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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, JUNE 10, 1867.

No. 23

## CANADIAN VOLUNTEER SONG.

(Air—'Lone Starry Hour,' or 'Red, White and Blue.')

Shoulder to shoulder we'll be seen, boys,  
In that call which our country has made  
To fight in defence of our Queen, boys,  
We'll each leave our calling and trade.

Our country, our sweet-hearts and wives,  
boys,  
Will confide in us all when afar :  
Those treasures we'll guard with our lives,  
boys,  
If should sound the dread tocsin of war.

Should the Fenians or Yankees invade, boys,  
Or dare to dishonor our soil ;  
We'll show them of what we are made, boys,  
Despising all danger and toil.

We'll march with our flag, as of yore, boys,  
And our Company we know will prove  
true ;  
We'll conquer, as ever before, boys,  
And stick to the red, white and blue.

Our Captain no danger will shun, boys,  
He'll instruct and command us all right  
To handle our Layonet and gun, boys,  
And lead in the front of the fight.

When duty demands we'll be found, boys,  
Every one, both the rank and the file  
And true British cheers shall resound.  
boys,  
As they did on the banks of the Nile.

Our cause and our laws we'll uphold, boys,  
And our colors we'll nobly defend,  
Despite all the green-backs or gold, boys,  
Fenian, Traitor, or Yankee can send.

Then hurrah, for our brave Volunteers,  
boys,  
With defence of our country in view :  
We will join in three hearty cheers, boys,  
And, 'Tiger,' for the red, white and blue.

JAS. McMOINES, JR.

Waterdown, Sept 12. 1866

## GUNNERY :

A LECTURE DELIVERED BY CAPT. BRANCKER, R.A.,  
BEFORE THE MONTREAL DRILL ASSOCIATION.

[CONCLUDED.]

To understand more fully the use of all this variety of ordnance I have enumerated as belonging to our armament, let us briefly glance at the requirements of the different classes of artillery. Artillery is generally classed under the different heads of : 1st. Field Artillery ; 2nd, Siege Artillery ; 3rd. Garrison Artillery.

Field Artillery embraces all the artillery that accompanies an army in the field : Siege Artillery all that is required for conducting sieges ; and Garrison Artillery, all such as is required for the armament of garrisons, fortresses, coast batteries, &c. Each class requires a different armament and equipment. Thus take Field Artillery. The inefficiency, or rather, we may say, entire uselessness of this branch on its first introduction, and the reason why it was so long ereit exerted any influence on the tide of battles, arose from its being immoveable ; and, therefore, it gradually became evident that it required mobility and simplicity. All the improvements made in it from time to time during the last four hundred years, have tried to combine these two qualities with efficiency of fire ; and in this, at the present time, all nations seem agreed. I have already alluded to the improvements made by Gribeauval. Napoleon wrote, with regard to these. "Gribeauval has made great reforms ; he has simplified much ; but the artillery is still too heavy, too complicated ; it must be still further reduced until it becomes perfectly simple." A General, who so much relied upon artillery in all his campaigns, must be well able to judge of its requirements ; no one will be slow to see the advantages of an artillery able to move with rapidity, and constantly to change its position, so as always to take the line of the enemy diagonally or in flank, and by its rapid retreat battle a counter-attack, over one ponderous, slowly moving to a fixed position, there to remain until the battle is over, or in the event of a defeat, from its inability to retire quickly, becoming the prey of the victorious army. This mobility then, must be given to field artillery, even at a sacrifice to some extent of calibre of gun. No one will doubt the superiority of 40-pounder batteries over 12-

pounder, as far as the effect of their fire is concerned. Inkerman was partly gained by the fire of two 18-pounders. But nevertheless, whatever advantage a heavy gun has over a light one in superiority of fire, that advantage is lost in the field by its want of mobility ; the aim must be by a perfect equipment, by adapting our mode of draft to our style of horse, by a careful training of our drivers, to render our field artillery capable of carrying guns of at least a certain calibre ; and, if possible, one superior to that which other nations use, thus equaling them in mobility of moving, while surpassing them in superiority of fire. Without entering into details required in the organization of field batteries, we may generally then say that their guns must combine lightness of construction with being able to fire a projectile of at least a certain weight ; their carriages must be able to move rapidly, turn easily, and must be capable of being limbered up and unlimbered with facility. Their height must be such as to allow of the guns being quickly loaded. They require strong and simple means of giving the gun elevation and depression, as well as deflection. The limber boxes must contain such a quantity of ammunition that the gun may not be too dependent on the ammunition wagon. But as armies in the field are composed of cavalry and infantry, so field artillery is divided into horse artillery, field batteries, position batteries and mountain batteries—each requiring a different degree of mobility, and consequently of armament ; and hence we want four different kinds of guns for field purposes.

Now horse artillery are intended to manoeuvre with cavalry, and were first introduced by Frederick the Great, in 1758. They require to be most mobile, and consequently have to be armed with a very light gun, and their detachments have to be mounted. Our troops are now armed with a 9-pounder Armstrong breech loader of six cwt., weighing, with carriage complete, about 32 cwt. this is drawn by eight horses on service. The smooth-bore armament used to be 6-pounders of six cwt., and 12-pounder howitzer of 6½ cwt. Six guns in our service form a battery ; many nations have eight, and the latter number certainly seems more convenient, as it makes two good half batteries of 4 guns each, and does not split up the centre division, as it does when you divide a gun battery into half batteries.

Field batteries, the second-class of field artillery, are intended to accompany infantry, and consequently require not quite the same degree of mobility as horse artillery. Their detachments are not mounted, but walk, or ride on carriage attached to the bat-

teries, and are able to carry a heavier gun. Ours are now armed, with few exceptions, with 12-pounder breech-loading rifled guns of 8 cwt., weighing, with carriage complete, 38 cwt. These batteries also, before the adoption of rifled ordnance, were mixed batteries, being armed with 9 pounders of 12½ cwt., and 24-pounder howitzers of the same weight. Their constitution, organization, &c., are similar to horse artillery. There are some 20-pounder batteries in store in this country.

**Position Artillery**—the third class of field artillery—being design for the defence of posts, entrenched camps, lines, and for the occupation of important positions in the field, requires a gun of superior powers of fire to the other two; and as it is not intended to manoeuvre, we can afford to sacrifice somewhat of mobility to its equipment. The advantages obtained by the employment of rifled ordnance will doubtless be very apparent in position batteries, for in these, the guns being fired at long range, they can, therefore, be carefully laid, and sometimes provided with platforms and even with small parapets for cover. The 40-pounder breech-loading rifled gun, weighing 35 cwt., or with carriage complete nearly 82 cwt., is the gun now used for their armament, and this requires 12 horses. The old smooth-bored armament consisted of four kinds of guns—12-pounder brass gun, 32-pounder brass howitzer, 18-pounder iron gun, and 8 inch howitzer. A position battery of 40-pounders has only four guns. Its carriages are, of course, much heavier than either those of the horse artillery or field battery, but are assimilated to them in construction. They have two sets of trunnion holes, one for firing the gun from, and the other for carrying it in.

These are briefly the guns required for the three kinds of batteries that accompany armies in the field. Mountain batteries form a fourth kind of field artillery, but may be looked upon as exceptional, as they are only intended for mountainous countries where all other batteries are too heavy; their guns, therefore, have to be lighter than either of the three before enumerated, and they and the carriages belonging to them are generally carried on mules. We have lately got a new gun for this service—a 7-pounder muzzle-loader, weighing 224 lbs. rifled, with three grooves having one turn in 20 calibres: its charge is little more than ½ pound.

**Siege Artillery** requires a different armament from field artillery: mobility is here not so essential. The weight and nature of the gun, employed in a siege, depends upon the means of transport we have at command, as well as upon the siege and strength of the fortress to be attacked. The heavier calibre we can get into position the more likely are we to succeed in crushing the works of a place; but heavy guns, with their weighty projectiles, cannot be carried far inland. At the siege of Sebastopol we were enabled to arm our trenches, in part, with 68 pounders and 13 inch mortars, but this was a most exceptional case; probably among the smooth-bores 32-pounder, 8-inch gun, 10 and 8 inch mortars, and 5½, 4½ mortars—brass—may be considered the most advantageous for this purpose. I have alluded to the advantages of the mortars in sieges; they are mounted on what are termed travelling beds, the wheels of which have to be taken off previous to firing the mortar. Our future siege trains will, of course, be much more powerful, as they will, to a great extent at any rate, be armed with rifled guns, and these being lighter in proportion to their calibre than smooth-bores, will en-

able us to bring larger guns into position. Possibly the 44-pounder of 7-inch, and 40-pounder gun will form our rifled siege ordnance. The accuracy too of their fire will shorten the time occupied in making a breach feasible, and the smaller quantity of ammunition thus required will tend to diminish the transport of the train, and lighten the work of arming our trenches. The elongated projectiles too, have great advantages for sieges: as shot, their penetration is greater, and as shell they contain more powder, being longer, and thus are more powerful when bursting in earthworks.

**Siege guns** then being heavier than field guns, and being fired with comparatively large charges are mounted on much stronger carriages. The great object we want here to attain is, to have one carriage suitable for conveying our guns on, and for firing them from, and to avoid all shifting of carriages. Those of you who have been shifting heavy ordnance in the school here will know the trouble it is, we cannot use a gun, as its peeping over the parapet would soon bring down the fire on our party at work.

**Garrison Artillery**.—The armament of fortresses and garrisons depends on the size and extent of the works as well as upon the nature of the locality they are situated in; transport and mobility, which regulate the armament of siege and field artillery, being of little or no moment. There is no fixed principle in our service on which to base the number of ordnance or quantity of ammunition required for the defence of a fortress. The French divide theirs into three classes and apportion the number of ordnance accordingly. The quantity required for the immediate security of a place, is laid down at 10 pieces per bastion—this number providing for the armament of salients and flanks, and also allowing for the heavy mortars. But that required to sustain a siege must depend on the extent of the works generally, and thus fortresses of 1st class require 110 pieces. Fortresses of 2nd class 70, and those of 3rd class 30 in addition to above number. Guns ought to be so placed that the heaviest guns occupy those positions which command the greatest extent of range. In garrisons then, as we neither have to consider the matter of transport or require mobility, we are enabled to use very heavy guns, and thus obtain very much longer ranges, and fire very weighty and powerful projectiles. The shells from our muzzle-loading guns will prove, as I said before, most formidable in the defence of fortresses. We have, at present, of the following smooth-bored guns mounted in our works at home and abroad—

68-pounders	891
10 do.	160
5 do.	1017
36 do.	10
42 do.	41
32 do.	1517
24 do.	902
18 do.	195
Cannon	398
Howitzer 10-inch	55
do. 8-inch	155
Mortars 13-inch	155
do. 10-inch	55
do. 8-inch	40

These will, in part, be replaced from time to time by rifled muzzle loaders of 13-inch, 9-inch, 7-inch, and 7-inch breech-loaders and 40-pounders. Another place where we require very powerful guns is in coast batteries, i. e., batteries that are used for the defence of harbours and posts to defend dockyards, to prevent an enemy's landing on any part of a coast, and to stop the approach of his vessels. A smooth-bored armament was

laid down for these in 1860, but, of course, the adoption of iron-clad vessels will force us to arm our coast batteries even more powerfully than our garrisons. Here we shall have in addition to the heavy muzzle loaders also 100 and 150-pounders smooth-bores, and 68-pounders, and, possibly, 13 inch mortars, for defence of our principal dockyard. We employ 40-pounder breech loaders as guns of position to connect the different batteries and forts erected along our coast in England. In firing on moving objects, such as ships, the accuracy of rifled ordnance will prove an advantage; and, of course, their enormous power of penetration is here required. It has been said by Capt. Harrison, who acted as secretary to the Committee on Iron Shields in England, that for all ordinary purposes, experiments tend to show that a gun of about 12 tons, capable of firing shot about 200 lbs. weight, with a charge of 45 lbs., is quite powerful enough to give a good account of any iron-clad vessel that is ever likely to be brought against us. Our 9-inch gun is capable of this; and there is, no doubt, that we can build guns strong enough to perform all the work that has been set for artillery, so far in the way of penetrating iron-plates, if we use the proper material and shape for our projectiles. A few words about these; of which we have an enormous variety. They divide themselves into two large families—the spherical and the elongated. The first are fired from smooth-bore guns, the second from rifled guns.

In the 1st class we have solid shot, common shell, Diaphragm shell, Shrapnell shell, Carcasses, Case, Grape, Martin's shell, and we may add, light balls, smoke balls, law shot and Manby's shot. The 2nd class comprises solid shot, common shell, segment shell, Shrapnell shell, case, hollow bodied and hollow headed shot, and steel shell. I propose to divide them into the following classes, and say a few words about the use of each: 1st—solid shot (including hollow bodied and hollow headed); 2nd—common shell; 3rd—Shrapnell shell (including segment and Diaphragm); 4th—case and grape; 5th—Martin's shells; 6th—miscellaneous. Of solid shot we have two great families—the round and the elongated. The round shot is made of cast-iron, and is familiar in appearance to every one. It is fired from all smooth-bored guns, except the 10 and 9 inch. The old practice of double shooting guns was generally confined to the navy when the ships were at very short ranges from each other. For this purpose they had to reduce their charges, as with full charges the strain would have been too great for the gun thus loaded: the practice obtained was irregular.

Solid shot for rifled guns are elongated, and are made of cast-iron, of chilled cast iron and of steel. The former are for breaching brick or stone work; and the latter for destroying iron shields or iron-plated ships. Those for the breech-loaders are coated with lead and antimony, and those for muzzle loaders have soft studs on them.

Chilled cast-iron shot are cast in a thick iron mould which rapidly conducts the heat from the molten metal, and causes the casting to become excessively hard. These projectiles are an invention of Major Palliser, and have now been adopted for our heavier rifled ordnance. They have established their superiority over steel shell for penetration, and are infinitely more reliable, as breaking up after passing through the target they form so much langridge, as it is called, or missile matter, the effect of which on the interior of ships or other defences, approaches to that which is obtained by the bursting

of a shell. Chilled shot must not be mistaken for shot cast in chill. The process of chill casting is, and has, for some time been perfectly well known in the iron trade, and shot have been so cast; but there is an important and characteristic distinction between the two, and in it lies Major Palliser's claim to originality. It is this, that where the old style of cast shot has an uncertain fracture, in which grey iron, more or less, predominates, Major Palliser's shot has a fracture of almost unvarying uniformity, in which grey iron is scarcely perceptible, and in recent castings it is eliminated. In short, the first was accidentally case hardened externally, more or less, the latter is designedly made for a particular purpose of a definite and carefully determined hardness throughout.

Steel shot are made of the best steel, not too hard, or they will break or impact with the object struck: not too soft, or it will alter their form, and they will cease to penetrate. They will, however, in all probability, soon cease to be used. Some shot are made hollow headed, and consist of a cylinder of iron, with a hollow conical head to enable them to cleave the air in their flight with greater ease, and thus render the ball steadier. We use also hollow bodied shot usually called battering shells: they are used for our heavier breech-loaders, either as a hollow shot or shell.

The application of solid shot is against troops in column or compact masses; in breaching or wherever penetration is required round shot are sometimes heated and fired against shipping. Common shells are fired both from rifled and smooth-bored guns, varying in shape accordingly, and being hollow they are filled with powder. The thickness of their metal must be such that the shell may be able to contain as large a bursting charge as possible, and at the same time be strong enough to withstand the shock of the discharge of the gun. The fuses of these shells should be bored rather long, so that they may penetrate into the object fired before bursting, and thus do the greatest amount of damage. They are used against wooden buildings, earthworks, and wherever you want a large flame to set fire to any combustible material: they will also do great destruction against masses of troops, in which case your fuse ought to be so regulated that the shell bursts immediately before reaching the ground in the midst of the troops. I have already alluded to the powerful shells fired from mortars and large muzzle-loading rifled guns. The shell of our 9-inch gun weighs 250 pounds and has a bursting charge of 18-pounds.

Sharpnel Shell include Diaphragm, Segment, and Boxer rifled sharpnel—the object of all being the same. This class differs very materially from the former, both in object and construction, common shells depend for effect on the magnitude of their bursting charge, and our object is to burst them in the middle of something, either troops or buildings and scatter their fragments in every direction right and left, and at the same time to evolve a flame capable of setting fire to every thing near their objects fired at. The Sharpnel class of shell is intended on the other hand to be burst some fifty yards in front of a line of troops, and does not depend on its bursting charge for effect. On the contrary the smaller it is the better, for all it is required to do is to open the shell and allow the segments or bullets in side to travel on without scattering them. These shells then require a construction weak from the inside, but strong enough from outside to resist the shock of the discharge of the gun. The Sharpnel shell for

smooth bores has its bursting charge in a tin cylinder running down the centre of the shell, bullets being all around. This is faulty, and this shell is abolished, and the Diaphragm shell, an invention of Col. Boxer substituted. Here the bursting charge is divided from the bullets by a thin wrought iron partition or diaphragm, whence its name. This again is faulty, as the bursting charge is in front of the bullets instead of the rear, and so tends to keep them in the shell instead of driving them out. The Armstrong segment shell is made of a number of similar segments, built up inside of a thin cast iron packet on an iron disc around a circular cavity, into which the bursting charge goes. We thus get the principle of the arch and consequently have what we want in the way of weakness from within and strength from without, but our bursting charge being in the centre of the segments gives too much lateral spread which is increased by the rotation of the shell in the air. Boxer's Sharpnel shell for rifled ordnance are the most perfect, being an application of the diaphragm construction to elongated projectiles. But the charge is situated at the bottom of the shell and separated from the bullets by a stout iron disc diaphragm, the head of the shell is lightly rivetted in, and thus becomes easily detached and the bullets, with which it is filled, relieved. To weaken the shell further from the inside and thus assist its opening, grooves are cut longitudinally down it on the inside. Here the bursting charge is in its right place, and the shell only requires a very small one. This class of shell was invented when musketry became more accurate, and its range lengthened, to act as elongated case, and fired against troops in line. Spherical Diaphragm shell is fired from our smooth bore ordnance except 10-inch mortars. From our breech-loading rifled ordnance we fire segment shell; and Boxer's Sharpnel has been adopted for 7, 8 and 9-inch muzzle-loading rifled ordnance.

Case is only fired at very short ranges. It consists simply of a tin case with a wooden or iron bottom filled with bullets, varying in size and number with calibre of gun, that for 100-pounder, 10 inch, 8-inch, and 32-pounder have iron cases. Lieut. Reeves has introduced a case shot for rifled ordnance, similar to that in use for smooth bores, the adoption of which, however, is as yet only provisional. Grape is principally intended for the use of the navy, and is not fired from bronze guns nor from guns with wrought iron tubes, but from all smooth bored guns of cast iron. That for the 10-inch is a kind of case. The present pattern consists of a number of cast iron balls arranged in three tiers by means of three cast iron circular plates, and a bottom plate of wrought iron, the whole is secured firmly together by means of a wrought iron pin which passes through the centre of the plates, and has a head on the lower end and a screw on the top to receive a nut. The number of shot vary in each tier from three to five according to nature of gun. Grape being for the sea service, as I said before, and for the defence of work, are very destructive up to 300 yards, but may be employed advantageously some times up to 600 yards. Martin's shell is a projectile used with the 68-pounder 8 and 10 inch guns against shipping, and consists of thin shell filled with molten iron. This shell is broken on impact and the molten iron is released and poured out setting fire to everything. The shell requires no plug. Carcasses are shells of considerable thickness of metal, with three vents. They are filled with an inflammatory composition, which being ignited by discharge of the gun,

issues from the vents in a powerful flame for from three to twelve minutes, and on the shell falling into a building or among combustible matter of any kind, the flames will produce conflagration; the nature of the composition is such, that it will continue to burn even under water. These shells are chiefly used in bombarding towns and against shipping and are fired from mortars, howitzers or guns. The vents are covered with brown paper and kit plaster, which has to be removed before loading. Besides these projectiles we have hand grenades; small shell to be thrown into works by hand; or fired from mortars in bouquets; light balls to discover enemies working parties; smoke balls, to fire into mines or other confined situations, to suffocate, or expel working parties; Manby's life apparatus, a shot, with four fuze holes attached to a rope to fire across a ship in distress, the fuses being to warn them of its approach at night; but my time will not allow of my entering into their detail. Every shell requires a fuse. Now of fuses we have three kinds: 1st, time; 2nd, percussion; 3rd, combination of both. The object of a fuse is of course to ignite the bursting charge of the shell at the right moment. This object, however, is attained with difficulty in each of these three classes. The time fuse is ignited by the flash from the charge of the gun, burns during the time of the shells flight, and ignites the burster at a fixed time. The percussion fuse is prepared for ignition and remains inactive during the flight of the shell, but on its impact ignites the bursting charge. A combination fuse is ignited by a similar mechanical arrangement as a percussion fuse and then acts as a time fuse. Our fuses are both of wood and metal; of time fuses we have Boxer's for spherical shell with 1, 2, 3 and 6-inch composition; of percussion we have Armstrong's field percussion Pillar fuse and Pittman's; of combination fuse we have Armstrong E. pattern time fuse and Boxer's 2 inch and 9 seconds fuse for rifled ordnance. We had formerly also some metal fuses for our naval shells, but they are to be withdrawn. Setting and boring of fuses is a very important thing, for on its being rightly done, depends the effect of our shell fire. You will find that the gunner, is much more likely to go right in it, if he knows first how his fuse is constructed, and I should recommend you who have to instruct him to pay great attention to this point, as it is the hardest thing of all to get well done in action, however, I think you will long have thought that I have talked enough, so with your permission I will limber up and retire.

**HOCHELAGA LIGHT INFANTRY.**—We are glad to learn that the daylight parade of this fine regiment of Volunteers continues to be well attended. On Tuesday afternoon nearly two hundred of all ranks were present at the drill on the Champ-de-Mars. The steadiness of the men, and their clean, soldier-like appearance, gained the approbation of a large number of spectators. Great credit is due to both officers and men of the "Hochelagas" for their perseverance in their drill.—[Montreal Daily News.

**PRESENTATION.**—We understand that the Brockville Infantry Company, lately presented a splendid sword and a pair of spurs, to Lieut. Col. Buell, the late Captain. The presentation was made by Captain Starr, in the Company's drill room, and was followed by a very complimentary, but truthful address, congratulating the Colonel on his deserved promotion, and acknowledging that to the faithful discharge of his military duties may be justly attributed the efficient and honorable position the Company now stands amongst the Volunteer force of the Province.—[Central Canadian.

## FOREIGN MILITARY NEWS.

Prussia is about to supply the Grand Duchy of Hesse with 10,000 needle guns.

A GRAND review of 20,000 Volunteers of the English Midland Counties is fixed for the 29th of July.

The National Rifle Association (Eng.) have decided on granting a sum equal to 5000 francs, in prize, to be shot for by the Belgian Volunteers at Wimbledon.

It is understood that not fewer than 1000 of the Belgian riflemen will respond to the invitation of the Volunteers, and visit London during the Wimbledon meeting.

The London 'Gazette' of the 14th May contains the following changes in the 23rd Foot, Montreal:—Ensign G. H. Hutton to be Lieut. by purchase, vice J. J. Mahon, who retires; A. T. Boddam, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Hutton.

ORDERS have been received at the United States Armory in Springfield for a large and immediate increase in the production of the breech-loaders of the latest model. The force of workman will be greatly enlarged, and old muskets remodelled at the rate of 500 or 600 per day.

The wonderful French cannon, the construction of which is supposed to be a profound secret, can be fired, it is said, 40 or 50 times a minute. It carries with accuracy 2,000 yards, and a single discharge would destroy the whole front of a battalion. It is so light that two men can easily lift it.

ACCORDING to the new Dutch navy organisation law, twelve new screw corvettes, with sixteen guns each, ten ironclads, each carrying two 300-pounders, and fourteen monitors, are to be added to the Dutch navy. 94,000 Snider rifles have also been ordered for the Dutch army.

A RIFLE match between the ten best marksmen of Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment and ten picked men of Capt. Howison's Company of Volunteers took place at Frederickton (New Brunswick) on the Queen's Birthday. The distances fired from were 200, 300, and 400 yards, and five shots at each range. After some excellent shooting it was found that the Volunteers had beat the Regulars by 83 points.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The regulations for conducting the firing at the next Wimbledon meeting have just been published by the National Rifle Association. The only changes of consequence from the regulations of last year are that Volunteer competitors may fire lying down at the first-class ranges, and that the price of sighting shots for the St. George's Challenge Vase and Queen's Prize has been reduced from 1s to 6d.

THE firing of the Chassepot rifle has astonished the Emperor of the French by its destructiveness. In two minutes, a battalion of 5,000 men, at 600 yards from the mark, had fired 8,000 balls, of which 1,992 had struck the line of aim. The ground in front of the mark was so cut up that not a blade of grass could be seen; and the Emperor—perhaps having in his mind's eye 5000 Prussians standing in that dangerous spot—is reported to have exclaimed, "It is frightful! It is a massacre!"

THE following changes occurring in the regiments serving in Canada are announced in the last 'Gazette':—7th Foot: Staff Assistant Surgeon, C. A. Atkins; to be Assistant Surgeon, vice T. McSheedy, M.D., promoted on the staff. 16th Foot: Lieut. B. C. Westby, to be Captain by purchase, vice G. P. Lockwood, who retires; Ensign O. N. Rivett to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Westby; E. H. Wickham, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice A. S. Lingwood, who retires; I. W. T. S. Smytho, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Rivett.

THE SNIDER RIFLE IN THE ARMY.—It is with the greatest satisfaction that we are enabled to state that the whole of the infantry in the army of the United Kingdom are at this moment supplied with the Snider rifle, which there is an abundance of ammunition ready for their use. All the difficulties to which overcome, and the reports from all districts announce a perfect satisfaction with the arm as a practical weapon. A considerable quantity of converted arms are in store ready to be served to regiments on their return from foreign service. It is intended immediately to issue these arms to the army abroad, commencing with Gibraltar and Malta. Application has been made by the Volunteers of Canada for the supply of the arm to that force. A short rifle has been adapted for the use of the Irish constabulary. The country may therefore rest content that, pending the experiments that are to be conducted by the Committee on Small-Arms, prolonged as they must be, our military forces are, in the respect of breech-loading rifled arms, in an advanced and satisfactory position as can be desired.—[Owl.]

AN unusual occurrence took place at Bristol on the 11th inst., the drumming a rifleman out of the regiment for insubordination whilst under arms. The volunteer rifles marched to the Down for parade, under the command of Col. Taylor, and whilst the men were performing battalion drill Private Stellanoff (a Russian by birth), of No. 2 Company, used insolent language towards his superior officer. The offence was duly reported to the commanding officer, and Stellanoff was taken prisoner on a charge of insubordination, and escorted back to the headquarters at the drill Hall. On the return of the regiment, a drumhead court-martial was held in the drill hall, under the presidency of Col. Taylor. The officer to whom the insolence was used having given evidence against the prisoner, he admitted having used several objectionable expressions, and was then willing to make a public apology, but it would not be accepted. The decision of the Court was that they were under the painful necessity of dismissing him from the regiment. He was then stripped of his accoutrements and turned outside the gates by Serjt.-Major Campion. As he was being led out by the Serjt.-Major the whole of the corps hissed him, and he himself seemed to feel the disgrace that had come upon him.—[English paper.]

THE English 'Volunteer Service Gazette' contains the following respecting a Canadian team for the Wimbledon meeting.—A few weeks ago, we expressed our conviction that if a squad of Canadian Volunteers were to appear at Wimbledon to compete in the International match, they would be made very welcome. Our contemporary, the Canadian Volunteer Review, published at Ottawa, reproduces our paragraph, in order, as it says, to show the spirit in which a team of Canadian Volunteers would be received at the great trial of skill. The Review thinks, and we need hardly say that we fully agree with it, that no greater incentive could be given to Canadian Volunteering, nor a better means adopted to induce the members of the Canadian Volunteer force to perfect themselves in the use of their weapons, than affording twenty of the best shots the opportunity of an annual trip to Wimbledon. Our contemporary thinks that the Canadian public, if properly appealed to, would willingly provide for the expenses of the team, arguing that as the Canadian people is ready enough to undertake the expense of sending minerals and manufactures to the exhibitions of the world held in Europe, it can hardly withhold the trifling sum necessary to prove to the same world the sterling stuff of which the defenders of the country are composed. We trust the idea will be acted upon."

NOVEL GUNBOATS.—The 'Pall Mall Gazette' draws attention to the latest inventions of Ericsson, the builder of the Monitor. The deck of one of the new vessels is four feet

thick, two feet of which is above water. The deck projects on each side four feet beyond the hull, and is protected on the outer or broadside by one foot of iron, with a teak backing of one six inches. The hull is not plated, Ericsson being of opinion that, if a shot should pass the submerged angle which is formed by the broadside and underside of the projecting deck, it would glance off harmless from the rounded hull. The screw and rudder are guarded in a similar way, for the deck projects twenty-five feet beyond them. The engines are of 150 horse-power, and were also designed by Ericsson. He has also made a suggestion which, but for his genius and skill, would appear to be sheer insanity in this age of steam power. He has proposed the construction of a fleet of gunboats worked not by engines, but by manual power. The boat designed for this purpose by Ericsson, and already constructed at Motata, in Sweden, is ironclad, and is smaller than gunboats usually are. The deck is completely below the water level, and is strongly protected with plating. A sort of oval tube or sheath, open at one end, rises above the deck higher than the water. From this a 15-inch gun, which does not train, but moves according to the position given to the boat by a rudder constructed as to turn the bow in the wished-for direction. The motive power is applied by the arms of thirty-two men, who act by a simple but effective mechanism on a screw with four flanges. The power thus obtained is said to be 30 or 50 per cent. greater than when applied to oars. The supposed advantages of this gun boat are summed up in cheapness of cost both in construction and maintenance (for of course no fuel is required), readiness of application, freedom from disordered or injured mechanism, and adaptability for the transport of men or ammunition. The cost of this novelty is a little over £4,000.

## MILITARY ITEMS.

A COMPANY of the 53rd regiment is now stationed in Stratford.

A LARGE shipment of Snider Enfields is expected to arrive at Quebec from England shortly.

It is said that the 78th Highlanders will shortly come out and relieve the 7th Fusiliers now stationed at Brantford.

It is estimated that there are over one hundred drill sheds in the Province of Ontario. Every county and nearly every large town has one.

THE NAVY OF CANADA.—'La Canadienne', under commander Fortin, left Quebec last week on a cruise.

A MAN named Doty, of Hamilton, has discharged ten young men from his employment because they are volunteers. Doty is said to be a Yankee citizen.

THE officers and non-commissioned of the 10th Royals, Toronto, have organised themselves into a drill class, and meet in St. Lawrence Hall every Wednesday and Friday evenings.

THE person, Wm. Hamilton, founder, Toronto has been "handed round" in an unenviable way by the Press for discharging a volunteer from his employ because he attended drill regularly.

DESERTERS.—THE sentences on the three men who were lately tried for desertion from the 100th Regiment at Ottawa, were read out on parade on Friday week. One man received 3 years, and the other two men 18 months each.

IN St. John N.B., the other day, a soldier of the 15th Regt., walked from the Barrack Square to the Three Mile House and back, a distance of about seven miles and a half, in one hour and two minutes, on a wager of £3 stg.



Mr. Bentley and his staff of government artificers, having adjusted the whole of the Snider Enfields of Regiments in this Garrison, have been ordered to Upper Canada on the same service, and will take Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and London Garrisons, in succession.

It is likely says the Toronto Telegraph that there will be a grand review of troops in Toronto on the first of July. It is the intention of the authorities we believe, to bring together all the volunteers from the surrounding country, and, in conjunction with regulars, form the largest force ever organized in one body in the Province.

**THE TORONTO GARRISON.**—The question of the accommodation of the troops has assumed a satisfactory shape at last. At a special meeting of the Board of School Trustees last evening a resolution was passed granting the John street school for the use of the troops—provided that suitable school accommodation can be procured for the children. This arrangement will, no doubt, give satisfaction to the citizens generally, as well as to the military authorities, who had signified their intention of placing the troops under canvass, in consequence of their inability to procure a suitable building—an alternative which, if carried into effect, would have been a cause of much regret.—[Leader, 31st.

An absurd statement has crept into some city papers and been telegraphed to Upper Canada that the 25th K. O. B's are to be moved to Point Levis, in addition to the 23rd, for duty on the fortifications. The fact is the 25th Regt. will shortly embark for England on being relieved by the 29th Regt., by this time well on the way from Malta. We understand that the authorities have taken up the Richelieu Company's steamer 'Quebec' to move the 23rd on the 10th. A detachment will leave on the 8th to pitch the camp for the regiment. It is now said to be arranged that the married soldiers and their families will remain in Montreal, and be put up in College street Barracks for the present.—[Montreal News.

**PRESENTATION OF COLORS.**—The Megantic 'Argus' says: "Sometime during the month of June, Mrs. Irvine, the wife of our highly respected member, will present the Battalion of Volunteer Militia, raised in the County of Megantic, with a stand of splendid colors, which have been ordered from England regardless of expense. We believe that Col. MacDougall, Adjutant-General of Militia, will inspect the Battalion at the same time, accompanied by his staff. The place selected for the ceremony is 'The Corners,' and we hope and trust some little display interest, if not of loyalty, will be made by the people of this Township. Lieut.-Col. Barwis, commanding the Battalion, who has been very seriously ill, is now, we are truly happy to learn, convalescent."

**VOLUNTEER MONUMENT.**—A meeting of the Volunteer Relief Committee was held on Friday afternoon. The secretary reported that though the entire amount required for the erection of the monument in the Queen's Park, was not subscribed, there was a sufficient sum in hand to warrant the committee in proceeding with the work. The matter was then discussed, and the general opinion appeared to be that the foundation stone should be laid on the first of July, the day on which the Confederation of the provinces commences. No final action was taken, but it is more likely that the stone will be laid with appropriate ceremonies on that day. A more suitable time could not be chosen as there will be a general holiday throughout the land, and perhaps a grand military gathering in this city of troops from all parts of the country.—[Toronto Telegraph.

**IT SPEAKS WELL FOR ALL.**—After the Military Review, on the Queen's Birthday, the officers of the Artillery Company invited the men to lunch at the Belchamber House, which, after a long forenoon's parade was duly appreciated and ample justice done the provision made by mine host. After the repast Capt Seagar, in a few appropriate remarks, gave the health of the Queen, which was received in British Volunteer style, and God Save the Queen sang by the company. The Army and Navy of Great Britain including the Canadian Volunteers also met with a hearty response, and was replied to by Lieut. Wood, after which the Company left to join in the amusements of the day. It is pleasing to note the very best of feeling subsisting between the officers and men of the Company, and the same may be said of the Infantry Company also. Capts Clark and Seagar are deservedly popular in their military position.—[Sarnia B. Canadian.

**THE DRILL SHED.**—The Government are evidently determined to act in a fair, straightforward manner, respecting the St. Catharines Drill Shed, which fell to pieces last winter, owing to the inefficiency of the architectural plan. They have decided to pay the Council the \$1,000 due Mr. Sword, the contractor, and also to rebuild the Shed on a new plan, without any further expense to the town. Although this is but simple justice, it is yet creditable to the authorities, and we feel pleased that they should show so ready a disposition to cover the shortcomings of inefficient architects whose plans have proved so defective. On Monday last Lieut.-Col Durie, Assistant Adjt.-General, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Villiers, Brigade-Major, were in town in reference to the matter. New plans have been prepared and left with the Mayor, in order that estimates may be made, and tenders called for. We understand that an addition will be built for the use of the Battery of Artillery—in which their guns and material can be stored.—[Constitutional.

**NO VOLUNTEERS NEED APPLY.**—A well known manufacturer in the city has somewhat exceeded the partiality expressed by a class who are accustomed to append to their advertisements the notification that "No Irish need apply," by expressing a prejudice against Volunteers. He advertises in our morning contemporary for a number of artisans, with the intimation annexed that members of the 13th Battalion can not be accepted. We doubt exceedingly that this principle will be generally applauded, though it is perhaps quite as well that one's sentiments should thus be expressed above board, instead of making super-loyal pretensions, as do several other leading manufacturing employers in the city who positively decline to retain workmen connected with the Volunteers. In the event of a call for the services of the Volunteers, which is not an impossible event before the summer is over, of those exemplary citizens who have sought to discourage the defensive preparations of the Government may be called upon to define their positions. A movement has been started to-day for the holding of a public meeting in this connection, and the result would probably be to expose quite a number of shaky patriots in the city, that the people of the Province at large may be enabled to judge of their claims to support and encouragement.—[Hamilton Times, June 1st.

**RIFLE MATCH IN GUELPH.**—A Rifle Match came off in Guelph on the Queen's Birthday, in which several money prizes, and a splendid silver cup, purchased by the ladies of Guelph, were offered as prizes. This was to be contended for by the best shots of each company in the Wellington Battalion, and Guelph, Fergus, Elora and Eramosa, were duly represented. A prize open to civilians, drew out about 50 contestants, and elicited much sport. The first money prizes were nearly won by the Guelph Artillery, and

one was secured by Judge McDonald, and the Fergus Company. The contest for the cup was the event on the day, and Private Lillies of the Elora Company, succeeded in carrying it off from his brother competitors. The whole of the firing was below the average of good shots, with the exception of the score made by Lillies, and McDonald of the Eramosa Company. This match will have a good effect on the battalion, we hope, and stir up every man in it to the necessity of rifle practice. The government, it is true, forbids the issue of ammunition just now, but it will surely wakes up by-and-bye, and do its duty in the premises. The new companies have been served, and we hope they will go to work, and be ready to take part in a battalion match during the summer. One will be held, we have no doubt, and we should be glad to see some of the prizes carried off by every company in Wellington. The following is the score for the Ladies' Cup.

Private Lillies, Company 4	.....	3	4	—11
Private Rudd, do	1	.....	0	0
Corporal McDonald do	6	.....	3	4
Private Jack do	3	.....	0	4
Private Thompson do	3	.....	0	0

—[Elora Observer.

**A NEW BREECH-LOADER.**—In the days of breech-loaders, when we almost daily hear of some new invention, if possible more complete than any previous one, it may never have struck any one that there was in our midst any talent capable of mastering this problem, and perhaps even surpassing Snider himself. But such there is. We were this week shown a breech-loader manufactured by Mr. Lachlan McIntosh, gunsmith of this town, on what we think is an entirely new principle from any we have yet read of. The whole construction is simple, and there is nothing whatever about it to get out of order. At first sight it looks like an ordinary rifle. It has the ordinary stock and lock, but the hammer is on the top, not the side. Where the rifle is held in the left hand, there is a small spring, which you press with your finger, at the same time you press your thumb on the left hand side of the breech, when the breech swings round to the right, the barrel turning on a pivot a few inches from the breech. You then insert the cartridge, which has a steel covering—not copper as is generally the case—with a small hole in its centre. The hole, when the breech is closed, forms a continuation of the nipple. A cap is then put on, and the piece fired as usual. When the breech is again opened, you press with your right hand a small rod on the right hand side of the barrel, and the exploded cartridge drops out. This cartridge can be again refilled, and used as often as you please. The advantage of these cartridges is that you can make them yourself. The powder is the same as commonly used. The gun can, we understand, be fired about seven times a minute, which is very good for a capping piece. There are four motions, besides the capping, the first to open the breech, the second to eject the old cartridge, the third to put the new one in, and the fourth to close the breech, but as both hands can work at the same time, they might be reduced to three. Were this gun changed so as use the detonating cartridge, which can be done with a very slight alteration, we have no doubt it might be fired at least twelve times a minute! In its present form it would make a good sporting gun. The one Mr. McIntosh has finished is smooth bore, but of course a rifled one could be made on the same principle, for military purposes. Altogether, it is a very admirable piece of workmanship, and were it rifled and made so that no cap would be used, we have no doubt it would be equal, if not superior to the celebrated Snider, as there can be no escape whatever at the breech. We hope Mr. McIntosh may get his design patented. The curious can see it by calling at his shop, where he will be happy to show it to them.—[Goderich Star.

**VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.**—This morning at 10:30 Major General Stisted, C. B., inspected the London Light Infantry on the Cricket Field. The battalion, under command of Lt.-Col. Taylor, D.A.A.G., mustered about 250 rank and file, not so large a turn-out as was expected, but still sufficient to make a very creditable appearance. The General was received in line at open order, with the customary salute, and after a casual inspection by him, the battalion broke into open column of companies, and marched past in quick time, and afterwards in quarter distance column in "double time." Field movements were then taken up, and quite a variety of formations gone through with great precision and rapidity, most of them being done at the double. At the close the General addressed the battalion in most flattering terms, assuring them that their display of military knowledge was something surprising to him. Without any exaggeration he could say they surpassed anything in the way of Volunteers he had ever seen. The movements they went through that day were difficult enough to puzzle the best of regular troops, and they had not only executed them, but done them well. He could not see how men with the few opportunities Volunteers have could acquire such perfection as he had just witnessed; he might expect it from regulars, but with Volunteers it was something astonishing. The General appeared to be quite taken with the drill and appearance of the London Light Infantry, as he was heard to remark several times, even after he had quitted the field, that he did not expect to see such proficiency. This was very gratifying to the officers and men of our gallant Volunteer corps; the more so as this is not been the only occasion upon which they have received the highest meed of praise. At Thorold in August last, Adjt.-Gen. Macdougall, complimented them in similar terms, and their fame as a crack Volunteer corps was handed down from battalion to battalion so long as the camp was in existence. London has every reason to feel proud of her fine battalion of Volunteer Infantry. The General afterwards inspected the Cavalry Troop and Field Battery, on the Palace grounds.—[London Advertiser, 5th.

**ARTILLERY.**—The "H" battery of Royal Artillery, which has been stationed in London for the last two years, left that place on Tuesday morning at nine o'clock for this city. The battery is highly spoken of by the Londoners, and as a mark of their appreciation of the excellent conduct of the men, the citizens, on Tuesday evening, entertained the members of the battery together with their wives and children at a complimentary supper given in the City Hall. About two hundred persons sat down to an excellent spread, and among them were Capt. Gore, the commandant of the Battery; Lieut. Allen, Lieut. Prettyman, Dr. Evens, Dr. Turner, Lieut. Warren and Ensign Price of the 60th Rifles, Hon. John Carling, M. P., the Ven. Dean Hellmouth, Maj.-Gen. Burrows, James Boyd, Esq., of the Bank of Montreal, a number of the Board of Aldermen and others. The band of the 60th Rifles occupied the Council Chamber and performed at intervals during the evening. Two pieces, admirably arranged for the occasion by Mr. Gruenwald, entitled "The Soldiers' Parting," and "Soldiers' Good Bye," were especially appropriate. Speeches were made by his Worship the Mayor, Dean Hellmouth, Hon. John Carling, Gen. Burrows, and others. Everything passed off most pleasantly. The battery will arrive here in a few days, and we trust the members of it will find their stay in Toronto as pleasant as it was in the "Forest City."—[Toronto Telegraph.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Volunteer Review.

OTTAWA, C. W., May 27, 1867.

Sir,—Will you be kind enough to insert the following in your valuable paper, and you will oblige your humble servant—an "Old Soldier?"

On the 24th May, 1867, I was one of the many who turned out to celebrate the birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen of England, and happy was I to be one of the number who had the great happiness in giving "three cheers in Her Majesty's honor." It brought back old times, and I was, for the moment, a recruit again, commencing a soldier's life anew. When I glanced along the line composed of the different corps, both of regular and Volunteer regiments, the thought flashed across my mind "What nation in the world has such loyal subjects as the British nation." To see little Ottawa make such a display of Volunteer troops, told well for her and coming events, and, then again, their appearance was very creditable. No regulars could have looked better; the clothing, arms, accoutrements, &c., were in perfect order, and all seemed at home with the single exception of one corps, and that corps was the Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery, as the authorities have been good enough to distinguish them. They certainly had the appearance of Artillerymen as they stood in line, and were armed with the artillery carbine, and well they looked, both officers and men. They fired the "feu de joie" equally as well as any corps on the ground, and they marched past very creditably; indeed, they so far came up to any Volunteer corps present that day. But what I am most anxious to find out is, why do they get the designation "Artillerymen?" They have never stood to a gun yet (except a few who have been in the regular service, and others who served at Prescott for six or seven months, numbering in all about 30 officers, non-commissioned officers and men), and from all appearance they never will, for the Government seem in no hurry to provide them with Garrison guns, and more the pity that over 200 fine fellows, who have volunteered their services to become members of this most useful branch of warfare, should dwindle away because they cannot get the arm intended for them. This is a serious matter for the consideration of the authorities in power, which should at once be remedied. I am well aware that it takes time for all things, and would be content to wait and say nothing if I could see in the distance "Guns for Ottawa," but as my visionary powers are not sufficiently strong, and my credulity on the above question in a morbid state, I think it time to say a few words in behalf of the Ottawa Garrison Artillery.

The material required, and absolutely necessary to make Garrison Artillerymen of the 200 or more men above mentioned, is about six Garrison guns, of various calibre, mounted on common ground platforms, and draw traversing platforms, works thrown up, platforms laid, &c., for the brigade to drill during the summer months; a shed contracted to drill under during winter months, store room for arms and accoutrements, &c., likewise a dwelling place for an old pensioner (say an old artilleryman), whose duty it would be to look after the guns, stores, arms, &c., keeping all clean and in good order. At the end of the summer season the guns, or as many as would be required, could easily be dismounted and remounted in the shed, thus keeping up the drill all the year

round; and in the course of 12 or 18 months sufficient instruction could be imparted to these 200 men to enable them to work at any gun except rifled guns, mounted in this Dominion. Until such is brought about the Ottawa Garrison Artillery are of no use. It would well repay the country to have well-drilled men that they could depend upon in time of need, to be transported to different parts of the Province, and who would be able at once to participate in the labours of the regular artillerymen. Let the Government wake up and send us some of those guns they have in store in Quebec.

Afraid that I may take up too much space in your paper, and to say too much would be as bad as saying too little, I subscribe myself one who has the Volunteer movement at heart.

AN OLD ARTILLERYMAN.

To Editor of The Volunteer Review.

Sir,—In your issue of the 3rd inst. there appears a communication from a gentleman signing himself 'A Volunteer Captain,' and in which he seems to think that "if a Volunteer does not actually perform the whole of his 16 days drill, prescribed by Government, he will not receive pay for any portion of those 16 days." I beg respectfully to call his attention to the General Order, No. 1, of the 12th of January, 1866, in which he will find that a Volunteer is allowed for as many days as he actually puts in, but not to exceed \$8 in all.

Yours, &c.,

MILITIARE

To the Editor of the Volunteer Review.

## CORRECTION.

LONDON, C. W., 25th May, 1867.

Sir,—Allow me to correct an error of your Toronto correspondent. The Queen's Own is not the only battalion in the country furnished with a pioneer squad. I think any member of the 10th Royals could have informed him that the 7th London Light Infantry had one fully equipped at Thorold Camp last August. I understand the 22nd Oxford Rifles also has one.

Yours, &c.,

LIGHT BOB.

## Battalion Correspondence.

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

FROM GUELPH.

Guelph, the County Town of Wellington, was no exception to the universal expression of loyalty exhibited by the Canadian people on the Queen's Birthday, and but for a new feature in the days programme it would be only a work of supererogation to have published it beyond the local papers. Having a desire that the change be largely adopted throughout the country, I send you the following statement:—For some years past our Town Council has made a special grant towards amusements on that day, this year it devoted a portion of the grant as money prizes for the most expert marksman with the rifle, making one class especially for "Volunteers" and another for "all comers," and also providing refreshments for the Volunteers attending the match and the parade.

The ladies of the town collected a sufficient sum for prizes too, one consisted of a very handsome silver challenge cup, with an appropriate inscription, &c., to be the guerdon of

the best shot in the 30th Wellington Battalion of Rifles, to be won by the same man two years consecutively before becoming his own property. If such a system of encouragement is fostered, we shall witness such a force as will hardly be second to the volunteer body in England, which is a glory and a credit to her, as it is a surprise to the world by whom she has been considered as a 'nation of shop-keepers,' but her earnestness in the volunteer movement proves that if she is great and keen at frustrating the ordinary habits of commercial life, she is none the more backward in knowing how to defend herself and her honest gains. Whilst penning these remarks it strikes me that once a year is hardly sufficient stimulant for encouraging the proficiency so necessary to make up in excellence of shooting, what we as a nation are deficient in numbers, as compared with countries that might sway us, but by a proper zest and inducements offered to our Volunteers we may be, while pursuing our usual avocations, as an industrious people, a most formidable power to meddle with, and it behoves not only the government, but the people at large to make this branch of the public service by every liberality and encouragement a most popular rendezvous for the spare time, and the talent of the youth of the country, which can hardly find a more noble or patriotic employment.

The proclamation of the birthday of our new existence will, perhaps, draw out a similar spirit of enthusiasm. It would have been better had the two public occasions been further apart, yet, still that cannot now be changed: and, I trust, that this new feature in our public rejoicings so well begun may continue with increased energy, and render at least one sport of the day not only amusing but highly beneficial to the welfare of our country. The Elora, Fergus and Eramosa Companies, sent in three representatives each to contend with the Guelph companies for the various prizes, the latter carried off the greatest number of rewards; but private G. Lillies of the Elora Company won the Ladies 'Challenge Cup.'

FROM PETERBORO.

On the 24th ult., the anniversary of the birth of our beloved Queen, as ordered the Battalion (No 57), assembled on the parade ground on the parade ground on the Market-square. In consequence of the bad state of the roads caused by the late incessant rains, the country companies Nos. 2, 6 and 7, were unable to attend. Those in town, Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5, were formed into battalion at 10 o'clock, a m., and then marched to the cricket ground (Ashburnham), where they were put through some field movements by Lieut.-Col. Poole, assisted by Majors Kennedy and Lugh, and Captain and Adjutant Kennedy. A little before noon the battalion was marched back to the Market-square and formed into line at open order. After firing a 'feu de joie,' presenting arms and giving three hearty British cheers for the Queen, and three for Lieut.-Col. Poole, the battalion was dismissed. The movements in the field, were, on the whole, very good, the wheeling and marching of some of the companies being excellent. The firing was not good, however, the necessity for breech-loaders being very much felt. A meeting of the officers was held in the afternoon, at which arrangements were made for the formation of a band; for the adoption of an undress uniform for the officers, for fortnightly battalion drills and for general purposes connected with the battalion. Our streets were enlivened in the afternoon by a procession of persons grotesquely dressed, calling themselves "The Army of Terribles." The firemen paraded the streets in their new uniform in the afternoon and again in a torch-light procession in the evening, exhibiting a number of transparencies, &c., with oral mottoes. The day which was as loyally

kept here as in any town in Canada, was brought to a close by a display of fireworks under the management of the firemen.

FROM BELLEVILLE.

15th BATTALION.—On Friday the 31st ult., and Tuesday last the 11th inst., this regiment paraded at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for ball practice, and marched to the butts on the shore of the Bay of Quinte, where they were put through a regular course of musketry instruction by Capt. Holme, Adjutant and Drill Instructor. The firing at 200 yards was very good, although a stiff breeze crossed the range. The matter of the drill shed is again before the Council, and it is to be hoped something will soon be done. The Government are ready and only wait for the municipality to share the expense. We have been organized nearly five years, and while every little village can boast of its drill shed, we have to put up with an old church, 72x48, in which we have to manoeuvre six companies. This quite disgusts many Volunteers who are well drilled, and who cannot see the fun of being jammed about in a 7 by 9 drill shed. I think we have one of the largest towns in Canada and a pretty one at that, and although we support 9 companies, have no place to drill, either in wet weather or winter. The parades lately owing to the above cause, and also to the fact although we have been on duty two months, have not yet received the last month's pay, have been small.

FROM SAULT STE. MARIE.

A correspondent at this distant point writes as follows:—"As usual on the 24th ult., our company, commanded by Capt. Joseph Wilson, fired a royal salute in honour of the day, which was observed as a general holiday in this remote portion of Her Majesty's possessions. Although our company is Infantry it is well up in gun drill. Capt. Wilson has had an Artillery Company here since 1836, but when it was accepted under the new Volunteer Act, for some reason or other, it is no longer Infantry! Capt. Wilson has three brass held: his, his own property, and through his kindness in furnishing ammunition, they are used for practice and salutes. The men of the company are for the most part half-breed voyageurs—men well adapted for service in this remote section.—but for whom scarlet clothing is the worst possible uniform. They did their duty well in June last, when threatened by an attack of Femans from Marquette, Lake Superior."

FROM MOORETOWN, C. W.

The Mooretown Mounted Infantry turned out agreeably to general orders on Her Majesty's Birthday, and notwithstanding the very bad state of the roads there was a strong muster. A new Union of large dimensions having been purchased by the inhabitants of the village, and hoisted it that day for the first time. The "feu de joie" was fired under the trees. Three defending cheers were given for our beloved Queen, and three for the officers, when the men were dismissed for dinner, meeting again in the afternoon for ball practice, when some good shooting at 300 yards was made. This company keeps up its full strength, although a rural company. In matters of drill, the men being young farmers great sacrifices have to be made, requiring the utmost energy and care on the part of the officers to avoid a spirit of discontent at not being paid for their time.

No. 3 Company Mounted Infantry and No. 6 Infantry Companies were inspected by the D. A. Adj.-General on Thursday, May 30. Both

companies turned out well, and were highly complimented by Col. Taylor on their appearance and efficiency. He was pleased with the cleanliness of the arms and good state of the clothing. The Colonel was accompanied by the Lieut.-Col of the battalion and Lieut. Hudson of No 1 Company. Both companies were put through a course of drill and afterwards skirmished the woods. Breech-loading arms are to be issued to these companies as early as possible.

FROM INGERSOLL.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The Ingersoll Rifles mustered in full uniform at 11.30 a m., and were joined by two other companies of the 22nd Battalion, viz. the North Oxford commanded by Lieut. Brown and the Mount Elgin commanded by Capt. Hagle, who were invited by the citizens to aid in the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday in Ingersoll. At 12 o'clock the three companies commanded by Capt. W. H. H. marched to the hill in rear of the English Church, where they fired the customary "feu de joie," and several volleys in a very creditable and soldier like manner, after giving three hearty cheers for the Queen, they were put through several battalion movements by their commanding officer Capt. W. H. H., which they performed with credit to him, and also to their own officers. The uniformity of firing, and the steadiness of the men in the rank being a marked feature in their performance during drill. The Mount Elgin Company, which I believe is only a short time organized, made a very creditable appearance and bids fair to be one of the best in the battalion. The Ingersoll and North Oxford Companies did not forget on that day that they had served on the "frontier," and acquitted themselves accordingly to the full satisfaction of their officers and numerous friends. At 2 p.m., the men partook of a lunch provided for them by the Committee of Management, after which they were dismissed highly pleased with the short reunion of "frontier comrades."

FROM PICTON.

The 24th ult., passed off rather quietly. A stand of clois, purchased in England by the ladies of Picton, was presented to the 16th Battalion. A "feu de joie" was fired at noon. The battalion marched past and were then dismissed. The muster was small owing to the very wet weather and consequent lateness of the season, a great many of the men being very busily engaged on their farms. The new clothing is expected soon, and then the battalion will be one of the best in the Province, having all that is requisite to enable them to succeed except it be encouragement, and I am sorry to say they receive but little of that even from the authorities at home.

ANNUAL INSPECTIONS—NO. 1 DIVISION, UPPER CANADA.

- Lieut.-Col. Atcherley will inspect at the following stations during the present week:
  - Monday, 10th June, Iroquois, (Capt. McDonnell) at 3 p.m.
  - Monday, 10th June, Morrisburg (Capt. Rubidge) at 6.30 p.m.
  - Tuesday, 11th, Aultsville, (Capt. Adams) at 10 a.m.
  - Tuesday, Lunenburg, (Capt. Wood) at 3.30 p.m.
  - Wednesday, 12th June, Lancaster (Capt. McLennan) at 10 a.m.
  - Wednesday, 12th June, Williamstown, (Capt. McGillivray) at 3 p.m.
  - Friday, 4th June, Gananoque, (Capt. McCunn) at 6.30.
  - Friday, 14th June, Gananoque, (McCannon) at 6.30 p.m.
  - Saturday, 15th June, Lansdown, (Capt. Redmond) at 6.30 p.m.,



## THE WAR OF 1812

## SIXTH ARTICLE

The objects proposed to be attained by the publication of the foregoing articles on the war of 1812, are first to expose the fallacy of the cry got up by the political philosophers of the Manchester School, and loudly echoed by the English press, to the effect that Canada is defenceless, and that it would be utterly impossible for Great Britain to come out of a contest in which the political existence of the British American colonies were involved, without disaster and disgrace, and by implication that the people were in different or careless as to what flag they were under, and would not take on themselves the bother of their own defence. Secondly—to point out to our young military men that the constitutional organization, under which Canada was not only successfully, but gloriously defended, was that of the simple militia system, and how necessary it is now to cherish the feelings of patriotism and affection for the banner of the Old Red Cross, "which has craved a thousand years the battle and the breeze," when a new era of political existence is dawning on us, and the ties which bind us to the British Empire are more closely drawn, as well as to illustrate the events of the great contest as a lesson worthy of serious attention and careful study. Political agitators, as a general rule, never enquire closely into questions of cause and effect. It is usually sufficient for them that certain objectionable features exist in a measure of State—harmless enough in themselves and totally apart from its ultimate issues—to enable a good party cry to be got up, and political opponents damaged in character and reputation, without a thought being bestowed on the value of the measure to the best interests of the country. On no other grounds can the cry, recently reverberating through England, of the impossibility of depending on Canada, and of the great cost it entailed, be explained. How injurious this folly has been to the best interests of the empire can be easily imagined; what effect it must have had on losing its prestige, and bringing contempt on its diplomatic relation with other powers. Who shall say how far the dismemberment and humiliation of Denmark, the sudden aggrandisement of Prussia, recent and present European complications, and the increased insolence of the demands of the Washington Cabinet as well as the rupture of our commercial relations therewith, is, and has been due to this cowardly and disgraceful confession of national weakness? It is evident enough that British prestige is, has been, and will be, a subject of jealousy to the United States and Russia, because it thwarts the traditional policy of the one for universal Western Empire, and of the other for the sole control of the Eastern. The cry of confessed weakness in the proposed measure for abandoning those colonies and the countenance given to that measure by the declaration of the responsible advisers of the Queen, of their intention to oppose no obstacle to the expressed wish of the people in the transfer of their allegiance, led the Washington politicians to believe that a little pressure only was necessary to precipitate that measure; and that the Stars and Stripes would float triumphant over all North America. Hence the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty and other contingencies, which followed that very foolish act, which failed because the people of British North

America understood their own interests better than the Washington or London politicians; and it would not be too much to claim that they also appreciated in a greater degree the true interests of the British Empire. The mischievous effects arising from the wholesale slandering of the people, are obvious enough in their own case. What its action may be on the interests of the empire time will devolve, but the best possible answer to the wholesale calumny is found in the action of this people in every case of danger—in 1812 in 1837, in the occasion of the Trent difficulty in 1862, and last year during the Fenian aggression it was not the fear of England, nor her power or resources which paralyzed every attempt at conquest, but the unanimity and determination with which the whole population rose in arms to repel aggression. Such is the truthful answer the people of these Provinces can make to the charge of indifference and careless loyalty, which, with them is no mere lip sentiment, but the feeling of reverence and respect entertained for good and stable government, and that feeling is sustained by the most powerful of all human motives—self interest.

The judicious measures followed since the Trent difficulty have given us a large number of trained officers, but no military force, at all sufficient to meet the exigencies of the country. It is true there is a large nominal Volunteer force; and the spirit and patriotism of the people is quite sufficient to sustain, at least, ten times its numerical strength; but it is totally unequipped—without a proper staff, medical establishment, commissariat or artillery; in reality, there are 20,000 men probably clothed and armed with the old Enfield or bad substitutes, and this constitutes the whole force Canada could put into the field. In the commencement of the contest of 1812 the Province was as badly provided: at that time there was a militia law in existence which brought every available man into the field when required, and equipments were plentifully provided. Still the disadvantages of being taken in an unprepared state gave the aggressors great preponderance in the contest which required the genius of Brock and the imbecility of the American War Department, and its officers to counteract. Nothing short of the firm determination and endurance of the Militia could have prolonged the contest after Brock's death; and it is due to the stubborn resistance of men fighting for their homes and families, that Canada is now a part of the British Empire. Indeed, from the apathy displayed by the British administration for the first two campaigns, it would appear as if they were as indifferent to the fate of the Provinces as the Minister of Louis Quinze—at the period of its conquest—and it was not till the fall of Napoleon in 1814, released a portion of those troops who had marched from Lisbon to Bayonne in one series of triumph that reinforcements deserving the name arrived to assist the Colonists to the glorious termination of a struggle, which their valor had already placed beyond the shadow of a doubt. When the condition of the people in those days is compared with the present time, it is evident there are many more inducements to fight out any contest which may be forced on us to the last bitter issue of desperation. The then Colonist was literally and truly an exile, and almost an alien, about whose welfare little was known or cared at home. He was poor, and engaged in the most laborious of all tasks—winning himself a home and living from the wilderness—doubly dreary then, because almost inaccessible, he was not identified in home politics. The AMOR PATRIÆ—

the love of the dear old land—the home of his childhood—the church where he was taught his duty to God and man—the village school—the graves of his father, mother and ancestors—all were resolutions to bind him to his country's flag. His first lessons of duty and glory taught him to look on it as symbolical of all man holds sacred; it floated over his cradle, and with God's help it should shadow his grave, nobly was this obligation fulfilled; and though he was rendered by worn-out military martinet without any knowledge of, and not unfrequently a supreme contempt for, constitutional law—and irresponsible executive of the creatures and favorites of the British Ministry—although his appeal for justice was tardily and often ungraciously answered, yet his strong and simple loyalty enabled him to cast all those considerations to the winds, and to dare a contest against odds so powerful as might well appal the heart of the stoutest veteran. History has enblazoned the issue in letters of gold. How differently is the case with us—we are constitutionally governed by responsible advisers of the crown who could not maintain their place for one hour in the face of a dissatisfied people. The representations of our sovereign, soon to become her Viceroy, is a constitutional administrator of the laws. The accumulated labor-savings of our gallant forefathers have converted the wilderness into rich fields, and Pope's beautiful idea of—

The swain in barren deserts with surprise,  
Sees lilies spring and sudden verdure rise;  
And starts amongst the thirsty wilds to hear  
New falls of water murmuring in his ear;  
On rifted rocks, the dragons late abode,  
The green reed trembles and the bull-rush nod.  
Waste sandy valleys once perplexed with  
thorns—

The spiry and shapely box adorns,  
To leafless shrubs the flowery palm succeeds.  
And "yellow harvest" to the poisonous weeds,  
Has been more than realised, while our position and connection with the Empire has become vitally important to its political existence.

If, therefore, our predecessors fought for an idea and a sentiment, we are prepared to fight for actual palpable substantial advantages. If they fought for standing-room in a wilderness, we fight for a country rich in every natural production and blessed with the best government the world ever seen. Nor can the defence of those interests be delegated—the people of Canada must and will defend their own country. The militia soldier in 1812 might and did win glorious victories for which he was sometimes boldly thanked, oftener not at all noticed in general orders. The militia soldier of the present day will be untitled to run in the race of honor for the proudest military distinction the crown can bestow—the Victoria Cross. Such are the motives which actuate the people of this Province that no force could possibly subjugate them, nor could any power without the absolute control of the sea compel a capitulation by which it would pass under foreign domination. A review of the war of 1812 show duly that the American War Department inaugurated no new idea in the proposed mode of conquering Canada. Their lines of attack were precisely those used by the British in the old French war sixty years previously and with exactly similar results. "History repeats itself" and so does war—nor is this strange—because the topographical configuration of a country determine its defensive and defenceless positions, and those who would assail it must do so in the footsteps of their predecessors, and in this case the aboriginal Indian marked the only available war trail.

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**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

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

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

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

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

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



**The Volunteer Review,**  
 AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1867

**MR. MCGEE ON OUR DEFENCES.**

If the letter of Mr. McGill, to his constituents in Montreal is, in any way, indicative of the policy of the Government in regard to our military affairs, and we feel safe in saying that it is, it will afford no small gratification to the Volunteer force, as it clearly indicates our intention of distributing the burden of militia duty over the whole country, and obliging every man to do his share of the necessary work instead of leaving it to be borne, as it now is, by a self-sacrificing few, who have been, in every way, but poorly paid for the losses incurred and endurance manifested in the discharge of their duties. All honor is due, and by the loyal portion of our people—conceded to the gallant ones without reward of any kind beyond the approval of their consciences, have efficiently maintained a force to whose existence the present tranquil state of the country is mainly due, but it would be injustice of the grossest kind, to ask the few to continue to provide all the many—who set at home at ease. The thanks of the Volunteers of Canada are due to Mr. MCGEE for boldly stating what organization he considered requisite for the safety of the country—a measure demanded both by justice and the political exigencies of the times. With those portions of the honorable gentleman's letter which relate to civil matters, we have nothing to do, but the

following section in which he refers to our military organization merits the attention and thanks of every Volunteer in the country. The Hon. Mr. McGEE writes respecting the matter as follows:—"H. Gentlemen, "there is under God, one means by which "the necessary securities can be taken from "time for the realization of these possibilities; it is the 'armament of our whole "people.' We are but sharing the common "but of all civilized communities in awaking to the stern fact that in this age every "State must have, or be in a position to "have, if needed, the military service of "every son. The last great revolution which "marked the art of war,—the discovery of "gunpowder,—resulted in standing armies, "in the creation in every State of a class of "soldiers by trade or by profession. The "new revolution ushered in by the invention of so many new repeating weapons— "of so many hitherto unknown means of "aggression, afloat and ashore—the systematic application of modern machinery to "war—proclaims unmistakably to every people who would be free and secure on their "own soil,—Keep step with the times; arm "your entire population: arm them the best "weapons; arm them at the earliest moment: no country is safe from insult or "aggression in which every man does not "feel called up to bear arms in her defence." This is the voice of the present, "and it will be prolonged into the future. "I respect and honor our volunteers for "their noble self-sacrifice in the past: "against mere marauders they are quite "sufficient: but the days for mere volunteering are nearly, if not quite, over and "gone." There are few among our representatives would have thus fearlessly stated the requirements of the day: for the advocate of useful military organization, though he may counsel strict economy, must, if he be in earnest, be prepared to countenance heavy expenditure to bring about the desired end: and we have often felt sorry to see that, though they know how deep an interest is felt by the public on that point, many candidates for legislative honors omit making mention of it at all, or speak in such vague terms as cannot possibly give satisfaction to the present force. In saying that the days of mere volunteering are fast passing away, Mr. MCGEE has only stated what every Volunteer knew to be the case, for any man who has served in the force for any period and knows the drawbacks against which its members have to contend—is aware that compulsory service must be resorted to, to supplement its strength in time of actual warfare. Some of our cotemporaries have twisted this declaration of his into an advocacy of a standing army for the colonies, a construction so greatly at variance with its obvious meaning that we wonder they had the mendacity to put it forward. If the days of mere volunteering are almost done, so are days of standing armies, and no man of ordinary intelligence could be

supposed to uphold a system which to every appearance the great powers of the world are about to cut away as unfitted for the present age. The Hamilton 'Times' thus ably disposes of the charge against Mr. MCGEE,—a charge without the slightest foundation and calculated to do more harm to its originator than to him against whom it was directed. "We fail to discover that Mr. McGEE utters a single syllable in favor of a standing army, in the common acceptance of the term. If a thoroughly armed, well-drilled, and completely equipped militia force constitutes a standing army, then, of course, Mr. McGEE does advocate a standing army; and in that sense we have warmly advocated the same thing ever since the Trent affair occurred, and, indeed, before that event. If the people of Canada were Quakers, if they were non-resistants and non-combatants—if they conscientiously believed it to be a crime against God to defend their hearths and homes, and their country against those who would desecrate one and despoil them of the other, then they would be perfectly justified in neglecting, and not only in neglecting but in abstaining from all preparations for the defence of the country—from all military organization of any kind whatever. If Canadians are anxious to become slaves; if they are willing to be annexed to the United States without striking a single blow for their independence—for the preservation of their national autonomy; if they are supinely indifferent to all that men usually value most—if they are disposed to submit to be plundered by any band of marauding villains that may cross the lines from the United States, and make no effort to punish the robbers, then it would be an act of folly to provide either a standing army or a volunteer force, to enact a militia law, or even to establish a police force. The records of the past, however, establish the fact that Canadians will fight, when resistance to an invading force is demanded, and fight, too, with desperate and heroic valor. No man in Canada entertains a doubt as to the necessity of preparation for self defence. But how is this to be done? Not by keeping up a standing army, for that we cannot afford. The people are too poor and too few in numbers to keep up a standing army of a hundred thousand or even fifty thousand men. They cannot maintain a regular army sufficiently strong to defend the country against even the Fenian hords of the neighboring Republic, should they attempt the conquest of the Dominion. What must then be done? Depend wholly upon our volunteer force? There are not probably more than thirty thousand volunteers in the whole country at the present time, although the law provides for thirty-five thousand in Upper and Lower Canada alone, without reference to the other Provinces; but then it must be borne in mind that very few of the Volunteer companies have a full complement of men. Besides, for any purpose beyond that

of defending the country against mere marauding bands, even thirty-five thousand men would be nothing but the nucleus of an army, such as would be required to resist an invading force from the United States. The Volunteer force is, indeed, a credit to the country. The courage, discipline, and soldierly qualities of our Volunteers are beyond all praise. But they are by no means adequate to the defence of the country in an American invasion. They would be insufficient though aided by the regulars the mother country could send to our assistance. Something more would be absolutely necessary, and that something is to be found in the training of the whole population capable of bearing arms, and fitting them for efficient discharge of their duties to soldiers. This we take to be Mr. McGEE's idea; and it is one we have occasionally put forward during the last five or six years. We believe, moreover, it is the conviction of the people of this country, that a far more efficient organization of the Militia is absolutely necessary for the defence of the country and to maintain its independence. Even England, with its magnificently equipped regular army, no longer depends upon that army for the defence of the country. It rests with more confidence upon the Volunteer force, with a Militia reserve behind. The only standing army we have are the troops sent out by the home government; and if we show no disposition to defend ourselves, if no steps be taken for the discipline of our Militia, as well as the Volunteers, it is not probable that the Imperial Government would continue to send troops here for our defence. Annexation, or efficient preparation for the defence of the country, are the only alternatives. We know that the neighboring Republic covets the possession of British North America; but if we are thoroughly prepared—if our whole people be duly qualified as citizen soldiers for the vigorous defence of the country, the United States would esteem the cost of conquest to heavy to make the attempt. Our security depends entirely upon the efficiency of our militia force; and one of the great questions for the consideration of the new Confederate Parliament, when it shall assemble at Ottawa, will be how the population can be rendered most available for the purpose of a successful defence of British North America. We do not hesitate, therefore, to endorse Mr. McGEE's sentiments on this subject, believing that they are the sentiments of all almost the entire population of Canada. We have always condemned the principle, or rather want of principle which induces some men to make party capital out of militia matters, and we think if Mr. McGEE's opponents wanted to find fault with him, there were other subjects better suited for the weapons of party warfare. To the Volunteers, as such Mr. McGEE is known, only as one who has done great service to the country by striving to instil loyalty—obedience to the law and self-reliance into the minds of all whom he could influence, and who with great power to do evil has used his utmost influence for good. For these services—every Canadian Volunteer—without respect to creed, nation or political party will gladly do him honor.

LIEUT.-COL. W. OSBORNE SMITH, Assistant Adjutant General of Militia, left Montreal on Tuesday last, the 4th inst., on a tour of inspection of the frontier corps between Megantic and Huntingdon.

### THE FENIANS.

ALTHOUGH the Fenian banditti have undoubtedly been engaged for months past in moving such arms and munitions of war as they have been able to procure at various points along the frontier, it is scarcely probable that they will be able to make a raid in any considerable force, for the simple reason that they have not sufficient funds to carry out their designs; but the very reason that will prevent them from effecting any movement at all likely to endanger the integrity of the British Empire will urge them to attempt such another fiasco as that of last year. Without something of the kind to "fire the Fenian heart," no more money can be gathered from its dupes, and the vagabond leaders have already shown that they will not hesitate to sacrifice their ignorant followers, if by that means they can fill their pockets. It may be also that just at this time the government of the United States may give such intimation to the organization of its determination to maintain its international obligations, that an attack upon Canada will be postponed to a more fitting opportunity. We say postponed, for we are convinced that until the United States is thoroughly convinced, not only of our determination, but of our ability, in concert with the mother country, to maintain the independence of every inch of Canadian soil, we shall, at the recurrence of every political contest in the States, find the army of political demagogues urging on and supporting the brotherhood, in order to secure their votes. So far as the utterances of the N. Y. 'Herald' are concerned, no one in this country or in the States looks upon them as anything but sensational bombast, and yet it more than any other American journal reflects the views of the masses. In a recent article, commenting upon the seizure of three United States vessel for unlawfully navigating our waters, the 'Herald' assumes that the St. Lawrence is the natural northern boundary of the dominion of Uncle Sam, and says "We might as well open the question at once." Although such an assumption is clearly an intimation that robbery of a neighbor's territory is looked upon as legitimate by the 'Herald,' there is too much reason to believe that the same sentiment underlies the views of the great mass of the people of the United States, and although the present American Government for prudential reasons may avoid any step that would involve them in war with Great Britain, we have no hesitation in predicting from what we know of the masses of the people of the United States, that any party that makes the robbery of Canadian territory a part of its policy will be successful at the polls. The mass of the native Yankees thoroughly detest the Fenians, and nothing but a common and unreasonable hatred of Great Britain could induce the two bodies to pull together. The projects of the Fenians during the past two

years and the countenance given them in every part of the United States, show that that sentiment is strong enough to effect what nothing else could. If then the Americans impudently assume that they have a right to the southern bank of the St. Lawrence, the Fenians will of course join them, and we may expect the excitement of the past two years, intensified by the coalition of a party of native Americans with the Irish American element, to continue indefinitely. While this is the prospect in view, it becomes a question whether it would not be better for the prosperity of this country if our relations with citizens of the United States should be placed upon a solid basis, even if in doing so, we should be obliged to go through the ordeal of war. When a man has an avowed highwayman prowling about his premises, his natural feeling is not to bandy soft phrases but to grapple with him, and this is the feeling with which the people of this country and the Volunteers in particular regard our Southern neighbors, of whom Fenian scoundrelism is simply a representation, and they also feel that, whether a raid should take place this summer or not, our only hope of safety and independence is to be in such a position that our whole fighting population may be put in the field at short notice, in order to defend our altars and our firesides, and maintain those glorious institutions defended on many a well fought field and bequeathed to us by our fathers.

### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

#### HEAD-QUARTERS,

Ottawa, June 7, 1867.

#### GENERAL ORDERS.

#### VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

##### No. 1.

The 1st July next having been fixed by Royal Proclamation as the day of Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and having been on that account set apart as a public holiday and day of general rejoicing, there will be a parade and review on that day of the whole Volunteer Force of Canada, at the respective headquarters of the different corps, companies, battalions or brigades, as may be most convenient to the force and "feu de joie" shall be fired in honor of the occasion.

District Staff Officers of Militia will communicate with the Majors General at Montreal and Toronto with a view to the Volunteers combining where practicable with Her Majesty's troops on the occasion, and will ask the instruction of the Majors General thereupon.

Officers of the Volunteer Militia who shall attend such parade, will receive the net pay of their respective ranks without allowances; and non-commissioned officers and men will receive fifty cents each.

Parade states will be sent by the officer-commanding each corps, company or battalion to the Brigade Major of the division immediately after the parade, who will forward a summary of the same to the District Staff Officer for transmission to headquarters.

##### No. 2.

1st York Troop 'Governor General's Body Guard,' U. C.—

Lieutenant E. P. Denison, having served continuously for seven years, to have the Brevet rank of Captain in the Volunteer Militia.

Quebec Squadron of Cavalry, No. 2 Troop—  
To be Cornet, acting till further orders :  
William Breakoy, gentleman, vice Michaud  
resigned.

Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery, Ot-  
tawa, No. 1 Battery—  
To be Lieutenant (temporary):  
John Alexander Gemmill, gentleman, M. S.,  
vice Bedard, promoted.

Toronto Battery of Garrison Artillery—  
To be Lieutenant (temporary):  
Archibald Mollmurchy, gentleman, M. S.

To be 2nd Lieutenant (temporary):  
Henry Charles Heward, gentleman, M. S.  
12th York Battalion of Infantry—  
The Assistant Surgeon gazetted to this bat-  
talion by the General Order of the 23rd May  
last, is "Robert William Hillary" and not  
"Robert Hillary," as therein stated.

To be Quartermaster:  
Nathaniel Allen Gamble, gentleman vice  
Trent, resigned.

15th Belleville Battalion of Infantry, No. 1  
Company—  
To be Surgeon:  
Jeremiah P. Thompson, gentleman, vice  
Malloch, promoted.

21st Battalion, The Richelieu Light Infantry,  
No. 4 Company—  
To be Captain (temporary):  
Lieutenant John P. Fletcher, M. S., from  
No. 2 Company, vice MacDonald, whose  
resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):  
William Warmington, gentleman, M. S.,  
vice McGinnis, whose resignation is  
hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders :  
William Vaughan, gentleman, vice Bissett,  
resigned.

33rd Huron Battalion of Infantry, No. 7  
Company, Porter's Hill—  
The resignation of Captain John McDonald  
is hereby accepted.

36th Peel Battalion of Infantry, No. 5 Com-  
pany, Streetsville—  
To be Ensign (temporary):  
William Omerod, gentleman, M. S., vice  
Grafton, resigned.

41st Brockville Battalion of Rifles.  
Lieutenant and Paymaster Herbert S. Mc-  
Donald to have the honorary rank of Capt.

48th Lennox and Addington Battalion of In-  
fantry, No. 7 Company, Odessa—  
To be Captain (temporary):  
Lieutenant Arnold P. Booth, M. S., vice  
Lee, promoted.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):  
Ensign Albert Rockwell, M. S., vice Booth,  
promoted.

To be Ensign (temporary):  
George A. Aylsworth, gentleman, M. S.,  
vice Rockwell, promoted.

50th Battalion Huntingdon Borderers, No. 8  
Company, De Witterville—  
To be Ensign, acting till further orders :  
Sergeant John Lucas, vice Chisholm, whose  
resignation is hereby accepted.

54th Richmond Battalion of Infantry, No. 2  
Company, Melbourne—  
To be Lieutenant (temporary):  
Ensign James W. Philbrick, M. S., vice  
White appointed Paymaster.

To be Ensign (temporary):  
James McLean, gentleman, M. S., vice  
Philbrick, promoted.

56th Prescott Battalion of Infantry—  
To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders :  
Ensign William Gerald, vice Armstrong,  
promoted.

To be Ensigns:  
Sergeant-Major Samuel Henry Evenson,  
vice Gerald, promoted.

57th Peterborough Battalion of Infantry—  
To be Surgeon:  
Robert Kincaid, Esquire, M. D.

To be Assistant-Surgeon:  
Alexander Bell, Esquire, M. D.  
No. 6 Company, Hastings.  
The resignation of Lieutenant H. H. Hum-  
phries is hereby accepted.

No. 3.  
The undermentioned officers of the Vol-  
unteer Militia having passed through the  
School of Gunnery at Montreal, have receiv-  
ed certificates of qualification as follows,  
viz:—  
Lieut. Colonel James Ferrier, Brigade Garri-  
son Artillery, Montreal.  
" John Grant, 5th Batt, The  
Royal Light Infantry, Montreal.  
Captain Frederick Kingston, Bgde. Gar.  
Arty., Montreal.  
Captain and Paymaster, George Lulham,  
Gar. Arty., Montreal.  
Captain William Rutherford, 1st Engineer  
Co., Montreal.  
Captain William Kennedy, 2nd Engineer  
Co., Montreal.  
1st Lieut. Robert A. Ramsay, Bgde. Gar.  
Arty., Montreal.  
1st Lieut. and Adj. David T. Fraser, Bgde.  
Gar. Arty., Montreal.  
1st Lieut. James Russell, 1st Batt. G. T.  
R. Bgde., Montreal.  
1st Lieut. Alexander L. Russell, Pl. R. G.  
A., Ottawa.  
Sergeant-Major John Crilly, Bgde. G. A.,  
Montreal.

SERVICE MILITIA.

No. 4.  
LOWER CANADA.  
The following Candidates for Commissions  
in the Service Militia have received certi-  
ficates from the commandants of the Schools  
of Military Instruction:—

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.  
Gaspé... Edward C. Perchard, gentleman.  
Hochelaga... John Porteous, "  
" Captain John E. Kirkpatrick,  
" H. J. Montgomery Jones, gent.  
Prescott and Russell, C. W. Thomas T. Hig-  
ginson, gent.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Argentetuil... Wm. Henry Bradford, gent.,  
Brome... Charles W. Shepard, "  
" James A. Flannery, "  
Chambly... F. X. Bousquet, "  
Compton... William McDonald, "  
Chateauguay... Mathew McKell, "  
Gaspé... John Slous, "  
Hochelaga... Charles Dunlop, "  
" Thomas Henry Carroll, "  
" John Porteous, "  
" William Collins, "  
" Arthur W. Bell, "  
" George Martin, "  
Levis... Louis Nadeau, "  
" Robert Barras, "  
" George Roy, "  
" Edouard Samson, "  
" Perrie A. Demers, "  
Missisquoi... Malcolm C. Baker, "  
" Stewart S. Baker, "  
Prescott and  
Russell C.W. Thomas T. Higginson, "  
Quebec... William H. Stubbs, "  
" Ulric Petit, "  
" Thomas Norris, "  
" Francis Myrand, "  
" Theophile Thibault, "  
" Joseph St. Hilaire, "  
" James G. Shaw, "  
" Edmond Trudel, "  
" Charles V. Housman, "  
" Joseph G. Gingras, "  
" Alexander Robertson, "  
" Stanley H. Holt, "  
" Alexander Ross, "  
Stormont C. W. James C. Johnston, "

UPPER CANADA.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.  
Algoma District, John M. Hamilton, gentleman  
Durham, Geo R Garnett, "  
do John Carsley, "  
Frontenac, Jeffery Hale, "  
do Jas T Rose, "  
Lennox and Addington, Thos D Pruyn, "  
do Albert J File, "  
do Reginald A Fowler gent.  
Middlesex, Captain John English  
Norfolk, Alex A Allan, gentleman.  
Northumberland, G H Dinwoodie, "  
Ontario, Nelson Washington, "  
do John Bryant, "  
do Allan F Pringle, "  
Oxford, P H C Bettridge, "  
do Edward Fair, "  
Peel, Ensign W H Ellis, "  
do William Omerod, gentleman.  
do John Orr, "  
do Ensign Joseph Dodd  
Peterborough, Ensign Chas Dudman  
Stormont, A J McDonell, gentleman.  
Simcoe, James Allen, "  
do Powell Martin, "  
Victoria, William Y Barnett, "  
Welland, Lieut Thos Macklim  
Wellington, Thos. Wilson, gentleman.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Carleton, Nicholas Sparks, gentleman  
Durham, Ensign Thos D Craig  
do John Carsley, gentleman.  
do William T Lockhart, do  
do Walter W Renwick, do  
do Jas Henwood, do  
do Chas A Massey, do  
do W Mason, do  
do John Taylor, do  
do Capt John E Robson, do  
do Henry A Ward, gentleman.  
Frontenac, Duncan T Thomson, do  
do Jas M McKay, do  
do Hiram R Spooner, do  
Grey, John W McDonnell, do  
Grey, Wm J Handley, do  
Halton, John H Beaty, do  
Huron, Robt H McPherson, do  
Lambton, Major Robt Campbell  
Lincoln, John Doritty, gentleman.  
Lennox & Addington, David J Gibson, do  
do David E Griffith, do  
York, Henry W Evans, gentleman  
do Joseph A Anderson, do  
do Wm Barwick, do  
do John F Nicholson, do  
do Ensign Jas R Stevenson.

No. 5.

Belleville Cadet Drill Association.

A drill association is hereby authorized at  
Belleville, in the Regimental Division of Hast-  
ings, under the command of Major T. C. Wall-  
bridge, to be composed of passed Cadets of the  
Military Schools, and to be styled the Belleville  
Cadet Drill Association.

By command of His Excellency the Ad-  
ministrator of the Government of Canada.  
P. L. MACDOUGALL, Colonel,  
Adjutant General of Militia.  
Canada:

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

DURING THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 8, 1867.  
Ottawa—E E T \$2. Peterboro—Capt. H  
C R \$2. Whitby—Quartermaster P \$2.  
Oshawa—Capt. M \$2. Belleville—H W E N.  
Prescott—Quartermaster J Y \$2. Hamilton  
—J H \$2. Montreal—Capt. P T B \$2. Galt  
—Capt. J McD \$2, D R \$2, J R \$2, J H \$2.  
Ayr—J S \$2, Capt. T C \$2. Wolverton—M  
W \$1. Indiana—Capt. W M \$2, Lieut. C H \$1.



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

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR  
OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

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

For every parcel or quantity of timber, equal to a crib of masts or spars, one dollar and fifty cents.  
For every such parcel or quantity (equal to a crib) of square timber, one dollar.  
For every saw-log, two cents.

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

Certified,

WM. E. LEE

Clerk Executive Council

20-6in



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.  
Monday 13th May, 1867

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR  
OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

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

Certified,

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Executive Council.

### O'CONNOR & WALLER,

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

### RIFLE CUPS

AT THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE, OTTAWA.

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

### R. MALCOM,

181 KING Street East, Toronto, Manufacturer of Saddles, Harness, Horse Clothing, Collars, Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Satchels, &c. Military equipments in general. Government Contracts undertaken, and promptly executed. 10-1y



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

THURSDAY, 21ST DAY OF MARCH, 1867.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR  
OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

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

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

W. A. HINSWORTH,

Asst. C. E. C.

13-6in



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Wednesday, 20th February, 1867.

Present,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR  
OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

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

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

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Executive Council.

## CANADA AGENCY AND DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

BALLARD'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING  
RIFLES,

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

New York Metallic Ammunition Company's  
Patent Metallic Waterproof Cartridges

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

Descriptive and Illustrated Price Lists furnished on application to

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,

Agents,  
Montreal

And for sale in Ottawa by

A. WORKMAN & CO.,

Rideau street, Lower Town, and  
Wellington street Upper Town.

### GEORGE COX,

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

### WILSON & PATTERSON,

MERCHANDISE Brokers, and General Commission Merchants, No. 452 St. Paul Street, Montreal. December 12th, 1866. 918-1y

### MR. P. O'REILLY, JR.,

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

### W. BALWIN THIBODO, M. A.,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW. Chambers—Anchor Buildings, Kingston, G. W. 19-1y

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CAL INSTITUTE,

ALBERT STREET,

OTTAWA, C. W.

THIS INSTITUTION will be open from the  
FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY 1867.

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 7 1/2 to 9 1/2, \$5. The class exclusively for Ladies, every afternoon at 3 1/2 o'clock, \$3. Circulars can be had at the Book-stores.

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.

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MANUFACTURE on their premises RIFLE CUPS and other PRESENTATION PLATE. London and Paris House, Toronto, C. W. 19-1y



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Education.  
The Sciences,  
and General Literature

61 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

"VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVE SERVICE HAND-  
BOOK."

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

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.

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

OFFICE.—At the Rooms of Augusta Laver,  
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**JAGGER & LEDYARD,**

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

W. M. JAGGER.

H. S. LEDYARD.

**LYON & REMON,**

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, Convey-  
ancers, &c. Office—Over City Registry,  
Metcalfe street, Ottawa, C. W.

ROBERT LYON.

EDWARD F. REMON.

Ottawa, January 1st, 1867.

1-1y

**PARLIAMENT HAIR DRESSING SALOON  
AND WIG MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,**

ANGEL'S BLOCK, RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA.  
E. MILES, Proprietor.

HAIR DRESSER, by appointment, to His  
Excellency the Governor General.

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

All orders punctually attended to.

N. B.—A large stock of Musical Instruments,  
Walking Sticks, Canes, &c.

Ottawa, January 1st, 1866.

1-1y

**IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY  
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**PROVINCIAL INS. COMPY OF CANADA.**

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DONALD M. GRANT, Agent, Ottawa.

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MANUFACTURER and Importer of Guns,  
Pistols, Revolvers, Target and Hunting Ri-  
fles, Ammunition, &c., &c., No. 132 Young Street,  
Toronto.

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**THE RUSSELL HOUSE,**

OTTAWA.—This establishment is situated on  
the corner of Sparks and Elgin Streets, in  
the very centre of the city, and in the imme-  
diate neighborhood of the Parliament and De-  
partmental Buildings, the Post Office, the Custom  
House, the City hall, the Theatre, the  
Telegraph offices and the different Banks. It  
is fitted up and conducted with every regard to  
comfort, and, with certain extensive additions  
which have lately been made, it will accommo-  
date no fewer than 250 guests, thus constituting  
it one of the largest hotels in Canada.

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**E. SPENCER,**

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

He would call particular attention to his  
Stereoscopic and other Views of Parliament  
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a large variety constantly on hand, for sale.

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

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

1y

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WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA, opo-  
site the main entrance to the Government  
Buildings. M. KAVANAGH, Proprietor. "The  
Queen" is now fitted up and comprises all the  
requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The  
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out.

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**J. GARVEY, M. D.,**

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, dealer  
in Drugs, Perfumes, Patent Medicines, Dye  
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business, corner of Rideau and Sussex streets;  
Residence, Rideau street, nearly opposite to  
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N. B.—Prescriptions carefully dispensed. Ad-  
vice to the poor free of charge.

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CUSTOM and Military Tailors, and General  
Outfitters, are now showing a very large as-  
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special care, which will be made up on the  
shortest notice, in the most fashionable styles.  
Professional Robes, Riding Habits, Military  
Uniforms, Livery, &c., promptly made to order  
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Consulting hours, from 10 to 12 o'clock a. m.,  
and from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m., each day. Con-  
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Buildings, Metcalf st., Ottawa.

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The choicest brands of Tobacco, Cigars, &c.,  
always on hand. Meerschaum, Briar and com-  
mon pipes, &c.

Ottawa, Jan. 1867

16-1y

**DR. O. G. WOOD,**

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Otta-  
wa.—Day office opposite Magee & Russell's,  
Sparks street, Centre Town; Night office at his  
residence, Maria street, Centre Town, Ottawa.

Cancers cured without the use of the knife,  
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anteed.

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Plumes, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Millinery,  
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Damasks, and General Furnishings. 14 Rideau  
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Staining Establishment in Ottawa, and one of  
the three in British America. As to style  
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glass work in the Parliament Buildings,  
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38 Sussex street, Ottawa.

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**HAMILTON'S HOTEL,**

(Formerly Mathews' Hotel)  
YORK STREET, OTTAWA—Mrs. HAMILTON,  
Proprietress. This house has been put into  
a thorough state of repair, repainted, decorated,  
and refurnished with all the latest appliances  
of comfort. No exertions or expense will be  
spared in rendering this house second to none  
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**RUSSELL HOUSE BILLIARD ROOMS,**

JAMES BOURGET, PROPRIETOR,  
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THESE Rooms are situate in the Russell  
House, and are fitted up with three Marble-  
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Cues, and kept in good order.

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Clothing. 47 and 49 Sparks st., Ottawa.

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**QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES:**

HAS much pleasure in informing the Volunteer Officers of Canada that he is prepared to furnish UNIFORMS at the following prices, made to order:—

**RIFLES.**

Overcoat—New Regulation—Trimmed with Black Russian Lamb.....	\$27.00
Dress Tunic—without Ornaments.....	21.00
Do Lieutenant-Colonel's—Embroidered.....	35.00
Do Major's.....	32.00
Do Captain's.....	26.00
Patrol Jacket.....	\$9 to 12.00
Shell Jacket.....	11.00
Dress Pants.....	7.00
Mess Vest.....	5.00
Shoulder Belt and Pouch—Plated Ornaments.....	12.00
Forge Cap—with Silk Cover.....	2 00
Color-Sergeants' Badges.....	2.25

RIFLE BADGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

**INFANTRY.**

Over Coat.....	\$25.00
Scarlet Tunic—Regulation Pattern.....	27.00
Scarlet Tunic—Lieut.-Colonel's or Major's.....	36.00
Patrol Jacket—New Regulation.....	26.00
Patrol Jacket—Blue Serge.....	7.50
Mess Jacket.....	12.00
Dress Pants—Black.....	7.50
Oxford Mixture.....	6.50
Forge Cap—With Silk Cover.....	2.50
Silk Sashes.....	9.00
Cocked Hat for Surgeons, Paymasters and Quartermasters.....	20.00
Color-Sergeants' Chevrons.....	2.00
Sergeants' Sashes.....	2.25

REGIMENTAL COLORS AND GOLD NUMERALS FOR FORAGE CAPS MADE TO ORDER.

**ARTILLERY.**

Overcoat.....	\$32.00
Dress Tunic.....	40.00
Dress Tunic—Captain's.....	52.00
Stable Jacket.....	30.00
Patrol Jacket.....	26.00
Dress Pants.....	23.00
Undress Pants.....	9.00
Forge Cap.....	6.00

**CAVALRY.**

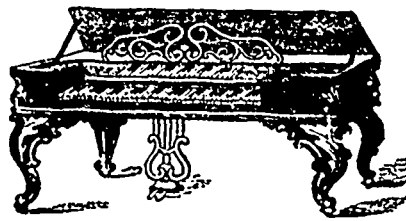
Dress Tunic—Gold Trimmings.....	\$100.00
Stable Jacket—Silver Trimmings.....	40.00
Dress Pants.....	10.00
Forge Cap.....	7.00

**STAFF.**

Dress Tunic.....	\$125.00
Undress Frock.....	32.00
Undress Pants.....	9.00
Dress Vest.....	11.00

191 YONGE STREET, Toronto, Ontario.

ON APPLICATION A CARD WILL BE SENT GIVING FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT.



A. & S. NORHEIMER,

15 KING street East, Toronto, Importers and Dealers in

**Music and Musical Merchandise.**

Sole and general agents in the dominion for the sale of the celebrated

Steinway, Chickering and Dunham Pianofortes.

Also in stock pianofortes of good, reliable makers which can be safely recommended and guaranteed; (7 octaves—from \$250 upwards) prices and terms liberal.

**Harmoniums and Melodeons**

by Mason & Hamlin, and Geo. A. Prince & Co.

**Brass Instruments**

of all descriptions, from the celebrated manufactory of Courtois, Paris.

Military Bugles, Drums, Fifes, &c., &c., &c.

Special attention given to the formation and supply of

**Military Bands**

Parties applying by letter will receive prompt attention.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, King street, Toronto.

Agencies at London, Hamilton, Ottawa and Quebec. Toronto, June, 1867. 23-1y

**FOR SALE,**

AN ARTILLERY FIELD OFFICER'S UNIFORM full and undress, with horse appointments for sale low.

SAVAGE & LYMAN,

23-4i 211 Cathedral Brock, Montreal.

**WHITWORTH RIFLE.**

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS WHITWORTH RIFLE, quite new, with most improved sights, fittings, &c. &c. Will be sold cheap. For particulars address Box 172, P. O., Quebec

**HOUSE DECORATION & ADORNMENT.**

DEATON & CO., Rideau street, Ottawa, have the largest stock of Mirrors, Paper Hangings, Paintings and Pictures, Window Blinds, Stained, Plain and Figured Glass in the city. Call and see them.

Glass Plate Silvering done on the premises in the most elegant style of the art. Ottawa, June 3, 1867. 22-1y

**JAMES HOPE & CO.,**

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

OTTAWA

Always in stock—A supply of Rifleman's Registers and Score Books; also, Military Account Books, Ruled, Printed and bound, to any pattern, with despatch. 14-y

**INTERNATIONAL HOTEL**

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

**GEORGE HORNE,**

WHOLESALE and Retail Stationer, Account Book Manufacturer, Print Seller and Picture Frame Maker, 71 and 78 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

Always on hand:—Company Roll and Squad Books; Rifleman's Register of Practice; Military Account Books ruled, printed and bound to order, on short notice, at moderate prices. April 13th, 1867. 15-1y

**MUSIC EMPORIUM.**

[Established 1852.]

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

Volunteer Bands supplied with the latest and most approved styles of WARRANTED INSTRUMENTS, on liberal terms.

Fifes, Drums, Copper and Brass Field and Call Bugles in great variety. 14-3m

**THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**

ESTABLISHED 1825, with which is now united THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Accumulated & Invested Fund \$13,000,000 Annual Income, 3,250,000 W. M. RAMSAY, Manager.

RICHD. BULL, Inspector of Agencies. No extra charge for Volunteers. Assurances effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous to taking out a Policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's office, No. 47 Great St. James Street, Montreal, or at any of the agencies throughout Canada. 5-1y

**ESTABLISHED 1818.**

**SAVAGE & LYMAN,**

CATHEDRAL BLOCK, MONTREAL, have the largest and best stock in the Dominion, of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, Mantle Clocks, Binocula Field Glasses, Leather Bags and Dressing Cases. Also, in Stock and manufactured to order, Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, Pitchers, Jugs, Cups, Trays, Medals, &c. Field, Cavalry, Artillery, Rifle and Infantry Officer's Swords, Belts, Sashes, Crown and Stars, Lace, &c.

271 CATHEDRAL BLOCK, Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, April 1867. 15-1y

**GOVERNMENT HOUSE OTTAWA.**

THURSDAY, 21st DAY OF MARCH, 1867.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

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

W. H. HIMS WORTH,

3-6m. Asst. C. E. G.



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

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

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

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

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

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

Enclosure 1.

Notice.

Enclosure 2.

Enclosure 3.

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

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

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

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

NOTICE.

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

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

Extreme of land to the northward: N. E. B. N.  
Extreme of land to the westward: W. S. W.  
Flagstaff on Fort George: S. E. } S.  
Depth of Water: 15 fathoms.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All the bearings are Compass bearings.

D. WALES,  
Harbour Master.

Port Office, 14th December, 1866.

Circulars respecting Floating Lights have been sent to—

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

(Signed) FELIX BEDINGFELD,  
Colonial Secretary.

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

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

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

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

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

I recommended that copies of the notice should be sent to the Governments of the following countries:—Russia, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal



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

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

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

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Copy:

Circular.

Downing Street,  
25th April, 1867.

Sir—

With reference to the Circular Despatch from this Department dated the 5th of June, 1866, relative to the case of Foreigners naturalized in any of Her Majesty's Colonies who wish to obtain British Passports for foreign travel—I have the honor to inform you that different cases have occurred lately in which such naturalized foreigners have applied in this country for passports without being in possession either of a passport from the Governor or of any official document from the colony to establish their identity and character. You will readily perceive that this is calculated to embarrass this Department, and also to cause much private inconvenience to the parties concerned if they should find themselves unable to produce any sufficient evidence of their quality.

I have therefore to suggest that, in every colony containing naturalized foreigners who are likely to travel in Europe, it would be convenient that notice should from time to time be given in public newspapers of the necessity for such persons providing themselves before leaving the colony with some official evidence and description.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,  
Your most obedient,  
Humble Servant,

Signed, BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.  
The Officer Administering  
the Government,  
&c. &c. &c.

[With reference to the foregoing Circular.]

DESPATCH NOTICE is hereby given that parties requiring Passports must apply, until further notice, to this Department, transmitting at the same time a certificate of identity, accompanied in each case with a description of the applicant, signed by a Justice of the Peace, and also the fee of one dollar.

WM. McDOUGALL,  
Secretary.  
22-6i  
Provincial Secretary's Office,  
Ottawa, 31st May, 1867.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS.

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER.

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

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



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

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

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

In pursuance of the provisions of the above named Act (s 3), we the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, hereby certify that such Act was accepted by a majority of two thirds in value of the Bondholders and Shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, present in person or by proxy and voting at a special general meeting of the Company, called in the usual manner and held on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of December, 1866, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street in the city of London, England.

Passed under the Common Seal of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, this 28th day of December, 1866

JOHN M. GRANT,  
Secretary.

A. J. FERGUSON BLAIR,  
Acting Secretary.

23rd Jan., 1867

**CHARLES POTTER,**  
20 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.  
OPTICIAN, & C.

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.

**BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO'Y,**  
Oldest Established U. Canadian Office.

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

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

**HEUBACH & GOWARD.**

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

**THOMAS ISAAC,**  
FURNISHING IRONMONGER,  
AND DEALER IN

Iron Coals, Chains, Ropes, Stoves, Glass, Oils, &c., Agent for H. Watrous' Rifles, Revolvers and Cartridges,

SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW.  
Sparks Street, Central Ottawa, Canada West.

**L. R. W. GRUICE**

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent. Office in Post Office Block, Ottawa. Reference—Allan Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Amond, Esq., Hon. James Skead, M. L. C., A. J. Russell, C. T. O., Robt. Bell, M. P. P.  
All Business with the Crown Timber Office and Crown Lands Department attended to

## PROSPECTS

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

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

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

In view of the unsettled state of affairs on our southern border, the Home Government has of late made considerable addition to the Imperial Forces in this country, and her leading Statesmen have given reiterated assurance that, if necessary, the whole Force of the Empire will be employed in our Defence; stipulating, however, that we, so far as our means and population will permit, shall do our part. True to that feeling of loyalty to the British Sovereign and love of British Institutions, which has ever been their boast, the people of these Colonies have accepted the position with all its honors, responsibilities and dangers, and now exhibit to the world the noble spectacle of a Citizen Soldier, 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 Soldier, now to some extent strangers to each other, may study the various systems of organization introduced among their comrades; exchange mutually their thoughts and sentiments, and secure the correction of those abuses and wrongs, which will creep into every system, by exposing them to the notice of the authorities and their fellow-countrymen.

Such a medium as this "THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW" is intended to establish; and no exertions will be spared to render it worthy of the body whose spokesman and ally it aims to be,—a Force which will doubtless, ere long, be put on such a footing that, come what may, with the favor of Providence and the protecting arm of the Mother Country, we will be enabled to work out our destiny in a way worthy of a British people, confidently leaving to the unseen hand of Time—  
"All that else the years may show,  
The poet forms of stronger hours,  
The vast Republic that may grow,  
The Federations and the Powers;  
Titanic forces taking birth  
In divers seasons, divers climes;  
For we are ancients of the earth,  
And in morning of the time!"

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

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

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

The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEORGE MOSS  
Proprietor, Ottawa, C. W.

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

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**ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,**

RIDEAU street, Ottawa, Andrew Graham, Proprietor. The best of liquors, and a well supplied larder.

**CITY HOTEL,**

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

**GOULDTHRAITE'S SALOON,**

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

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