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THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

Vol. I.

OTTAWA, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1867.

No. 13.

THE CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS' MARCH TO THE FRONT, IN MARCH, 1866.

From many an inland hamlet fair,
By many a purling stream,
Thro' many a bare and leafless wood,
The flashing bayonets gleam;
The cold steel glistens bright, my boys!
The frozen roads along,
And the red coats thro' the Pine trees dark
March on with jest and song.
With jest, and song and laughter, boys!
Tho' the hearts are stern beneath,
As the ruffian Fenian hordes will find,
If they touch the Maple Wreath!
With jest, and song, &c.

The lofty Maple's graceful plume
Best decks the peaceful field,
But it crowns a heart like the heart of oak,
Or the blades Canadians wield.
The Beaver loves his peaceful works,
But his teeth are strong and sharp
To guard his home from the bandit crew
Of the Wolf-stag and the Harp.
Then onwards! to the Front, my boys!
For there's not a man that fears
The Brigand's steel or a warrior's grave,
Gemmed with his country's tears.
Then onwards, &c.

We arm us not for conquest, boys!
We seek not prey, nor spoil,
But from fierce and lawless hands to guard
The homes of virtuous toil.
They rise not, thro' our pleasant land,
In the pride of pomp and state,
But we'll keep them, with the help of God,
Safe, pure, inviolate!
Then onward to the Front, my boys!
With bold and cheerful hearts,
And the steady mein, and the bearing high
That a righteous cause imparts.

Ay! Forward! on a thousand roads,
Let the measured tramp be heard!
With loving thoughts of those they prize,
Ten thousand hearts are stirred.
The fervent prayer of the matrons dear,
And the maidens bright we love,
Goes with us on our onward march,
And a blessing from above.
Then onward to the Front, my boys!
Where are Colors proudly fly,
For homes, and wives, and children dear,
To conquer—or to die!

G. W.

NOTES ON THE DEFENCE OF CANADA.

No. II.

IN a recent article, the system of defence best adapted to the geographical configuration of these Provinces was sketched out, and it is now intended to show how it can be effected without materially interfering with the pursuits of the people.

The most vulnerable portion of British North America is generally held to be that part of Canada known as the "Western Peninsula," although it is in reality the most difficult to assail or hold without the consent of the inhabitants; and the only reason for the prevalent idea is its comparative richness and generally campaign character. It affords good military positions, and as long as naval supremacy on the lakes is maintained, would be unassailable. But in a country without a standing army, or the means of maintaining one, it is necessary to be prepared for all contingencies; therefore it is desirable that all points of strength should be known, and their capabilities rendered easily available at the shortest possible notice.

The first line of defence, then, would extend along our western frontier from Port Dalhousie, at head of Lake Ontario, to Walpole Island, at head of Lake St. Clair. The second from Hamilton to Sarnia by way of London, or from head of Lake Ontario to Lake Huron. The first covers all the navigable communications on the frontier—the second the internal and parallel railway lines. Both are secondary strategical lines, which are connected with the principal base at Quebec by communications on their right and left flanks in both cases by water—through the Ottawa River, the lakes, and St. Lawrence. This first line passes through the counties of Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Elgin, Kent and Essex.

In accordance with the plan proposed in the papers on "Military Organization," published in this journal, the number of men between the ages of 15 and 60 years available in these counties would be as follows:

Lincoln.....	7,793
Welland.....	7,168
Haldimand.....	6,542
Norfolk.....	8,490
Elgin.....	8,927

Kent.....	8,455
Essex.....	6,900

Total.....54,275

from which deduct 25 per cent as unavailable, and an active force of 40,606 men can be furnished by these seven counties, of which 25,250 men will be required to maintain the thirteen posts of which this line consists, leaving a reserve of 15,356 men. If those counties had been thus organized, the disgrace of Ridgeway would not have to be chronicled as matter of history.

The second and principal line would require 45,000 men to maintain its defensive points. It runs through the counties of Wentworth, Halton, Oxford, Middlesex and Lambton. The population of these counties available for military service would be as follows:

Perth.....	10,427
Wentworth.....	9,965
Halton.....	6,349
Oxford.....	12,548
Middlesex.....	17,000
Lambton.....	7,412
City of Hamilton.....	5,660
City of London.....	3,267

Total.....72,778

Deducting 25 per cent as unavailable, leaves 54,546 men effective for service, or 9,546 if the whole should be called out.

The third line extends from Toronto to Collingwood, including the post at Goderich at the west, and Penetanguishine at the east. It traverses the counties of York, Simcoe, Waterloo, Bruce, Huron and Peel. It requires 47,000 men to maintain four posts, and the population of those counties available for this service would be as follows:

Peel.....	9,186
York.....	16,958
Simcoe.....	13,729
Waterloo.....	10,461
Bruce.....	7,704
Huron.....	14,087
City of Toronto.....	12,800

Deducting 25 per cent, we have a total of 63,694 effective men on this line, which would give a reserve of 16,194 men after all the posts were fully manned. All the force that could be furnished by the Western Peninsula for defence would be—

First Line....	25,250—Reserve....	15,356
Second Line..	45,000—“.....	9,546
Third Line....	47,500—“.....	16,194

Total.....117,750 41,096
making a grand total of 158,846 effective men.

Next in order are the lines of communication on the right and left flanks of this sys-

tem, and which are themselves strategical lines of defence. First of these Eastward is that along the St. Lawrence extending from Toronto to Cornwall thence to Rouse's Point, and to some point at or near Lennoxville that would cover the Grand Trunk and prevent any movement by the Kennebec and Chaudiere rivers—holding the communications with Quebec through Richmond, &c. This line requires 91,000 men for nine posts, and it has the whole force of the frontier counties in Upper Canada with all of Lower Canada, except 15,000 men required for service at Montreal. The counties in Upper Canada to which this line belongs are :

Ontario.....	11,792
Durham.....	10,632
Victoria.....	9,618
Northumberland.....	12,147
Peterborough.....	7,573
Hastings.....	12,914
Prince Edward.....	5,661
Addington.....	8,206
Frontenac.....	8,545
Leeds.....	9,778
Grenville.....	6,320
Dundas.....	4,947
Stormont.....	4,689
Glengarry.....	5,486

118,308

Add 286,867 for Lower Canada, and there is a gross total of 405,175, less 25 per cent or 303,881 efficient men off which 15,000 must be taken to garrison Montreal, and there will be, to cover this line, 288,881 men, leaving a reserve of 197,881, after having fully manned all the posts. Of this force the posts in Upper Canada require 31,000 men, leaving a reserve there of 57,731 effective men between Toronto and Cornwall—the total reserve in the Lower Province will be 140,150 men, with every position occupied.

The last and most important line is that of the Ottawa, requiring a reserve force of 50,000 men at the capital. The force that can be provided from the counties immediately surrounding the city will be as follows, viz:

Prescott.....	3,943
Russell.....	3,175
Carleton.....	8,090
Lanark.....	8,448
Renfrew.....	6,187
City of Ottawa.....	4,327

Total..... 33,970

Deducting 25 per cent, those counties furnish but 25,478 men, which may be looked on as a reserve. The force thus held will be as follows:

Reserve, in Western Peninsula.....	41,096
“ on Southern Frontier.....	57,731
“ in Lower Canada, less 24,522	
to complete the reserve at Ottawa.....	115,628
“ at Ottawa.....	50,000
Total.....	264,455
In the field, Western Peninsula.....	117,750
“ Southern Frontier.....	31,000
“ Eastern Frontier.....	75,000
Total.....	488,205

As all these calculations are based on the census of 1861; no allowance has been made for the increase of population since; it would be safe to say that 500,000 men could be put in the field by a judicious course of management, and our neighbors would consider the question maturely before they would meddle with such a force.

All depots and collection of stores should be removed from the frontier towns. The armories and stores of the local militia should be placed as centrally as possible in the com-

pany districts into which each battalion would be divided, so that the simultaneous capture or destruction of the arms of a single battalion would be impossible without its concurrence or annihilation.

The means of defence at the disposal of the people of this province, apart from the question of munitions of war, are incalculably greater than superficial observers are willing to allow, and their value is enhanced by the fact that a winter campaign is impossible under any circumstances. With military operations confined to six months in each year, the problem of defence is considerably narrowed, and it is a question affecting the integrity and position of the British Empire as well as these provinces. If Gibraltar is the exponent of power and supremacy in Europe, Canada holds precisely the same position in America, with the double advantage of being a source of strength without expense. As a vital point of the Empire, our duty is plainly to prepare for such defensive measures as will make all attacks, whether by Fenians or their abettors, abortive; and by the wholesome check we will be enabled to place on the more ambitious of the politicians of the neighboring republic, remove the chance and temptation to form combinations inimical to British supremacy, and dangerous to the peace and freedom of the world.

All those measures can be effected without adding to the burdens of our people, or without occupying their time needlessly. There is nothing singular in advocating the general arming of such portions of the people of these provinces as are able to discharge the duties of militia soldiers. The people of Great Britain are beginning to awake to a sense of the value of similar organization; and in a country where the question of defence—not aggression—has to be considered, it is the best and safest method of proceeding. A regular army is only necessary for defending distant possessions, and carrying the horrors of war from the doors of the people who employ them; but in our case there are no possessions to defend, and we have neither the wish nor the inclination to carry war into our neighbor's territory. It is simply a question of defence with us, and every able-bodied man in these provinces is personally interested therein.

THE SNIDER RIFLE.

In Committee of Supply, General Peel, in the course of his speech on the Army Estimates, said: So long back as 1864 the committee on the subject decided that the whole of the British Army should be armed with breech loaders, and that they should be rifled on the Lancaster principle. The consequence was that there was not a single new rifle manufactured for the last three years. It was then decided that, instead of making new rifles, the Enfield rifle should be converted into a breech-loader; and before I came into office the pattern and ammunition were decided on. I decided to go on in the conversion of the Enfield guns as quickly as possible, and I have been able to convert 200,000 in the course of the present year. (Hear, hear.) When I came into office the number converted was only 12, and converted, not by machinery, but by hand. In all experiments there is a great difference when arms are made by skilled men under favourable circumstances and when they are manufactured expeditiously and in large quantities,

and it was intended to have the converted rifles manufactured in sufficient numbers in order that they might be placed in the hands of the troops. Unfortunately, there came just at the time a demand from the Governor-General of Canada for an instant supply of breech-loaders, not only for the British troops in Canada, but also for the Volunteers there. Consequently, the gun factory was obliged to be carried on even on Sundays, and we succeeded in sending out converted Sniders for every British soldier in Canada. (Hear, hear.) In the meantime I sent 60 down to Hythe to be tried, and the first report was to the effect that the shooting was more than favourable. Shortly afterwards the head of the laboratory came to me and said that when the ammunition made by machinery, instead of carefully by hand, was an explosion of gas. If the fault had been in the gun I would at any risk have stopped the conversion of the Enfield rifle, for it was my wish to place the best arm in the hands of the British soldier. With the six-groove rifle this ammunition shot beautifully; with the three-groove rifle it was a failure. It was found that the ball must be made slightly longer. The advantage of the breech-loader is not in accuracy but in rapidity, and I am happy to say, from the last accounts I have received, there is not the slightest doubt that in this rifle now being converted into the Snider you will have as good, if not a better weapon than any other country has got. (Hear, hear.) I yesterday received a letter from my noble friend Lord Strathnairn, than whom there is no better judge, in which he says:—

“ I had a field-day yesterday—all the troops with Sniders. The rapidity and uninterruptedness of the fire were remarkable—not a check. I had to caution them to fire slowly, to prevent running short of cartridges.”

This will, I think, prove to the committee that we are going in the right direction in converting the Enfield into the Snider breech-loaders for the whole British Army. I don't mean to say there may not be improvements in the cartridge; but there is now provision made in the estimates for the present year to convert 350,000, and there I would recommend conversion to stop. I should not recommend the conversion of any greater number, for the reason: These are all new arms, which have never been issued, perfectly serviceable weapons, and it is, no doubt, wise so to use up the common Enfield rifle; but you will have to begin making a new weapon as soon as you have decided on the pattern. You have not made any new rifles for the last three years, and you will have to begin gradually as soon as you have decided on the pattern. It is not, the only store of small-arms you would have would be those returned in exchange for converted Enfields. Therefore, you must make up your minds to provide a store of new weapons as soon as you decide on the pattern. I now come to the reserve force, and the recommendations of the Commissioners with regard to them. The Commissioners state that our chief army of reserve is the Militia, and that it is in that quarter that we shall eventually have to look for our reserve, and they consider it advisable to raise the Militia to its full number—that is to say, to 120,000 men. With regard to the sums provided in the Supplementary Estimates there is one great advantage—every shilling goes into the pocket of the soldier. (Hear, hear.) There are no establishments, no clerks, no anything to intercept it. But, notwithstanding this additional cost of £450,000, it is not proposed to add a single man to your army, but merely to enable you to

raise the men that you want. The question, therefore, is how you are to form an army of reserve which, if war should become imminent, you might combine with the Regular Army. There are wars of two descriptions in which England may be engaged. She may be engaged in a war with a Power from which there is little or no chance of invasion. Such were the wars within my recollection—the war in the Crimea, the Indian Mutiny, and others in which you have been obliged to employ your Regular Army abroad, and for which you had the greatest difficulty in raising men. Everybody recollects what took place in the Crimean war, when you had to appeal to the Militia, and to raise recruits by means of an extraordinary bounty, and what was the result? Why, the men you raised were hardly worth sending out. (Hear, hear.) Now, we want a reserve of two kinds—a first and second reserve. We want men who would be ready at a moment's warning to fill up the ranks of your Regular regiments, which I propose to reduce when at home to about 600 men each, but which in war you could at once fill up to 1,000—the officers being retained to the full amount. In the first reserve the condition of service would be that the men should serve abroad; the men of the second reserve would not be called upon to leave the country. Now, how are we to raise this army of reserve? You relied for its formation for the last six years on men who had served their time. That system was pronounced by the Royal Commission to be a perfect failure, and the Royal Commission never came to a more correct conclusion: (Hear, hear.) The first thing I did upon receiving the report of that Commission was to suspend any further proceedings in that way. Then it has been suggested to make it a condition of enlistment that men should serve so many years in the Regular Army, and so many in the army of reserve; but I don't think that would answer, for this reason, that when a man, having served in the Line, came then to serve in the reserve, he would not be able to live unless he had some employment, or you gave him high pay, and when you wanted him perhaps you would not know where to find him. I think, therefore, that instead of making the time to be spent in the reserve a portion of the original service, it should be made a substitution for a portion of that service. The way I would deal with it is this: When a regiment had completed its period of foreign service and returned home I would propose that it should not be sent into camps or garrisons, but that it should go into some locality with which it had or might wish to form some connexion, and where little or no duties would have to be performed the first year. The regiment being about to be reduced to 600, I would give the men long furloughs, and if at the end of their leave they came and said that they could find employment, I would commute the rest of their service. Now, this should be treated not as a matter of right, but of favor, because if it was a matter of right some regiments might be completely broken up. Then I would propose that the reserve should be attached to the Militia. I should be very sorry to see another army raised up between the Militia and the Line—(hear, hear)—and I think Militia officers have the strongest feeling upon this subject. (Hear, hear.) I would therefore propose that any of these men who could find employment after having completed two-thirds of their first engagement should be allowed to commute the rest of their service in the army of reserve, at the rate of two years for one, and that they should be liable to general service in case of war, and war only. The Royal Commission

had said that for the future wars would probably be of very short duration—perhaps confined to one campaign. When the war was over, therefore, I would allow these men to return to the reserve. I would have these men enrolled as regular Militiamen, subject to no other duty except that of being called upon to serve if war became imminent. When they had served two-thirds of the second period, I would attach them to the ranks of the second reserve, or those who would serve two years for one for their pensions—that is to say, who, at the expiration of six years, would become entitled to a pension. At present the regiments who are coming home are 2,165 in excess of their strength, if you reduce them, as I propose, to 600. You will have to discharge that number of men, and the whole of them would be entitled to the boon I have described. But, after all, that would give only a very small force; however, it would gradually increase. As each regiment came home the average excess of its numbers would be about 150, and so many might be permitted to commute the rest of their service by service in the reserve. Hon. gentlemen are aware that a good many officers in the Militia do not like to have old soldiers saddled upon them, but I think those serviceable men would be of great use. At all events, officers commanding the Militia need not call on them unless they wished, for these old soldiers would not require 28 days' drill, but there they would be any time we wanted to lay our hands on them. This, as I have said, will give you but a very small army of reserve, but I would propose to invite the officers of Militia regiments to call upon, say one-fourth of their establishments. The Royal Commission recommended that the Militia should be raised to their full strength, the quota being 120,000. The present strength of the Militia is about 90,000, and the difference between that and 120,000 would constitute the army of reserve. I would invite the officers of Militia regiments to ask their men to volunteer for this purpose, but I propose to make no alteration in their term of service in the Militia, or to take them away from their regiments except in the event of war, in which case they would be called to serve with the regular army. As an inducement for them thus to volunteer in the army of reserve, I would double the ordinary militia bounty—that is to say, the Militiaman who now gets £6 spread over five years would get £12 spread over five years. I have not the slightest doubt that such a bounty would induce any number of men you want to enlist, and that when men saw they received double bounty for exactly the same duties, there would be a great desire to enlist in this army of reserve. Moreover, every regiment that contributed a certain quota to the army of reserve I would allow to be raised to its full strength, so that you would have the Militia regiments exactly in the same state as before, and would have the additional men belonging to the army of reserve. Those men would be liable for service in the regular army only during the duration of war, and I believe there are thousands of Militiamen who, while they would object to joining the regular force, would have no objection to come forward for a single campaign. These men would have the ordinary Militia pay, so that the only additional expense would be the extra bounty. But I may be asked how I propose to fill up the regiments of the line. Well, I propose to induce them to enlist by an addition of 2d. a day to the pay, and I believe we could thus at once raise the number to any quantity we required. My proposal, however, is to limit the army of reserve

to one-fourth of the present establishment, and for this reason—I do not want to break up the Militia regiments. When on former occasions such regiments have volunteered for service abroad in time of war, they have been almost broken up by allowing men, almost indiscriminately, to enlist in the line. I propose, therefore, to restrict the number. I would not take a man from the Militia for the first reserve until he had gone through his drill, and was able at any time to give efficient service. Then I propose that every hundred men drawn from the Militia for the reserve should be accompanied by an officer, who should get a commission in the regular army. I am aware that this is an experiment dependent upon the voluntary action of others; but I recommend it because I do not wish to have recourse to the ballot for the Militia, or to any other means than that voluntary enlistment which has supplied our service for so many years. (Hear, hear.) The Royal Commission conclude their report with an admission that their suggestions will lead to increased expense, and they add that, considering the vast interests at stake, and the immense amount of wealth and property accumulated in the country, as well as in our large cities, they cannot believe that the nation will hesitate to pay what, after all, will but amount to a very trifling rate of insurance. I, too, am certain that the nation will not grudge that expense, and that if, this being the only country in the world where the people are free from military service, we can raise all the force we want on the moderate terms I have mentioned, we may think ourselves well off. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the second army of reserve, I do not propose to exceed the number of pensioners which there is already power to raise by Act of Parliament. There is at present power to raise 30,000, and there are now only 14,000. I should strongly deprecate making the army of reserve unconnected with the militia, because the effect would be that a man, on obtaining his discharge from the Militia, would instantly go to this army of reserve, instead of remaining in the Militia, which the double bounty I propose would induce him to do. What I propose will carry out, not, indeed, any direct recommendation of the Royal Commission, but almost all the suggestions they have offered with regard to the army of reserve. They recommend that the Secretary for War should have power to commute for service in the army of reserve, and that an addition should be made to the pensioners, both which I propose to carry out. They recommended, too, the Militia as the source to which we must look for an army of reserve. (Hear, hear.) Before coming to this conclusion, I wrote to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, to ask for his opinion, and the recommendations of His Royal Highness were almost identical with what I have proposed. The effect will substantially be this—you will have a Militia consisting of 120,000 men, of which one-third or one-fourth will be an army of reserve, liable in time of war to fill up the ranks of the army, and the only additional expense will be the extra bounty they will receive. You will have time before coming to a vote to reflect on the subject, and to consider the propositions I have submitted are advisable to adopt or not. All I can say is, that should the recommendation I have now made of an addition to the pay of the soldiers be carried out by the House, it will be the greatest pleasure to me to think that the last act of my official life will be one which, will, I trust and believe, be for the benefit of the soldier and for the advantage of my country. (Cheers.)

MILITARY DINNER AT L'ORIGINAL.

On Thursday evening, the 21st inst., the Officers of the 18th Battalion (Hawkesbury) Volunteer Infantry, entertained Lt.-Colonel, the Hon John Hamilton, at a dinner at Labelle's Hotel in the town of L'Original, County of Prescott. The entertainment was gotten up as a mark of respect to Colonel Hamilton on his retirement from the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Battalion, and was in every way a most successful affair. "Mine host" Labelle more than distinguished himself on the occasion in his manner of providing the substantial. The table was loaded with the best of everything in the shape of edibles, and the room being handsomely and appropriately decorated with flags, evergreens and mottoes, presented a very beautiful appearance. The wines were profusely supplied, and were of the best quality, so that nothing was permitted to mar the harmony or interfere with the enjoyment of the large company of gentlemen present.

The duties of chairman were ably discharged by Major Shields, and those of the vice-chair by Major Grant. On the right of the chairman was seated the guest of the evening. Among the others present were Judge Daniell, Mr. Higginson, M.P.P.; Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Rev. Mr. Ferguson, Rev. Mr. Brunet, Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. E. T. Deane, County Attorney; Dr. Roberts, Dr. Harkin, Mr. Boyd, Warden of the County; Mr. George Moss, of "The Volunteer Review"; Capt. Urquhart, Capt. E. A. Johnson, Capt. Jas. Higginson, Capt. Miller, Capt. G. W. Johnson, Capt. McIntosh, Adj. Robertson, Capt. Ogden, Lieut. S. M. Johnson, Lieut. W. C. Wells, Lieut. Vankleek, Lieut. J. W. Higginson, Lieut. Grout, Ensg. C. T. Higginson, Ensg. McPhee, Ensg. Leroy, Ensg. Marston and others—in all about 40.

After the viands had been satisfactorily discussed, the CHAIRMAN rose and gave, with appropriate introductory remarks, "The Queen," which was duly honored. Then came "The Administrator of the Government," and after that, by the Vice-Chairman, "The Army and Navy," which was introduced in a short and happy speech.

SONG—"Red, White and Blue"—by Major Grant.

The CHAIRMAN then said he had much pleasure in rising to propose the toast of the evening, (cheers). It was with regret, he knew, that the 18th Battalion parted with their Colonel. He was sorry and yet pleased to give the toast he was about to name; sorry to part with one whom they all looked up to and esteemed highly as an officer and a gentleman, and pleased to join with others around him to do honor to their late commander (cheers). He concluded by hoping that under the new Lieutenant Colonel the battalion would continue to be as efficient and as ready to defend our common country as it had been under the worthy gentleman to do honor to whom they had met around the board.

HON. MR. HAMILTON on rising was received with loud and prolonged applause. He said he had never risen to return thanks for a toast with more heartfelt pleasure than on the present occasion. The compliment paid him was a great one. He had come totally unprepared to find so magnificent a banquet as that at which the gentlemen around him had on that night entertained him. He hoped that while holding the position of Lieutenant Colonel of the 18th Battalion he discharged his duties alike to his country and his command with fairness and satisfaction (cheers.) He felt proud of the 18th Battalion, and would always in after years revert with pleasure to his connection with the Volunteer movement of the country, and espe-

cially to the fact of his having held the honorable post of commander of the Hawkesbury Battalion, whose conduct, when on frontier duty, was as exemplary as was their response enthusiastic when they were called upon to take up arms in defence of their country, hearths and homes (cheers.) Although he no longer belonged to the battalion, he assured those before him that his heart was in it, and that to the end he hoped it would go on and prosper. He referred to the fact, so frequently urged, that by the present military system, the "willing horse is ridden to death, and felt sure that under Confederation a remedy would be applied to this apparent and incongruous evil. He resumed his seat amid cheers.

MR. THOS. HIGGINSON, M. P. P., then rose and observed that the duty of proposing the next toast had fallen upon him. It was one which, he felt confident would commend itself to every truly loyal and patriotic heart. He gave them "The Volunteers of Canada." He remarked that all present remembered the Trent difficulty. Then it was that the Volunteer system had its great impulse, and the country had reason to feel proud of the patriotic result which had followed the development of the organization (cheers.) The result was seen in the alacrity with which the gallant 18th rushed to the front in March last, and also in June, when on that fine Sunday morning, as quiet paternal families were preparing for church, the whistle of the steamer "Queen Victoria" sounded at the L'Original wharf, and in a few hours five companies of as brave and determined men as ever shouldered a musket were on their way to the post of danger as well as of honor and bravery. (Cheers.) It was seen, too, in the assemblage before him who had come together to do honor to one who had been the main instrument in carrying it out in so far as the Counties of Prescott and Russell were concerned. To the Volunteers of Canada the country certainly owed a debt of gratitude. He therefore begged of them to fill their glasses in honor of the Force. The toast was enthusiastically received.

Major Shields and Grant replied in short and appropriate speeches.

SONG—"Jolly Dogs"—by Capt. E. A. Johnson.

COL. HAMILTON gave "The British Canadian Delegates in London." He had the pleasure of knowing most of them, and he was sure they deserved well of their country for developing and bringing to a successful issue the great measure of Confederation. (Applause.)

MR. JAMES BOYD replied in a speech of some length.

SONG—"Katie Mavourneen," by Capt. G. W. Johnson.

The Chairman then gave "The Counties Council of Prescott and Russell," remarking that they had remembered the Volunteers kindly and appropriately by their vote of last summer.

MR. BOYD replied.
SONG—"Parson Mac," by Mr. P. O'Brien.
The Chairman gave in a short speech the health of "The Press."

MR. MOSS acknowledged the toast.
COL. HAMILTON again rose, and observed that a free press was certainly a good thing, and so was an honest judiciary. He begged to propose the health of Judge Daniell.

JUDGE DANIELL responded in well-chosen words, in the course of which he paid a high tribute to the sterling qualities both of mind and heart of the honorable gentlemen their guest.

CAPT. E. A. JOHNSON gave "The health of the new commanding officer of the Battalion—Lt.-Col. Higginson." He regretted the absence of the subject of the toast. He (Capt. Johnson) had served at the front with him, and knew him to be a worthy successor of the esteemed gentleman who had retired from the position. He then referred to the fact that Col. Higginson was now in England, and observed that as Confederation seemed just new to be all the rage, he had no doubt his bachelor friend, Col. Hig-

ginson, would return to Canada united to some blooming daughter from "far across the sea." (Cheers.) Capt. Johnson concluded by hoping they would drink bumpers to the toast.

CAPT. JAS. HIGGINSON acknowledged the toast on behalf of his brother.

MR. BOYD gave "The two Houses of Parliament," coupling with it the name of Mr. Thomas Higginson, member for Prescott. The toast was duly replied to.

CAPT. JOHNSON gave "The Clergy."
REV. MR. ARMSTRONG happily replied, referring in feeling terms to the prompt response of the battalion when danger threatened in June last.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN gave "The Ladies." The toast was acknowledged by Adjutant Robertson and Ensign Marston.

CAPT. URQUHART gave "The Bar," in a short speech, to which Mr. Dartnell replied.

THE "Medical Profession" was responded to by Dr. Harkin; and after the toast of "The Adjutant of the Battalion," the party separated at an early hour, all singing "God save the Queen."

A CURIOUS MEMORIAL.

THE following curious memorial and note, taken from the Quebec 'Gazette' of 1817, will no doubt, interest many of our readers. It is but one instance of many, in which the weaker sex have served their country undauntedly; gone through scenes which would have broken down a great number of the "lords of creation":—

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE SECRETARY AT WAR, &c.—

The memorial of Elizabeth Hopkins, wife of Jeremiah Hopkins, Sergeant of the 104th New Brunswick Regiment of Foot—

MOST HUMBLY SWEETH—

That she was born of British parents at Philadelphia, in the year 1741; has her husband, six sons and a son-in-law, viz: Jeremiah Hopkins, (husband), Samuel Woodward, Timothy Woodward, Robert Woodward, Nathaniel Woodward, Archibald Woodward, Nicholas Hopkins, (sons), James McDonough, (son-in-law), serving His Majesty in the 104th, and during the course of her life, for her attachment to her King and country she has encountered more hardships than commonly fall to the lot of her sex.

In the year 1776, being with her first husband—John Jasper—a sergeant of Marines on board the brig Stanley, tender to the Roebuck, she was wounded in her left leg in an engagement with three French vessels, when she was actually working at the guns. The Marines having landed at Cape May, in America, her husband was taken prisoner by a Capt. Plunkett, of the army, near Mud Fort Need (?) and sentenced to suffer death; and by her means he was enabled to escape, with twenty-two American deserters, to whom she served arms and ammunition, and on their way to join the army the party was attacked by the enemy's light cavalry, she was fired at, and wounded in her left arm, but undismayed, took a loaded firelock, shot the rebel, and brought his horse to Philadelphia (the head-quarters of the army), which she was permitted to sell to one of Gen. Sir William Howe's aides-de-camp.

That after many fatigues and campaigns her husband died, and she married Samuel Woodward, a soldier in Colonel Chamber's corps; was with the troops under Gen. Campbell, at the taking of Pensacola, having, however, during the siege, served at the guns and tore off her clothes and used them for wadding.

Having been exchanged at the peace of 1763 from attachment to the loyal cause, she embarked on board a transport with a party of Delancy's and Chamber's corps, but was shipwrecked on Seal Island, in the Bay of Fundy, when near three hundred men and numbers of women and children were lost; that she suffered unparalleled distress, being pregnant, with a child

in her arms; remained three days on the wreck; was taken up with her husband and child by fisherman off Marblehead, and shortly after being landed was delivered of three sons, two of whom are now in 104th Regiment, the other dead; lastly, that she had the honor of being the mother of twenty-two children, viz: eighteen sons and four daughters—seven of the former being alive, and three of the latter.

That your memorialist humbly prays that you may consider her as a fit object for some allowance, from the commissariat fund, towards her maintenance in her old age, and having lost all her property, and as a reward for her long and faithful services to her King, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

FREDERICKTON, NEW BRUNSWICK,
12th April, 1816

The subject of this memorial is a wonderful old woman of much above seventy, and was well and hearty at Quebec in January, 1817.

In consequence of her memorial, she obtained a pension of £100 a year.

The following is another instance of her strength and mind: At Fort Erie, the pride of her heart—her twins—fell; also McDonough, her son-in-law; on hearing the news she called her children round her, made them an animated speech, charged them to be revenged on the Yankees for that loss; and the next time they went into action, they were cheered and encouraged by "Mammy Hopkins"—the name she goes by in the regiment.

MILITARY ITEMS.

LARGE quantities of ammunition were reported to have been shipped last week from Toronto to points in the west.

THE squadron of the 13th Hussars at Montreal were out on the Champ de Mars on Friday week, under the command of Major Russell. The drill, including the pursuing practice, was very interesting and efficient.

THE Queen's Own, Toronto, paraded at the drill shed on Friday week, and mustered in strong force. They have acquired remarkable proficiency in the use of the Spencer rifle, considering the short time they have been drilled with them.

For some days past suspicious looking characters have been seen prowling about in the vicinity of the forts and barracks at Kingston. For this and other reasons the guards at the various posts were doubled on the night of the 22nd, and an officer's guard placed on the Penitentiary.

THE WINDSOR COMPANY.—In pursuance of instructions from the Adjutant-General, Lieut. H. C. Wynn, temporarily commanding this company, has issued an order requiring the presence of all the members for drill on Wednesday evening next, at half-past seven. The company is to be placed in an efficient state for active service.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.—The Battalion mustered in large force on the evening of the 14th, at the drill shed, and the new Spencer repeating rifles were served out to the men. The following promotions were announced: No. 5 Company—to be Sergeant, Corporal George Webster; to be Corporal, Private John Donnelly.

MILITARY.—Captain Bastedo, commanding No. 6 or Milton Company of the 20th Battalion, received orders on Saturday last to serve out 60 rounds of ammunition to each man of his company at once. Most of the members have been supplied, and are anxious to get a taste of frontier service, which at present they seem likely to get. We believe that the other companies of the battalion have received similar orders.—Champion.

A VOLUMINOUS official correspondence, relative to the Fenian invasion of Canada, arrived by the 'Moravian.' It is a book of 84 pages, printed by order of both Houses of Parliament. It gives a true and complete history of the whole affair, and contains the reports diplomatique sent from Canada and the United States. It has eighteen letters from Lord Monck, five from Gen. Michel, six from Mr. Cardwell, and eleven from Lord Carnarvon, with the reports from the different officers, and the judicial proceedings taken against the prisoners.

MILITARY INSPECTION.—The Nelson Volunteer Infantry Company was inspected by Colonel Durie on the afternoon of the 9th ult. The full company turned out upon the field, notwithstanding the unfavorableness of the weather and the ground. The officers and men were highly complimented by the Colonel at the close of the inspection. Col. Viliers, and also Col. Chisholm honored the company with their presence, and spoke very encouragingly to the men. At the termination three rousing cheers were given for the Queen.—[Milton Champion.

DRILL SHED.—As the County Council, at its last setting, voted the sum of \$200 to each company in the county towards building company drill sheds, it is the duty of the Town Council to make the next move, and grant enough to make up the deficiency. The Government will give \$250, and if the town gives \$150 it will make up enough to build our boys a good drill shed. It is full time that they had one, for they have labored under the difficulty of drilling in the cramped space of the Town Hall altogether too long, and it is a great wonder that under such discouraging circumstances they have attained their present efficiency.

BAND.—An effort is being made to establish a military band in connection with the Grey Battalion. When our last town band broke up, in order to keep the instruments together, they entrusted them to the care of the Town Council; and we notice that the Council at its last meeting passed a resolution granting the use of the instruments to the battalion for the purpose of organizing a military band. The town having been without a band for some time, the present movement will be hailed with pleasure by our citizens, and every encouragement will be given towards accomplishing the desired end.—Owen Sound Times.

DRILL SHEDS.—The committee met at Barrie on Tuesday last, and let the contract for the erection of the several drill sheds not let at the previous meeting. The Bradford and Bond Head ones were given to Mr. W. McKay, at the sum of \$640 each, and the Duntroon shed to Mr. W. Graham at the same price. The agreements, bonds, &c, were submitted and signed by the several parties. Before adjourning, it was moved by Mr. Davis, seconded by Mr. Hogg, and—Resolved, That a vote of thanks be and is hereby tendered to Major Moberly for his kind services gratuitously given in drawing up the contracts of the several drill sheds in the county, and that the clerk do forward a copy of this resolution to that gentleman.—Collingwood Enterprise.

CALLED OUT.—On Saturday evening, 16th ult., Major Guest received a telegram requesting him to hold all troops under him in readiness for action at a moment's notice. The bugle call was given at seven o'clock, and in a very short time between 40 and 50 of our boys were fully equipped and ready to march. The Blanchard Company was ordered to muster at headquarters, and on Sunday they were marched into town. The two companies are composed of fine-looking men, and from the alacrity with which they responded to the call, showed that they meant fight at the first opportunity. But

all remaining quiet on the frontier, they were disbanded on Monday afternoon, still leaving the impression behind that if they are needed they will respond to a man.—[Advertiser

VOLUNTEER MONUMENTS.—The Rochester, U.S., 'Union,' quoting a paragraph touching the erection of the monument to the Volunteers who fell in the June raid, at Toronto, says: "Is it not rather early to begin the erection of monuments in Canada to soldiers who fell in the Fenian war? Would it not be better to wait for a while and see if the war is at an end? It will yet be necessary to go into the monument business on a larger scale, or we mistake the signs." Certainly, we shall get ready to erect a number of monuments to mark the spots consecrated to Fenian disaster, if any of the brotherhood should have the temerity to "come on." Yes, and in addition to erecting monuments and digging graves we will likely have the trouble of putting up a gallows here and there throughout the land. The Penitentiary business is played out, besides, the establishment is too full.—[North Wellington Times.

MILITARY CONCERT.—A meeting of volunteers and civilians was held at Capt. Butchart's on Saturday evening last, to adopt measures for procuring colors for the Grey Battalion, when it was resolved to hold a grand Military Promenade Concert in the drill sheds, on the 4th of April, the proceeds of which would be devoted to that purpose. Steps were at once taken to carry out this resolution, and from the enthusiastic manner in which they are going to work, and the almost universal willingness to assist manifested, we have no doubt the concert will be a great success. To the people of Menford belong the honor of having taken the initiative in this matter; they having already raised a respectable sum for that purpose. Lieut. Col. Pollard intends to request the co-operation of the other companies in the battalion, viz:—Leith Durham and Flesherston—and with their united efforts the necessary sum will doubtless be forthcoming.—[Owen Sound Times.

LECTURE TO THE 100TH REGIMENT.—Joseph Lee, Esq., delivered the ordinary Friday evening's lecture to the military, at St. Patrick's Hall, Sussex street, Ottawa. The subject chosen for the occasion was "Tom Hood's character and genius as a Poet and Moralist." The Rev. T. D. Phillipps, M. A., Chaplain to the forces, introduced the lecturer to the audience. Capt. Lee began by lamenting the neglect of Hood's genius, and personal merits as a poet, satirist, and moralist. Society had permitted Hood to exist in such narrow circumstances, that whilst he, and his family upon which he devoted his heartfelt affection, were kept above actual want, their lives were one unvarying round of the most painful privations. With all these difficulties and injustice surrounding him, his works breathe an unvarying love for humanity. Some over fastidious individuals, who falsely considered wit and morality to be antagonistical, had pronounced Hood's habit of punning an impurity of style. The lecturer proved from numerous examples that the highest aim of the poet's art had never been departed from in any of those effusions, but that they were made to fix more indelibly upon the mind some high principle, or ennobling maxim. Capt. Lee, in the course of his eloquent lecture gave with deep pathos and effect several of the author's smaller poems, together with the "Dream of Eugene Aram," "Miss Kilemseggy, and her Golden Leg, the "Bridge of Sighs," &c, the audience rendering the highest justice to the powers of the poet, and the elocution of the lecturer by their sympathy and applause. The Rev. Mr. Phillipps moved a vote of thanks to Capt. Lee, amidst the unanimous applause of the audience.—[Citizen,

DRILL-SHED.—Lieut.-Col. Tisdale will receive sealed tenders up to noon on Saturday, 6th of April, 1867, for the erection of a drill-shed for the Norfolk Battalion of Rifles.

We learn from the Belleville 'Intelligencer' that the 15th Hastings Battalion of Infantry has been armed with the Peabody rifles, and that they will commence practice with them immediately.

It is said that a detachment of the 13th Hussars will shortly be sent to Brantford and another to Kingston. The headquarters, however, will remain for the present in Toronto.

LARGE quantities of ammunition are continually being moved from Toronto to points in the West. It is evidently the intention of the military authorities that no want shall be experienced in this respect.

The gunboat 'Heron,' which wintered in Toronto, is being stripped of her winter clothing and prepared for sea, and as soon as navigation opens she will leave for a cruise around the lake.

THE Queen's Own were inspected on Wednesday evening at the drill shed, by General Stisted, who complimented them highly on their efficiency, and referred in high terms of admiration to their conduct at the battle of Ridgeway.

PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions have been made in the 39th Norfolk Battalion of Volunteers: Private Warren S. Colver, of No. 2 Company, to be Paymaster's Sergeant; Private B. H. Foley, of No. 1 Company, to be Orderly Room Clerk, in place of W. Matheson, who has left the County.

THE Committee who have the Toronto Volunteer monument matter in hand, have issued a circular announcing that a design has been agreed upon, and a suitable site selected. The Committee will make an appeal to the public for aid, hoping that there will be such a prompt and liberal response as will make it possible to lay the foundation stone on the first anniversary of the battle of Ridgeway.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.—Companies Nos. 2 and 3 of the 19th Battalion, Capt. McDonald and Lieut. Parnall, underwent an inspection on Monday evening in the drill room, by Col. Currie. There was a fair turn out of both companies, and the Colonel expressed his satisfaction at the soldierly appearance of the men, and their proficiency in drill.—[St. Catharines Post.

THE ARMY.—The following appointments in regiments serving in Canada are announced in the 'London Gazette' of the 5th inst.: 25th Foot.—John Henry Hickman Spence Drew Hogarth, gentleman, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Arthur Neil, whose appointment has been cancelled. 60th Foot.—Ensign Orfeur George Parker to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice John Marshall, who retires, Gentleman Cadet Arthur Greville Bagot, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Parker.

LOYAL CANADIANS IN NEW YORK.—The New York 'Herald' printed a communication the other day signed "A Canadian," in which the "Canadian republicans" in that city were urged to form a regiment to aid the Fenians. To this "Another Canadian" replies through the same paper: "As I am quite certain there are ten loyal British in this city for every one republican, and as we don't want to see 'glorious republics' north of the St. Lawrence, I suggest that we also form regiments, and as the Fenians advance we advance also. A fire in the rear is comfortable sometimes."

AN INCENDIARY.—A day or two ago an attempt was made to burn the quarters of the Royal Canadian Rifles at Fort Erie, but the fire was discovered before it had time to spread.

THE man Kennedy, recently arrested on suspicion of being a Fenian spy, has been released from the Toronto gaol. The account he gave of himself was tolerably straightforward, and was in the main borne out by corroborative evidence.

GRAND TRUNK VOLUNTEERS.—On Tuesday, the 26th inst., the two Belleville companies of the Grand Trunk Railway Brigade, were inspected by Lieut.-Col. Galloway, their Brigade Major. The men turned out in almost full force, there being twenty-two files in one company and twenty-three in the other. All the officers were present also. A number of our townspeople were at the station, and seemed much surprised at such a fine body of men, whose organization was only completed a short time ago. After the inspection Colonel Galloway made a short address, in the course of which he alluded to the necessity for strict attention to the cleanliness of their rifles, which would become if possible more important when the breech-loaders were served out, and that would be very soon. He complimented them on their general appearance, and said he would be happy to report favorably of them to the Adjutant-General.—[Belleville Intelligencer.

THE LISTOWEL COMPANY.—On Tuesday evening last, the Volunteer Company mustered for drill. There was a very fine turn out, and the men performed the different movements, in a creditable manner. After drill was over Capt. Campbell read a communication from Lieut. Col. Service instructing him to warn the Listowel Volunteer Company to be prepared to turn out for active service at a moment's notice. Every man present, signified his readiness to go, and there was great enthusiasm at the prospect of being so soon placed on service. They are a fine looking body of men, and if ever they should be brought into action, we have no doubt they would give a good account of themselves. Haversacks, canteens, great-coat straps, and sixty rounds of ball ammunition per man, has arrived, so the Company is now fully equipped for the frontier. They muster hereafter for drill every Tuesday and Saturday evenings.—[Banner.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—We regret very much that the G Battery, Royal Artillery, that arrived in Brantford on Friday, the 15th inst., from Toronto, and remained the past week, left yesterday for the same city, it being the headquarters of the Battery. The Battery was brought here for a special purpose—that is to give the Fenians a peppering with their Armstrong guns, if they dare set foot on Canadian soil, but they did not give the brave fellows a chance. The men, for the short time they were here, were well liked, and were getting great favorites with the inhabitants. It is pleasing to know that the Mayor and Corporation used all proper exertions to prolong their stay among us, by offering to erect stables, &c., but their orders were peremptory, and they had to return to headquarters. We should like to see them take up their regular headquarters in Brantford.—[Courier.

DRILL SHEDS FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.—We believe we are safe in saying that this is, with one exception, the only county in Upper Canada that has acted with indifference in the matter of drill sheds for the Volunteers. The distant reader will naturally enough ask why is this? The County of Oxford supplies a

larger proportion of citizen soldiers than any rural section in the Province, and the reputation of the men has never been stained by the slightest unsoldierly conduct. Why, then, is it that because our young men are simply soldiers that the property-holders and men of influence persistently refuse to consider the actual necessities of our volunteers? Universal suffrage, did it prevail, would have given us all the requirements needed; but simply because influence at the polls does not generally belong to the men of the force, they are denied all consideration. Happily for the country, the services of the Volunteers are not likely to be required, at least for the present. Were it otherwise, what a solicitude would prevail that their ranks would be filled without recourse to the draft, and what a readiness to supply drill sheds would be advanced when the property of individuals would be in jeopardy. And this is what is called patriotism—loyalty.—[Woodstock Times.

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 HAMILTON.

A good many rumors of Fenian invasions have been floating about here during the past two weeks. On Friday evening, 22nd ult., in accordance with instructions from headquarters, the officer commanding the 13th Battalion ordered a parade for 8 o'clock, when quite a number assembled, and were exercised in the platoon exercise with the new Spencer rifles. The drill, which was compiled by Adjutant Henry, is very simple, and seems to be very well adapted for the purpose. The Colonel said that he had received no further orders, except to hold his corps in readiness for immediate service. Quite an excitement was caused on Monday by a report that three volunteers had been shot by Fenians at the Suspension Bridge, and that 350 men of the 16th Regiment were ordered off for active service on the frontier. It turned out, however, that the excitement had been caused by the fact of there being a grand ball, under the auspices of the Fenians of New York, at Winchester.

FROM QUEBEC.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE LIEUT. C. E. BUCHANAN.—The 'Chronicle' of the 19th ult. says: "Yesterday afternoon, the remains of the late Lieut. Buchanan, formerly of the Quebec Garrison Artillery, were conveyed from his father's residence, St. Genevieve street, to their last resting place, Mount Hermon Cemetery. The funeral was one of the largest we have seen in Quebec for a long time, the mourners representing all classes, and including a strong body of Volunteers as well as other citizens, whose presence constituted an eloquent testimony to the esteem in which the deceased was generally held, and to the wide-spread sympathy felt for his respected father and other relatives in their sad bereavement. The funeral cortege left the house of Mr. Buchanan, senr., at 2 p.m. in the following order: First—The firing party, consisting of a detachment of the Quebec Garrison Artillery, commanded by Lieut. E. Sowell; the band of the Royal Artillery; then a gun-carriage, on which was laid the coffin, enveloped in the Union Jack; the pall was borne by Lieut. F. Fraser and H. Sowell, 8th Batt.; G. White and J. Fraser, V. G. A.; C. Lindsay, V. F. B., and W. Macdonald, Q. C. H. A number of civilian friends followed the body

in vehicles, succeeded by the Victoria Rifles and detachments from other companies of the 8th Batt, a number of the 9th, and considerable detachments of the Volunteer Cavalry, and the brigade of artillery to which the deceased belonged; also a number of Volunteer officers, comprising representatives from every company in Quebec, as well as from the Megantic Rifles, and the Grand Trunk Battalion at Levis. The rear of the procession was brought up by a large number of civilian friends on foot. The melancholy cortege first proceeded to the English Cathedral, where the beautiful funeral service of the Anglican Church was performed. As the coffin was borne from the Cathedral, the organ pealed forth the impressive notes of the 'Dead March in Saul.' The funeral procession then moved slowly up Garden and Lewis streets to the Cemetery." After passing through St. Lewis Gate, the procession broke into quick time, and the music ceased. On reaching the toll-gate the Cavalry counter-marched outwards and returned home. As the funeral neared the cemetery, slow time was again taken up, the band playing. On arriving at the cemetery the band allowed the sad cortege to pass through its ranks, and as the last mourner entered, the music ceased. Then the coffin was taken off the gun-carriage and borne by six artillerymen to the grave. There the last offices of the church were performed by the Rev. Mr. Innes, who, at the request of Mr. Buchanan, thanked the Volunteers for the manner in which they had turned out to attend the funeral of his son. The word of command was then given by Lieut. Sewell, in charge of the firing party, and with three volleys the artillery took farewell of their officer forever. The different detachments formed in their proper places, and were marched home at the "quick."

SNOW-SHOE RACES.—On the 22nd ult., several spirited races, gotten up by the non-coms. and privates of the 30th Regiment, took place on the 'Monument Plain,' St. Foy. The day was fine, and a goodly number entered into the sport. The shoes used on the occasion were of Government issue, Capt. R. Birch acting as judge. The victors in the contests were: Non-com's 450 yards race, Corp. Simpson, non-com's mile race, Sergt. Dempsey. Privates' 450 yards race, Drummer Frees; mile race, Private Dyke. Veteran's race, open only to men of at least 15 years' service, Griffin. Half-mile race, open to all ranks, Drummer Freer. Company race, one man from each company, Drummer Freer, C company. Garrison mile race, Private Dyke, 30th Regt. Drummers' and band race, 450 yards, Drummer Freer. After the races, the men marched home, having first partaken of some refreshment.

FROM GUELPH.

For some time past it has been in contemplation to establish a band for the Wellington Battalion of Rifles at the headquarters, Guelph. On Friday evening, last, 22nd ult., through the kind permission of Col. McKinstry and the officers, the splendid band of H. M. 17th Regiment, under the very able leader, Mr. Holt, arrived in Guelph, and in the drill shed gave a promenade concert, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the funds for carrying out the above object. In spite of the inclement state of the weather and the drifted roads, an immense assemblage gathered together, and enjoyed a most delightful evening, the more so as such a treat seldom falls to the share of the rural districts of the West.

FROM MONTREAL.

The committee appointed to decide on the merits of the various plans submitted for the drill shed to be erected on Craig street, have awarded the first premium to Messrs. Fowler & Roy, and the second to Mr. George Brown. In all, seven plans were laid before them. The

dimensions of the grand drill room in the various designs was as follows.

Mr. Hutchison's.....	160 by 300
" Scott's.....	127 by 309
" Hudson's.....	125 by 306
" Zollikoffer's.....	125 by 300
" Brown's.....	125 by 300
" Hopkins'.....	125 by 298
Messrs. Fowler & Roy's.....	124 by 260
The estimated cost of the proposed building is—	
Mr. Hutchison's.....	\$40,580
" Zollikoffer's.....	14,126
" Hudson's.....	71,996
" Brown's.....	75,577
Messrs. Fowler & Roy's.....	78,242
Mr. Hopkins'.....	86,906
" Scott's.....	103,835
Besides the main drill room above mentioned, the building contains armories, store-rooms, office-keepers' rooms, &c., and the materials and design will render it a permanent and ornamental structure.	

FROM PICTON.

On Saturday, the 16th ult., orders were received to hold the battalion of Prince Edward County in readiness, and it gives us no surprise to hear that the command was obeyed with the utmost promptness. The Picton companies were mustered on Saturday evening, and the country corps got together in a wonderfully short space of time. The county can boast of many old U. E. L. families, and has a population which, for comfort and intelligence, need fear comparison with none in Canada. We rejoice to find the present generation prize so highly the homes their fathers toiled to make, and the principles they sacrificed so much to maintain. Too much can not be said in praise of the present Lieut.-Colonel of the battalion, Walter Ross, M. P. P. for the county. He has always set his townsmen a laudable example, in treating the Volunteers well, allowing all his clerks who wished to join the battalion, and closing his place of business earlier than usual on nights set for drill. In June last, when the battalion was on duty at the front, Col. Ross, with his partner, Captain Donald Fraser, his son Walter, and almost every clerk in his establishment at Kingston, was at his post—a test of earnestness which would have been too hard for some we wot of. In the Adjutant, G. A. Simpson, the Colonel has an energetic and clever subordinate; well up in his work, and possessing, though very young, the power of enforcing strict discipline and keeping himself highly popular at the same time. Of almost all the officers we could speak most highly did space permit us to mention them by name.

FROM L'ORIGNAL.

I have just returned from Plantagenet, where Brigade-Major Hanson inspected No. 8 Company, 18th Battalion, on Monday evening, 24th ult. The company presented a fine front on the occasion, and was highly complimented by the Colonel. At the close of the inspection the men gave three hearty cheers for the Queen, three for the Brigade-Major, and three for Capt. McLean. Albert Hagar, Esq., of Plantagenet, has received Service Rolls for the purpose of enrolling names for the 9th Company of the 18th Battalion; his success is unquestionable, as he is very popular in that locality. A meeting will be held on Wednesday evening next to organize the company. The officers recommended are, we understand, Mr. Albert Hagar, Captain; Mr. J. Butterfield, M. S., Lieutenant, and Mr. C. Larocque, Ensign.

FROM BEVERLEY.

The Beverley Volunteer Company, commanded by Capt. A. B. Cooper, was to have been inspected by the Assistant Adjutant-General and

Lieut.-Col. Villiers at Rockton on Friday last, but the inspection was unavoidably postponed on account of the expected Fenian raid. The Captain received orders in the morning that the Assistant Adjutant-General would not be present, and to hold his Company ready to move at a moment's notice. The men received the order in good spirits, every man being ready to serve his country at a moment's call. The Company was then put through several manoeuvres by their commanding officer. After which they partook of a dinner which was provided by the Reeve of the township, Mr. P. Wood. After dinner the men proceeded to the Town Hall, when the Captain delivered a short address to his men, telling them their duty if called upon for the defence of their country and homes, hoping that when the time came when their assistance would be needed, there would not be a man who would refuse to take up arms in defence of their country. (Cheers.) He said he felt confident that there was not a man in the company who would refuse. (Loud cheers.) After warning the men to be ready at a moment's call, the gallant Captain took his leave. The Reeve then rose and addressed the men. He said the news their Captain had received was rather startling, but nothing more than what he expected. He said he had ordered a dinner for them at rather a short notice, but if the Council refuse to pay for it, he would pay for it out of his own pocket. He said he hoped if ever they were called upon they would do their duty, and told them to place their confidence in their Captain, as he felt certain that he would not lead them in anything that was not for their good. The Reeve took his seat amid cheers: after which three cheers were given for the Queen, and three for the Reeve and officers of the company. The company then dispersed, ready to be called out at a moment's notice.

FROM THURSO, C. E.

The Infantry Company at this place, commanded by Capt. J. A. Cameron, is progressing most satisfactorily in its drill, under the able instructorship of Lieut. W. M. Edwards. Regular drill nights are set apart, and the attendance being most regular, there is nothing in the way of the company becoming one of the best drilled and most efficient in this section. At present this company is not attached to any battalion, but we understand it is the intention of Brigade-Major Hanson, in whose division it is, to arrange for the formation of other companies along the river, so that a new battalion may be organized in his district. The idea is a good one, and we hope to see it carried out. At present the Thurso Company is quite shut out from Battalion drill, so necessary to know when on the field.

FROM MEGANTIC.

55TH MEGANTIC BATTALION.—In the General Order of the 22nd ult., authorizing the formation of this Battalion, we are pleased to see the name of Thos. Barwis gazetted as its Lieut.-Colonel. The appointment is one that will give great satisfaction in the district, where Lieut.-Col. Barwis is well known as possessing those qualities which make a good soldier. In all the grades in which he has served in the force, he has been active in discharging his duties and highly popular with the men under his command. Lieut. J. B. Parkin gets the Captaincy left vacant by the promotion of Col. Barwis. Capt. Parkin belongs not to Megantic, but Quebec, where, if we remember rightly, he shouldered his rifle in June last with the Victoria Rifles. His promotion will be a source of gratification to his former "brothers-in-arms" at Quebec as well as to the company of which he takes command.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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



The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1867

THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.

THERE is reason to hope that a good, stable and useful monarchical government will ultimately be established over the ruins of the many republics which have cursed Mexico. Often as republicanism has failed to establish order in that distracted country—or rather, we should perhaps say, often as republicanism has inflicted chaos upon it—the inroads of neither Spanish nor French mercenaries have had a much better effect; for beyond giving some better sense of security to the possessors of property who leaned to their side, they awakened no enthusiasm in the minds of the Mexican people. So long, therefore, as MAXIMILIAN was supported by French bayonets, he was looked upon as a ruler whom the descendants of the Montezumas must tolerate rather than suffer a worse fate. Still he was a foreigner, and his policy was looked upon as a foreign policy, from which, however good and glorious the results might be, the natives of the soil could extract neither fame nor national dignity. It had the effect, however, of showing that even a monarchy which had no place in the affections of the people was better for them and their country than any nondescript apology for a government which the ablest and most patriotic of Mexicans could copy from the democracy north of them. It seems that MAXIMILIAN has at last seen that the presence of French

troops, devouring the revenues of the country, and propagating Napoleonism in the Western Hemisphere, did his cause more harm than good; pushing aside those who loved their country and were prepared to stand or fall with it, in order to make room for the favorites of French Imperialism, who made no secret of the fact that once the imperial idea should be established—the edifice crowned by some bombastic bubble, as was recently the case in France—and the claims of French creditors satisfied, the country would be again abandoned to its fate. So long as the Emperor was made the representative of that bubble, he must have felt that he was a mere tool, and as such could excite no other feeling in the minds of those over whom he had been placed than that produced by an ephemeral feeling of gratitude for temporary safety from the encroachments of lawless mobs and armed banditti, under plundering adventurers, both native and foreign. That he did feel keenly the humiliation of his position is fully shown by his order of the day issued to the Mexican army at Juan del Rio, after he had been freed from the trammels in which NAPOLEON and the French army had placed him since his arrival in Mexico. "To-day places me

"in the front, and I take command of our army, which little more than two months have sufficed to call together and organize. This is the day I have long and ardently desired to see. Obstacles have hindered me against my will. To-day, free from all compromises, I can follow simply my sentiments of good and loyal patriotism. Our duty as loyal citizens commands us to fight for two principles most sacred to the country—for her independence, which is menaced by men who, from motives of egotism, seek to barter away her national territory; and for internal peace, which we see violated every day in a manner most cruel to our compatriots. Our action, free from all influence, from all external pressure, we shall defend, and maintain the honor of our glorious national banner." Here he clearly indicates that instead of being the creature of a potentate foreign to the Mexican people, he desires to become one of them, the representative of the country by adoption, the bearer of its banners, and defender of its nationality. The ground which MAXIMILIAN now occupies, if supported, as it is pretty sure to be by the great mass of the Mexican people, is so similar to that occupied by the people of this country, that we cannot look upon his success or failure without the gravest interest. The same enemies to his success, that are endeavoring to undermine his authority, covertly attack the establishment of a new nationality north of the 45th parallel. International law, and the principles laid down by the United States themselves, forbid that either the Mexican or Canadian people shall be interfered with in the establishment of any form of government that may seem best to them.

So far as the Dominion of Canada is concerned, the progress it has made toward the establishment of a national government has been entirely at the solicitation of the people themselves. As a part of the British Empire, England has given us as she had an undoubted right to do, her advice an assistance, and having done so she is bound to protect us in carrying out that advice from the assaults of foreign enemies, no less for her own credit than for the support of that international comity, without which, none but the most powerful nations could maintain an independent existence. The empire of Mexico may not be quite so favorably situated. The accord among its own people is not so great as in this country, and no power in Europe has so vital an interest in shielding it from the assaults of envious and grasping neighbors. But after what has occurred France cannot with decency, stand aloof and see her late protegee on this continent made the victim of an act of outlawry against the rights of nations; and the influence of the Emperor with his brother of Austria ought surely to be sufficient to cast the influence of that power in favor of the Monarchical Government of Mexico, which the people of that country have chosen. There are then two peoples on either side of the "model republic," which have, in the face of the beauties which that system are said to show, deliberately chosen monarchical forms of government; and besides the undoubted right which they have to establish governments suited to the tastes of their own people, three of the foremost States of Europe are pledged to maintain them in that right, not only as interested in the maintenance of the rights of nations, but as having advised and assisted the course pursued respectively by Mexico and Canada. Under such circumstances, and in the face of the fact that half the territory of the United States is at this moment under a military despotism, it is surely the very essence of egotistical impertinence on the part of Congress to talk of protesting against the establishment of the governments spoken of; and in doing so they cannot hope to escape derision, not only for their lawless disposition, but for the impotent snarl which it is constantly exhibiting.

"THE NEW CONFEDERATION."

UNDER this heading, the 'Army and Navy Journal' of the United States has an article which, although we can agree with neither its premises nor conclusions in general, is nevertheless couched in such sensible and moderate language as to make it remarkable. Of course there is a great difference between merely political organs, uttering as they are constrained to do in order to please the tastes for braggadocio among the "fierce democracies" of the Union, and the language of common sense; but when grave senators and men who have the position of legislators adopt the tone of the worst specimens of Grub street unrebuked, it is something to

find a journal independent enough of the mob even to speak of our monarchical proclivities in civil language. It says the Confederation "plan is very widely regarded as a new and deliberate attack upon the Monroe Doctrine, of which most Americans entertain very vague and contradictory ideas, but for which, nevertheless, they cherish a profound veneration." We believe that originally this doctrine was expressed by the idea "America for the Americans," but at the present day the Americans recognize it as conferring upon them the privilege of propagating Yankee-doodleism, and forcing it down the throats of all Americans, whether they will or not, as they have done with the Southern States. Even so moderate a writer as the one spoken of seems to hold that view, although he has too much sense to say so plainly, for he proceeds to argue that the pother of Congress was totally uncalled for, because "there is little danger of its (Canada), ever becoming a monarchy." Here is the point at which all Canadians take issue with the Americans. We hold that we have a perfect right to set up any form of government,—a limited monarchy, or even a democracy or despotism—if we see fit, and that the United States has no right to interfere any more than we have when they take the right of suffrage and representation from their white and give it to their negro brethren in the South. The 'Journal' then endeavors to show that we could not have a monarchy because we have not an hereditary aristocracy. To our mind a monarchy could be quite as successful without any aristocracy but that of merit, as with it. From the days of Julius Cæsar down to the present, the ambition ofables has overturned more monarchs than the disaffection of their people. But apart from its desirability or otherwise, the 'Journal' contends that "there is not wealth enough in all British America to provide for a respectable royal establishment," and besides that "the general sentiment of the people of the of the Provinces is more in favor of republican institutions than of a monarchy." As to the first point, we have wealth enough to maintain a vice-royal establishment, quite as respectably as the Yankees do their establishment, and pay our Governor-General twice the salary which they do their President; and our taxes are as nothing compared to that wrung in every shape from their people; proving unmistakably that the cheap government is the dearest in the end. In reference to the second point: it is simply untrue. There was a time when a portion of the people of these provinces favored republicanism; but the example of the last six years in the United States—the miseries and indignities inflicted upon the South—their contracted and selfish views of trade; and last, but by no means least, their encouragement of the vagabond and lawless horde known as Fenians—has taught the Canadians to avoid, above everything, any approach to a

system which has led and invariably leads to such results. We believe, if Canada were polled to-morrow, not ten intelligent men, who had no personal and selfish ends to gratify, would vote for republicanism. And further, we believe that much the same feeling would be exhibited in the United States if the Yankees had not so long glorified the "model republic" that they are ashamed to avow their honest sentiments. We should, at all events, like to see the experiment tried south of Mason and Dixon's line, where the glorification of "the best government under the sun" has been exchanged, under a crushing military despotism, to curses not loud but deep and lasting. The 'Journal' winds up his long article with the following little pleasantry: "We shall let them alone, trusting only that their good judgment may lead them into the peaceful ways of republican independence." Considering the four years' internecine war, the wholesale murders, robberies, riots and incendiarisms daily reported in the United States press, the allusion to the "peaceful" ways of republicanism will be considered a rather grim joke, but we can assure them that if they "let us alone," we shall not rob them of any particle of their peace.

PROBABILITIES OF A RAID.

Some time since it was announced that a formal union had taken place between the two wings of the Fenians in the United States. The following seems to be the official decision arrived at by the ROBERT'S wing:—"The ROBERT'S Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood disposed of the proposition for union with the Gleason branch yesterday. They are willing to make and send supplies to Ireland if a revolution is actually in progress in that country, but the movement against Canada will not be relinquished." Although the utterances of the American press on the subject are not very reliable, they all point to the conclusion that a raid is intended. The latest with regard to their deliberations is given as follows:—"It is well understood that preparations for the coming Canadian campaign occupied the principal share of their attention. As yet nothing has come of the negotiations in progress looking to the consolidation of the two sections of the organization." Speaking on this subject the Hamilton 'Times' has some remarks which express our own views so fully that we transcribe them. In its issue of the 25th ult. it says:—"There appears nothing more likely than that their programme will be another invasion of Canada and another rising in Ireland—the latter to be delayed until the American Fenians are ready for the former, which it appears, they are not at present. We repeat, it will be utterly delusive to build hopes of peace on the mere fact of the present suppression of the rising in Ireland; for that can be renewed any

time, at short notice from this side. We believe that we will shortly have another Fenian invasion, without doubt, unless the American Government interferes with a large force to stop it. It is to be supposed that Sir Frederick Bruce is fully authorized to do what a British Ambassador should do, under the circumstances: but we would suggest besides, that it might not be inappropriate were the representations which the Provincial Government is doubtless making on the subject, backed up by an energetic popular remonstrance on our part, to the Home Government, against the grievous wrong which Canada now suffers in the way of chronic alarm and an immense injury to business, induced by circumstances over which we have no control."

Col. WILLY'S MILITIA LIST.—The "Annual Volunteer and Service Militia List" has been published, and will be found of great interest to the Volunteers and the Service Militia. It contains the names and address of all officers connected with the service up to the time of publication; and besides a detailed statement of the various companies of Volunteers, it contains a recapitulation by counties, showing the number belonging to each locality at a glance, as well as the battalion of which they form a part. This, with the list of officers who have retired retaining their rank, and of those having rank of an anterior date to that which they at present hold, with the date thereof, and the names of all passed cadets of the Military Schools, will undoubtedly secure for it that extended circulation which the labor bestowed upon it and its real value deserve.

ATTENDANCE AT DRILL.—We notice that in Montreal the average attendance of battalions is only about 80. This, in battalions varying from six to nine companies, shows a state of affairs requiring a speedy remedy. In contrast to this, the following official statement shows well for the Ottawa Brigade, Major FORREST commanding: "Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery, Ottawa (four Batteries)—Average attendance at drill during the month of March, 1867, (4 drills) all ranks, 113."

THE CONFEDERATION BILL.—It is reported that the British North America Bill passed the House of Commons on the 8th of March without debate or division. It seems that certain alterations had been made in the Commons which rendered it necessary that it should again pass the House of Lords. It is probable, however, that the alterations were merely technical, and that so far as the Imperial Parliament is concerned, this is now, to all intents and purposes, the dominion of Canada.

THE 'Opinion Nationale' has an article on the Fenian movement, in which it hints that the United States Government connived at the rebellion, in the interest of Russia, as a means of embarrassing England at a critical moment of her diplomacy on the Eastern question.

NOTICE.—Mr. IRA CORNWALL, Agent for THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, will, during the month of April, visit the various Battalions and Companies between Suspension Bridge and Sarnia, for the purpose of procuring subscribers, &c.

ON SERVICE.—All corps armed with repeating rifles have been ordered to drill twice a week, for which they will be paid 50 cents per man for each drill.

PEABODY BREECH-LOADERS.—Eight hundred of these rifles have arrived in Montreal, and it is expected that they will continue to arrive rapidly until the whole order is completed.

CONGRESSIONAL IMPERTINENCE.—On the 27th ult. Congress passed, without a division, a joint resolution expressing its solicitude at the establishment of a Confederation, founded on monarchical principles, on their northern frontier, and also expressed sympathy with the people of Ireland and Candia in their efforts to extend the principles of liberty. Besides meddling with matters which are none of their business, it would be well for Congress to "extend the principle of liberty to the South" before indulging in clap-trap for the benefit of Fenianism.

DEPARTURE OF COL. WOOLESLY.—This gallant officer having been relieved of his charge as Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master General of the Imperial Forces in this country, was about to return to England to assume another post, when the possibility of a raid induced Sir JOHN MICHEL to order him to the West to take command of the Volunteers, should they be called out. The danger being over, Col. WOOLESLY proceeded on his journey to England. As Commandant at the camps and in his relations with the Volunteers, Col. WOOLESLY had made himself very popular, and his departure will be deeply regretted by all branches of the service in Canada.

DEATH OF LT.-COL. DESALABERRY.—One after another those whose names have been intimately associated with the heroic days of Canada's history, are consigned to the bosom of the land which they cherished in their lives, and of whose honors they were worthy. Lt.-Col. DeSalaberry, Deputy Adjutant General of Militia for Lower Canada, whose death took place on Wednesday, was one of those. He was the son of the hero of Chateauguay—descended from a noble family of the Pays de Basques (Navarre.) He has been long known in connection with the highly important and respectable post which he has for so many years held, and his loss will be greatly felt by the Government. He was, in his office, ever dignified, courteous and approachable; and did much for the organization of the Militia, and especially of the Volunteer Force. He had been in declining health for some months past, and his death was not unexpected.

LITERARY NOTICES.

BELGRAVIA.—Messrs. Durie & Son, Sparks street, Ottawa, have sent us the number for March, which is more than usually captivating. The illustrations are exquisite; two of them particularly, "In the Wind," and "The Months—March," reminding us that these days of breezy sunshine will soon give place to the gentler glories of spring. "Birds of Prey," by Miss Braddon, loses nothing in interest as it proceeds, and "Belgravian Prose Ballads—Behind the Scenes," pictures the trumpery with which the eye is dazzled in all its dingy reality.

THE ARGOSY.—For the March number of this popular favorite we are also indebted to Messrs. Durie & Son, Ottawa. The contents are: "The History of Robert Falconer"—continued; "A German University Town;" "Notes on Poetry and Poets;" "Mothers and Daughters;" "Crimping Sailors;" "Which will he Marry?" "The Doom of the Prymnes;" "A Fairy Gift;" "Herr Joachim;" "Ampola," and "Shoemakers' Village"—continued.

INSPECTIONS AT MONTREAL.

On the evening of the 29th, two fine battalions (the Chasseurs Canadiens and the Prince of Wales Volunteer Rifles) were inspected by the Adjutant General, and having mustered the necessary numbers were accepted, and are now under instructions to hold themselves in readiness for active service at very short notice. At half past eight o'clock the Chasseurs had fallen in at the City Hall, and soon, from the appearance of the company, it was evident that they mustered strongly, which, upon making out the field state, was found to be an agreeable fact. The following is a copy of the numbers present: Two field officers, six staff officers, eight captains, ten subalterns, thirty sergeants, twenty-five band, and two hundred and seventy-four privates—335. The regiment, in winter costume, presented a very soldier-like appearance. The men having been put through company drill, Lieut.-Col. Tetu took command of the battalion, and having formed it in line, awaited the arrival of the Adjutant-General. At nine o'clock, accompanied by Assistant Adjutant-General Osborne Smith, the Adjutant-General arrived, and was received with the general salute, the band playing the customary air. He then, accompanied by the Assistant Adjutant-General, Brigade-Major Bacon and Col. Tetu, carefully inspected the battalion, which being satisfactorily concluded, the men were put through manual and platoon drill by Major Audet, and battalion movements by Col. Tetu, which were performed in an expert and soldier-like manner. At the close of the drill the battalion formed into column of companies, when the Adjutant-General spoke in French to the following effect: "Chasseurs, I must confess that I am proud of you, and that I am highly pleased with the display you made this even-

ing. I will therefore have great pleasure in reporting upon you in favorable terms to the Lieutenant-General commanding. You are now complete, and from what I had the opportunity of witnessing of your drill and appearance, should say that if you chance to meet the Fenians, those gentlemen would be forced to pass what we call 'un mauvais petit quart d'heure.' (Loud and enthusiastic cheers.)

At the conclusion of the speech the Adjutant-General congratulated Col. Tetu very highly on the appearance of his regiment, and shook hands with Adjutant Labranche, to whose indefatigable exertions and military experience the battalion is indebted for such proficiency. The battalion then left the hall, and proceeded on a march through the principal streets of the city, headed by their splendid brass band. A large crowd accompanied the corps, and repeatedly cheered for the Chasseurs on the line of march.

THE PRINCE OF WALES REGIMENT.

Shortly after the departure of the Chasseurs, the Prince of Wales Rifles, headed by their fife and drum band, marched into the hall and formed into battalion order. The fine regiment also mustered largely, about 296 being in the ranks, including non-commissioned officers. The Volunteers were in heavy marching order, without great-coats, and their firm and steady bearing was the admiration of all present. They were put through some movements in battalion drill by Col. Hill, when, having "closed," the Adjutant-General said:

I am very much pleased to see so fine a battalion. I do not talk nonsense. I mean what I say; you are a very fine battalion, and if you are only as good as you look, I would rather be behind than before you when you are at work. I am fairly pleased with your drill, which is very creditable considering the confined space you have to drill in. I have great pleasure in furnishing your equipments, and I hope every man will wear it to the honor of the regiment, the keeping in good order, and without deficiency, those equipments. Economy, you have heard it said, is the soul of the regular army, and economy should be the soul of the Canadian Volunteers. On Saturday when you will be before the General I hope you will turn out in a manner that will be a credit to your commander, your officers and myself, the visible representative of the Volunteers of this Province. (Loud cheers.) The battalion then formed into line and saluted, when the Adjutant-General again congratulated Col. Hill, left, and soon after, the regiment forming two deep, left the hall, and headed by their band, marched through Craig street to their armoury. It is gratifying to know that Adjutant Robinson, of this regiment, has also displayed great zeal and ability in the discharge of his onerous duties, and has done all in his power to bring the battalion to a high standard.

During the inspection of both these corps a large number of spectators were present and exhibited great interest in the proceedings. All that is now wanted is the appearance of the

Fenians, when armed with the breech-loading Peabody Rifle and Chasseurs and Prince of Wales will be found ready to give them a warm reception.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

A party of the Twenty-Fifth regiment and a number of officers and men, belonging to the Montreal Volunteer Force, proceeded to the butts at Point St. Charles yesterday, for the purpose of testing the Westley-Richards breech-loading rifle, which it is proposed to serve out to the Montreal Volunteer Force.

The firing was under the superintendence of Major Grant, Musketry Instructor, and was very marked, the large number of 23 hits (mostly centres) out of 25 shots, being scored at 300 yards range. Great satisfaction was therefore expressed by the Volunteers with the weapon, its only drawback—a serious one in a climate like that of Canada—appearing to be the difficulty in some cases, of inserting the lubricated cartridge in cold weather; the grease solidifying—a common defect with all weapons in which lubricated cartridges are employed. The Peabody, Spencer and Remington rifles were also practised with. Among the officers present we noticed Adjutant-General Macdougall, Col. Dyde, Lt.-Col. O. Smith, A. A. G.; Lt.-Col. McPherson, D.A.A.G.; Lt. Dawson, Insp. M., 23rd Regt.; Major Grant, Royals; Major Campbell, L. Inf.; Capt. E. Barnard, Q. M., Graduate of Musketry School; Capt. Chas. Ouiment, Graduate of Musketry School; Major Huton, Major Bethune, Victoria Rifles; Capt. Kirkwood, L. Inf.; Dr. Gribbon, of 25th Regt.; and Capt. Kennedy, Vol. Eng.—[Gazette.

SUPPER.—Sergeant R. W. Cruice, of the Ottawa Independent Rifles, being about to leave for England, was entertained by his officers at a supper at Kavanagh's, on Friday evening last.

The Provincial gunboats, 'Alfred,' 'Rescue' and 'Hercules,' are to be manned exclusively by crews belonging to the Royal Navy, and commanded by officers of the same service. In all, we shall have with the three Imperial gunboats, six vessels of war on the Lakes at the opening of the navigation.

OSHAWA INFANTRY COMPANY.—Battalion Order:—In view of the recent order to be in readiness for active service, each company will meet for drill at least once a week until further orders. By order, Lt.-Col. Fairbanks. In accordance with the above order, the members of the Oshawa Infantry Company will meet for drill every Thursday evening, at half-past seven sharp. Seven good steady young men are wanted to fill up the company.—[Vindicator.

The Boston 'Traveller' says: "If we can trust reports, the Roberts wing of our Fenians will make another flight Canada-ward. They declare they 'go to stay' this time—in their graves, it will turn out. As the best means of getting rid of a miserable humbug, we could almost wish they would invade Canada again; for we believe the Canadians are prepared to receive them, and would make such an example of them as would put a stop to the foraging business for the next twenty years. It is a disgrace to this country that it should be the scene of such illegal plotting against the safety of a country with which we are at peace."

MILITARY.—A telegram from Montreal of the 29th ult. says: Col. Bell, V. C., 23rd Fusiliers, has been made A. C. B. Several of the chief regular and volunteer officers have held a trial of the Westley Richard and Peabody rifles. No official report has been made, but it is believed that the Westley Richard rifle, though not so rapid, is more effective than the Peabody. Our volunteers are to be armed with both patterns until they are replaced by the Sniders now undergoing some trifling improvement.

THE MILITARY SYSTEM IN INDIA.—In the House of Commons, on February 26th, Major Anson drew attention to the military system in India and the Colonies, and moved the appointment of a select committee. Several members spoke upon the subject. Gen. Peel consented to the appointment of a committee. Lord Cranbourne suggested that the committee should not content itself with an oral investigation only, but should also address their inquiries to the highest authorities in India. The Marquis of Hartington disliked the policy of employing native regiments as a substitute for British, and Major Parker expressed distrust for troops who had betrayed us in India.

PERSONAL.—The Perth 'Courier' says:—"The last number of the 'Canada Gazette' announces that Mr. Thomas Moffatt has been appointed Captain of the Perth Rifle Company, vice Mr. Edward Spilman, resigned, and Mr. W. W. Berford, Lieutenant in place of Mr. Moffatt. It also states that the resignation of Mr. John Douglas has been accepted. We cannot but regret that such efficient and thoroughly trained officers as Messrs. Spilman and Douglas, both of whom have certificates from the Military School, should see it to be a duty to sever their connection with a Volunteer Company the admirable bearing and appearance of which when on military service last year, was in no small degree owing to the excellent discipline maintained by these gentlemen, and their equally painstaking associate, Mr. Moffatt, whose diligent discharge of the duties of Lieutenant augur well for his success now that he is promoted to the higher office of Captain."

LATEST NEWS.

Ottawa, March 31—The Hon. A. J. Ferguson Blair, President of the Council, received a special despatch by Cable this morning, announcing that the British North America Bill had received the Royal assent; and also that the Intercolonial Railway Bill had passed the Committee of the House of Commons by a large majority.

London, 29th.—In the House of Commons last night the proposition of the Government to guarantee the Canadian railroad loan was agreed to.

A despatch from Odessa reports a terrible storm in the Black Sea, in which several vessels were wrecked, with some loss of life.

It is announced that King George of Greece is soon to marry a niece of Queen Victoria.

Pesth, 29th.—The coronation of Francis Joseph, the Emperor of Austria, as King of Hungary, will take place at this capital in July next.

Liverpool, 29th.—The ship 'Frederick,'

Capt. Farmers, from New York on the 16th February, was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition. Crew saved.

Toronto, 29th.—It is expected that the Welland Canal will open about the middle of April. The slide which took place some time since will be so far replaced before that time as it will not interfere in the slightest with navigation. It is rumored that the 17th Regiment has been ordered home and that it will leave this country on the opening of navigation. A vessel arrived at this port yesterday from Oswego with a cargo of salt. This is the first vessel of the season. The 10th Royals paraded for drill under the new order last evening and made a fine muster. Yesterday a body of 118 mariners and 11 officers arrived in this city by special train from Quebec. They belong to the crew of the 'Aurora,' and are intended to man the gunboats at Port Colborne, Dunnville and Goderich.

Washington, 29th.—It is rumored that the trial of Jeff. Davis will take place in May next.

Both Houses of Congress will meet at ten o'clock, to-morrow morning, in order to close up their business by noon, at which time the recess will be taken till July.

New Orleans, 29th.—A duel occurred this morning between the manager of the National Theatre and the Editor of the 'Gazette.' The latter was seriously and probably fatally shot, at the third fire. The weapons were revolvers. The cause of the encounter was an actress.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

DURING THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 30, 1867
 Metcalfe—Lieut. H. \$1. Almonte—Capt. McD., \$1. Hamilton—A. G.—, Lieut. J. G. \$2; J. B. \$1, G. R. \$1, J. B. \$2. W. O. \$2. Richmond, C. W.—T. G. jr. \$2. L'Original—J. B. \$2, Lieut. S. M. J. \$2, Capt. M. \$2. Hawkesbury—Mr H. (M.P.P.) \$2, Capt. U. \$2, Ensign C. T. H. \$2, Adj. R. \$2, C. R. H. \$2, Capt. O. \$2, Lieut. G. \$1. Plantaganet—Lieut. VanB. \$2. Vankleek Hill—Capt. G. W. J. \$2, Dr. H. \$1, Ensign McP. \$1. Thurso—Lieut. W. E. \$2, Ensign C. \$2. R. \$1. Kingsbury—A. B. \$2. Belleville—F. R. \$2. Warwick, C. W.—Rev. J. G. G. \$2, D. E. \$2. Wisbeach—M. K. \$2. Port Hope—Lieut.-Col. W. \$2. Ottawa—Mec. Ins. \$2. St. Mary's, C. W.—Capt. M. S. \$2. Kingston—Lieut.-Col. F. \$2, Lieut. and Adj. F. \$2. Hamilton—A. B. \$2, G. W. B. \$1, H. C. S.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE OTTAWA,
 THURSDAY, 21ST DAY OF MARCH, 1867.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

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

W. H. HIMSWORTH,
 Asst. C. E. C.



NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, }

To Wit: }

Public notice is hereby given that the
COURTS OF OYER AND TERMINER,

AND

GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY,

AND OF

ASSIZE AND NISI PRIUS,

In and for the County of Carleton, will be holden
at the

COURT HOUSE,

In the City of Ottawa, on

WEDNESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF MAY,

A. D. 1867,

At the hour of TEN of the Clock, a.m., of which
all Coroners, Magistrates, Bailiffs, Constables, and
all others concerned, are required to take notice,
and govern themselves accordingly.WM. F. POWELL,
Sheriff.

By JAS. BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa,
February, 19th, 1867.

12td

W. P. MARSTON,

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

AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNT.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Customs, Quebec, 6th March, 1867.IT is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister,
that hereafter Weekly Notices be published
and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to
the rate of discount to be allowed on American
Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the
price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a
rate equal thereto.—Such Notices to appear
every Saturday in the Canada Gazette.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,
Ottawa, March 15th, 1867.IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is
hereby given that the authorised discount is
declared to be 24 per cent, which per centage of
deduction is to be continued until next Weekly
Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the
United States during that week.

WILSON & PATTERSON,

MERCHANDISE Brokers, and General Commis-
sion Merchants, No. 452 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
December 12th, 1866. d181-1y

PROVINCE OF CANADA.



CIRCULAR.

(Copy.)

Downing Street, 9th February, 1867.

Sir,

I have much pleasure in transmitting to you
a copy of a Warrant, issued under the Royal Sign
Manual, under which the decoration of the Victo-
ria Cross may be conferred on persons serving
in the Local Forces, which are or may hereafter
be raised in any of Her Majesty's Colonies.I have to instruct you to take whatever steps
may appear to you most likely to give publicity
to this Warrant.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

(Signed)

CARNARVON.

To the Officer Administering
The Government of Canada. }WARRANT for extending the Vic-
toria Cross to the Local Forces in
New Zealand and in the Colonies
and their Dependencies generally.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen,
Defender of the Faith. To all to whom these
Presents shall come, Greeting :WHEREAS, by a warrant under our Royal
Sign Manual, countersigned by one of Our
Principal Secretaries of State, and bearing date
at Our Courts at Buckingham Palace, the 29th
day of January, 1856, in the nineteenth year of
Our Reign, We did constitute and create a new
Naval and Military Decoration, to be styled and
designated the Victoria Cross, which Decoration
We expressed Our desire should be highly prized
and eagerly sought after by the Officers and Men
of Our Naval and Military Services, and did also
make, ordain, and establish the Rules and Ordi-
nances therein set forth for the government of
the same, to be thenceforth inviolably observed
and kept:And whereas during the progress of the opera-
tions which We have undertaken against the in-
surgent Native Tribes in Our Colony of New Zea-
land, it has happened that persons serving in the
Local Forces of Our said Colony have performed
deeds of gallantry, in consideration of which
they are not, according to the strict provisions of
Our said recited Warrant, eligible for this high
distinction.Now know ye, that We of our especial Grace,
certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought
fit hereby to signify Our Royal Will and Pleasure
that the said Decoration may be conferred on
such persons aforesaid, who may be qualified to
receive the same in accordance with the rules
and ordinances made, ordained and established by
Us for the government thereof, by our said re-
cited Warrant, and we do by these presents for
Us, Our Heirs and Successors, ordain and ap-
point that it shall be competent for such persons
aforesaid to obtain the said Decoration in the
manner set forth in the Rules and Ordinances re-
ferred to, or in accordance with such further
Rules and Ordinances as may hereafter be made
and promulgated by Us, Our Heirs and Succes-
sors, for the government of the said Decoration,
provided it be established in any case that the
person was serving with Our Troops, under the
orders of a General or other Officer, under cir-
cumstances which would entitle an Officer or sol-
dier of Our army to be recommended for the said
Decoration, in accordance with the Rules and
Ordinances prescribed in Our said recited War-
rant, and provided also such person shall be re-commended for it by such General or other
Officer.And We do further for Us, Our Heirs and
Successors, ordain and appoint that the said
Decoration may also be conferred, in accordance
with the Rules and Ordinances prescribed in Our
said recited Warrant, and subject to the provi-
sions aforesaid, on such persons who may be
qualified to receive the same in accordance with
the said Rules and Ordinances as may hereafter
be employed in the Local Forces raised, or which
may be raised in Our Colonies and their Depen-
dencies, who may be called upon to serve in co-
operation with Our Troops in military operations
which it may be necessary to undertake for the
suppression of Rebellion against Our authority,
or for repelling invasion by a foreign enemy.Given at Our Court at Osborne House, Isle
of Wight, this first day of January,
1867, in the thirtieth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

Gi

(Signed)

J. PHEL.



GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 1, 1867.

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

By his Excellency's command,

D. ERKSINE,

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Office,

Natal, 4th January, 1867.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A Lighthouse has been erected on a Bluff,
at the south side of the entrance of Port Natal,
at an elevation of 292 feet above high water, a light
from which will be exhibited on the 23rd Janu-
ary, 1867.The Lighthouse is in latitude 29° 52' 50" S.,
and longitude 31° 3' 35" E.The building is an iron tower, in the form of
a frustrum of a cone, 81 feet high, painted white,
centre of light being 70 feet above the base, ex-
hibiting a revolving white light of the second
class (dioptric) attaining its greatest brilliancy
once every minute.It is visible in all directions from north (round
by the east and south), to S. 59° W., and can
be seen from a ship's deck 24 miles in clear
weather.The above light is not visible from the Aliwal
Shoal, which is 25 miles S., 53° W. from the
Lighthouse; vessels should not, therefore, when
coming from the southward and westward, ap-
proach the shore nearer than 4 miles, or shoal
their water under 40 fathoms, using the lead
freely until they make the light well out from the
deck, when they may stand in until it bears N.
59° E.—which bearing will keep them outside
all known danger—until they are abreast of the
Umlazi River (about nine and a half miles below
the Lighthouse), when they must keep it more
to the northward, as the land trends more to the
eastward, giving the shore a good berth of a mile,
and when the light bears about W. N. W., they
can haul in to the northward for the anchorage,
anchoring in eight and a half to ten fathoms, with
the Lighthouse bearing S. W. to S W ½ S., distant
1 mile.

W. E. ARCHDEACON,

Master-R.N.,

Admiralty Surveyor,

N.B.—The above bearings are magnetic.

G. MERCER ADAM,
(LATE HULLO & ADAM.)
BOOKSELLER TO THE PROFESSIONS,
BOOK IMPORTER
In Law,
Theology,
Medicine,
Education,
The Sciences,
and General Literature.
61 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

"VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVE SERVICE HANDBOOK."
PRICE 75 CENTS.

Internal Economy and Standing Orders for the Guidance of the Canadian Volunteer Militia,
When on Active Service, with forms of all Reports, Returns, &c., necessary for the government of a Volunteer Battalion, and showing the every-day duties of the various grades of rank and command, by Major F. E. DIXON, 2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto.
G. MERCER ADAM, Publisher, Toronto.

G. E. ZOLLIKOFFER,
DRAUGHTSMAN, MODELLER, &c., &c.,
OTTAWA.

DRAWINGS for LETTERS PATENT of INVENTION neatly executed. Descriptions and Specifications drawn up, and Working Models of appropriate Materials prepared. Designs for Monuments furnished, and Monuments erected. Ornamental Work in Stone, Plaster of Paris, Composition, &c., designed and executed upon the shortest notice.
Office:—At the Rooms of Augusta Laver, Esquire, Elgin street, opposite the Post Office.

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

LYON & REMON,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—Over City Registry, Metcalfe street, Ottawa, C. W.
ROBERT LYON. EDWARD P. REMON.
Ottawa, January 1st, 1867. 1-ly

PARLIAMENT HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND WIG MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
ANGUS' BLOCK, RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA.
E. MILES, Proprietor.

HAIR DRESSER, by appointment, to His Excellency the Governor General.
Camp's famed Patent Rotary Hair Brush, (the only one on this Continent,) constantly in use.
Wig Making—In this line of business E. Miles will always be able to compete with any and all of the establishments of the kind in America, as he makes it his aim to employ the best European Artists in manufacturing all kinds of Hair-work.
All orders punctually attended to.
N. B.—A large stock of Musical Instruments, Walking Sticks, Canes, &c.
Ottawa, January 1st, 1866. 1-ly

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
Capital, \$9,000,000.

PROVINCIAL INS. COMPY OF CANADA.
Head Office, Toronto.
DONALD M. GRANT, Agent, Ottawa.

Ottawa Cigar and Tobacco Depot.
J. ROOS, Proprietor. Prime Cigars. New Stock Tobaccos, First Quality Meerschaum Pipes. Remember the place. 26½ Sparks street. 1-ly

THE RUSSELL HOUSE,
OTTAWA.—This establishment is situated on the corner of Sparks and Elgin Streets, in the very centre of the city, and in the immediate neighborhood of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings, the Post Office, the Custom House, the City hall, the Theatre, the Telegraph offices and the different Banks. It is fitted up and conducted with every regard to comfort, and, with certain extensive additions which have lately been made, it will accommodate no fewer than 250 guests, thus constituting it one of the largest hotels in Canada.
1-ly JAMES A. GOUIN, Proprietor.

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 Buildings and Ottawa scenery, of which he has a large variety constantly on hand, for sale.
N. B.—The trade supplied with Stereoscopic and other views at reasonable rates.
Views of the proposed Toronto Monument to the heroes of the Queen's Own who fell at Ridgeway. 1y

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

GEO. H. PERRY,
CIVIL ENGINEER, Union Buildings, corner of Sussex and York Sts., Ottawa. 1-ly

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

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

METROPOLITAN GHOP HOUSE.
AUMOND'S BLOCK, Rideau street, Ottawa.
P. O. MEARA, Proprietor.

E. K. M'GILLIVRAY & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—Importers of English and American Manufactures, wholesale and retail; Electro-plate ware, Fine Gold, Silver, Steel and Jet Jewellery, and Fancy Goods of all kinds. All work warranted. Ottawa, C. W. 1y

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

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

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

FINDLAND & DRAPER,
IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
UNION BLOCK,
NO. 47 SUSSEX STREET,
OTTAWA. 1y

GUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY,
IMPORTERS of Dry Goods, Flowers, Feathers, Plumes, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Millinery, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Counterpanes, Table Covers, Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, Damasks, and General Furnishings. 14 Rideau street, Ottawa, C. W. 1y

WILLIAM M'KAY,
DEALER in Paints, Oil, Glass, Colors, Room Papers, Gilt Mouldings, Looking Glass Plate, &c.; Ornamental and Decorative Painter. GLASS STAINING—This is the only Glass Staining Establishment in Ottawa, and one of the three in British America. As to style of work, reference is made to the stained glass work in the Parliament Buildings executed at this establishment. First-class artists only employed; Orders from any part of Canada or the United States, for church and other designs, will receive prompt attention. 38 Sussex street, Ottawa. 1y

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

JAMES BOURGET,
Wholesale dealer in
WINES, BRANDIES and SPIRITS
98 Sussex street, Ottawa, C. W.

RUSSELL HOUSE BILLIARD ROOMS,
JAMES BOURGET, PROPRIETOR,
Sparks street, Ottawa, C. W.

THESE Rooms are situate in the Russell House, and are fitted up with three Marble-top Tables, Patent Cushions, a good stock of Cues, and kept in good order. 1y

K. ARNOLDI,
IMPORTER, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines, Spirits, Ales, &c., Telegraph Company's Building, Metcalfe street, Ottawa. 1y

THOS. & WM. HUNTON,
IMPORTERS of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Millinery, Straw and Lace Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings, Manufacturers of Clothing. 47 and 49 Sparks st., Ottawa. 1y



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

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE following important notice to Navigators has been issued by the Government of Mauritius, in reference to a floating light at the Bell Buoy Anchorage to be substituted to the harbour lights at the entrance of Port Louis, to which the attention of all concerned is especially 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., 1866.
S. S. Desp. No. 361,
of 27 April, 1866.

Enclosure 1.

Notice.

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

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

I have, &c.,

[(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.]

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

NOTICE.

On the 24th of Mar, 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. Wr'd. of the present well known Bell Buoy, with the following bearings.

Extreme of land to the northward: N. E. B. N.
Extreme of land to the westward: W. S. W.
Flagstaff on Fort George: S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.
Depth of Water: 15 fathoms.

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

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

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

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

Vessels from the northward, after rounding Cannonier Point, must be careful not to bring Cannonier Point Light to the Westward of Flat Island Light, till the Floating Light at the Bell Buoy is seen; they may then steer for the latter on a S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. bearing, and anchor on that bearing, from $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to a mile from the Light.

Vessels approaching the Port from the Westward, may steer from the Floating Light on an E. b. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. bearing, and either anchor $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from her on that bearing, or further to the Northward as convenient.

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

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

All the bearings are Compass bearings.

D. WALES,
Harbour Master.

Port Office, 14th December, 1866.

Circulars respecting Floating Lights have been sent to—

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

(Signed) FELIX BADINGFELD,
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 notices should be sent to the Governments of the following countries.—Russia, Holland, Denmark, Sweden

and Norway, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria, Prussia, Turkey, British North America, United States, Mexico, Brazil, Callao; also to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Admiralty, and the Trinity House, for transmission to English, Scotch, and Irish Ports; to the Australian Ports, Cape of Good Hope, the Indian Governments, the Straits Ports, and Batavia, Manila 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.



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

Present,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

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

Acetic Acid.
Acetic Ether.
Butyric "
Chloric "
Nitrous "
Sulphuric "
Chloroform Acid.
Colloidal Acid.
Hoffman's Anodyne.
Talopin.
Podophyllin.
Lip taurin.
Spirits Ammonia Aromatic.
Compound Spirits of Lavender.
of Juniper.

Medicinal Tinctures of all kinds.
Cordials.
Bitters.
Syraps.
Compounding of Brandies.
Gin (commonly called Old Tom), other gin and Scotch and Irish Whiskeys.
Proprietary preparations.
Patent Medicines.
Resinoids.
Chemicals.
Pharmaceutical Preparations.
Aulino Dyes.
Hair Oils.
Hair Washes.
Powders.

WM. H. LEB.

Clerk Executive Council.

10-3in

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

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

LIGHT HOUSE SUPPLIES,

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at this office

UNTIL NOON OF FRIDAY

The Tenth of May Next,

For the supply of

650 GALLONS

Of the best quality of

WINTER PRESSED SPERM OIL,

For the Provincial Lighthouses above
Lachine.

ONE-THIRD of which must be from head matter, which will stand limpid at 80° Fahrenheit, and the other two-thirds at 34°, subject to inspection and test before acceptance, and if required, to be measured out.

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

TENDERS

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

7,500 GALLONS

Of the best quality of

NON-EXPLOSIVE COAL OIL,

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

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

ALSO A

STEAM VESSEL WANTED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

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

101d



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Wednesday, 20th Feb. 1867.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

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

For each span of horses and double wagon, six cents.

For each horse and cart or single wagon, three cents.

For each horse, cow, or ox, two cents.

For each sheep, pig or call, one cent.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Executive Council.



FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS.

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER.

Ottawa, Aug. 13th, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General, by an Order in Council bearing this day's date, has been pleased to order and direct that, with the view of encouraging the introduction into the Province of the very important improvement of Steam 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.

O'CONNOR & WALLER,

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



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

THURSDAY, 21ST DAY OF MARCH, 1867.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

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

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

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
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 duly created in favor of Rod Iron, with which the same should properly be classified.

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

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Executive Council.

GEORGE COX,

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



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 intitled : " An Act to legalize and confirm an agreement made between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company "—

In pursuance of the provisions of the above named Act (s. 8), we the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, hereby certify that such Act was accepted by a majority of two thirds in value of the Bondholders and Shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, present in person or by proxy and voting at a special general meeting of the Company, called in the usual manner and held on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of December, 1866, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, in the city of London, England.

Passed under the Common Seal of the
Grand Trunk Railway Company of Can- (L. S.)
ada, this 28th day of December, 1866.)

JOHN M. GRANT,
Secretary.

A. J. FERGUSSON BLAIR,
Acting Secretary

23rd Jan., 1867.

CHARLES POTTER,
20 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.
OPTICIAN, & O.,

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

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

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

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Head Office—Church street, Toronto. George Percival Ridout, Governor; T. W. Burchall, Managing Director. Agents for Ottawa, Herrick & Brush. Jan. 31st, 1867—5-6m

HEUBACH & GOWARD.

GENERAL Commission Merchants, Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Agents, and Exchange Brokers, Sparks street, Ottawa, C. W. 1y

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.

R. W. CRUISE,

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

PROSPECTUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Such a medium as this "THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW" is intended to establish; and no exertions will be spared to render it worthy of the body whose spokesman and ally it aims to be;—a Force which will doubtless, ere long, be put on such a footing that, come what may, with the favor of Providence and the protecting arm of the Mother Country, we will be enabled to work out our destiny in a way worthy of a British people, confidently leaving to the unseen hand of Time

"All that else the years may show,
The poet forms of stronger hours,
The vast Republics that may grow,
The Federations and the Powers;
Titanic forces, taking birth
In divers seasons, divers climes;
For we are ancients of the earth,
And in morning of the times."

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

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

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

The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

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

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

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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.

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

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