 points. The dinner took place in the evening at the Woodstock Hotel, and was all that could be desired, after a good afternoons work at the Butts.—[Sentinel.

**DRILL SHEDS.**—Tenders for the erection of a drill shed in the town of Whitby were asked for by public advertisement, by the Special Committee appointed by the Town Council, on Saturday, 16th inst., when the following tenders were sent in:—

G. O. S. Conway.....	\$2277.11
Clark & Bailey.....	2387 00
Geo. Cormack.....	2495.00
A. & C. Sherrard.....	2500.00
Jacob H. Tool.....	2618.00
Wm. Barnes.....	2765.00
William Noble.....	2798 67

The Committee decided on receiving the tender of Mr. Conway, it being the lowest, provided he gives good and ample security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The shed is to be erected on the property of the town in the market block, and the S. O. County Agricultural Society have agreed to give \$600 towards its erection, provided they procure a lease of the land now in possession of the Corporation, as well as the vacant lots south of the present town block, south to the centre of the concession line, for a term of twenty years. The Corporation pays the annual rent of the said property (which is \$30,) to the executors of the late Mr. Verden. The Agricultural Society will pay an additional \$100 on the property referred to being fenced and levelled. The \$800 given by the government, and a like sum by the County Council, together with the \$700 granted by the South Ontario Agricultural Society, will erect the building, so that there is now no fear but the much-talked of and much-required drill-shed will go up in short order.—[Whitby Chronicle.

## DRILL SHED AT PRESCOTT.

A meeting of the ratepayers of the town was held in the town hall, on Friday evening last—Mr. Dunn, Roove, in the chair, and Mr. White acting as secretary—for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of the town giving the balance required for the erection of a drill shed here. The County Council had given \$1,000, the Government \$1,000, and also three lots on which to erect the shed; and the lowest tender for its erection was \$2,530. A balance of \$550 was therefore to be made up by the town. When the matter was moved in the Council, although all the members were favorable to the amount being paid out of the Corporation taxes, they thought best to take the opinion of a public meeting on the subject; hence this meeting.

Mr. Irwin moved a resolution asking the Council to give the necessary amount, at the same time mentioning that the rate to be levied would only be 5 cents on the £ yearly value, so that the individual who was taxed on £2 would give 10 cents, and the individual taxed on £60 would contribute \$3. He also spoke of the benefits to accrue from having such a shed.

Mr. Lantier seconded the motion. Mr. Irwin said that Col. Atcherley had had a conversation with the Adjutant-General, who had stated that the lots could be had for that purpose, if the request was sent in by the Mayor and Corporation.

Mr. Armstrong said that he had a letter in his possession from Col. Coffin of the Ordnance Lands Department, to the effect that the town might have any lots that they may require for such a purpose. He felt the need of a drill shed as much as any other man. He had drilled in rain and snow on the wharves of the town, because they had no drill shed. Even when they had had a room to drill in, it was so small they could not practice battalion drill. The movements of the drill-sergeant and those in charge had always been hampered. He hoped that we would not now lose the chance to get the head-quarters of the battalion established here. He was getting old, and his drill was about over, but he would like to sit in his chair and see the Prescott Companies drilling as a battalion. The Prescott Companies had always stood first-class in the Province, and he and others had often wondered how they had done so much with their limited means. He hoped there would not be a single vote recorded against the proposal.

Major White was glad to see so much unanimity. Not a man present had raised his voice against it. Prescott was always ready when anything appealing to the patriotism of the people was laid before them.

Mr. Peter Byrne being called for rose and addressed the meeting. He was opposed to subscribing the money for the drill shed, because unless our rich men were more liberal than they had been heretofore, some of them would not give fifty cents, while many poorer men, like those who had shown their desire to subscribe, would give two and four dollars, etc. In raising the amount by taxation, all would contribute according to their means. He also alluded to the hostile bands which had visited us, and the possibility that they might repeat their incursions; also to the sacrifices of the Volunteers, and the fact that out of their scanty pay, they had had to contribute to defray the expense of a drill-room.

No other gentleman being desirous of addressing the meeting, the resolution was then put, and carried without one dissenting voice.

On motion, Mr. Dunn left the chair, and Dr. Easton took the same, when a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the chairman and secretary.

We may therefore presume that the contract will be signed at once for the erection of the drill shed.—[Prescott Telegraph.

## MILITIA ORDERS.

The following District Militia Orders have lately been issued by the Assistant Adjutant General, Toronto, to the Brigade-Majors of the various districts:

No. 1.—As the issue of the Spencer Rifle is only a temporary measure pending the receipt of breech-loaders, the Imperial Government would not sanction the marking of the arms.

2. Unless when on service, it will not be necessary to carry more than 21 rounds of ammunition per man.

3. No new description of pouch will be purchased, the issue of the Spencer rifle being only temporary.

4. Application has been made to the Imperial Government to ascertain whether there are scabbards and slings in store. If there are not, steps will be taken to procure them.

5. There is no blank ammunition for the use of the Spencer rifle. Twenty-one rounds per man of the service ammunition may be issued for practice.

6. The attention of officers commanding battalions is called to the District Order relative to arms, accoutrements, &c., being strictly kept in the armories of the respective companies of the battalion.

By order, W. L. DUNN, Lieut.-Col., A.A.G.  
Lieut.-Col. VILLIERS,  
Major of Brigade, Hamilton

DRILL SHEDS.—We are glad to learn that the Haldimand Township Council have voted \$600 for the erection of a drill shed at the village of Grafton. This sum—with the Government allowance—will procure for that fine township a building in every way worthy of it, and we trust that the electors while exercising the privilege given them by the statute which authorizes the appropriation, will second the action of their representatives with a unanimous vote for the grant. The voting will take place on the 23rd inst. Thanks to the liberality of the Hamilton Township Council, the Cold Springs Company has been for some time in possession of a shed. Referring to this company, we have much pleasure in giving currency to the fact, that its average attendance at the regular afternoon weekly drills since their commencement in October last, has been within a very small fraction of 50—an attendance, we presume, not exceeded by any Company of 55 men in the Province.—[Colborne Express.

## LATEST NEWS.

## ANOTHER FENIAN RISING IN IRELAND.

London, 6th.—The Fenian agitation in Ireland has been renewed and is increasing. A meeting of several hundred Irishmen near Dublin has been dispersed by the troops. The telegraph wires have been cut in various parts of the country. Gen. Massey, a supposed Fenian leader, has been arrested in Limerick.

London, 6th.—In the House of Commons, Lord Naas, Chief Secretary of Ireland, stated to-day that the Fenian rising around Dublin was supposed to number from one to four thousand.

Dublin, 6th.—An attack was made by a body of Fenians upon the Drogheda barracks yesterday. The attacking party was received with great gallantry by the military and police stationed in the barracks, and several volleys given the assailants, who retired in confusion, losing a number killed and wounded, whom they took from the field. The repulse was complete; several of the Government force were wounded, including three of the police.

Liverpool, 6th.—Despatches have been received by the Government, stating that an attack was made by a small force of Fenians upon Castle Martyr, yesterday, but the enemy was repulsed and driven off. One of the attacking force, said to be an American officer, was shot.

London, 6th.—The Fenians have torn up the roads between Cork and Dublin, completely suspending railway travel between these cities. The Government does not fear any alarm at the aspect of affairs, as very efficient measures have been made and are now making to suppress all attempts at insurrection throughout Ireland. There have been as yet no serious outrages committed by Fenians on persons or property of private subjects, the rebels appearing to be in a quasi state of strict military discipline.

At four o'clock this evening reports received at Government headquarters state that all is quiet.

The Government has postponed the day fixed for the presentation of its Reform bill from the 11th to the 16th of March.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope bring the sad intelligence that Dr. Livingston, the celebrated African explorer, has been killed by the Kaffirs.

London, March 7th.—Despatches received during the day from Dublin and Cork give the following particulars of the last outbreak in Ireland:—

A fight took place on Tuesday night at Tal-laght, about eight miles south of Dublin, between the armed police and a large body of Fenians; one of the latter was killed and five wounded. The police captured eighty prisoners and six loads of ammunition; and up to dark to-day, over two hundred prisoners have been brought into Dublin. The main body of the Fenians engaged in the fight retreated to the hills north of Dublin, with Lord Strath-nairn, in command of the British forces in Ireland, in vigorous pursuit.

The police station in Killmallock, nineteen miles south of Limerick, in the County of Munster, was attacked by two hundred Fenians, who were repulsed, leaving three of their number dead upon the field and losing fourteen prisoners.

The barracks of the police at Dromore, County Down, in the north, had been fired by an incendiary, and totally destroyed.

The manager of the Union Bank and a mounted police messenger have been shot at Dromore.

Reports from Dublin state that the various bands of Fenians appear to be well supplied with rations, and they seem to have risen suddenly in all parts of the island. They attacked the Coast Guard station at Killelagh, in the County of Clare, and took away their arms.

Assaults have been made upon the stations at Caryfort, in Wicklow County, and upon that at Holy Cross, and supplied themselves with arms from all these places.

The excitement in Tipperary is intense. Gen. Gleason is reported to be there.

Charles Brown, better known as "Artemus Ward," died at Southampton yesterday.

Lord Derby stated, this evening, that the trains are again running between Dublin and Cork.

Dublin, March 7th.—Thirteen prisoners, in all, have been taken at Limerick. All is quiet in the city to-day, and reports from Cork, Limerick and Waterford represent that there are no apparent signs of disturbance in any of these places.

**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.]

**TO CORRESPONDENTS**

CAPT. M., Montreal.—Before receiving your communication, we had the substance in type. Much obliged, and shall be glad to hear from you at all times.

"DEN," Hamilton.—Will attend to the subject next week.

**FROM MONTREAL.**

**VOLUNTEERS ON SNOW-SHOWS.**—A twenty-mile snow-shoe tramp across county from Montreal to Chambly was admirably accomplished by a detachment of the Victoria Rifle Regiment of Montreal, under command of their efficient and respected officer, Major Hutton, who is at present in command of the corps—"the Colonel being absent on leave." The march was executed in the short space of four hours, without a straggler, and all as jolly, good-natured and happy as Canadian Volunteers should be, and are; smoking, laughing, singing, joking. Over fence, across field; a kind word for the farmer's pretty daughter, who rushes to the gate to see our gallant defenders pass. Not fagged out by any means, and only reminded of their journey's end by a sharp-eyed corporal, who sings out, "Chambly ahead, men!" "Don't see it," says a bulky private. "Bet you a supper I'm right," insists the non-com., as on they trudge. There is no asking passers-by how far to the place of destination, as they move along, their only fear being a too speedy termination of their afternoon's sport—for such it was. Arriving at Chambly, they occupy the barracks at that place. The following day, church parade is ordered, and the company attend divine service at the Episcopal Church of the village, returning home the following day. [Here is a little sketch of the march of an afternoon, showing the capacity of our soldiers to endure fatigue. As a fighter we have no fear that the Canadian will be found wanting; and our enemies may yet have to acknowledge their handsome pluck.]

**SCHOOL OF GUNNERY.**—In addition to the Military school in Montreal, there has recently been established a school of gunnery, under the charge of Lieut.-Col. Pison, who, since his first arrival in the country, has manifested a deep and practical interest in the Volunteers. The Montreal Skating Rink, situated in St. Urbain street, has been fitted up by boarding the floor with thick plank. It affords a space of 200 by 40 feet. There are placed four siege guns in position, a mortar and garrison guns, together with sling waggons, tripod, and every appliance for transport or mounting of guns. The school is attended by the officers of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, Grand Trunk Railway Brigade, the Volunteer Engineers, and other corps. For officers, the drill is three times weekly in the afternoon, and for gunners three times weekly in the evening. The drill consists in mounting and dismounting guns; serving guns and mortars, mode of preparing ammunition, splicing and knotting of all kinds. Every attendant must first understand the drill thoroughly, and next must be able to instruct in every movement a squad of recruits. The instruction is conducted by a sergeant-major of the Royal Artillery, under Col. Pison, who is present at every drill, giving personal supervision. Certificates of first class will be issued to those competent to instruct in mortar, garrison and siege gun drill, and second class

to those competent to instruct in garrison. No remuneration is granted to any, it being purely voluntary. About fifty have availed themselves of the advantages of Col. Pison's instructions.

**FROM METCALFE.**

**MILITARY CONCERT AND SOIREE.**—On Wednesday evening last, a grand military soiree and concert came off in the village of Metcalfe, County of Russell, in aid of the new drill-shed for the Metcalfe Volunteer Infantry Company. The hall was completely packed. There were on the Platform: Lieut.-Col. Jackson, Brigade-Major; Major Seale, Carleton Battalion; Capt Smythe, 100th Regiment; Mr. R. Bell, M. P. P.; Judge Armstrong, Ottawa; Hon. Malcolm Cameron, Capt. Sheppard, Burritt's Rapids; Capt. Johnston, North Gower; Capt. Davidson, Munotie; Captain Morgan, Rev. Mr. Whyte, Metcalfe; Captain McGregor, Vernon; Lieut. Hanna, Metcalfe; Lieut. Helmer, Russell; Lieut. Palmer, North Gower; Mr. Fleming; Ensign Carson, Metcalfe; Mr. G. Bouchette, Mr. James Audy and Mr. George Moss, Ottawa. We regret we have not space for the excellent and patriotic speeches delivered on the occasion. Mrs. Miles, of Ottawa, and Mrs. Hanna, of Metcalfe, presided at the instruments, and sang several songs in excellent taste. The room was beautifully decorated, and presented a splendid appearance. Previous to the concert, the company was inspected by the Brigade Major, who spoke in high terms of it. There were about forty—officers and men—on parade. Under Capt. Morgan and his excellent subalterns, there is no doubt the Metcalfe Infantry Company will continue to be a credit to the battalion.

**FROM SARNIA.**

**VOLUNTEER BALL.**—On Wednesday last, the Sarnia Garrison Battery of Artillery, under command of Capt. O'Doherty, gave their first annual ball at the Bellechamber House Bellechamber's large dining hall was gracefully decorated for the occasion with numerous flags, &c. Dancing began at half-past 9 o'clock, and was kept up with much spirit until the gray streaks in the eastern horizon proclaimed the near approach of day. The supper was everything that could be desired, having been got up in Bellechamber's usual good style. A number of the officers of the Lambton Battalion were present, and among them the officer in command, Lieut.-Col. Davis, who, from the active manner in which he participated in the dances, appeared thoroughly to enjoy himself. The hall was crammed to excess; and the rich uniforms of the artillery, mingled with the bright scarlet of the infantry, contrasted beautifully with the gay and elegant dresses of the ladies. Everything passed off harmoniously, and all present appeared fully to enjoy themselves. The company has been organized only a short time, and has already become very proficient in drill. This was their first annual ball, and if all their undertakings or engagements are attended with the same satisfactory result, they will reflect credit on themselves and on the town to which they belong.

**FROM HAMILTON.**

**13TH BATTALION.**—The dissatisfaction spoken of last week, in regard to the Spencer rifles, was only momentary, it having been written with the idea that they were to be the permanent arm for the force. As it is said that they are to be replaced by the Peabody or Snider rifles as soon as possible, of course all cause for dissatisfaction has been removed.

**FROM INGERSOLL.**

**INGERSOLL RIFLES.**—A meeting of the above company took place on Monday evening, 25th February. The turn-out was all that could be desired, and better than was expected by the officers. The Captain took advantage of the large attendance to introduce to the company their new Ensign, Mr. James Benson, formerly Adjutant of the Tenth Royals, Toronto. He is a thorough soldier, and an honor to the battalion which he has joined. After a short time spent in drill, the company spent the remainder of the evening in singing some of their old favorite frontier songs for the ben of their new Ensign and the citizens. They finally dispersed, well pleased with things in general, and ready to rally at the first warning notes of the bugle for the defence of their country.

**FROM PARIS.**

**No. 1 COMPANY, 38TH BATT.**—At the inspection (noticed last week) by Lieut.-Col. Durie, A. A. G., accompanied by Brigade-Major Villiers; that officer expressed himself pleased with the efficient state in which he found the company, and complimented Captain Baird, the officers and men of the company upon the very marked improvement which he observed since his last visit. This company is one of the oldest in the force, having been raised by Captain McCartney, now of the 100th Regiment, in the year 1856, and has been in working order ever since.

**FROM GUELPH.**

**GRAND MILITARY BALL.**—The Guelph Rifle Company celebrated their twelfth anniversary, and also the departure of the company for the front a year ago, on Friday evening last, by a grand ball and supper. The affair was under the patronage of the staff of the Wellington Battalion, and was an exceedingly pleasant one.

**INSPECTIONS.**

Lieut.-Col Jackson, Brigade-Major, on the 4th inst., inspected Capt. Johnson's Company, at Miller's Corners. There was a full parade, and both officers and men were complimented by the inspecting officer for their regularity and efficiency.

The same officer, on the 4th, inspected a new company at Vernon, commanded by Captain McGregor, which had but recently received their clothing. They are a splendid body of men, and will, with experience in their duties, be one of the finest corps in the Province.

Col. Jackson will inspect the Ottawa Garrison Battery on Monday (to-day).

The Buckingham Infantry Company, Capt. McNaughton, on Tuesday.

The Goulbourne and Richmond Companies on Wednesday.

The Huntly and Bell's Corners Companies on Thursday.

The two Rifle Companies and Field Battery at Ottawa on Thursday.

The Wakefield Infantry Company on Friday

**No. 7 COMPANY.**—On Saturday evening last we had for the first time the pleasure of seeing the Colborne Volunteers under arms. They were drilled by Capt. Smith, Adjutant of the battalion, and certainly showed a degree of steadiness and attention which we have never seen excelled in either city or country. An improvement on the present attendance is desirable, if we are to compare favorably with other places on the 24th of May.—[Express.



## THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

GEORGE MOSS having this day purchased the entire interest of "THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW" the partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, as proprietors of the same, is hereby dissolved.

The REVIEW will in future be published by GEORGE MOSS, who hereby assumes all the liabilities of the late firm, and to whom all accounts due thereto are to be paid.

GEO. MOSS.  
GODFREY S. O'BRIEN.

Witness,

ALEX. RIGGS.

Ottawa, February 26, 1867.



## The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1867.

### REPUBLICANISM vs. MONARCHY.

It is astonishing what touching solicitude public men of the United States have invariably exhibited towards the British Province. Years ago this solicitude took the form of offering assistance to protect us from the grinding tyranny of England. On all occasions we were described as a people panting for "freedom," and only waiting for a favorable opportunity to throw off our allegiance to Great Britain and embrace the loose system under which the model republic undoubtedly at first prospered. Prior to the rebellion of 1837-38, Canadians unquestionably sought for a larger share of self-government, a greater voice in the administration of Canadian affairs; but when Yankee politicians took it for granted that those aspirations pointed towards republicanism, they counted without their host. Even self-government had no attraction for us as a

people, if we had also to take with the probable good the undoubted evils of wholesale democracy. Republicanism, such as exists in the United States, were a really desirable form of government, we in Canada ought surely to be dazzled with it more than any other people. English, Irish and Scotch demagogues may eulogize it as much as they please; but we know that it is only distance that lends enchantment to their view of a people and a government of which they know little or nothing. It is all very well for such men as BRIGHT to expend their frothy eloquence in praise of mob rule and universal suffrage, elective chief magistrates and judges. If the evils which spring from them were in closer proximity to their own hearths, even they would be less enthusiastic. In Canada our attachment to the British Crown has been great; but not the less so because, until very lately, we had only one other alternative: we must maintain our British character, or consent to be ruled by republican laws; and our clinging almost unanimously to the former, and with the same accord shrinking from the latter, while it gives evidence of the confidence and affection which British monarchical institutions inspire, is anything but complimentary to our Yankee cousins, whose nearest neighbors thus shun them most. Sprung from the same ancestors, it cannot be said that it is the people, as such, that we shrink from. Nature would rather point to the opposite conclusion. It is rather the noisy braggarts and dishonorable schemers that a faulty system of government has made them that we detest. Our hearts warm towards the generous, rollicking, reckless Irishman, fresh from his native sod, with all his faults; but transform him into a loud-mouthed, senseless dupe of a band of democratic snivellers, and he speedily loses his finer characteristics and every particle of our esteem. We respect the sturdy self-reliance of the Englishman; but under the manipulation of the Yankee demagogue he soon loses his manly characteristics, and becomes as stolid a mercenary as any consumer of lager-beer and sour-kraut. The canny, cautious, country-loving Scot, under the vicious training of its licentious system of society, becomes either a crafty swindler himself, or the cunning tool of swindlers. When such are the effects of republicanism upon our countrymen, when they give themselves up to its influence, it is little wonder that we, who know it so well, should shun it as we would the deadly opus; and if we must change our allegiance and our colonial status, avoid that above all things, and at all events labor for the perpetuation of the system which has made Britons respected all over the world. After all their schemes to seduce us into the Union have failed, and their hostile tariffs and Fenian raids have met with no better success, the Yankees are at last forced reluctantly to confess that British-Americans have no predilections for "the freest government under the sun," nor any respect for that

most impertinent of all Yankeeisms, the Monroe Doctrine, especially when applied to natives of this continent. Under these circumstances, instead of continued solicitude for our welfare, they now change their tactics, and affect to think that the establishment of a monarchy in North America would be a menace to them. This, at a time when we are compelled to consolidate our strength in order to protect ourselves from the wanton attacks of vagabond citizens of the United States, is simply infamous; for they, by their lawlessness, have forced us to a certain course for the preservation of our lives and property, and then coolly charge us with the unworthy motives which they daily exhibit. By the strong arm of a mercenary army, they have compelled the Southern States to endure a government which they despise; and when taunted with the declaration of independence, that every people had a right to select their own form of government, the only defence they could make was that the South had already made its election, and had no right to break the compact. Flimsy as such an argument is, it could have no possible application to us. We have an undoubted right to establish whatever form of government we choose; and it is equally certain we will never willingly resort to that "next to no government at all"—a republican one. If we had a reputable neighbor, whose governmental edifice had been erected upon the professions which the fathers of the republic adopted, and still had any reverence for their teachings, we should be able to pursue our course in peace and without apprehension; but under the threats of a lawless mobocracy, we can only hope to maintain our freedom and independence, and the right to make our own laws, by preparing to defend our institutions by the strong arm of might. If we cannot thus prepare, and do not from the outset determine to concede none of our rights as a free people, the first concession will be the signal for a series of outrages upon national rights, which will only end when we have been thoroughly enslaved. Then we may look for a long night of indignities and humiliation, till down-trodden human nature re-asserts itself, and sweeps the despotic lie, misnamed "liberty," from the face of the earth. Better, far better, rather, than such a humiliation should become possible, that we should now strain every nerve, submit to every sacrifice, in order to place an impassable barrier between ourselves and such a fate.

### THE FENIANS AGAIN.

Those rascally proteges of the Government of the United States, are again giving the details of a projected invasion of Canada in the Spring. It is all very well to sneer at them as mad and foolish—a good many of our people did so last Spring—but it must be remembered that madmen are the only ones that would engage in such an enterprise as that of June last, and it is much

safon to be prepared against them. There is one contingency in which we may be sure that hostile raids, more or less dangerous, will be made upon our frontier, and that is, if England should go to war. Even the miserable fiasco in the Kerry hills excited a great deal of hope among the ruffians of the States; and if it should prove true, as announced by the cable, that "war has broken out in India," a thing which the intrigues of Russia may at any time make possible, both the republican ally of that northern despotism and its lawless citizens would seize the opportunity of offering insult to England, just in proportion to the magnitude of the operations in the East; and under any circumstances it is our duty, while hoping for the best, to be prepared for the worst. The New York 'Times' ridicules the proceedings at Utica; but we give two extracts, one from a Democratic and the other from a republican paper, showing the view both parties in the States take of Fenianism it is at present. The 'World' says:

"A convention of the Canadian fighting Fenians was opened yesterday at Utica. There was a fair attendance of delegates. This is the first of a series of conventions to be held during the coming month in the various States of the Union, from Maine to Missouri. The second raid on Canada, it is said, will commence on or about the 4th of May, and present indications promise a more successful termination than that which culminated affairs last June. There will be some 20,000 men thrown across the border simultaneously, each man properly uniformed and well equipped with repeating rifles and ammunition. There is at present a very large amount of money on hand, which is being very judiciously expended by the senate for war material, &c. Stores of ammunition are being secreted at various points in Canada, and not, as before, on the American side of the line. The Canadian Fenians report fortnightly to President Roberts, and these reports show a marked increase in numbers, discipline and enthusiasm. The fight this year will either leave the Fenians conquerors, or end in their utter annihilation."

The 'Tribune' says:

"The Fenian convention adjourned this evening after a session of two days. The delegates all departed in high spirits, and a more intelligent and patriotic body of Irishmen never assembled in this State. They say that at no period of the Fenian organization were their hopes so high or their prospects brighter. It is understood that matters of the very highest importance have transpired in secret session, but owing to the injunction of secrecy, they refuse to give even the slightest information, save in relation to those matters which are intended to be made public. That serious work is in contemplation there can be no doubt, for the men who composed this convention were men of character and years, who would not apparently lose their time in trifling, or in vain pursuit after impossibilities, and from what can be judged, the new kingdom of Canada will have no easy work to perform ere long. The feeling of the members as expressed outside, in relation to the passage of the amended neutrality bill, was strong in its favour, and the belief was expressed that the dominant party in Congress would be true to their pledges in this regard. The

rumor that Dart has been re-appointed U. S. District Attorney, caused the greatest indignation.

#### THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA BILL.

We have to thank Col. ARTHUR RANKIN, M. P. for Essex, who is at present in England, for an early copy of this measure. By referring to it we find that the three Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia are to form One Dominion under the name of CANADA. The general features are the same as those we published last week as having come by the Atlantic Cable. Among the property enumerated in the third schedule, as to belong to Canada, we notice Military Roads, Ordnance Property, Armouries, Drill Sheds, Military Clothing, and Munitions of War, and Lands set apart for general Public Purposes. Thus it will be seen that the framers of the measure have taken the whole question of defence from the influence of local jealousies, and made it what it should be, in order to be successful, a purely national question. As long ago as in 1859 Col. RANKIN introduced a series of resolutions, favoring a scheme of British American Consolidation; and it must, under the circumstances, be more than gratifying to him to be present in the Imperial Legislature and witness the triumph of a national project of which he has been so long an advocate.

#### THE PENSION LIST.

The Toronto 'Leader' complains of the "long and unseemingly delay in the payment of the pensions awarded many weeks since;" the 'Telegraph' re-echoes the same complaint, and both put the blame upon the Receiver-General's Office, at the same time exonerating the Militia authorities from censure. The Receiver-General's Department, we are satisfied, was equally free from blame. The fact is, that the extreme caution of the Legislature, in hedging the money grants of the Province, has made it necessary that every item be authorized by Parliament, and afterwards be passed by an Order in Council. By this system, the Order in Council, for instance, granted a pension to one "Pattecoart;" this was a mistake. The name should have been "Penticost;" but there was no authority to change the name except by order in Council. It will easily be seen that under this system every clerical error in the list led to delay, and it was only by getting authority to hand over \$13,000 to the Militia authorities for the payment of such claims as were found to be correct, that the difficulty was got over. Under such circumstances it is most unjust to put the onus of delay upon the Receiver-General's office, which really belongs to the system insisted upon by our vigilant revenue reformers. Than the Deputy Receiver-General, T. D. HANINGTON, Esq., no one could have been more anxious to do prompt justice to the sufferers from the late raid, and we can only hope that hereafter a more elastic system

will emancipate officials from the trammels of routine, and secure our Volunteers from unnecessary and irritating delays. We, to day, publish a corrected list, in which it will be seen that there are a considerable number of alterations from that originally published in the 'Canada Gazette' and in THE REVIEW, some of them of considerable importance.

#### PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

BELGRAVIA.—The February number of this aristocratic favorite is very interesting. "Birds of Prey," by Miss Braddon, increases in interest. "Belgravian Prose Ballads, No. III. Honeymoonshine," are in an entirely new style, and produce a very piquant effect. "How I Heard My Own Will Read" is one of the most amusing and cleverly written sketches we have read in a long time. For a fit of the blues a dip into it is invaluable, and worth a year's subscription to the magazine. To be had at Durie & Son's, booksellers, Sparks street, opposite the Russell House.

THE ARMOY.—Messrs. Durie & Son have also the February number of this favorite serial. The broad Scottish dialect in which "The History of Robert Falconer" is written will find admirers among that nationality, and the quaint ideas of theology and glimpses of Scottish life will be admired by every one. The continuation of "Shoemakers' Village" is also a pleasing feature. In short, all the articles in the current number are interesting and instructive.

ARMING THE FRONTIER.—"Straws show the way the wind blows." It is, of course, absurd for the frontier States to talk of arming for defensive purposes under any pretence than that the hostile policy of the United States towards this country may in the end make reprisals necessary. The Military Committee of the Maine Legislature has reported a resolution directing the Governor to procure from the general Government, or elsewhere, three batteries of light artillery, of six guns each, and two thousand of the best pattern of breech-loading rifle muskets. The guns, should the resolution pass, will probably be either the brass Napoleon, iron Parrott, or "ordnance gun." The report says: "As Maine is a frontier State, and liable to be suddenly called upon to defend her territory from invasion, there is an obvious propriety in her possessing some of these superior weapons; and it is to be hoped that the General Government will, for these reasons, be liberal towards the State, by furnishing or aiding to procure these arms."

MILITARY FUNERAL.—On Wednesday last, the Civil Service rifles paraded for the sad duty of escorting to its last resting place the body of their late comrade, G. R. BOUTER. The deceased had been for upwards of three years in the service of the Militia Department, and by promptness and diligence in discharging his duties, had won the high

opinion of his superiors. Outside of official circles Mr. BOULET had gained for himself many warm friends by his genial and kindly disposition, by whom his loss will be long felt.

#### LATEST FROM IRELAND.

We learn by cable from London, Sth, that several Irish and English papers have published a proclamation purporting to come from the Irish Republic, stating that after ages of outrages they have resolved to appeal to arms. The rails on the roads running into Waterford, have been turn up. Large quantities of ammunition and material for the production of Greek fire, have been discovered and seized by the soldiers and the police in various parts of the country. Troops were being rapidly despatched to Ireland from all available points. Despatches from Dublin; Cork and other parts of Ireland received during the morning and afternoon, give the following intelligence: A body of Fenians, 1500 strong, are reported to be threatening the town of Tipperary. The troops had a battle with a band of insurgents near Kilfirane, in the County of Limerick, and defeated them, killing one man, wounding several, and taking thirty prisoners; among the latter was the Fenian chief, Gen. me. A force of rebels some three hundred strong were also beaten by the soldiers at Cloradale, several of the former were killed; 18 prisoners were taken and a quantity of arms were captured. The Fenians strip private houses of all guns and other weapons. Armed bands of men are moving through the counties of Clare, Tipperary and Limerick, and have frequent conflicts with the police and constabulary. A Dr. Cleary is reported to have been killed at Kilmallock. Incendiary fires are frequent in the County of Limerick.

The Irish correspondent of the London 'Times' says: Ireland is full of Irish Americans, and urges that severe punishment in their case is imperatively necessary.

FENIANISM IN CONGRESS.—When we penned our article "Republicanism vs. Monarchy," in this issue, we had no idea that the predictions therein would be so soon and so fully fulfilled. In Congress on the Sth, on the receipt of the news of the Fenian uprising in Ireland, FERNANDO WOOD moved—"Resolved, that this House extend its sympathy to the people of Ireland in her pending struggle for constitutional liberty. If the despotism of Europe shall be allowed to establish monarchical institutions in America, so should the United States foster and promote the extension of Republican institutions in Europe." Mr. BANKS said "there was not a member of the House who did not entertain that sentiment as strongly as the gentleman from New York; but the resolution was coupled with other questions affecting the interests of this country, which should be considered by the Committee of Foreign Affairs." The subject was, therefore, referred to the

Committee, the reason being clearly that the more prudent did not dare, openly, to adopt a menacing insult to England at present. Mr. ELDRIDGE thought they should emancipate the ten Southern States from Military rule before interfering with the despotisms of Europe. We see the animus of the States, and must PREPARE!

#### VOLUNTEER AND SERVICE MILITIA LIST.—

By advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the annual list will be published on the 15th inst. Lieut.-Col. WILK has expended great pains in making it correct, but his enthusiasm for the Volunteer Service of Canada has made it to him a labor of love. The small price at which it is published will barely pay the printer, if it does even that. Every Volunteer should procure a copy.

To-day we appropriately commence a new feature in our journal, by publishing the marriage of the Hon. J. A. McDONALD, Minister of Militia. Hereafter we shall have pleasure in publishing the marriages and births, and perform the melancholy duty of recording the deaths, which may take place in the force, when sent to us, free of charge.

CALLING OUT THE VOLUNTEERS.—In reference to the rumors on this subject, we may say that it has not been decided to call out Volunteers, as reported. If the necessity for doing so, however, should arise, the military authorities are prepared to act promptly and effectively.

#### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

##### HEAD-QUARTERS,

Ottawa, March 8, 1867.

##### GENERAL ORDERS.

##### VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

##### No. 1.

Sergeant-Major John Brown is appointed Provincial Store-keeper at Hamilton, vice Lieut.-Col. Booker, who resigns that appointment.

Quebec Squadron of Cavalry, No. 1 Troop—  
To be Lieutenant:

Cornet Wm. McDonald, vice Teaffe, resigned. Lieutenant and Adjutant F. Wood Gray to have the rank of Captain.

Ottawa Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery, No. 1 Battery—

To be 1st Lieutenant:

2nd Lieutenant Wm. George Beclard, vice Parsons, promoted.

4th Battalion Chasseurs Canadiens, Montreal, No. 2 Company—

To be Captain (temporary):

Lieutenant Gustave d'Orsenens, M. S., vice Labelle, promoted.

No. 4 Company—

To be Ensign (temporary):

Joseph Fleur Brault, M. S., vice Louis, resigned. No. 7 Company having become disorganized, is hereby removed from the list of the Volunteer Militia.

No. 9 Company will become No. 7 and No. 10 Company be No. 8 of this Battalion.

12th York Battalion of Infantry, No. 2 Company, Aurora—

Captain Pearson's appointment to this Company is to bear date from the 14th September, 1866.

13th Battalion Infantry, Hamilton, No. 1 Company—

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

James Jno. L. Boice, gentleman, M. S., vice Gibson, promoted.

14th Battalion Rifles, Kingston, No. 1 Company—

To be Captain (temporary):

Lieutenant Wm. B. Thibeau, M. S., vice Phillips, appointed District Quartermaster, to date from 30th November, 1866.

To be Lieutenant, (temporary):

Ensign Sidney Armstrong, vice Thibeau, promoted.

No. 4 Company—

To be Captain (temporary):

John K. Macaulay, Esq., M. S., vice Cunningham, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Ensign Malcolm McDonald, M. S., vice Ireland, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign:

James Forsyth Ferguson, gentleman, vice McDonald, promoted.

To be Drill Instructor to the Battalion:

Lieutenant Hayter Reed.

19th Lincoln Battalion of Infantry, No. 1 Company, Niagara—

To be Ensign (temporary):

David McMullin, gentleman, M. S., vice Currie, promoted.

No. 5 Company, Clinton—

To be Ensign (temporary):

Wm. Frederick Walker, M. S., vice Ryckman.

20th Halton Battalion of Infantry—

To be Surgeon:

Edwy Jos. Ogden, Esquire, M. D.

26th Middlesex Battalion of Infantry—

To be Surgeon:

James Alex. Smmerville, Esquire, M. D.

29th Waterloo Battalion of Infantry, No. 4 Company, Crosshill—

To be Captain, acting till further orders:

William Barber, Esq., vice Tilt, resigned.

30th Wellington Battalion of Rifles, No. 2 Company, Guelph.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

John Cooper, gentleman, vice Bruce, promoted.

33rd Huron Battalion of Infantry—

To be Surgeon:

Peter A. McDougall, Esquire, M. D.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

William R. Holmes, Esquire, M. D.

36th Peel Battalion of Infantry, No. 5 Company, Streetsville—

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

William F. Barber, gentleman, vice Cummings, removed.

Ensign R. Grafton is also removed.

44th Welland Battalion of Infantry—

To be Surgeon:

Francis C. Mewburn, Esquire, M. D.

46th East Durham Battalion of Infantry—

To be Surgeon:

J. Forrest Dewar, Esquire, M. D., L. R. C. S.

Huntington Borderers, No. 2 Company, Huntingdon.

To be Captain, acting till further orders:

Lieut. Malcolm Campbell, vice G. Hall, who is permitted to retire, retaining his rank.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

Ensign Phillip McDonald, vice Campbell, promoted.

Sherbrooke Battalion of Infantry, No. 1 Company, Sherbrooke.

The resignation of Lieut. Morehouse is hereby accepted.

Ottawa Provisional Battalion, No. 2 Company—

To be Captain:  
Lieutenant Griffithus Mann, vice Potter, resigned.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:  
Ensign Ebenezer McGillivray, vice Mann, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
William Cherry, gentleman, vice McGillivray, promoted.

Grand Trunk Railway Brigade, 1st Battalion, Montreal—

Lieutenant and Adjutant Townsend to have the rank of Captain.

4th Battalion, Toronto—

To be Surgeon:

John Lizars Lizars, Esquire, M. R. C. S.

To be Quartermaster:

Duncan McTaggart, gentleman.

St. Eustache Rifle Company—

To be Captain (temporary):

Lieut. A. Vannier, M. S., vice D. Marsil, who is allowed to retire, retaining his rank.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Ensign C. H. de Bellefeuille, M. S., vice Vannier promoted.

To be Ensign (temporary):

P. N. P. Miller, M. S., vice de Bellefeuille, promoted.

No. 2.

The formation of the following corps is hereby authorized, officers acting till further orders:

An Infantry Company at Flesherton, County of Grey, to be No. 6 Company 31st Battalion—

To be Captain:

William K. Flesher, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

Matthew Richardson, gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Richard Campbell, junior, gentleman.

No. 3.

The following officers of the Volunteer Militia, having appeared before a Board of Officers at Toronto for the purpose of having their qualifications tested, have received second class certificates, viz.:

Captain James Stevenson, 4th Batt. G. T. R. [Brigade.

“ Henry C. Bourlier do

“ Charles C. Banks do

“ Edward Hardman do

1st Lieut. John A. Carlaw do

“ Edward Parkinson do

“ James F. Johnson do

“ Robert Ferguson do

2nd Lieut. Walter M. Tenny do

“ James Murray do

“ James Hardman do

“ W. H. Boxall, gent. do

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

**MARRIED.**

On Saturday, 16th February, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal, Metropolitan of Canada, assisted by the Rev. G. S. Dickson, the Honorable JOHN ALEXANDER McDONALD, Minister of Militia for Canada, and Her Majesty's Attorney General for Upper Canada, to SUSAN AGNES, daughter of the late Honorable T. J. BERNARD, member of Her Majesty's Executive Council of the Island of Jamaica.

**REMITTANCES RECEIVED**

DURING THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 9, 1867.  
Guelph—Rev. W. S. B. \$2, Capt. S. \$2. Dr. H. \$2, A. H. McD \$2, Major C. \$2. Richmond, C. W.—Capt. B. \$2, Capt. G. \$2. Hamilton—Quarter master J. B. \$2, W. H. McC S. Ottawa—Major A. J. F. \$2. Oshawa—Lieut. C. T. G. \$2. Walkerton—Capt. J. C. \$2. Cunningham Station—J. L. (late Sergt. I. E.) \$1. Peterboro—Col. F. W. H. \$2. Indiana—Major D. T. (M. P. P.) \$2. Cayuga—Lt.-Col. A. P. F. \$2, Assist. t.-Sur. B. \$2. Mount Healy—Ens. A. W. T. \$2. York—Capt. A. A. D. \$1. Oneida—Capt. H. S. \$2. Cheapside—Ens. R. W. R. \$1. Brantford—Capt. H. G. \$2, Capt. D. C. \$2. Capt. P. \$2, Lieut. H. A. P. \$2, Ens. J. B. \$2. Ens. G. C. \$2. Seneca—Lieut. R. T. \$1. Woodstock—Major C. \$2. Norwichville—J. A. T. \$2. Culloden—Lieut. J. B. \$2. Embro—Lieut. M. \$2. Ottawa—G. A. B. \$2. North Douro—E. L. \$2.



WILL BE PUBLISHED,

ON THE

15TH INSTANT,

(PRICE 25 CENTS)

THE ANNUAL VOLUNTEER

AND

Service Militia List of Canada!

BY LIEUT.-COL. WILY.

TO be had at the Queen's Printers, Ottawa; Messrs. W. C. Chewitt & Co., Toronto; Dawson Brothers, Montreal; A. Garant & Trudol, Quebec.



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

Present,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

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

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

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Executive Council.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Wednesday, 20th Feb. 1867.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the 28th Chap. of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby ordered that the Bridge recently erected over the River Gatineau, in the Township of Hull, by the Department of Public Works, be and the same is hereby transferred, conveyed and made over to the municipality of the said Township of Hull, and that the following Schedule of the rates of toll be levied and collected on the said Bridge, that is to say—

- For each span of horses and double wagon, six cents.
- For each horse and cart or single wagon, three cents.
- For each horse, cow, or ox, two cents.
- For each sheep, pig or calf, one cent.

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Executive Council.



FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS.

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER.

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

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

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,  
Ottawa, June 14th, 1866.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Lights—Gulf of St. Lawrence, Prince Edward Island.

THE Government of Prince Edward Island has given notice that a Light House has recently been erected on the North Point of that Island, in 47° 3', 46" N., and Longitude 63° 59', 9" W. The Light stands eighty feet high above water and shows a fixed white light.

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

O'CONNOR & WALLER,

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

GEORGE COX,

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

# 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	Gratuity.	Medical Attendance.	To whom payable.
1	Queen's Own.....	Ens Malcolm McEachern..	Killed in action.....	To Widow \$194, and \$27 each to 5 children.....	June 2, 1866	\$ 819 00			
2	do	Sergeant Hugh Matheson.	Div'd of wounds rece'd in action.	To Nil.....	June 2, 1866	148 00			
3	do	Corporal Francis Lakey..	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 Anderson	do	To Widow, \$110.....	do	80 00			
7	do	Priv. W F. Tempest.....	do	To None.....	do	854 00		121 50	
8	do	Private J H. Mewburn....	do	To None.....	do	50 00		100 00	Dr. Case.
9	do	Priv. Malcolm Mackenzie.	do	To Mother, \$80.....	do	50 00		30 50	
10	10th Royal.....	Captain and Paymaster John Huston Richey }	Died from disease cont'd on ser.	To Widow, \$240 (eldest son, nil), \$45 each, to 3 child.	do	110 00		15 00	
11	13th Battalion.....	Private James Cahill....	do do	To None.....	do				
12	Queen's Own.....	Private Jas H. Morrison...	do do	To Mother, \$80.....	do				
13	13th Battalion.....	Private Daniel Laker.....	do do	To Widow, \$110.....	do				

## 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		
15	do	Corp. John Connor.....	do do do.....	Sickness 85 cents a day.....	July 1, 1866	127 75			
16	do	Priv. Chs. 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. Lugden.....	do do do.....	Wound 25 cents a day.....	June 2, 1866	91 25	50 00		
19	do	Priv. John White.....	do do do.....	do 30 cents a day.....	June 2, 1866	109 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. McCaug.....	do do do.....	do 31 cents a day.....	July 1, 1866	109 50		9 50	do.
22	York Rifles.....	Priv. Chs. Ths. 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 \$280 a year.....	July 1, 1866	280 00			
24	13th Bat. Hamilton	Act. Capt. P. Gore Routh	do do do.....	Wound \$400 a year.....	June 2, 1866	400 00	1029 50		
25	do	Priv. Laratt A. Smith....	do do do.....	Sickness 20 cents a day.....	July 1, 1866	73 00		61 00	
26	do	Priv. G. A. McKenzie....	do do do.....	Wound 20 cents a day.....	July 1, 1866	73 00			
27	do	Priv. Edw. In Hilder....	do do do.....	do 40 cents a day.....	July 1, 1866	146 00			
28	Welland Battery..	Capt. R.J. Saunders King..	do do do.....	do \$400 a year.....	June 2, 1866	400 00	1029 00	745 00	Dr. Minor.
29	do	Gunner Fergus Schofield	do 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.....	do 20 cents a day.....	June 2, 1866	109 50	50 00	23 00	Dr. Naff.
31	13th Battalion....	Priv. Richd. Pentecost...	Injury equal to 12 months.....	Sickness 25 cents a day.....	June 2, 1866	91 25		10 00	Dr. Ryall.

STATEMENT of Militia Pensions and Grativities, &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. Houstead	Injury equal to 2 weeks.	Injury.	No claim.		865 05	114 00	Dr. Snell, \$50, Dr. Hodder, \$24	
32	do	Lt. Wm. Cooper Campbell	do 13 months.	Wound.	18 months pay gratuity.					
33	do	Lt. Jas. Herbert Beaven	do 4 weeks.	do	No claim.					
34	do	Ens. Jas. F. Smith	do 2 months.	Sickness.			75 00			
35	do	Ens. Wm. Fabey	do 18 months.	Wound.	18 months pay gratuity		700 80	75 00	Dr. Stevenson	
36	do	Color Sergt. F. McIlardy	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. Weight	
41	do	Priv. Geo Briggs	do 8 weeks.	Injury.	Gratuity, 6 weeks, at \$12		72 00			
42	do	Priv. Chas Winter	do 11 months.	Wound.	11 months' pay at \$30		330 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 Ball			None.					
47	do	Priv. Alex Smith	do 6 weeks.	Sickness.			24 00			
48	do	Priv. Jas B Rutherford	do 8 weeks.	Wound.			60 00	15 00	Dr. Johnson	
49	do	Priv. Rupert E Kinross	do 9 weeks.	do			54 00	5 00	Dr. Stevenson.	
50	do	Priv. Wm Vandermisssen	do 12 months.	do			200 00	83 00	do	
51	do	Priv. E G Patterson	do 6 weeks.	do			36 00	6 00	do	
52	do	Priv. Edgar J Paul	do 7 weeks.	do			70 00	10 00	Dr. Payne.	
53	do	Priv. Collin Forsyth	do 9 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 J H Winstanley	do 10 weeks.	do	30 cents a day for 2 years from 1st Nov., 1866.	1st Nov., '66	109 50	100 00	50 00	Dr. Philbrich \$100, Dr. Russell, \$18
57	do	Priv. John Cole	do loss of leg. 2 yrs 5 mos.	do			10 00		Dr. Newcomb.	
58	do	Priv. Michael McKenna	do 1 week.	do			150 00	25 00	Dr. Richardson	
59	do	Priv. Richard McCormick	do 6 months.	Injury.			120 00	10 00	Dr. Winstanley	
60	do	Priv. Ezra Cummer	do 5 do	do			56 00	20 00	Dr. Newcomb,	
61	do	Priv. Daniel Farrell	do 2 do	do						
62	do	Priv. Joseph T Healy			None.					
63	13th Battalion.	Priv. Samuel Dallas	do 4 do	Wound.			95 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			48 00			
66	do	Priv. Wm Irvine	do 6 weeks.	Injury.			54 00	7 00	do	
67	do	Priv. John Geo Powell	do 7 months.	Sickness.			168 00	65 00	Dr. Turquand.	
68	do	Priv. Thomas Wyatt	do 9 weeks.	do			54 30			
69	do	Lt.-Col. J A Skinner	do 6 weeks.	do			204 00	40 00	Dr. Joy.	
70	Welland Battery.	Gunner Thos Higgins	do 10 months.	do			240 00			
71	do	do John Harbison	do 9 do	Wound.			216 00			
72	do	do Jordan Thomas	do 8 do	do			84 00	30 00	Dr. McFarland.	
73	York Rifles.	Sergt. John Tuck	do 3 do	do			96 00	26 00	Dr. Baxter.	
74	do	Priv. Robert Cranston	do 3 do	do			24 00	19 00	do	
75	Bradford Comp'y.	Priv. J. Young Allan	do 1 do	Sickness.			35 00			
76	Columbus 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. Kincaid.	
78	Toronto Naval do	Capt. Mate J Clendinning	do 14 weeks.	do			165 00	26 00	Dr. Ross.	
79	Collingwood do	Corp. John Millwood	do 2 months.	do			82 00	16 00	Dr. Stephen.	
80	10th Royals.	Private John Douglass	Nil							
81	Ont. Battalion	Private John Speiran	Injury equal to 2 months.	Sickness.			48 00			
82	Scarboro' Comp'y	Lieut. Robert H. Stobo	do 2 do	do			94 50	21 00	Dr. Lapsley.	
83	Cookstown do	Private Thos. Stephenson	do 2 do	do			24 00	25 00	Dr. Lund.	
84	do do	Corp. Geo. Ross	do 2 weeks.	do			27 00	10 00	Dr. Schoefield	
85	do do	Private Geo. Graham	do 2 months.	do			45 00	25 00	Dr. Lund.	
86	do do	do Robt T. Banting	do 3 do	do			72 00	40 00	Dr. Schoefield.	
87	Scarboro do	Lt. & Adj. Jacob N. Tabor	do 4 weeks.	do			65 32	19 00	Dr. Tabor.	
88	Scarboro Comp'y	Serj. Jas. Young	Injury equal to 3 months.	do			45 00			
89	do	Corp. Wm. Hall	do 2 months.	do			48 00	22 50	Dr. Lapsley \$17; Dr. Wright, \$5.	
90	10th Royals.	Priv. John Whittion	Nil	do						
91	Brampton Comp'y	Priv. George Elliott	Injury equal to 12 months (unfit for service)	do	20 cts a day, to be re-examined in 1867.	1st July, 1865	78 00	18 00	Dr. Heggie.	
92	Norral Company.	Priv. Jas. Bryan	do 9 months.	do	30 cts do do.	do	109 50	20 00	Dr. Webster.	
93	Queentown Co.	Priv. Jacob Stubbs	do 3 months.	do	20 cts do do.	do	78 00			
						Totals ...	\$4960 60	5511 47	2214 05	

The pensions granted to (No. 24) acting Capt. Percy Gore Routh and (No. 28) 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.



### LIGHT HOUSE SUPPLIES.

## SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at this office

UNTIL NOON OF FRIDAY

The Tenth of May Next,

For the supply of

650 GALLONS

Of the best quality of

WINTER PRESSED SPERM OIL,

For the Provincial Lighthouses above  
Lachine.

ONE-THIRD of which must be from head matter, which will stand limpid at 30° Fahrenheit, and the other two-thirds at 31°, subject to inspection and test before acceptance, and if required, to be measured out.

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

## TENDERS

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

7,500 GALLONS

Of the best quality of

NON-EXPLOSIVE COAL OIL,

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

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

ALSO A

## STEAM VESSEL WANTED.

Sealed Tenders will be received on the same day for a Steam Vessel for the delivery of the annual Lighthouse supplies, consisting of about 180 casks of oil, and 40 tons of other articles, at the respective Lighthouse stations, situate on the River St. Lawrence and inland Lakes, namely, on Lakes St. Louis, St. Francis, River St. Lawrence between Brockville and Kingston, Lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair and Huron, and on the Georgian Bay.

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

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

other any such stores as the Superintendent in charge may direct.

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

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

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

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

By order,

F. BRAUN,  
Secretary

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, March 8, 1867. 10td



## MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS

ADDRESSED TO THE POST-MASTER GENERAL will be received at OTTAWA, until

Friday, the 15th of March next,  
at noon, for the conveyance of

HER MAJESTY'S MAILS

on a proposed Contract for four years—twice a day each way—between

Aylmer and Ottawa, from the 1st  
April next.

Printed Notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and Blank Forms of Tender obtained at the Post Office of Aylmer and Ottawa.

EDWIN F. KING,  
P. O. Inspector.

P. O. Inspector's Office,  
Montreal, 20th Feb. 1867.

## 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

## CHARLES POTTER,

20 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

OPTICIAN, & O.

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

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

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

## W. P. MARSTON,

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



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, March 8th, 1867.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorised discount is declared to be 24 per cent, which per centage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

## WILSON & PATTERSON,

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

## CANADIAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

In connection with the

LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE,

CAL INSTITUTE,

ALBERT STREET,

OTTAWA, O. W.

THIS INSTITUTION will be open from the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, '67.

And it is intended to be made, in all respects, fully equal to any other similar institution, in Canada or the United States.

For one Month, day and evening instruction, \$6; Evening, from 7½ to 9½, \$3. The class exclusively for Ladies, every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, \$3 Circulars can be had at the Bookstores.

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

N. B. WEBSTER,  
Principal of L. S. & M. Institute.

## INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

DRESCOTT, C. W.—J. H. DANIELS, Proprietor, and Agent for the Royal Mail Line of Steamers. New House, new Furniture, and new Bedding throughout. Omnibuses to and from the Cars and Boats FREE OF CHARGE. Billiards and Livery attached. 1-ly

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(LATE ROLLO & ADAM.)  
BOOKSELLER TO THE PROFESSIONS,  
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In Law,  
Theology,  
Medicine,  
Education,  
The Sciences,  
and General Literature  
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"VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVE SERVICE HAND-  
BOOK."

PRICE 75 CENTS.

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

When on Active Service, with forms of all Re-  
ports, Returns, &c., necessary for the govern-  
ment of a Volunteer Battalion, and showing the  
every-day duties of the various grades of rank  
and command, by Major F. E. DIXON, 2nd  
Battalion Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto.

G. MERCER ADAM, Publisher, Toronto.

**G. E. ZOLLIKOFFER,**  
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OTTAWA, 9TH NOVEMBER, 1886.

At a Council held at the City of Montreal,  
on Saturday, the 3rd of November, 1886.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Finance, and under and in virtue of the authority of the 17th Chap. of the Con. Stat. Canada, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following articles which, under the provisions of the Act, intitled: "An Act to amend the duties of Customs and the Tariff of Duties payable under them," are to be admitted free of duty when imported by Shipbuilders for Shipbuilding purposes, viz

- Ships' Blocks and patent bushes for blocks.
- Binnacle Lamps.
- Bunting.
- Sail Cloth or Canvass, from No. 1 to No. 6.
- Compasses.
- Dead Eyes.
- Dead Lights.
- Deck Plugs.
- Pumps and Pump Gear.
- Shackles.
- Sheaves.
- Signal Lamps.
- Travelling Trucks.

Yellow Metal in Bars or Belts and Yellow Metal Sheathing.

- Steering Apparatus.
- Composition Spikes and Nails.
- Sheathing Copper and Nails.
- Iron Knees and Riders.
- Wire Rigging.
- Cordage.
- Treenails and Wedges.
- Iron Masts or parts of Iron Masts.

May be and they are hereby authorized to be taken out of Bond free of duty, when purchased by Shipbuilders exclusively for Shipbuilding purposes, subject to such orders and regulations for the protection of Revenue as may be from time to time imposed and sanctioned by the Hon. the Minister of Finance.

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

## PROSPECTUS

"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 the selves such means of Defence as may no longer allow their weakness to be a temptation to a neighbor skilled in arms and flushed with recent success.

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

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

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

Such a medium as this "THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW" is intended to establish; and no exertions will be spared to render it worthy of the lady 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 moraling 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 earnest authentic information of all matters within its province, and to render it in every way worthy of

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

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

The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

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

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

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

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

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

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