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471

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, JANUARY 7, 1867.

No. 1.

Written expressly for The Volunteer Review.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

No. I.

The progress of scientific knowledge, and its application to the mechanical arts, appears to have a tendency towards increasing the number of men requisite for that vast machine called an Army. Not that the loss of life in actual fight is greater than when smaller numbers were engaged, but the effects produced are far more decisive, and a single campaign is sufficient to effect more changes than the warfare of years. Of this fact recent experience in Italy and Germany furnish sufficient illustration—in two short campaigns a more thorough revolution was forced on Europe than twenty years of warfare could accomplish half a century ago.

The precedents thus afforded point out two axioms:

First—To make an army effective, it must comprise the great mass of the healthy male population of the country to which it belongs.

Second—Its organization must of necessity absorb the minimum of time and cost.

Soldiers are non-producers, and they must live on the surplus earnings of the remainder of the population. Hence the application of the second axiom involves a proposition peculiarly interesting to the people of these Provinces, and that is: "Having no surplus population whom it would be necessary or advisable to employ as soldiers, and being obliged to meet the question of self-defence as one of economy alone, in what manner should an organization of the population be effected without bearing too heavily on the industry of the people?"

The problem admits of only one solution, and that will be, a militia law of universal application, from which there shall be no exemptions, except physical disability or the payment of a capitation tax according to property.

Measures of this description look despotic, but in reality they are the surest and most efficacious means of preserving freedom and independence.

Within the last decade, political and public opinions have undergone great changes in Europe and America—events of vast importance are brought to issue with a start-

ling promptitude very different from the slow and methodical manner of the age of plenipotentiaries and protocols—and little time indeed elapses between the assumed cause of offence and the blow.

The proximity of these Provinces to a powerful and thoroughly unscrupulous neighbor—the effect produced on our financial affairs by the slightest threatening movement—our peculiar relations to the great and glorious British Empire, and the source of uneasiness and expense we are to her people, all combine to force us into the measure that common sense and true patriotism points out.

These Provinces require, therefore, a thorough military organization for the purpose of defence; because if the whole population were prepared to rise in arms at a moment's notice, no intrigue at Washington could affect Canadian securities on the London Stock Exchange, or deter the English capitalist from embarking in speculations tending to develop Provincial resources and increase Provincial wealth; because such a measure would give effect to that spontaneous loyalty to British institutions which fills the great heart of the Canadian people, and for which they are so eminently distinguished.

Happily it does not require a great amount of expense or machinery to make such an organization effective; but there are a few general principles which it will be absolutely necessary to keep steadily in view.

Foremost amongst these is the local character which such organization must assume, and for very obvious reasons, viz: the impossibility of taking the people away from their occupations for any cause short of actual invasion.

As this principle governs all the others, it follows, then, that the organization must comprise all men between the ages of sixteen and sixty, with the exceptions before alluded to, and that they should be organized on the basis of County regiments and numbered as such, without reference to territorial divisions.

The County regiments should be divided into battalions of 650 men and officers—each battalion to consist of ten companies of 60 men—and the officers of such companies to be, in all cases, residents of the localities where each company has been raised.

It should be made imperative in the different municipalities within which the companies were raised, to provide suitable drill sheds, armories, and the necessary attendance and guards thereon—and they should be accountable for the safe keeping of the arms and clothing of the men.

The plan proposed would put nearly 500,000 men under arms; its costs would be

probably \$30,000,000; its advantages are, that it would preclude the possibility of sudden invasion—it would not take a man from his ordinary business, except in case of necessity—and it would enable the greatest possible number of men to be concentrated in the shortest possible time and at the least possible cost on any threatened point.

It is, no doubt, that the equipment of such a force would bear heavily on the resources of the country, but it is a tax that would be cheerfully borne in anticipation of future security.

Any economist who will grumble at the expense had better calculate the cost of the Fenian raids this year and say how little short in actual money outlay, and in the suspension of business, and the depreciation of stock in the English market—it falls of interest on the above sum at 7 per cent.

The reluctance felt by most people to enter on the duties of a soldier's life, and by others, at what they consider the unnecessary expense, has heretofore greatly retarded the progress of any measure which might be taken towards a thorough military organization.

But recent events and the secretly disguised intentions of our neighbors to absorb us on the first fitting occasion have thoroughly revolutionized the minds of most of those opposed to what they considered measures of doubtful utility, and as an evidence of this the alacrity with which now companies of Volunteers have come forward from the rural districts where they have been organized, under great disadvantages, should be sufficiently decisive.

This, then, is a fitting time to direct public attention to such measures as are best adapted to secure the great object of thorough "Military Organization."

DISCOVERY OF CHAMPLAIN'S TOMB.—We have received the pamphlet written by Mr. Stanislas Drapeau on the brochure of Rev. Messrs. Laverdiere and Casgrain relative to the above discovery. Without entering into the discussion between the above gentlemen on this matter we may state that Mr. Drapeau stoutly contends for the credit of having given the rev. gentlemen information which led to the discovery in question, while he criticises sharply their statements in denial of his claim to a portion of the honor of the achievement. From a hasty glance at the "observations" of Mr. Drapeau, we should judge that there is something to be said in favor of his pretensions.

— If you have great talents, industry will strengthen them; if moderate abilities, industry will supply the deficiency.

ARRIVAL OF LIEUT. COLONEL BROWNE AT MONTREAL.

On Sunday the 30th December, Chief McLaughlin, of the Water Police, arrived in Montreal about 9 o'clock, having in his custody Col. Browne, formerly Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of Canadian Militia, whom he had brought from Homburg, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in Prussia, having been engaged in the pursuit of the prisoner for a space of four months, during which he had travelled over a considerable portion of England and Wales and the continent. Having arrived by the 'Java' on the 19th, he started from Halifax, with Col. Browne, on the 20th, accompanied by Constable Sandilands, who had gone to meet them. Having missed the steamer from Windsor to St. Johns, they returned to Bedford, and next morning took the train to Thoro, and from thence arrived by sleigh at St. John. N. B. From this point to Little Falls there was no snow, and they travelled in wheel stages. From this point they took sleighs to Riviere du Loup, where they arrived at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, taking the rail for Montreal at eight o'clock the same morning Colonel Browne preserving the same cheerful tone of mind which had exhibited since his arrest. In consequence of the great intelligence, tact, and perseverance exhibited by Chief McLaughlin in his difficult undertaking, the following short outline of his adventures may be interesting, but he declares all his experiences put together are nothing to the overland route from Halifax to Riviere du Loup. Col. Browne, we may add, was lodged at the Water Police Station.

On the 6th of September Chief McLaughlin, of the Water Police, took his departure from this country, armed with a warrant for the arrest of Colonel Browne, and arrived in England by the 'Hibernian,' thinking he would find Browne in custody at Liverpool, as orders had been sent to that effect. On an interview with the Superintendent of Police of that city he was informed that he had received no orders for the arrest of Browne. It occurred to the Chief, however, that a relative of the person he was in search of had arrived in the 'Hibernian' at Liverpool with him, and he immediately took an interest in the direction of the baggage at the railway station, which was directed to a place at Clifton, near Bristol. The Chief immediately started for Bristol and applied to the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Hancock, who gave him the assistance of two detectives. This was about the 20th of September. After holding a consultation, the Chief and the detectives went to the railway authorities, who at once consented that one of the detectives should act as a delivery clerk. On the arrival of the train the luggage was accordingly handed to the supposed delivery clerk, who bundled it into his van, and, in company with another detective, arrived at the house indicated in Clifton. They found the family, with the exception of the servant, were from home. An obliging young lady at the next door, however, paid the freight and received the luggage, assuring them the family was in the country. The railway clerks said the company were very particular, and would require the address. She then gave that of Capt. Tyler, Gornoss, Llandyssil, South Wales. Chief McLaughlin now started for this place alone, and after his arrival there, while admiring the beautiful scenery, he was informed that there had been four cases of cholera that evening. He was also told by a magistrate he had driven nine miles to see, that Mr. Tyler, whom he was in search of, was leaving in the morning. The Chief, accordingly, contrived to

be at the railway station at the appointed time and saw the departure of Mr. Tyler and his family; but, alas! no Colonel Browne, with them, as he had fondly anticipated. He heard, however, the gentleman was in the habit of letting his house during his absence, and made this an excuse for visiting his residence—an out-of-the-way and secluded place. He accordingly took a trip that day and drove to the place, leaving his vehicle some distance from the house. Here he was informed that Mr. Tyler had taken his departure that morning. The Chief then said he was unfortunate, but he heard the Captain was in the habit of letting his house and he would like to look through it. He was assured such was not his present intention, but that he was free to look through the house. The Chief accordingly did so, but no Col. Browne was to be seen, and it was clear there was no hope in this quarter. Another clue, as he thought, now led him in the direction of Hereford, where he remained three or four weeks, when he suddenly abandoned this point for London, where he got his warrant endorsed by Spencer H. Walpole, Home Secretary, and further asked the Government to instruct the Post-office authorities to give him the direction of letters addressed to Col. Browne. This point the Government referred to the Postmaster-General's discretion, and the result was of no use to Chief McLaughlin. He remained in London about a week, when he heard of a letter addressed to Derby, and went there, but returned to London still in the dark. It was now about five weeks since he had landed in England, and he was on his last sovereign. He appealed to some parties, and raised more money. He soon afterwards found out that Col. Browne had obtained money in Homburg by giving cheques on England at places where he had no money. About the 1st of November the Chief started for Homburg, near Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Prussia. Here he saw Col. Browne in the street, and as there was no extradition treaty between England and Prussia, he applied to the British Consul, a German named Keosler, for assistance. This gentleman told him he should be most happy to assist him, but some time since an English Police officer, on a similar errand, had exceeded his duties, and got them into trouble, and that since he had been interdicted from interfering. He, however, advised him to apply to the British Ambassador, Lord Loftus, who might do something for him. Nothing daunted, away went the indomitable Chief of the Water Police to Berlin, 300 miles distant. His only satisfaction was a circular which his lordship showed him to the effect that no assistance was to be rendered to British police officers in pursuit of fugitives without special instructions from the Foreign Office. Being once more cornered: the Chief came back to Homburg again, where meanwhile he had left an officer to watch the movements of Colonel Browne. He now engaged an interpreter, intending to apply directly to the Prussian Government. He accordingly had an interview with Baron de Patow, Civil Governor and General commanding the District of Frankfort. He showed him his warrant and requested him to bring it under the notice of the Prussian Government. He moreover particularly insisted that the money Browne had taken was not that of a private individual, but that of Her Majesty the Queen. The Prussian Government now gave orders to arrest and hand him over to Chief McLaughlin; he was not to remove him however till a warrant came from Berlin. The Chief waited one week, when the Prussian Government sent for Chief McLaughlin's warrant. It was an old travelling companion,

and pretty well worn with inspection, and the Chief parted with it reluctantly, but gave it to Baron de Patow, the civil Governor of Frankfort, who told him at the same time that the British Ambassador and the Prussian Government had the case under consideration. In another week an order came to surrender the prisoner; but now there was another obstruction, the Colonel was detained for debt. The Chief now resolved to wait the arrival of the Canadian Ministers, who were coming to England in connection with Confederation, and in the meanwhile telegraphed to the Chief Inspector of Police in London to ascertain if any of the Canadian Ministers had arrived, and he received an answer from the Hon. H. Langevin, Postmaster-General of Canada. Upon this the Chief wrote him particulars, and received the necessary supply of money. He now started from Homburg, with Colonel Browne, arrived at Ostend, from whence he came to Dover, and thence to Liverpool, where they sailed for Halifax, in the 'Java,' and arrived on the 19th.

In conclusion, we may state that payment of the money taken by Col. Browne, and all expenses, was offered both in London and Frankfort, both to Chief McLaughlin and members of the Canadian Ministry.

FATHER McMAHON ON PRESIDENT ROBERTS

The following is an extract from a letter written by Father McMahon, under date Dec. 23th, to a prominent gentleman in New York, and a copy of which has been handed to the 'Globe':

MY DEAR FRIEND,—I am much pleased to find that you approve of my course with reference to Col. Roberts' charity dinner, and I feel satisfied that no sensible, honest man, but would approve of it. When I endorsed the statement of Mr. Lynch, I had not read the appeal, but had seen by the American despatches that such an appeal had been made, or I should have corrected a false statement therein made by Col. Roberts, when he states that two of the prisoners, Father McMahon and Robert B. Lynch were receiving their food "from a Charitable Orphan Asylum." This is not so. Immediately after being imprisoned, here, Bishop Lynch made arrangements with the Reverend Mother of the House of Providence, that dinner should be furnished me at the gaol, as this institution is quite convenient to it, and for which I was to pay. This is all that comes from the House of Providence. Mr. Lynch and myself have only been together some six weeks or two months. I have, I am glad to tell you, ample means to pay any expenses I may incur, and have done so up to this time. I never asked a favor of Col. Roberts or the Fenian Brotherhood, and never received one. I employed my own counsel, and paid him. I am under no obligation to Col. Roberts; and I think you must admit it does not come with good grace from him to parade the name of a Catholic priest in the public prints, who has never interfered with him, and who has suffered, as I have, a long imprisonment, convicted and sentenced to death, and many other indignities not necessary now to refer to, these, I would think, ought to be sufficient to have spared me from those insulting statements, made, as it would appear, officially from his Headquarters. He would now endeavor to make it appear that I am of a weak mind, and likely to be made a dupe of by the Canadian Government. (See Wednesday's 'Tribune.')

I hope and pray that the Fenian organization and our countrymen in the United States will find him true and faithful to the trust and confidence they have placed in him. I know that the Fenian prisoners in Toronto received no

aid from the Fenian "Headquarters" for the last six months, either directly or indirectly.

I have no desire to appear in the public press, and it was very unwarrantable of Col. Roberts to use my name at all. I have not the pleasure of knowing this gentleman, and cannot be induced to have any controversy with him, but you are at liberty to make what use you see fit of this letter as addressed to you.

Yours very faithfully,
JOHN McMAHON,
Late P. P. Anderson, Indiana.

P. S.—As I am not now prepared to die on the scaffold, and not particularly anxious for martyrdom, yet I for one would be most willing to exchange with the valiant Colonel, and I am sure Mr. Lynch would have no objection to exchange with him some other patriot inclined for notoriety. We have had now all we want.

J. McM.

A NOVEL WAR VESSEL.

The Board of Admiralty has received from Henry Caldwell (who, it is singular to state, has been for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits) the plan of an improved steam vessel which he has patented, after obtaining the opinion of several eminent naval architects, who consider that it possesses many excellent features. The chief points dwelt upon by the patentee are, that his vessel, fitted with a screw and paddle wheels, would be so constructed that no shot could penetrate, and the men working the guns would be secure from the enemy's fire. The sides of the ship are merely a large number of bulkheads with partitions crossing from side to side, and any shot coming in the line of the vessel passes between them, but on striking above it passes over, and in either case without doing any injury. The partitions have hatchways, and are all carried down to the keel, excepting the engine room and space for the paddle wheels, which are placed amidships, and work on each side of the keel, in perfect security from an enemy's fire. The gundeck is partly covered, and has sloping bulwarks for shot to pass over, and at suitable distances are corrugations for the guns, these being covered across the ship from side to side with iron-plated partitions to protect the men in case of a shell falling on the vessel. The embrasures have a shutter, which is raised in the corrugation for firing the gun, and which closes on the gun being fired. It is so contrived that should an enemy fire a shot into the embrasure it is sent adrift without doing any harm. The razzle of the gun when run out to fire is the only available mark; at all other times it is utterly impossible for the shot or shell of any enemy to penetrate, the men and guns being in a place of safety with all they need. Folding iron doors are placed in all the partitions down the centre of the ship for ingress and egress to the open deck. The paddle wheels and also the steering wheel are constructed of air tight cylinders with their floats attached, and give buoyancy to the vessel. The steering wheel is placed in the stern of the vessel, with an aperture through which the water is forced with great power on rotating each way. The ship is constructed in compartments, any of which can be rendered air tight, and, as no shot could penetrate them, it would be impossible to sink her.

OUR IRON SHIPS VERSUS WOODEN WALLS.

From the United Service Gazette.

MR. EDITOR.—Much has been written, said, and sung, and very justly, too, in praise of the wooden walls of old England. Will our

posterity write, say, and sing, as much in favour of our iron walls of the present day? Now, the question is, not that our wooden walls are perfection, but to decide whether, with a combination of iron in the structure, the old character of seaworthiness in our men-of-war cannot be maintained by adopting what is now generally well known as the composite principle of shipbuilding? Now, what can be more preposterous than an iron ship with a stem representing the letter S, and weighing 17 tons, while the stern-post weighs 30 tons, and 15 more may be added for the weight of screw and shaft? No wonder, in the last experimental cruise a ship's forefoot came into view, while their sterns exhibited good marks for practised artillerymen to knock away their madders and otherwise damage a weak point of the ship? Now, what would be the effect of one of these iron ships taking the ground with enormous slabs of the same metal on her extreme outside? Why, the first heavy surge of so over-laden a fabric would tear her sides out. Now, when an undue strain comes on iron it will give like wood in proportion to the strain: hence the unproportioned weight of iron stems, and stern-posts must tend to give the ship a drooping form, usually termed hogging, which is already perceptible in some of our largest iron-clads. Now, in the composite principle the stem, keel, and stern-post are of wood, and consequently their flotation is equal to their weight. The keelson (which is the backbone of a ship), and her ribs, and diagonal bracing, as well as her beams and shelf-pieces, are of iron, consequently her frame is as rigid as needs be, and with a skin of 4 in. oak, with a solid bottom of oak filled in between the iron-floor timbers, she would, if provided with internal armour instead of the cumbersome and now no longer shot-proof plate (which we still persist in placing on the outside), prove herself well worthy of being classed as one of England's wooden walls; but if we still persist in designating our Navy as England's iron walls, I fear Campbell's favourite sea song could no longer be quoted as the reality of bygone years—

"Britannia needs no bulwarks,
No towers along the steep—
Her march is o'er the mountain wave,
Her home is on the deep."

As your remarks to your correspondents all infer that we want men, and not boards, I beg to subscribe myself

A BRICK.

DRILL FOR THINSKINNED PATRIOTS.

A correspondent of The Ottawa Citizen thus amusingly hits off the style of drill which some superfine members of the Volunteer Force, happily few, would like to see adopted:

"In this free, extensive and enlightened country, where hereditary bondsmen are unknown, where the law of prologeniture has been repealed, where 'Squires and professional gentlemen are manufactured from 'diamonds in the rough,' without reference to heraldic or escutcheon ancestry, and where such unanimous and commendable martial spirit has been evinced by all classes for the defence of our country, all aspiring gentlemen cannot be officers. Neither can we have whole companies of gentleman privates. Subordination, obedience and prompt attention to drill, the groundwork and success of the British army, must be scrupulously attended to.

Not long since some would-be gentlemen, members of a Volunteer Company, felt rather sensitive and gave vent to their feelings of dissatisfaction with their Drill Sergeant for the stern and determined tone and manner, in which he drilled them, as if they were not gentlemen (by the way, the nearest ancestors of most of the

said gentlemen were mechanics, farmers, unsuccessful merchants, and brave men who carried their knapsacks in defence of their country), whereupon a sympathizing friend had a Chesterfield edition of the Manual Exercise prepared for the special use of the said gentlemen, of which the following is a copy:

1. Gentlemen, please give me your "attention."
2. You will be kind enough to cast your organs of vision to the right and endeavor to observe the lower part of the chin of the second gentleman from you.
3. Oblige me, now, by casting your eyes to the "front."
4. Allow me to suggest the propriety of "Shouldering Arms."
5. Well done, gentlemen. "Please Order Arms."
6. Having a just and high appreciation of your intrinsic worth, as well as your exalted position in society, I humbly trust that I am not infringing on your good nature by requesting you to "Fix Bayonets."
7. Will you now give me a specimen of your martial spirit, daring gallantry, bold defiance and contempt of the enemies of our country by "Charging Bayonets?"
8. Well done, gentlemen. Valiant and brave defenders of the country have the kindness to "Shoulder Arms."
9. You will now condescend, if you please, to "Order Arms."
10. Now, gentlemen, with best wishes for your military progress, and humbly trusting it will not put you to much inconvenience, please "Unfix Bayonets."
11. Once more it is my earnest desire that you "Shoulder Arms."
12. Now gentlemen you will confer a special favor on me by "Supporting Arms."
13. If it meets your approbation, I beg leave to propose that you "Cary Arms."
14. Gentlemen, I am so delighted with the precision of every one of your movements, that I am induced to make a respectful request that you "Trail Arms."
15. Please "Shoulder Arms."
16. Now gentlemen, the next motion is rather difficult, but with a feeling of confidence in the progress you have made, and presuming on your free, open, genial, and cheerful dispositions, I will make free to give the word "Secure Arms."
17. Splendidly done! Please "Shoulder Arms."
18. Now gentlemen, taking into consideration the patience you have exhibited during your elaborate exercise, I submit to your superior judgments the advisability of "Presenting Arms."
19. I shall feel much obliged by a "Shoulder Arms."
20. I must confess I feel highly complimented by your proficiency in your drill. Indeed I need not explain the nature of the next motion, I know you will do it perfectly, like one gentleman, "Recover Arms."
21. Having had ocular demonstration of your courtesy, easy and obliging demeanour, gentleness, affability, condescension, politeness and suavity of temper, please do me the favor to come to the "Right Face."
22. Gentlemen, soldiers, warriors and heroic volunteers for the defence of this great country, I shall not further trespass on your valuable time and well known urbanity, therefore I request, if congenial to your feelings, that you "Lodge Arms."
23. As a last request, gentlemen, now that you consider yourselves dismissed, please inform your most obsequious and devoted servant when it may suit your convenience to do me the pleasure to meet me for the Platoon Exercise."

The Montreal Garrison Sleigh Club commenced operations on Thursday Inst.

The officers of the 13th Hussars, stationed at Montreal, gave a grand ball to the elite of the Garrison on New Year's night.

NOTES ON MILITARY USAGES AND CEREMONIES.

(From the United Service Magazine.)

A REVIEW 150 YEARS AGO.

Let us try and picture to ourselves a Review of an English Foot Regiment, a century and a half ago, when the recollections of King William of glorious memory and his battles, were as fresh in men's minds, as the Great Duke and the Peninsular campaigns are now in our own, when Blenheim and Oudenarde were as recent as Ferozeshah and Sobraon, when my Lord Peterborough was winning laurels on fields to become in later days yet more famed in our annals, when muskets and socket bayonets had replaced the older weapons, and when Dutch tactics and gigantic wigs and close shaven visages were all alike regarded as indispensable parts of our system.

The order for Inspection Parade would probably be couched in the following terms.

"It is General _____'s orders that Colonel _____'s battalion retire, on Wednesday morning next 6 o'clock, draw up on the ground where they exercise.

"The officers to appear in their regimental clothes and hats, garters, square-toed shoes, gorgets, sashes, buff gloves, and twisted wigs.

"The soldiers to be perfectly clean and well shaved, hats well cock'd and worn, square-toed shoes, their hair well tucked under the hats and powdered, but none on the shoulders.

"Points of the hat to be a little to the left. The arms to be clean and in good order. Barrels, bayonets and waistcoat buttons to be bright as silver.

"No sergeant, corporal, or private man to presume to appear in a wig, except such as be wald.

"The General orders that if any man be then absent he be whipt through the battalion.

"The men are not to put on their garters till ordered.

"The men to have ten rounds of powder only in their pouches, to be supplied to them on the parade ground, and taken from them with their cockades after exercise."

The day's performance would then seem to have proceeded as follows.

The companies having fallen in and been inspected at their captain's quarters are marched in three ranks to the parade. They are drawn up in battalion (line as it is sometimes called) in six ranks at four paces apart (a pace is an arm's length) and sized, the tallest men being put in the front and fourth ranks, so that on forming three deep they may all be in the front rank.

The colonel's company is on the right, the lieutenant-colonel's on the left, the major's as number two from the right, the senior captain's as number 9 and so on, each battalion consisting, be it known, of 10 companies of 51 men and 3 corporals each.

The senior captain is in front of the colonel's company and the next senior in front of the lieutenant-colonel's on the left and so on, the whole of the officers being in one rank two paces in front of the battalion, juniors in the centre, a sergeant is on the flank of each rank to dress it, and the rest of the sergeants are in a rank three paces in rear of the battalion. The Grenadiers (sic) are on the right apart with their own captain and his two lieutenants, for they have no ensigns, in front. The drums (sics) have been laid aside for near a century) are divided on the right and left, and the hantboys, if the regiment has any, are in rear of the centre.

Each man stands with his heels a step apart, his head up, his elbows close and his firelock on his shoulder.

As the colors are kept at the colonel's billet, probably some way off, it is now necessary to send an escort for them.

The major orders the Grenadiers drum to beat the drummer's call, on which the ensigns for the colors place themselves in front of the Grenadiers and the lieutenant of the lat-

ter one pace in front of them, and thus with an escort of half the Grenadiers, the drums preceding them beating a 'troop,' they proceed to the commanding officer's quarters to guard the colors to the parade: arrived on the parade the colors are received with 'rested' (i.e. presented) arms and together with their escort are marched through the ranks to their places, the drums beating a 'troop,' the front rank of Grenadiers passing between the officers and the front rank of the battalion, the other ranks of Grenadiers between the ranks of the battalion so that when they halt each rank may face into its proper place at once.

The battalion is now told off into divisions or companies of equal strength, each company being in two parts called the right and left half ranks. Also into grand divisions, each one-third of the battalion, and into subdivisions each one-sixth or some other aliquot part (depending on the number of files) of a grand division.

The men are now proved in opening and closing files, &c., in doing which they take very short paces and step together. Some officers of the old school, we are told, object to this as too closely resembling dancing, but the best authorities, among others Mr. Bland, Colonel of His Majesty's Regiment of Horse, remark, "that a little practice will enable the men to do it with such an easy and genteel air as to remove every objection.

The files are now opened to arm's length from each other, and thus, the ranks four paces apart, the men with their arms on their shoulders, the officers with their half-pikes planted, the battalion waits the inspecting general. His Honor having been received with "rested arms," proceeds down the front (each officer dropping the point of his partisan and pulling off his hat at arm's length as he passes) returning by the rear upon which the battalion is faced about, the officers remaining in their places and the sergeants dropping their halberds and removing their hats as above related.

This being completed, and the regiment fronted, the colonel places himself, with his half-pike in his hand, on the general's right, and the major is called to put the regiment through the Manual Exercise and Evolutions, the former consisting of sixty-four words of command, each movement being in three or four separate motions, the latter of opening and closing ranks and files, and wheeling, the preparatory word being, "Have a care to perform your Evolutions." The officers are at post of exercise, eight paces in rear of their companies.

Probably the general will now desire to see some battalion firing, which will be thus performed, and, be it noted, the English firing is reputed superior to that of most other nations.

For this purpose the six ranks are formed into three, the files being nearly touching (each man is supposed to occupy three feet), and the battalion is told off in platoons, twenty or more, each of an equal number of files, with the sergeants on the flanks, and the officers posted equally in front and rear of each platoon. The Grenadiers are divided equally on each flank, and, to prevent unnecessary loss of time in moving the left half of the Grenadiers, they move to the left of the battalion through the ranks, as in trooping. The platoons are told off into first, second, third, &c., firing, and the Grenadiers as a reserve file.

If the firing be from the "preparative" beating the platoons of the fire, front rank kneeling and load, when the second preparative beats those of the second firing fire and load, and so on. When the reserve of Grenadiers fire, they wheel one-eighth of a circle inwards so as to give a cross fire in front.

If the fire is to be done on the march advancing, the line steps off as slow as foot can fall, the drums beating a march, when the drum ceases, the battalion halts, and on the preparative, the platoons of the first firing fire and recover arms. The drums then beat a march, and the whole step off in slow time. When the

drums again cease, they halt, and, on another preparative the second firing give fire and recover, loading on the march, when the line again advances as before.

If the fire is to be done retiring, the whole face about on their right heels, and recover arms, stepping off with their right feet, the drums beating a march. When the drums cease, the platoons of the first firing halt, front, give fire, and step up quickly into their places, the line retiring steadily all the while; at the second signal, the platoons of the second firing do likewise, and so on, but Mr. Bland remarks that "the practical part of this method is attended with so great danger," that it is better to halt and front the whole battalion each time a part gives fire.

Sometimes the fire too is given at the halt by successive ranks from the front, front ranks kneeling. All firings are given with bayonets fixed.

The last performance will be to "march" by the general, either by grand or subdivisions, or by companies.

If the performance is to be by grand divisions from the right, the files and ranks are closed, and the grand divisions wheeled forward to the right, the Grenadiers wheeling on their own ground. On the word, "march," they step off with their left feet, in slow time, the ranks taking up their original distance of four paces apart on the march, and pass the inspecting officer in the following order, drums beating and hantboys sounding.

1. The Grenadiers, with their own officers in front.
2. The camp colormen of the battalion in a rank.
3. The chaplain, the adjutant, the quartermaster, the chirurgion, and his mate in a rank.
4. The hantboys in a rank.
5. The colonel.
6. The captains of the right wing at the head of the 1st grand subdivision.
7. The lieutenants of the right wing in rear of 1st grand subdivision.
8. The ensigns in front of the second grand division.
9. The lieutenants of the right wing in front of the 3rd grand division.
10. The captains of the left wing in rear of the 3rd grand division.
11. The lieutenant-colonel.

The sergeants are divided equally on the flanks of the grand divisions, and the drummers are between the third and fourth ranks of each. The officers are to begin their salute four paces from the general, and to keep their hats off eight paces after they have passed him.

The sergeants are to carry their halberds on their shoulders with the blades in their hands, and remove their hats as they pass the saluting point. They and the officers are strictly enjoined not to bow in saluting.

The march past in subdivision is performed in a somewhat similar manner.

Should his Honour, however, desire to see the battalion march past by companies, it is to be thus managed.

As the depth of the ranks prevents their wheeling by companies, as was done by grand divisions, each company will march off by itself in the following order, and wheel as required.

1. The captain.
2. The lieutenant and ensign.
3. The sergeants in a rank.
5. The corporals and private men, four in a rank.

The field officers march at the head of their own companies, and the chaplain, chirurgion, &c., with the hantboys, at the head of the colonel's company.

Each company, after marching past, forms up in battalion as before.

Should the general have no further orders, the colonel will direct the colors to be lodged, i. e., carried back to his quarters, which will be done with the same ceremonies with which they

were received; the word is then given to "club your firelocks," and dismiles; the men place the firelocks on their shoulders, butts to the rear, the officers and sergeants advance their half-pikes and halberds, and each company, with its drums beating, files off to its billot; thus the review ends, to the satisfaction, let us hope, of all concerned.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION AND DINNER.

On the 24th ult., No. 3 Company of the 40th Battalion, was inspected at the Town Hall, Sidney, by Colonel Brown. After the Company had been put through a number of movements, which they performed very creditably, showing that their drill instructor, Mr. Albert Vandervoort, had not been idle, and that the men had given a good deal of attention to their drill, the Col. and Capt. Bowell complimented them on the manner in which they performed the various evolutions, after which cheers were given for the Queen, Colonel Brown, and Captain Bowell; when the Company was dismissed, and repaired to dinner provided by Mrs. Bleecker, to which about 100 sat down. Mr. S. T. Wilmot occupied the chair, and Drill Instructor Vandervoort the vice-chair. After dinner the chairman commenced the proceedings in a well-timed speech, in which he spoke of the duties of Canadians and the creditable manner in which they proved their devotion to their Queen and country during the present year. "The Queen," was then toasted, and duly honored, Sergeant Bland of the Belleville Rifles singing the National Anthem. "The Volunteers of Canada," was acknowledged by Colonel Brown, who called attention to the fact that their Battalion had been honored with the same number as that which under Gen Brock in 1812, in conjunction with the Volunteers of Canada, saved Canada to the British Crown, and hoped, should their services ever be required, that they might never dishonor that number.—[Belleville Intelligencer.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.

On the 28th ult., the officers of No. 4 Company, Grand Trunk Battalion, were entertained at a complimentary dinner by the members of the company. The dinner was given at the Montreal House, Toronto, and was one of the most pleasant gatherings of the season. The officers of the Company were William Marks, Captain; George Marks, First Lieutenant; John Walker, Second Lieutenant. These gentlemen, since the formation of the company, have rendered themselves deservedly popular with their men, and this dinner in their honor is a proof of the esteem and respect entertained for them. The chair was occupied by Mr. Robert Montgomery, while Messrs. James McMillan and John Nickerson filled the vice-chairs. Around the board were the members of the company and others. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been duly honored, the chairman proposed "Our Guests," which was most heartily received. Each of the officers replied in a suitable manner. Other toasts followed. During the evening a number of capital songs were sung, and altogether a pleasant time was spent.—[Toronto Telegraph.

THE ARMY.

The following promotions and changes in regiments serving in Canada are announced in the "London Gazette" of the 4th December:—

12th Foot.—Staff-Surg. John Sparrow to be Surg., vice Surg. Major James Richard Fenell, appointed to the Staff.

25th Foot.—Lieut. William Lisle Blenkins-

son Coulson, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Henry Helsham, who retires; Ensign William Wrothley Mill-Wingfield, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Coulson; John Paskler-Furlong, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wingfield.

47th Foot.—Lieut. William Seaton Dent to be Capt., by purchase, vice John Frederick Bell, who retires; Ensign Samuel Lang to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Dent; John Geale-Dickson, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lang; Lieut. Samuel Lang, to be Adjt., vice Lieut. W. S. Dent, promoted.

The following promotions in the 60th rifles, now serving in Canada, are announced in the same paper of the 11th instant.—Captain Salisbury Sewell Davenport, from half-pay, late 2nd West India regiment, to be Captain, vice Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Spencer Churchill, who retires upon temporary half-pay; Lieutenant Wm. Lewis Kinlock Ogilvy to be Captain, by purchase, vice Davenport, who retires; Lieut. F. Augustus Campbell to be Captain by purchase, vice John D'Oliver George, who retires; Ensign Francis Alexander Gordon to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ogilvy; Ensign Wm. Tilden to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice F. A. Campbell; John Henry Berstall, gentleman, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice F. A. Gordon; Harry Paul Burrard, gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Edward Bernard Coleman, who retires; Claude Champion de Crespigny, gentleman, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wm. Tilden.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New York 'Express' publishes a summary of the events of the year 1866. Among other notable facts we read that on the 30th of September the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich was destroyed by an explosion of gun cotton. Strange that no one ever heard of it, except the N. Y. 'Express'.

THE SWORD OR THE PEN.—The 'Charivari' publishes a woodcut giving a sly hit at the late duel in Paris between two writers in the 'Liberte' and 'Opinion Nationale.' Two well-dressed men are seated on a bench in one of the public gardens, apparently conversing together. One of them has a large black band over his forehead and eye. The other inquires, "You are doubtless in the army?" "No," is the reply. "Ah! then," says the first, "in that case you must be a journalist."

THE ARREST OF MEANY.—It begins to be mooted whether the arrest of Meany, the suspected Fenian, in London, and transportation to Ireland for examination, does not endanger the liberties of the people. Mr. Bright is charged with having fermented mischief by his speeches and letter in relation to Ireland. It is asked whether the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland can arrest him in Birmingham and transport him before a court-martial in the disturbed districts.

EMANCIPATION IN BRAZIL.—The mail from Rio Janeiro brings us a piece of news as significant as it is pleasing. The Emperor of Brazil has just liberated the national slaves, the profits of whose labors belonged to the Crown; and large numbers of the freedmen, we learn, have entered the army, and are being sent forward in detachments to the seat of war. This looks like the first step towards general emancipation in Brazil—at least it is so regarded by the abolition party of the Empire. The Emperor of Brazil is known as one of the most enlightened and liberal rulers of the age, and there can be no doubt that he sincerely desires to see the fine country which he governs delivered from the incubus and stigma of slavery. In liberating the national slaves, he has, in effect, entered a protest against the "institution," and the influence of his example can hardly fail to prepare the way for the emancipation of the slaves throughout the Empire.

Several Canadians who foolishly left their homes to seek their fortunes over the border, have returned, giving the most doleful accounts of the depression of trade and the difficulty of obtaining work.

It is somewhat remarkable that it was a Canadian in the American service who earned the reward for the capture of Booth, and that it is another Canadian who seems to have entitled himself to that offered for the capture of Suratt.

A GOOD OLD AGE.—The London 'Free Press' says there is at present living on the 1st concession of Westminster, near London, an aged veteran of the revolutionary war, named Samuel Sage, who last week was engaged in digging potatoes in a field belonging to his son. This is more remarkable when we say that the old gentleman's age is close upon 106. On his 100th birthday he chopped over a cord of wood.

THE NEEDLE GUN.—In a recent lecture, Geo. Alfred Townsend says, "While in Europe I fired a needle gun. It was as awkward as the first pair of skates, and so heavy that I thought it an imposition to be obliged to hold the whole of it myself. It seemed enough avoirdupois for an entire platoon to carry. There is a knob upon it as big and hard to turn as your door-knob, when you go home from your 'lodge' at midnight. You must hit this knob with the palm of your hand, drive it down, draw it back, put in your cartridge, hit it up again, and pull a trigger. This drives a darning needle through the cartridge, and sends the ball about half the distance of a Springfield rifle ball. You bruise your hand, swear, and after a dozen rounds have been fired, the breech of your gun feels like a red-hot poker. A regiment of men at work with this weapon look as if they were cracking walnuts or opening oysters, or killing mosquitoes. You can certainly fire six times a minute after six years' practice."

ECONOMICAL USE OF CARTRIDGES.—There is no modern warfare that can show so economical a use of cartridges as is shown in the following statement: "The Prussian War Office has issued a return of the number of cartridges expended in the late war, with the view of showing that it was the Prussian troops and not the Prussian needle-gun that gained the victory. The number of cartridges expended during the whole campaign was one million eight hundred and fifty thousand, which, being distributed among two hundred and sixty-eight thousand rifle-bearing infantry gives an average of no more than seven cartridges to each man. In the two hottest engagements of the war the expenditure was respectively twenty-two and twenty-three cartridges per man. These figures show how short a time must have been occupied in the actual work of firing the needle-gun by each soldier."

HALF A CENTURY'S CHANGES IN EUROPE.—Messrs. Macmillan & Co., in announcing the 'Statesman's Year Book' for 1867, draw an interesting tabular comparison between the state of Europe in 1817 and 1867. The half century has extinguished three kingdoms, one grand duchy, eight duchies, four principalities, one electorate, and four republics. Three new kingdoms have arisen, and one kingdom has been transformed into an empire. There are now 41 states in Europe, against 59 which existed in 1817. It may be remarked that the 19 Grand Dukes and Princes of 1867 will be much less ducal and princely (thanks to one Bismarck) than the 32 who ruled in 1817. Not less remarkable is the territorial extension of the superior states of the world. Russia has annexed 567,364 square miles; the United States, 1,968,009; France, 4,620; Prussia, 59,731. Sardinia, expanding into Italy, has increased by 83,041. Our Indian Empire has been augmented by 451,617. The principal states that have lost territory are Turkey, Mexico, Austria, Denmark, the Netherlands. Such are the changes of half a century: how will Europe and the world look half a century hence?

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

[From the United Service Gazette.]

The Report of the Recruiting Commission, after having been condemned by the whole of the Press, and mercilessly pulled to pieces by the smallest drummer-boy who thought it worth while to take pen in hand to answer it, seems doomed to shrink into a premature grave, without leaving to the world any sign that it had ever been published. Some people are ill-natured enough to say that, its authors having been appointed by a Whig Government, the Conservative Ministry do not feel bound to attend to its suggestions, and, indeed, we do not wonder that they should seize any pretence for shelving so worthless, talentless, purposeless a document.

But meanwhile the question of Army reorganization does not sleep anywhere in Europe except in Whitehall and Pall Mall. The project of the French Emperor is now before the world, and is certainly of stupendous magnitude. No less than an available Army of 1,200,000 men is considered requisite for the "defence" of the Empire, and to keep this enormous force up, there is to be an annual draft of one-half of the young men of the nation who during the year shall have attained the age of twenty years. This would be incredible, did we not know what France had done before, and that the uncle of the present Emperor had left the fields to be tilled by women and children, in order that he might have troops wherewith to overrun the whole of Continental Europe and threaten England with invasion. As to such a force being necessary for mere defence, the notion is preposterous; and if it be intended for anything else, there is only the stronger reason for ourselves to attend to our military defence. We do not mean to hint, even in the most indirect manner, that the French Emperor has any hostile intentions towards this country; on the contrary, we believe his whole policy to be based on a friendly and intimate alliance; but still he may take it into his head to be unfriendly to some of our friends, and an unarmed nation would expostulate but weakly even with an angry friend.

Then there is Prussia, who has just been made aware of her strength, and, like a young giant delighted with the discovery, she may be, and indeed is said to be, anxious to use it again. There is a mystery about that Austro-Prussian war which is yet to be unravelled, only one thing being clear, that Austria has had not only to fight with open foes in the field, but with hosts of concealed enemies elsewhere. We copied, some time since a statement from the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' to the effect that Count Bismarck had dared to intercept a despatch from a British Ambassador to his Government, and with the information thus surreptitiously obtained had been able to push the Bohemian campaign, and win the crowning battle of Sadowa. That statement has remained unnoticed and uncontradicted ever since, and the question remains—did Count Bismarck steal our despatch, and if he did, did he calculate on condonation of the offence by some one and somewhere? However, if Prussia mean the subjugation and dismemberment of Austria, and if France be preparing to share in the spoil, England will have to interfere in the cause of national integrity and the balance of power. It is absolutely necessary for our own national interests that Austria should remain a first-class Continental State.

Who will assert, then, that the question

of Army reorganization is not with us a question of questions? There is no occasion to speculate about invasion, which might be the last feather that broke the camel's back. We may be displaced, crippled, degraded, dismembered, without the foot of a foreign soldier ever pressing the soil of England proper, and such are the contingencies we are called upon to meet by the reorganization of our Army.

In furtherance of that end the 'United Service Gazette' has long labored, and we have reason to believe not wholly without good effect. For months, nay, for years, we stood at me; but still we persevered, and now we have the gratification of finding the whole English Press following the scent in full cry. Each journalist has his own notions, all, however, unluckily wide of the mark, but there is one point upon which their unanimity is wonderful, and that is, that things must not go on much longer as they are in the Army, but that a complete and speedy reorganization must be at once taken in hand. One is for a conscription, another for a Landwehr, a third for a greater development of the Militia, and a fourth for an improvement in the moral and social status of the private soldier. Now there may be some element of good in all and every one of these proposals, but they have one common defect, they will not reorganize our Army—that is to say, in plain English, they will not obtain us a sufficient number of soldiers. The conscription would be practicable, if it was not fair, that is to say, if its action was distributed fairly over all classes of the community; but as our rich people will not consent to that, and as with them is deposited the governing power, we may throw the conscription overboard. As for the Prussian Landwehr, however practicable it may be in a country mainly agricultural, and where the land is divided amongst small proprietors, who must be always at home, and are therefore, always attainable, it would be a dead letter in England, where only one-third of the population are rural peasants, and where the other two-thirds are collected in communities large enough to resist any attempt at compulsory enlistment. The Trades of London mustered a few days since an army of 30,000 men in support of a political signment,—how many thousands would they muster for resistance, if any attempt were made to enrol them for foreign service? With respect to raising the moral and social status of the soldier, the best and straightest way of going towards that end is to improve his pecuniary resources. When a man has enough money in his pocket he thinks more of himself, and his neighbours think more of him, than when he is conscious, and the other convinced, that he is suffering from that most depressing of all moral diseases—impecuniosity.

We had nearly omitted the fifth doctor who has taken part in this bloodless consultation. The 'Pall Mall Gazette' cries "Eureka!" it is the purchase system that has done it all; it has given us bad officers, and until we have good officers we never can have good soldiers. In reply to this, we commence by asking a question. Have we bad officers? Have our officers ever proved themselves unworthy of their flag, or unable to cope with the officers of foreign armies? Were the officers of Marlborough worse than those of Marshal Tallard, or of Wellington than of the great Napoleon? Let us first establish our facts, and then we can go on with our argument. We are not afraid to go even further, and ask, did our officers in the Crimea lag behind, either in courage or professional skill, their comrades the French, or their worthy antagonists the Russians? There is

a cloud over that campaign through which careless observers cannot see clearly; if they could, they would see that whatever disasters befell our arms in the Crimean War were not to be attributed to any want either of courage or of professional attitude on the part of the British officer. But this is a large question, and one that has many aspects, which we have not here space to touch upon. It is sufficient for our purpose to show that the fifth specific will not cure the patient, any more than its predecessors. The simple remedy still remains, the remedy which, to use a medical phrase, we would have "exhibited" from the first, and which all our doctors most carefully avoid. If we want to have an Army numerous, strong, and contented, high in moral and social status, and perfect in discipline, we must give them more pay to get them into the service, and better treatment when in it to keep them there. There is no need of any organic change. Our gentlemen have not lost either their fighting faculty or their chivalric patriotism, and there is nothing which our peasants would like better than thrashing the enemies of their country, if we only gave them "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work" and Christian usage. The truth in this case lies not at the bottom of the well, but on the surface of the water; there is no need of angling or diving for it.

ASSAULT ON A NAVAL OFFICER BY TURKISH SOLDIERS.

A correspondent of the 'Telegraph,' writing from Canca on the 10th ult., says:—"The incident of the day, however, is ever more interesting to the English public than a Cretan battle. This morning Lieut Macnamara, of the 'Assurance,' was attacked, while shooting at Suda, by a party of Turkish soldiers, several of which held their rifles at his breast, while another struck him over the head with the butt of his Enfield rifle. They then demanded his fowling piece, which he delivered up into the hands of the officer commanding the detachment, but which was I believe, subsequently returned. The Lieut. had his head badly cut, but otherwise sustained no serious wound. This happened under the guns of the 'Assurance,' and the Lieutenant was in uniform at the time, so that there could have been no mistake as to quality or party. The excuse, or rather justification the soldiers offered was, that some twenty minutes previously, one of them had received a small shot in his face, but from the position of the respective parties, it is impossible that Macnamara should have fired it, and the whole plain of Canca is full of Cretan Mussulmans pot-hunting. They took the first Christian they found to make an example of."—[With the greatest respect for the writer, we cannot but think he must be ill-formed. Naval officers do not, as a rule, go shooting in uniform, Uniform implies a sword, and shooting, fire-arms. We do not think a naval officer would succumb to a score of Turks on such terms without a small fig. for it.]

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A SERGEANT OF MARINES ON BOARD H. M. S. 'DONEGAL.'

On Wednesday evening about 9 o'clock, shortly after the lights had been extinguished on board H. M. S. 'Donegal' (the coast-guard ship at Liverpool), a private of Marines, Thomas Towniey, fired his rifle at Serjt. Urquhart, the senior serjeant of the Marine corps attached to the ship. Urquhart's escape was little short of miraculous. He and another serjeant were sitting talking at their mess table on the lower deck, and Urquhart was leaning with his head resting on

his hand. Townley, it appears, when the lights were extinguished, went to the arm-rack, took out his own rifle, and proceeded to the mess table next to that at which Urquhart was sitting, placed his rifle over the breach of a gun and discharged it point blank at Urquhart, who was facing him at the moment. The other serjeant was sitting with his back towards Townley. The bullet passed close to the ear of this man and then took off the tip of Urquhart's forefinger, and crossing his hip, deprived him of one of his moustaches, then passing through the breeching of the gun behind Urquhart was flattened against the iron. Immediately after the report Townley stood forth and said, "You need not look; I am the man who did it." He was at once seized and placed in irons. Capt. Paynter is absent on leave; but 1st Lieut. Cooper immediately summoned a court of inquiry. From the evidence adduced it appeared that Townley had nourished a feeling of resentment against Urquhart for upwards of a year, in consequence of his belief that the serjeant had prevented his obtaining leave of absence, and that a desire for revenge had prompted him to make the attempt on the serjeant's life. It appeared during the inquiry that the prisoner secreted a cartridge on Wednesday afternoon when he was out with a shooting party, and that on the same occasion one of his comrades saw him stooping down apparently hunting for a cap. When questioned he said he was looking for sixpence which he had dropped. One of the men on board also stated that after the firing of the gun he heard Townley say, "I done it for revenge, for stopping my leave this time twelve months ago." A report of the affair has been forwarded to the Admiralty, and steps will be taken for the prisoner's trial.

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

From the United Service Magazine.

Prevention being confessedly better than cure, we have seen with pleasure the dispatch of additional troops to Canada. Though we believe the Canadians both able and willing, unassisted, to give a good account of anything in the shape of invaders short of a regular army, it would not be fair or honorable that they should be called on to make such a sacrifice. We well know that they are attacked, if attacked at all during the coming winter, not on offences of their own, but merely to wound Old England through their sides, and even advocates of "peace at any price" could hardly have the face to propose that they should be left to fight our battles for us. It is not the apprehension of anything that the Fenian rabble alone could attempt that makes this dispatch of reinforcements so appropriate, but the threatening aspect of affairs in the United States, where things are assuredly tending to a crisis. It would be folly to shut our eyes to the fact that the Irish element in that country is bitterly hostile to England, and that its support would be invaluable to either of the parties into which the republic is now divided. It is therefore strong enough to dictate its own terms, and it is but common prudence for us to strengthen our position on the frontier that nothing short of a war levied by a regular Government may cause uneasiness. That, we trust, we are not likely to be exposed to, however matters may turn out in the States; but still our best security is in showing that we are prepared to meet such an event, should circumstances demand it.

HOW THE LAST AUSTRIAN OFFICER LEFT VENICE.—It was the last Austrian Governor of Venice, the last Gessler of his race, Gen. Allemann. The quay was thronged with people—girls, national guards, old men. They made a silent path through them to the water's edge, whence

passed the Austrian, a bearded man of iron gray, full of those outward graces which are learned in his military school—a man who could command the execution of Kossuth or Garibaldi with quiet dignity, and go to bed without remorse. He and his troops, who had sailed away the night preceding, in the darkness and without observation, were all of the stolid graciousness which obeys orders without passion, and executes injustice with the deportment of a dancing master. As his gondola passed off, he raised his hat. A silent waving of handkerchiefs from the quay gave him farewell. There was no regret in the soul of any man or woman thus saluting him, except the national solemnity of this polite breaking of chains and the flush of freedom, tempered for an instant with the sudden comprehension of its grave responsibility. His gondolier landed him, still waving his hand, upon the deck of an Austrian ship. One gun of adieu sounded over the lagoon, and Venice contained no soldier save her own, no law but the free behavior of her people, no flag of any designation.

RUSSIA VS. ROME.—Difficulties, difficult thoroughly to understand, have long existed between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Rome. They have at last culminated in the dissolution of all the relations between the two Courts, arising out of the Convention of 1847, which permitted the representatives of the Roman Pontiff to manage the religious affairs of the Roman Catholic church in Russia. The Emperor or his representatives therefore resume the direction of all matters pertaining to the regulation of the Catholic church in Russia and Poland. This superintendance is said to be most tyrannical and exacting placing the Roman Catholic population in Russia in a humiliating position, and under many and great disadvantages, as compared with the immunities and privileges enjoyed by the Greek or Eastern church—the national religion of Russia, of which the Emperor is the representative and head.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The 'Great Eastern' is lying in the Mersey undergoing repairs. One thousand men are employed on this mammoth ship. She is to be fitted with two new boilers, will be taken up on a gridiron to live her bottom cleaned, and the whole expense of overhauling the hull, &c., will be at least £60,000. She has been chartered by a French company to ply between New-York and Brest, and is to commence her trips on the 12th of March next, under the command of Captain Sir James Anderson. The 'Great Eastern' is under charter for one year, to be renewed at the option of the charterers, by giving timely notice to that effect.

MILITARY ITEMS.

A COMPANY of Royal Canadian Rifles, under command of Lieut. Munro, left Kingston on the 2nd January, per Grand Trunk Railway, for Fort Erie.

THE Perth Volunteer Infantry Company presented Major Scott (their late Captain), with a beautiful sword, belt, and spurs, on Christmas Day, as a mark of respect.

BALL ON BOARD THE 'AURORA'.—The officers of H. M. S. 'Aurora' gave a grand ball to a number of their friends on Thursday afternoon. The company comprised several hundred ladies and gentlemen, and a portion of the elite of Quebec. The ship was handsomely decorated, and the party enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent.

WE LEARN that Capt. O'Connor, V. C., 23rd Fusiliers, has telegraphed by the cable, withdrawing his acceptance of the Town Majorship of Kingston, offered him by the Duke of Cambridge. It is understood that family arrangements of which he has been very recently advised, precludes his remaining permanently in this country—a subject of regret to his many friends in Canada.

VOLUNTEER BOARD.—Officers of the Volunteer force desirous of appearing before the Board of Examiners, to assemble at Montreal on the 15th inst., are reminded that it will be necessary to forward their applications to the Brigade officer, through their respective commanding officers, in time that the same may be submitted to the Adjutant General of Militia.

IT WILL be recollected that a good deal of dissatisfaction was expressed in England when it was announced that the new Admiral on the North American squadron would hoist his flag on board a wooden vessel. We are glad to read in the London 'Times' that Admiral Munday, who is to succeed Admiral Hope, is to hoist his flag on board the 'Royal Alfred, a very powerful iron-clad, carrying ten 300-pounders and eight 150-pounder Armstrong guns.

IT is stated that more than one fracas has occurred in Montreal between officers of the garrison and the City Police. We hear of officers having been detained in custody all night for infractions of the city law forbidding singing in the streets after hours, and that sundry practical jokes on police officers have been the consequence. It is to be regretted that the city regulations on this head are not made known generally among the troops by the military authorities.

WE learn that three men of the 4th Batt. Rifle Brigade, stationed at Montreal, have been more or less injured when practising with the new breechloaders. A court of inquiry will probably be assembled to enquire into the cause, but in the meantime it is said that the injuries sustained by the men (two sergeants and a private) are traceable to defects in the weapon, and not to neglect in properly closing the breech. The Government artificer was present when the accident occurred.

GENERAL PEEL AND THE ARMY.—Hitherto a married soldier, whether a non-commissioned officer or private, when on detached duty, had the burden upon him of maintaining his wife and family in the garrison which he has temporarily left. By a recent order of the War Office, this is no longer to be the case. The wife and family are to be allowed rations out of the Government stores; or, if preferred, the wife is to receive 3d. and each of the children 1d. per day instead.

BALL OF THE OFFICERS OF THE 25TH REGIMENT.—On New Year's night the officers of the 25th Regiment, K O B, gave a grand ball at the Mess, Notre Dame Street, Montreal. The room was beautifully decorated with flags and evergreens. Among those present were His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, Sir John Michel; Major-General Lindsay, His Worship the Mayor, officers of the Royal Artillery, 13th Hussars, Rifle Brigade, 23rd, and 100th Regiments, and a number of other prominent citizens. The band of the 25th Regiment furnished the music, and the company tripped it merrily till an early hour in the morning.

THE 14TH VOLUNTEER RIFLES, KINGSTON.—This Battalion paraded at the Drill Shed on New Year's morning, and were inspected by Lieut.-Col. Jarvis, Assistant Adjutant General, and Lieut.-Col. Shaw. The number present on parade was about 200 of all ranks, being a very creditable muster when the number of members who have left the city is considered. No. 2 Company, Capt. Herchner, was the strongest, and the officers of this Company deserve especial credit for their successful efforts to recruit. After inspection, the Battalion marched through the principal streets, headed by their young band. On their return to the shed the Battalion was addressed by Lieut.-Col. Paton, who reminded them of their necessity for full and punctual attendance at drill, if they were to keep up their good credit and reputation. Three hearty cheers were given for the Queen, three for the Mayor, John Breden, Esq., who had provided welcome refreshments for the entire force. After three cheers for the Commanding Officer, an abundant supply of beer, coffee, crackers and cheese was served and heartily enjoyed by all present.—Kingston News!

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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, JANUARY 7, 1867.

PRELUDIAL.

Is introducing to the notice and favor of the public a new journal on a subject which is still in its infancy in this country, we should have little confidence in its success from any merits it may contain in itself, however earnest, were we not well assured that our efforts—in lending assistance to the great task of mapping out a system of national defence for British America—will meet with the kind consideration and indulgence of our countrymen, because we purpose to battle side by side with them in the ranks of patriotic duty. The mere piece of bunting which forms the battle-flag of an army has few virtues of its own; it is the courage, and honor and chivalry of the soldier himself that invests it with the charm it possesses; and in the same way whatever value our journal may hope to attach to itself, will be because it embodies the sentiments, feelings and loyalty of those for whom it will always endeavor to speak faithfully, truthfully and freely, and not because we hope to charm by superior learning, knowledge or eloquence; and if we succeed, where the efforts of one or two have failed, it will be because the military affairs of the country have assumed greater significance, and the people, without regard to party, look upon defence as a vital question; and because we have determined to pursue our object with a patient perseverance and industry which no

ordinary discouragements will be permitted to overcome.

The field before us is almost unexplored, and there are few landmarks to guide us in our course. The old militia law was sufficient for the infant colony in the wilderness, and nobly did the early settlers demonstrate in 1812 that, other things being equal, mere numbers could never subdue the spirit of loyalty and freedom which finds a place in the heart of every British American; but if our countrymen had not trained forces in those days, neither had their enemies, as they have now. If the proportion of numbers against us has not increased since the last war, in a military point of view, the difference has increased alarmingly, and it becomes us, as an independent people determined to maintain our distinct nationality, to consider the fact seriously and courageously, and also to bear in mind that the advantages which a great war has given our neighbors are constantly threatened to be used against us. The militia law as it existed in 1837-8 was sufficient to enable us to repel the straggling hordes of plunderers at that time; and again, the law in existence at present served our purpose in driving from our border the bands of cut-throats who attempted to pollute our soil last June.

The old militia system with its annual training and untaught officers, served its time well, but it is a thing of the past, utterly unsuited to the present time; and that of 1862 is on all hands admitted to be very defective, and was proved to be so last summer. These, however, and the experience gained under them are all the military student has to guide him. It is clear, then, that in order to originate and develop a system in all respects suitable to this country, the earnest discussion among, and the suggestions of the best military minds of the Provinces will be required. Such suggestions and discussions we cordially invite, and we hope by this means to be of some service to the country as well as to the forces.

We know too well the ability, influence and patriotism of the newspaper press of the country not to look forward to a cordial co-operation with them, on this all-important question, with pleasure. Already, in many ways, we have received the kindest consideration at their hands, and as we take a new place in the wide domain of journalism, we do so with the hope that we may prove not altogether unworthy of the cordial welcome our prospectus has received.

To the officers and men of the force who have given us the hand of fellowship at the outset, we can only say that we shall always maintain in our columns, as far as in our power, that "esprit du corps" which distinguishes the true soldier all the world over.

And to the public generally, for whose appreciation of our purpose we are grateful, we can only say that while we are faithful to their defenders, as we hope to be, we cannot be untrue to them.

OUR POSITION ON THIS CONTINENT.

It is a favorite theory of historians, that the rise and fall of empires are not greatly affected by individual character. This was not true of FRANKRICK the Great; it was partially true of the first NAPOLEON in reference to France, and to descend from the lofty to the lowly, it may or may not be true of ANDREW JOHNSON. The force of the individual character of NAPOLEON I. filled, during a portion of his life, a larger space in history than did that of any single man before or since. He blazed across the military and social horizon of Europe like a fiery meteor, now kindling the flame of revolution, and again placing petty despots upon new thrones which he had erected over the ruins of kingdoms which he had destroyed; but at the end of his imperial career, when the allies entered Paris triumphantly, France was neither greater nor better than she was when he found her, torn by revolution and the conflict of classes. He aimed to dictate to Europe as he had dictated to a Parisian mob, but his selfish ambition led him into such excesses that both Europe and the mob rejected him, and the old order of things was restored. Besides his inordinate ambition and magnificent views of personal aggrandizement, what chiefly astonished Europe and mankind were the tremendous armies he brought into the field, the audacity with which he set received military codes at defiance, and the success which at first attended alike his outlawry of military orders and international obligations. But this recklessness of the opinion of mankind, and disregard of the rights of others, eventually compassed his destruction, and with it the utter annihilation of that power which for a time astonished and terrified Europe. It is said that history but repeats itself, and it is just possible that the fate of the gigantic power which arose out of the great republic of modern Europe, may attend that which has sprung from the great republic of this continent. The military power of NAPOLEON was the result of a tremendous and bloody revolution and its suppression by a despotic hand. The military strength of the United States is also the result of a great, though as yet unsuccessful revolution, and its suppression by a military despotism. The excesses of the French revolutionists horrified mankind, and made them long for anything rather than their continuance or repetition. In the great American war, there were excesses on both sides; but few, out of the United States, will be bold enough to say that they were chiefly confined to the malcontents. It is pretty generally admitted that upon the theory upon which the United States Government itself was erected, the South had right on its side. It certainly had the sympathy of at least half of those who thought upon the matter, and had it not been for slavery, that sympathy would have been almost universal. But notwithstanding that the South has given up that ostensible cause of the war, liberty, both political

and civil, so far as the Southerners are concerned, is as effectually crushed in the States where secession existed as it ever was in any part of France by the despotic sway of NAPOLEON. But that is not enough for the rulers of the triumphant North. Not content with following the example of the French despot, and robbing a portion of their own countrymen, in the name of republicanism, of every vestige of political rights, they purpose, if possible, by force or fraud, or both, to extend their usurpation, or "universal freedom," as they cantingly term it, to every part of this continent. Notwithstanding the interests of what our American friends call "despotic dynasties" and "rotten despotisms," Europe would undoubtedly have permitted France to enjoy the despotism of NAPOLEON, or any other the people, or rather the army, of that country chose, had it not threatened continental dominion and the disintegration of existing nationalities—just as Europe and America, outside of the United States, would quietly permit the model republic to work out its own destiny, either by the sword or in any other way its people chose to submit to, if it did not threaten the existence of weaker States and the interests of other independent Powers upon this continent. But what the brilliant genius of the great NAPOLEON could not achieve in Europe, it is scarcely likely the host of his pigmy imitators, so far at least as unscrupulous ambition is concerned, can accomplish in the Western Hemisphere; and it is just possible that, instead of "manifest destiny" succeeding, an allied force, with the assistance of the law-loving as well as disaffected portions of American citizens, might yet declare a peace at the capital of the United States, as the allied Powers already spoken of did at the capital of France. One thing at least is certain: while the pretensions of Brother Jonathan and his disregard for good neighborhood and international obligations are not a whit less, his threatening attitude does not create a tithe of the terror in America that the other "man of destiny" did in Europe. Confederation accomplished, British America will undoubtedly be the second Power, and as such must take the lead in resisting the infringement of international law on this continent by the only Power strong enough single-handed to threaten it. And although peace is decided, the policy of this country, if it can be maintained with safety and honor, the spirit of the times urges unmistakably that the surest way, and perhaps the only way to do so, is to prepare for war; and that we can maintain our position successfully, we hope to be able from time to time to show.

The success of Prussia has taught a lesson by which we may well profit. In the early part of the eighteenth century, out of a population of five millions, scarcely more than the Confederation will consist of, FREDERICK WILLIAM bequeathed to his son, the great FREDERICK, the most efficient army in Europe: By the system of 1733; of training

all her inhabitants capable of bearing arms, Prussia, although often aggressive, maintained such a place among the great Powers that when the French Revolution and NAPOLEON came, with still barely eight millions of inhabitants, notwithstanding many reverses and dark hours, she was one of the greatest, if not the greatest Power in the overthrow of the Corsican usurper. By the further improvement of the same military system in 1814, she has made herself master of Germany. Canada and New Brunswick may imitate Prussia, without, let us hope, the disasters which befel that country immediately prior to 1814, from the too crafty policy and imbecility of the King. Nova Scotia and New Foundland may imitate those little islands of whose prowess we are all so proud, and with the mistress of the seas still on our side, should the worst come to the worst, we have no great cause for apprehension. The way in which British America may be able, in our humble opinion, to ward off a blow from the only enemy she has to fear, and which, if right and justice have a voice, she should have no reason to fear, we must defer to another paper.

INFANTRY DRILL.

The rapidity of firing and deadly effect of the new breech-loading arm with which the forces are now being rapidly supplied, will necessitate a corresponding celerity in the manœuvring of troops, in order that they may be the least possible time exposed to the fire of an enemy in necessary field movements, and the result will be, that if battles hereafter should be made more terrible and destructive while they last, their duration will be proportionately decreased. The slow and precise method now, in use for the formation of line from column and column from line will have to be discarded, and such a thing as halting a battalion in brigade movements, or a company in battalion movements, for the purpose of changing front or formation on the field of battle will be almost, if not entirely, discarded. There are two phases in this probable change in infantry drill, which will materially affect the soldier. One is, that in his ordinary and "setting up" drill his work will be much more fatiguing than at present; but on the other hand he will receive as a consequence some boons which he has so long hoped for that he had almost ceased to hope. His time on parade must necessarily be shortened, he will have more leisure, the freer use of his limbs, as comes natural to him, will be granted him in marching, instead of the present stiff and unnatural method enforced by the repetition of the order "keep those arms steady;" and above all, he will get rid of the detested knapsack, for it would be manifestly absurd to suppose that an army could perform evolutions at the "double" with a load on the shoulders of each of its numbers, which is quite as great, if not greater, than they ought to be compelled to bear in the

slow and precise movements now in vogue. Should a new "field exercise" indicate this important reform, it will be, especially, welcomed by our Volunteers. From the very nature of their habits and pursuits there is nothing more irksome to the citizen soldier than shouldering his knapsack. He does not mind long marches or hard work for his daily life in this country has generally made him familiar with both; and even with the unaccustomed burden our brave fellows moved even too rapidly on Ridgeway to suit the tardy movements of the regulars under Col. Peacock; but notwithstanding their determination to obey orders without murmuring, only too many of them regretted that the necessities of the service made them, to some extent, beasts of burden. If the knapsack can be abolished from the marching order it will be a regulation which the regular soldier will accept with satisfaction, and will be hailed with delight by the Canadian Volunteer.

A writer in the 'United Service Magazine' says:

"The officers and non-commissioned officers, forming the color-guard, would be much more useful if distributed amongst the companies—they should be abolished."

He evidently means that the color-guard, and not, as says, that the officers and non-commissioned officers, or the companies, should be abolished. To our mind there is nothing which infuses greater spirit and pride into a corps than the traditions and honors—if they have any—inherited upon their regimental color. Why, then, take from the soldier that one object of his pride and affection?

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

A correspondent, in another column, takes ground in favor of summary chastisement being awarded to the Fenians, or at least their leaders. We publish his views, in the first place, because we believe them to be honest; and in the second place, because we know them to be the views of a very large class of Canadians. But we must remind "True Briton" that the extreme penalty of the law still hangs over the heads of those who have been convicted; and even should they escape that penalty, it will be due to Imperial rather than to Colonial policy. So long as we depend upon the mother country for protection and support against our enemies and hers, we are in honor bound to accept her suggestions and advice, hoping they will be for the best; and we know that "True Briton" himself would be the last to disown the obligation. When the final disposal of the vagabonds comes to pass, it will be easy to see who has been right and who wrong; but for the present we must await the record of events, with the hope that neither the Imperial nor the Canadian Governments will find it politic to permit the land-pirates now in our hands to escape the fate invariably meted out to felons of the deepest dye.

FENIANISM IN IRELAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The leaders of the "Unsavory Brotherhood" never had the ghost of a chance of the success, even in replenishing their dilapidated pockets, in Ireland, that they had in the United States. The majesty of the law, the opposition of the better class of Irishmen, and the power of the British Government were always to clearly before the eyes of all but the most intensely ignorant for them to dream of success. It is doubtful, therefore, if any one but JAMES STEPHENS ever succeeded in drawing any considerable sums from the wretchedness of his countrymen. By their villanous teachings they undoubtedly unsettled the characters of the ignorant peasantry, inculcated idleness and outlawry, and thus added to the squalid poverty of which Ireland has only too constantly been the scene; but fortunes could not be made out of Irish Fenianism on its own soil, as they have been in America. It is true that when STEPHENS was arrested he was luxuriating in considerable comfort; but there can now be but little doubt that he blesses his stars that his arrest and escape transferred him to a scene where Pat and Biddy have much more money, if they have not more sense. As C. O. I. R. he doubtless got all the money that the rank and file could supply, and when there was no more to be got he left his dupes to their fate. All his high-flown promises of raising the Fenian flag in Ireland before the end of 1866, have turned out as treacherous and contemptible as Fenian braggadocio has invariably done, and for a time, at least, it is more than probable that we have heard the last of it in the Emerald Isle. Such, however, is not the case in the United States. Instead of being frowned upon by the wealthy and respectable, as in Ireland, our republican neighbors view with each other in cheering on the motley horde. Their hatred of England underlies every stratum of society, and the scoundrelly vagabonds who lead the organization, from the illustrious O MAHONEY and the warlike KILLIAN to the blatant ROBERTS and the crafty STEPHENS find plenty of respectable auxiliaries in deluding the ignorant, and robbing them of their hard earnings. The politician inflames them with stories of Ireland's wrongs, in order to secure their votes, the merchant contributes to their funds to secure their patronage, the President puts them on the back in order to secure support for his party; but besides these personal objects there is a latent hatred of Great Britain in the Yankee mind, and a hope that in some way it may lead to the conquest of Canada, that will not allow Fenianism to die out in the United States. So long, therefore, as the United States Government is not held strictly responsible for the acts of its piratical citizens, we cannot hope to be freed from their frothy threats and vagabond expeditions. Another election in the States and Fenianism will become as rampant as

ever, and should Great Britain become involved in war it would be made the advance guard of a hostile invasion of this country. England should, therefore, demand categorically the position of the United States Government on this question now while she is at leisure; and it is our duty to be prepared for whatever turn events may take. So far as any purely Fenian raid this winter or in the spring is concerned we are assured that the Government is amply prepared. We hope that steps will be taken to be so if the Fenians should be supported in the field by those who now support them with money, arms and sympathy.

THE 100TH REGIMENT.

It was a graceful act on the part of the Imperial authorities, just as we are about to take an important step in the road towards British American nationality, to send our own regiment to us and station its headquarters at the Capital. Although among the gallant fellows the proportion of those who left this country to fight the battles of England is much smaller than we could wish, still we are all Britons as well as Canadians, and from its name as well as the circumstances connected with its organization and the fine appearance of the corps, we in this country naturally take a greater pride in it than in any other. Since the arrival of the right wing with its splendid band, the officers have made themselves exceedingly popular. They seem to have caught the spirit of the Province from their Canadian comrades, and their "suaviter in modo" has a peculiar charm for our fair Canadian belles. The non-commissioned officers have also without exception won the good opinion of our citizens; and if in one or two instances a man or so has been a trifle reckless it was no more than was to be expected on their arrival in the country from which they draw so many traditions and recollections. We hope it may be our fortune never to need their services "in the imminent deadly breach," but if our fate should be otherwise we feel sure the 100th will give a good account of the enemies of their country.

We have much pleasure in being able to give a correct list of the officers in another column, with their present stations.

"MILITARY ORGANIZATION."

Under this heading, will be found an article, on our first page, from the pen of a gentleman who possesses no inconsiderable acquaintance with Volunteer and Militia matters, and who has evidently given the subject upon which he writes the closest consideration and attention. We presume that there are hardly two opinions entertained as to the necessity which exists for the adoption of a more thorough system of military training with the object of placing the Provinces in a better state of preparation to resist aggressive attacks; but beyond the general admission of the necessity there is very little

agreement. By the ventilation of the subject, however, and the comparison of various opinions and suggestions, we may hope to arrive at a practical conclusion. We have great respect for the practical ability of our esteemed correspondent, but cannot quite agree with the views contained in his communication. We have very serious doubts whether so large a force as 500,000 could be raised in the Provinces. The estimate, as it appears to us, is somewhat in excess when judged by the calculations usually made for such purposes. We have, too, our doubts as to the possibility of raising so large a sum as \$30,000,000 for Militia purposes. It is quite possible that that amount would be provided on the approach of serious danger to the Provinces, but in ordinary times and circumstances no Ministry would seriously entertain the idea of asking Parliament to grant the sum. The supplies granted at the last session of Parliament are quite as much as Canada can fairly allow for Militia purposes, and if judiciously expended are sufficient to place a large force upon an efficient footing. We invite communications upon the subject of our correspondent's letter, believing that they may result in something useful.

LIEUT. COL. BROWNE.

There are few sadder things than the fall of a person from a high and honorable position to that of a common felon, and it adds intensity to the poignancy of our feeling when that person has been a gentleman and a soldier, whose profession has taught him to be the soul of truth and honor. Those cadets who were at the camp at Laprairie in the autumn of 1865 will remember the tall and soldierly form of the Major of Brigade. One arm he had left on the battle-field of the Crimea, while defending his Queen and the honor of his country, and his breast bore the proud emblems of his gallantry. But in an evil hour he forfeited all. We have no heart to say more, and the only consolation is that such cases are almost unknown in the records of the officers of the army.

In another column we give the details of his flight and capture from the 'Montreal Gazette. The 'Montreal Herald' of Tuesday last says:—

"On Monday, the 31st, Lieut.-Col. Browne, who arrived the previous day in charge of Mr. McLoughlin, chief of the Government Police, was brought before Mr. Coursol, Police Magistrate, for examination. After formal evidence was taken, High Constable Bissonnetto produced a warrant issued from the Court of Queen's Bench on the 5th of October, and took charge of the prisoner, against whom a true bill for larceny had been found by the Grand Jury at the last Term of the Court of Queen's Bench. On this warrant Col. Browne was taken before Mr. Justice Mondelet, and committed for trial. He was immediately removed to gaol, where he now lies."

MAJOR CLEARY.—Major Cleary, of the 100th Regiment, who was cashiered by sentence of the court which assembled in Montreal to

try him for having absented himself from his regiment without leave while stationed at Malta, has been allowed by the Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief, to retire on half-pay, in consideration of his great services during the Indian mutiny.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—It is hoped by the publishers that officers of the Volunteer force, to whom the first number of the REVIEW is sent, will become subscribers, and send us an intimation, if they have not previously done so, to that effect before the next issue. For particulars, attention is directed to the notice at the commencement of the eighth page

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

T. R. J., Bayfield; Col. W. F. P., Bell's Corners, \$15; Major S. P. M., Port Rowan, \$2; Major G. W., Campbellford, \$2, Capt. H. W. D., Orillia, \$2; Capt. Forbes. Carillon, \$2 Capt. E. S., Waterford, \$2; R. B., Brockville, \$1.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CONDEMNED FENIAN PRISONERS.

To the Editor of The Volunteer Review,

SIR,—Since the mad attempt at rebellion made by a few, so-called but misled, patriots in the winter of 1837 and '38, few things, if any, have created such an intense excitement and called forth such sentiments of loyalty, followed by the voluntary abandonment of all social enjoyments and pecuniary benefits by the Volunteers of the Province, as the Fenian raid of June last. The spirit displayed by the people of Canada, of all classes, at that time calls for and richly deserves, the highest meed of praise that it is possible, either in sovereign or people, to give. Nor is praise alone all that should be accorded. Those who have suffered privation in the field, loss of business at home, and exposed their very lives to danger by going out to meet the foe expect and deserve that the law, whose outraged majesty they went forth to defend, will be maintained in its integrity.

The people, called Fenians, led on by a few speculative and miscreant men, blindly believing that Ireland's wrongs could be redressed only by the sword, invaded a peaceful country, carrying destruction wherever they went; burning dwellings, robbing our citizens, and finally shooting down the flower of our youth, who so nobly went out to oppose them. What cause they have,

"Alas! we know not, that made them do it." They appeal to Ireland's wrongs. In the British Empire there is no distinction between the Englishman, Irishman or Scotchman. All alike are free to join in the race for honor, wealth or daily bread, and if yet some remnants of the grievous wrongs Ireland has suffered at the hands of the British Government are to be found, that Government has shown itself able and willing to redress them. The day when Ireland shall no longer groan beneath heavy burdens is only rendered far more distant by the lawless course taken by those who glory in calling themselves Irish patriots. But if such a course is unlikely to be attended by any good when conducted in Ireland, how much more base and reprehensible is it when conducted in and against a country, though a Province of Britain, the people of which never yet did aught but offer good will and fellowship to the

people of Ireland. Yet, notwithstanding no cause for such an invasion can be brought forward, our soil was invaded, our sons were shot, and heavy loss was entailed upon many of our countrymen, and the country was put to an immense expense in providing means to maintain the integrity of our soil. After the expenditure of several millions of dollars, and the loss of several valuable lives, we find ourselves, comparatively, tranquil, and in possession of several of the invaders, among whom is more than one leader. These men were subjected to trial by the law of the land, and a fairer and more impartial trial does not exist upon the records. The result of these trials was that several of the Fenian prisoners were found guilty of breaking the law, and were consequently sentenced to be hanged. Some of them have been respited, but whether there is any intention on the part of the Government to finally annul the sentence or not, has not transpired. A very general opinion, however, appears to prevail throughout the country that the sentence will never be carried into effect. That the "wish is not father to the thought" is clearly evidenced by the equally, if not more general opinion that it will be a lasting blot upon the fair escutcheon of Canada, if those who have wantonly outraged our land, and for the sake of spoil committed murder, should be treated with more consideration than he who, rendered comparatively insane by an ungovernable passion, commits the same deed. If the Fenian prisoners now under sentence of death be permitted to escape the doom they so richly merit through any prudential motives, Canada must inevitably sink into a position the most humiliating that can be occupied by any nation. She will ever be looked upon as a country ready and willing to forfeit the integrity of her laws, her honor, and though last, not least, her own self-respect, at the nod and bidding of her more powerful but less scrupulous neighbor. Such is the interpretation which will be put upon the pardoning of the condemned Fenians by every nation of the world; and the people of Canada, from east to west, from north to south, have a right to call upon the Government of the country to vindicate their outraged laws, and maintain the majesty of British justice, by carrying out the sentence which, after a just trial, has been passed upon those who so willfully and foully invaded our territory and ravaged our country.

Yours truly, TRUE BRITON.
Ottawa, Jan. 2, 1867.

Barrack Sergeant Wilson, late Quarter-Master Sergeant of the 16th Regiment, was presented recently at Halifax, N. S., with a "Meritorious Service Medal," bearing with a pension of £20 stg., in the presence of the 47th Regt., at the Wellington Barracks. He already wears upon his breast several honorable badges, amongst them a medal for distinguished service in the field. Col. Lowry, in presenting the "Meritorious Service" Medal, wished him good health to wear his honors, and long years to draw his annuity, adding to the men under his command: "Every year adds to advantages, and rewards which attend good service in our profession. Be it yours, young men of the regiment, so to soldier now, that, when the day of your discharge arrives, you may deserve the medal for meritorious service."—[Halifax Express.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 4th Jan., 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

The Court of enquiry of which Colonel Dennis was President, having closed its proceedings, dissolved.

No. 2.

District Staff Officers are requested to satisfy themselves that the Commanding Officers of Battalions and Corps in their respective districts are in possession of the regulations lately published for the guidance of the Volunteer Force it called out for Actual Service; they are requested also to urge upon the several Commanding Officers that it is very important they should ensure that all the Officers under their command should be thoroughly acquainted with these regulations, which will in future form part of these subjects of examination for Certificates of both classes.

No. 3.

The Royal Guides or Governor General's Body Guard for Lower Canada.—To be Captain Lieut. and Adjutant John Penner, vice MacDougall, resigned.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: William M. Ramsay, gentleman, vice Penner, promoted.

Captain J. Penner, has obtained a first-class instead of a second class certificate as was stated in the General Order No. 3 of the 31st December, 1866.

Dunville Naval Company.—This Company is hereby removed from the list of the Volunteer Militia, the resignation of its officers having been accepted.

5th Battalion The Royal Light Infantry, Montreal.—To be Lieutenant. Ensign William Ross, vice Esdaile, promoted.

9th Battalion Voltigeurs de Quebec. No. 1 Company.—To be Captain (temporary): Ensign Jean Baptiste Amyot, M. S., vice Pelletier.

To be Lieutenant (temporary): Joseph A. E. de Foy, gentleman, M. S., vice J. Wells, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign (temporary): Theophile Elzear Gaurreau, gentleman, M. S., vice Amyot, promoted.

28th Perth Battalion of Infantry. No. 2 Company, Stratford.—To be Ensign, acting till further orders: Philip John Beacham, gentleman, vice Scott, appointed Adjutant.

29th Waterloo Battalion of Infantry. No. 2 Company, Galt.—To be Captain, acting till further orders: Lieutenant John McDonald, vice McMillan, promoted.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: Ensign Robert Hugh Polson, vice McDonald, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders: Richard Henry Terry McMillan, gentleman, vice Polson, promoted.

No. 4 Company, Cross Hill.—The resignation of Captain Nathaniel Tilt is hereby accepted.

31st Grey Battalion of Infantry. No. 4 Company, Durham.—To be Captain, acting till further orders: Lieutenant Wm. M. Anderson, vice McNabb, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders. Sergeant John McCulloch, vice Anderson, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders: Sergeant John Moulie, vice Gray, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

34th Ontario Battalion of Infantry No 5 Company, Prince Albert. To be Ensign, acting till further orders: Walter Pound, gentleman, vice Clarke, promoted.

36th Peel Battalion of Infantry.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Nesbitt, to be Captain temporarily.

37th Haldimand Battalion of Rifles.—No. 5 Company Walpole will hereafter be known and designated as the "Hullsville Company."

Cornwall Infantry Company.—To be Captain (temporary): Lieutenant Alexander Fraser Intyre, vice Pringle, resigned.

THE SAILOR-BOY.

He rose at dawn and, mired with hope,
Shot o'er the scolding harbor-bait,
And reached the ship and caught the rope,
And whistled to the morning star.

And while he whistled long and loud
He heard a fierce maiden cry,
'O boy, tho' thou art young and proud,
I see the place where thou wilt lie.

'The sands and yeasty surges mix
In caves about the dreary bay,
And on thy ribs the limpet sticks,
And in thy heart the screw shall play.

'Fool, he answered, 'death is sure
To those that stay and those that roam,
But I will nevermore endure
To sit with empty hands at home.

'My mother clings about my neck,
My sisters crying 'stay for shame';
My father raves of death and wreek,
They are all to blame, they are all to blame.

'God help me! save I take my part
Of danger on the roaring sea,
A devil rises in my heart,
Far worse than death to me.

LIVING IN BARRACKS

Many years have passed away since it was the custom in the south of Ireland to live in barracks. Not in the military quarters, usually so named, but a set of merry boys and girls, and good-humored men and women, in some wide, rambling, hospitable country house. The rebels, or Whiteboys, banded themselves together to destroy, without exception, every Protestant man and grown boy in the country: but they usually, except in rare instances, respected the lives of women and children. The gentlemen, gay, gallant, well mounted and well armed, formed themselves into yeomanry corps for the defence of their lives and properties; and in order to concentrate their forces and protect their families, a large mansion was selected, into which as many of the neighbors as the rooms would accommodate congregated. Despite of the burnings, piking, murders, and cruelties of the most atrocious description which were going on around, the party inside usually contrived to amuse themselves with eating, drinking, laughing, dancing and love-making, in a highly satisfactory and thoroughly Irish manner.

The old house of Carrighbawn, situated some miles distant from the town of Killyshahlin, was selected for this purpose, its master and mistress being a kind and hospitable pair, never so happy as when every closet and crannyhole was crammed full of guests. The mansion itself was as curious and comfortable a specimen of the in-and-out style of architecture as ever was seen. It and the fine old estate that lay around it are now gone—the one into ruins, the other into the Encumbered Estates Court. But some sixty years ago, both were filled with life and merriment. Family after family had arrived and had been hospitably welcomed, and comfortably accommodated by Mr. and Mrs. Syngé. Every available corner, including a dark recess, known as 'the cat's-chest,' had been converted for the nonce into a sleeping room. Dinner-time arrived, and the whole company were assembled in the drawing-room, and the lady of the house was mentally congratulating herself on the admirable adlibitum arrangements which enabled her to accommodate every one, when

a loud ringing was heard at the hall door. Bolts and bars and iron grating were cautiously and creakingly withdrawn, and presently the servant announced: 'The Reverend Athanasius Welbore!'

Angels and ministers of grace! he was the largest, the most uncouth, and the worst dressed man in the diocese.

His presence at dinner made no difference; the viands supplied would have sufficed for a dozen guests in addition. But the sleeping room! And Athanasius smilingly informed his hostess that he had brought his carpet-bag, and meant to partake of their hospitality for some days, he having received a threatening notice, which rendered it expedient for him to quit the globe-house. Of course, under the circumstances, a less hospitable person than Mrs. Syngé would have made him welcome; but what was to be done? At last it occurred to her that she would throw herself on the kindness of the gay, good-tempered rector of the parish, a Mr. Skottowe, who had been inducted into one of the best bed-rooms, containing a large-sized bed. In the course of the evening she took an opportunity of candidly stating the difficulty to that gentleman, and appealed to his kindness to bestow a share of his couch on the Reverend Athanasius. Mr. Skottowe, of course, could do nothing but utter an apparently cheerful compliance; but in his secret soul he registered a vow, that wherever, and with whomsoever Mr. Welbore might sleep that night, it should not be with him.

One little fact illustrating the personal habits of Athanasius may perhaps be regarded as justifying Mr. Skottowe's repugnance to his company. He was accustomed to use, and display somewhat ostentatiously, certain very large and stiff-looking white pocket-handkerchiefs. Some curious observer remarked that these articles were invariably marked with a series of brown diagonal lines: and by some skillful cross-questioning, the fact was elicited that the so-distant pocket-handkerchiefs were doomed a double debt to pay, each one figuring first for a week as a cravat, and then doing duty for the second in the parson's pocket.

With this pleasing circumstance and other similar peculiarities full in his memory, the astute Mr. Skottowe took care to be the first to retire to his room, and was snugly ensconced in bed when Athanasius, who remained up the very last of the company, made his appearance. While he was leisurely proceeding to disrobe, and talking complacently of the pleasant evening he had passed, Mr. Skottowe began to scratch his own wrists and arms in a most ostentatiously noisy manner.

'What's the matter with you, man?' said Welbore at last, looking at him curiously.

'Oh, nothing. I'm nearly well now.'

'Why, what ailed you?'

'Not much; but you know I'm one of the agents appointed to travel through the country and examine the poor people who are learning to read Irish: and unfortunately some time ago, from handling their books, or coming somehow in contact with them, I caught that very unpleasant and infectious complaint—the Caledonia Cremona—you know.'

'Sepak plan, man!' thundered Athanasius. 'Is it—?'

'Just so,' replied his friend coolly. 'But I have given up for some time past instructing the poor people who have it, and I hope soon to be quite well. Indeed, it is only at night that my warts annoy me.'

Exclaiming a specially unclerical exclamation, and I fear consigning his intended bed-fellow to a locality abounding in the specific remedy for his cutaneous malady,

Athanasius, now arrayed solely in his nocturnal garment, seized his clothes and rushed wildly down stairs. Mr. Skottowe, with a quiet chuckle, bolted the door, and and calmly betook himself to repose. 'The unlucky fugitive, meantime, sped into the drawing-room, the only apartment which he found open, every one in the house having by this time retired; and seizing two sheep-skin mats, together with the hearth rug and table cover, he lay down on the sofa, and having covered himself up very comfortably, soon fell fast asleep.

Now, it happened that Mrs. Syngé was always an early riser, and at this particular time, with such an additional weight of house-keeping on her hands, it especially behoved her to be up betimes, and look after the regulation of her household. So about six o'clock the following morning, she entered her drawing-room, and proceeded to open the shutters. The early daylight streamed in, and the first thing that caught the lady's eye was the mingled heap on her best sofa.

'Dear me,' she thought, 'that careless Kitty! she has gone and heaped the mats and hearth-rug on the sofa, instead of taking them out to be shaken.'

And with one energetic pull she dragged off the offending articles. What was her amazement to behold start up the awakened Athanasius, who in his wrath, utterly oblivious of the very scanty nature of his clothing, began to pour out his indignation at the manner in which his hostess had treated him in sending him to sleep with such a companion. She, poor lady, naturally thought he was stark mad—very particularly stark he looked—and she ran off as fast as she could to summon her husband to the rescue. When Mr. Syngé reached the scene of action, he was very much inclined to think that his wife's supposition was correct. For there was Athanasius, still in a boiling rage, stalking up and down the drawing-room, with a nondescript sort of nightcap perched on his head, while a crimson and gold table cover, wrapped round him shawl fashion, picturesquely surmounted his sole calico garment. The master of the house discreetly retreated, and sought an explanation from Mr. Skottowe, which that gentleman prudently gave him through the key-hole of his bolted door. At length, however, a truce was concluded between the two belligerents, and Athanasius admitted to resume his garments. We will leave our readers to imagine the scene at the breakfast-table. Poor Athanasius, gulping down cup after cup of tea, and half-choking himself with enormous slices of ham and cold beef, in order to conceal his confusion; while the bland Mr. Skottowe, with an air of mock penitence, sadly contradicted by the amused expression visible at the corners of his mouth, busied himself in eating a new-laid egg.

The genuine good-nature of the whole party, however, soon laughed off everything unpleasant; and in the course of the day the inventive genius of old Mrs. Mahovey, a jewel of an upper servant, found out and arranged a separate sleeping room for the Rev. Athanasius.

It was a dull drizzling day in autumn, such as is very common in the south of Ireland, when there is no cold in the air, and yet you have such a feeling of thorough and diffused dampness, that you involuntarily hang over the fire, as if to air not only your garments, but your hands and face. After breakfast, the gentlemen as usual went out in a party to patrol, and the ladies amused themselves, as they best might, with needle-work and gentle gossiping.

'How I wish,' said Mrs. Syngé, laying down her embroidery, and politely trying to sup-

press a yawn, 'that Hugh Lawrence were here! He is the very life and soul of a party, and so good natured—there is nothing he would not do to oblige a friend.'

'Yes,' said Mrs. Warron, 'and children are so fond of him. My little Ellie, who is so shy to every one else, actually flies into Hugh Lawrence's arms, and will not leave him for nurse or any one else.'

In addition to the grown people, there were about a dozen children collected in Carrigbawn House; and a sort of pro-tem tutor and care-taker had been elected for them in the person of one of the second-class refugees, a tithe-proctor named Dick Harris. A sad time he had of it, poor man! Obnoxious as his ordinary occupation rendered him to the rebels out of doors, his new calling made him by no means more acceptable to the juvenile mutineers within. They put crackers into his boots, and incited the cat to stick her claws in his wig. They placed a chair with three broken legs for him to sit upon, and managed—accidentally on purpose—to upset an ink-bottle over his new trousers. This last outrage was too much for the poor proctor. Apostrophising the whole crew as a set of young imps, and declaring that the girls were worse than the boys, he fairly abandoned them to their own devices, and took refuge by the kitchen fire. It was at this juncture, when the ladies in their quiet drawing-room were threatened with an invasion of their collective Willies, and Lizzies, that Mr. Lawrence's presence was especially longed for.

'He paid a morning visit here a few days ago,' said Mrs. Syuge, 'and we urged him strongly to leave his lonely thatched cottage, where he has no companions but his dogs, and come into barracks like every one else. "Why, my dear lady," said he, "who would hurt me? Thank God, I don't think I have an enemy in the country among rich or poor; and then I have my steward, that faithful fellow, Hennessey, who would give his life for me, living at the lodge!"'

The conversation then took another turn, and the afternoon passed somewhat wearily away; its monotony now and then enlivened by the unavailing efforts of the matrons to preserve order among the juveniles, each lady protesting that her boys and girls were the quietest creatures imaginable when at home, and that it was only company that excited them to rebel.

The gentlemen returned in good spirits to a late dinner, and reported that they had seen or heard nothing alarming. About ten o'clock the house was disturbed by a loud ringing at the hall-door. It was no light matter to open at that hour, so the visitor was challenged by the master of the house.

'Who's there?'

'A friend—Hugh Lawrence; let me in.'

At the sound of that well-known voice, bolts and bars were speedily withdrawn, and the whole party crowded into the hall to receive the welcome guest, who looked pale and agitated.

'Syuge,' he said, 'I have a dreadful thing to tell you. My house was set on fire this evening, and everything in it burned. I don't care for the furniture, but my poor little dog, Minny, that was licking my hand an hour before—she perished!' And the tears stood in his kind, honest eyes.

It appeared that, while sitting after dinner, he perceived a strong smell of smoke, and, rushing to the window, he saw the dark figures who had put the live sod of turf to the thatch, moving in front of the house. He had been out shooting that day, and the gun stood loaded in a corner of the room.

'I seized it,' he said, 'and fired off both barrels at the fellows, but I could not tell in the twilight whether I hit any of them or not. I saw one man, whose face was blackened, take deliberate aim at me, and I heard an explosion as

if his gun had burst in his hand. They rushed to the door, forced it in, and in another moment would have murdered me, when by God's providence a party of soldiers who were passing saw the flames, and came galloping up the avenue. The fellows, of course, made off, and the soldiers tried in vain to catch them. I escaped, just as the roof was falling in, and came on here, as I knew you would not turn me out.'

A warm pressure of the hand was Mr. Syuge's reply. 'Where were your servants, Hugh?' he said.

'They were out,' was the reply. 'The old cook and the housemaid had asked leave to go to a wake in the neighborhood; and Learny, my man-of-all-work, had gone out to the stable to feed the horses.'

Mr. Syuge and the other gentlemen looked grave.

'Where was Hennessey, your steward?' asked Mr. Warron.

'Oh, poor fellow, he has been sick these two days,' replied Mr. Lawrence. 'I sent for him this morning, and found that he was confined to bed with a heavy cold, and there I found him with his head tied up, when I went down to see him and take him a few things that I thought would do him good. If he had been with me, he'd shed his last drop of blood for me, you know he's my foster brother.'

There was no difficulty that night in making a bed for Hugh Lawrence. Poor Athanasius was the first to propose to resign his dormitory, and betake himself once more to the sofa. Mr. Skottowe followed suit by offering, with a hypocritical twinkle of his eye, half his bed, if Mr. Lawrence had no objection to share it.

'Why, then, you've a deal of brass, that's all I can say, for you, Skottowe,' said Athanasius, shaking his fist at him good-humoredly. 'If you don't die a bishop, it won't be for want of asking.'

Next morning, at breakfast, the delight of the children at meeting their friend was vociferous. He was not so much inclined to play with them as usual, for the loss of his favourite little terrier lay heavy at his heart. And the bright, round, young eyes that were fixed on him soon filled with tears, when they heard of the fate of Minny, who had been as well known, and almost as much liked, as her master.

After breakfast, all the gentlemen accompanied Hugh Lawrence to his cottage, now a heap of smoking ruins. The police were also in attendance, with a view to making every possible investigation. Of course, there was no chance of eliciting any information from the servants or the peasantry. They had seen nothing, known nothing; and the party were on the point of going away, when one of the police picked up on the lawn a gun with the barrel burst, and three fingers of a man's hand, which had evidently been blown off by the explosion. Here was a clue. The party immediately set off, and visited every house for miles around, without finding any man with a disabled hand; but as they were returning from their fruitless search, they passed by the cottage of Hennessey, the steward.

'There's no occasion, my friends, said Mr. Lawrence, 'for any of you to come in here; but I'll just step in for a moment to ask how poor Tom is to-day.'

'If you have no objection, Hugh, said Mr. Syuge, 'I'll go in with you.'

They entered the house, where Hennessey's wife was ready to receive them, and to pour forth most valuable expressions of sorrow for the poor darling master's misfortune.

'But how is Tom?' asked Mr. Lawrence, moving towards the door of the inner room. 'I suppose I can see him.'

Indeed, your honor had better not, said the woman earnestly. 'He's very bad in his head to-day, and I'm afraid of my life, tis the sickness he's getting, and maybe your honor might catch it from him.'

'Oh, I'm not in the least afraid.' And gen-

ly putting the woman aside, went in, followed by Mr. Syuge.

The room was nearly dark, and they could discern only the outline of Hennessey's figure in the bed. He seem hardly able to answer his master's kind inquiries, and spoke in a hoarse, tremulous whisper.

'Well, Tom, my poor fellow, I'll send Dr. Taylor to see you before night. Good-bye.'

'No, sir, thank ye, no doctor; I'll be quite well to-morrow!' exclaimed the sick man, in a clear, strong voice, whose changed tone struck even the unsuspecting Lawrence.

Mr. Syuge immediately flung the shutters open, and walked up to the bedside.

'Shew me your hands, he said. No answer.

He pulled down the bed-clothes, and Hennessey's right hand appeared bound up. The next moment the police were called in, the bandage was removed, and the three fingers exactly corresponding to those picked up on the lawn were found wanting to the ghastly bloody hand.

The hardened traitor said nothing, his kind master burst into tears.

The sequel of this true tale may be told in a few words. Hennessey was lodged in jail, fully convicted at the next assizes, and most deservedly expiated his crime on the scaffold.

There was one gleam of comfort for Hugh Lawrence, after witnessing Hennessey's arrest, while getting off his horse at Mr. Syuge's gate, he thought he heard a faint whine, and looking down he saw a miserable little animal, with its hair singed off, lying exhausted on the ground.

This was his little favourite terrier, which had somehow rept out of the burning ruins, and, with the wonderful instinct of her race, had painfully tracked her master's footsteps.

He took her tenderly in his arms. 'Minny is found! Minny is safe! was the cry through the house. And if Minny had been the daughter and heiress of a noble family, more care could not have been bestowed on her comfort and restoration.

The little animal was soon well enough to accompany her master to England, whither some of his kind friends took him on a tour, until the terrible scene of Hennessey's execution was over.

GEN. MIRAMON.—The re-appearance of Gen. Miramon in Mexico is another indication of misfortune to that unhappy country. Like Santa Anna, he is selfish, ambitious and unscrupulous. He cares nothing for his country, but would go any length to gratify his inordinate passion for power. He was the leader of a strong party in Mexico up to the time that Juarez attained the mastery; and when he found that he could no longer rule, he went to Europe and intrigued with Napoleon for the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico. He has now returned with the object, probably, of succeeding Maximilian at the head of the church party in Mexico. Miramon is one of the ablest generals that Mexico ever had, and he has shown himself to be a skillful politician. He may, therefore, succeed in gaining some influence, and in aggravating the trouble of poor Mexico.

STEPHENS.—The Chicago 'Tribune' expresses the opinion of many intelligent persons to the effect that a candid reviewer of the whole agency of Stephens must concede that the weight of testimony proves that that individual has been engaged in destroying the Fenian plot, and placing its leaders and its men in the hands of the British Government, using the money of the order for its own destruction, and for the corruption of its chosen leaders. 'Should Stephens be successful in this matter, says the 'Tribune'—'successful in betraying his countrymen into the hands of the British Government—while he will take high rank in the long list of those Irishmen who have proved false to their own country, he will nevertheless strike the cause of Irish freedom a most deadly blow than it has received for half a century.'

No. 4.

The undermentioned officer of the Volunteer Militia having appeared before a Board of Officers at Montreal, for the purpose of having his qualifications tested, has received a second class certificate.

Ensign William Rose, Royal Light Infantry. Errata.—For 2nd Lieutenant Edward Parkinson, appointed Captain to No. 5 Company, 5th Battalion G. T. R. Regiment in the General Order No. 1 of the 28th ultimo, read 1st Lieutenant.

For John Wm. Molson, appointed Lieutenant No. 1 Company, 2nd Battalion G. T. R. Regiment in the same General Order, read Ensign.

By Command of His Excellency The Administrator of the Government of the Province of Canada.

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

MILITIA DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.—Colonel P. L. Macdougall, Adjutant General; Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. M. A. DeSallaberry, Assistant Adjutant General, Lower Canada; Lieut.-Colonel Walker Powell, Deputy Adjutant General, Upper Canada; Robert Berry, Chief Clerk and Accountant; W. R. Wright, senior, Clerk; Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Wily, Chief Superintendent of Stores; E. Gelinas, C. H. O'Meara, Grant Seymour, F. X. Lambert, G. E. M. Shorwood, D. McLenan, C. Junot, T. C. LaRosa, and R. Boulet, Clerks; F. X. Huot, Extra Clerk; L. Morel, Messenger, M. Ryan, Assistant Messenger.

IN CANADA WEST.—As Assistant Adjutant General.—Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Durie, Toronto; Lieut. Samuel Peter Ja. vis, 82nd Regt. As Deputy Assistant Adjutants General.—Lieut.-Col. J. B. Taylor, commanding Oxford Rifles, Woodstock; Lt. F. Acherly, late 30th Regt. Prescott.

IN CANADA EAST.—As Assistant Adjutant General.—Lieut.-Colonel W. Osborne Smith, Montreal As Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.—Lieutenant L. A. Casault, late 100th Regt. Captain W. W. Carter, Supt. of Schools of Military Instruction, Lieut James S. Maitland, Military Surveyor.

STAFF.—Commandant Colonel John Dyde; Lieut.-Colonel E. D. David, Assistant Adjutant General Cavalry; Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut.-Colonel George Smith; Assistant Quartermaster General, Lieut.-Colonel Theodore Lyman; Brigade Major of Military District No. 11, Lieut.-Colonel J. Macpherson; Aide de Camp to Commandant, Captain John Dyde; Brigade Paymaster, Lieut. Colonel C. E. Belle; Brigade Surgeon, Doctor Alfred Nelson, M. D.

ARMY IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

STAFF.

Governor General, also Captain General and Governor in Chief of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island.—Viscount Monck, Ottawa.

Mil Sec.—Lt Col Hon Richard Monck. Aide de Camp—Capt W L Pemberton.

Lieutenant General—Sir John Michel, K C B. Mil Sec.—Lt Col W Earle. Aides de Camp—Capt Hon R H de Montmorency, Lieut E J Harris.

CANADA.

Major General—Hon James Lindsay. Aide de Camp—Lieut J E C C Lindsay. Major of Brigade—Capt R C Healy. Major General—..... Anstead, C B. Aide Camp—Capt J F Bell. Major of Brigade—Capt H Nangle. Deputy Adjutant General—Lt Col J E Thackwell, unattached, Montreal. Assist Adjutant General—Lt Col W Lyons. Dep Quar Mast Gen—Lt Col D J Lyons. Assist Quar Mast Gen—Lt Col G J Wolcesely. Town Majors—Capt Jas Pope, Quebec; Capt P Geraghty, Montreal. Fort Adjutant—Capt B Stratford, Toronto. Commanding Royal Artillery—Col F Dun-

lop, C B, Montreal; Lieut Col R B McCrea, Quebec; Bt Col J R Gibbon, C B, Kingston; Lt Col P G Pipon, Montreal; Bt Col R F Mountain, Toronto.

Major of Brigade—Capt G A Wilkinson, Royal Artillery.

Commanding Royal Engineers—Col C E Ford, Montreal; Lt Col T L J Galloway, Quebec; Lt Col F C Hassard, Toronto.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Lieut Governor—Lt Gen Sir Wm F Williams, Bt, K C B.

Aid de Camp—2nd Capt F W de Winton.

Major General—Chas Hastings Doyle.

Aide de Camp—Capt H W Clarke.

Major of Brigade—Capt R B Stokes.

Assist Quar Mast Gen—Bt Lt Col A A Nelson.

Town Major—Bt Col A F Ansell, Halifax.

Commanding Royal Artillery—Col J H Francklyn, C B.

Commanding Royal Engineers—Lt Col R Buraby.

Inspecting Field Officer of Militia and Volunteers—Bt Lt Col J W Laurie.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Administering the Government—Maj Gen O H Doyle, Fredericton.

Town Major—Lt T E Jones, St John's.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Anth. Musgrave, Esq., St John.

Fort Adjutant.—Lieut W Gillmor.

Commanding Royal Artillery—Capt O Wright.

Commanding Royal Engineers—Bt Lt Col C B P N H H Nugent

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Lieutenant Governor—George Dundas, Esq., Charlotte Town.

REGIMENTS IN CANADA AND OFFICERS COMMANDING.

Montreal—Headquarters of the Army in Canada.

Squadron 13th Hussars, Captain Clarke, commanding.

Royal Artillery, Colonel Dunlop, C B, commanding.

Royal Engineers, Colonel Ford, Commanding.

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

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

Detachment 100th Regiment.

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

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

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

30th Regiment, Colonel Pakenham, commanding.

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

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

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

Royal Canadian Rifles, Lieut.-Colonel Moffatt, commanding.

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

Royal Artillery, Colonel Mountain, commanding.

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

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

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

London—Royal Artillery. Captain Gore, commanding.

53rd Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Harence, commanding.

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

St Johns—Detachment Royal Canadian Rifles.

Chamblly—Detachment Royal Canadian Rifles.

Ile au Noix—Detachment Royal Canadian Rifles.

Fort Erie—Detachment Royal Canadian Rifles.

100TH, OR PRINCE OF WALES' ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT.

Colonel—Sir E. McArthur, K. C. B., Lieut.-Gen., Head Colonel. Lieut.-Colonel—W. Campbell, Commanding, Ottawa. Major—H. Cook, Commanding Detachment, Montreal. Major—J. Cleary, Montreal, (in arrest.)

CAPTAINS.

H. G. Browne, V. O. Ottawa. T. W. Snythe " G. Macartney Depot. R. L. Baylis On leave. H. E. Davison Depot. G. U. Prior Staff College. H. B. Kersteman Leave. H. Parker Ottawa. J. L. E. Herring Leave. J. Lazenby Ottawa. A. Triggs Montreal. C. A. Boulton Leave.

LIEUTENANTS.

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OF

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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 Soldierly, 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 now 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

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

PRESENT:

The QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

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

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

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

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

(Signed,) EDMUND HARRISON.
January 5th, 1867.

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