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THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

Vol. I.

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1867.

No. 17

THE DESERTER.

BY WILLIAM PITTMAN LETT.

I saw him in a foreign land—I knew him by his air
 That he had been a soldier once with prospects bright and fair.
 His clothes were torn and tattered, his toes were peeping through,
 A pair of military boots that long ago were new;
 His garb and reputation had dwindled to decay:
 They each, alas! had once stood well—had seen a better day.
 He dwelt amongst strange people who knew from whence he came,
 But not a man would trust him—his was a traitor's name.
 A downcast, melancholy gloom had settled on his face,
 And mantled o'er his features with the shadows of disgrace;
 His glance was restless, and a dread shone in his haggard eye
 Of something dim, intangible, haunting and ever nigh;
 He herded with the vilest in the wretched sinks of sin,
 Where misery unlocks the gates to let its fellow in.
 Ah! 'twas a melancholy sight, that picture of decline—
 The tottering remnant of the once proud soldier of the line;
 As with a sad and pitying glance I passed the stranger by,
 I paused—I gazed upon him—I asked the reason why.
 He straightened up his stooping frame, and held erect his head,
 A tear stood trembling in his eye, the man was not all dead;
 And then with accents of remorse, and words with sorrow rife,
 The solitary stranger told the story of his life.
 "Once, once I was a soldier under the Union Jack—
 Oh! would beneath its gallant folds I once again was back;
 I swore the soldier's solemn oath my country to defend—
 An oath that should have bound me to my colors to the end.
 I wore my country's uniform, and proudly kept my head
 Erect amongst my comrades, as on with measured tread
 We marched to the sweet cadences of many a martial strain—
 Oh! that mine ear were greeted with their melody again.
 My name was honored in the ranks, for steadiness was mine—
 How faithful is sad memory to those happy days lang syne!

I see them now in fancy, in line, a stalwart band,
 Arrayed in scarlet uniform, with rifle each in hand;
 The colors waving o'er them which I shall never more
 Behold with the same feeling which thrilled my heart of yore.
 I brooded over fancied wrongs till real errors grew
 Around me on the downward path dishonor urged me through;
 Led on by wicked council and by the wine cup's power,
 I wandered from my duty, and in an evil hour
 Became a traitor to my oath, a wretched perjured man,
 And basely from my colors like a criminal I ran!
 I lost my spotless character, my honor and my fame,
 And fell beneath the foulest blot that blasts a soldier's name!
 The thief may steal to keep the fiend starvation from his door,
 For strong are the temptations which oft assail the poor.
 The robber never swore an oath to be an honest man,
 The coward oft had cannon balls behind him when he ran;
 Mercy may find some dim pretext, some palliating plea
 For such as these, but nothin, ah! no excuse can be
 Urged in defence of treachery and baseness black as mine,
 For I am a "Deserter" from a regiment of the line—
 A skulker from the colors I had sworn to defend;
 Such is the story of my life, and here without a friend
 I wander amongst strangers, a mark for every scorn,
 A traitor, a deserter, the vilest thing that's born!

A DAY UNDER ARMS IN HYDE PARK.

In common with the remainder of the 20,800 volunteers who assembled under arms in Hyde Park on the memorable 23rd of June, I have no doubt that I should feel considerable difficulty in assigning the real motive which first led me to enrol myself in the gallant Hundred-and-first Middlesex. Indeed, were I asked to state the reasons why I should not have done so, I could respond with much greater facility. Professionally, I have at my disposal but the

very parings and fag-ends of leisure hours; and personally, I have neither the length, strength, nor, as the advertisements of outfitters say, 'the breadth round the shoulders,' to enable me to match myself with advantage against one of our possible Zouave visitors. If anybody had told me six months ago that I should be seen in Hyde Park with a long Enfield and a dust-coloured uniform, I should have laughed at him; and if my informant added that this escapade on my part would take place in presence of the Queen of England and half a million of her subjects, I should straightway have recommended him to the particular care of his medical attendant. Yet the prophecy would have been fulfilled. Constitutionally timid, with a strong love of ease, and a dislike amounting to an abhorrence of damp, my habitual conversation has been of the rifle and sword-bayonet; I have risen at fabulous hours to reach the rendezvous at the appointed times of drill; and I have run through all the moods and tenses of the proverbial 'Volunteers' weather.' A description of what I have undergone in the way of 'extension movements,' 'balance step without gaining ground,' and 'getting a comfortable seat upon my heel,' would constitute a neat medical treatise on nervo-muscular sensations. When I thought I had been trained and polished to the highest degree in the 'preliminary class,' which is the delicate synonym for the awkward squad, and I was permitted to join the ranks, it was only to find that new trials await the brave. Company drill and the intricacy of 'fours' surmounted, I was exercised at position drill till my arms ached again; and finally, my knees were made to take their turn of duty when the regiment was in fulness of time instructed in bayonet-practice. Do I repine at the sufferings which I have thus brought on myself? Would I now retire, if I might do so without discredit? Or am I even disgusted with the constrained and sign-post 'regulation' attitude in which fame and prizes were most certainly to be won on Wimbledon Common? No, a thousand times; and though I indignantly repudiate the feeling which leads men to stroll about the streets in uniform on every occasion, I would not have forfeited for any light consideration the enjoyment and privilege of sharing in the Hyde Park display. Friendship, class-feeling, emulation, or what the 'Times' calls instinct, may have led to my enrolment in the first instance. As the poet says—

Reason however able, cool at best,
 Cries not for service, or but serves when prest,
 Stays till we call, and then not often near,
 But honest instinct comes a volunteer.

Reflection and the feeling of *ESPRIT DE CORPS* have since done much to assure me that our new rifle force is wise, beneficial, and invigorating in its tendencies, independently of it being, in the present state of Europe, a necessity; I therefore rejoice at the step which I have taken.

I did not however, sit down to moralise on the reasons for volunteering, or to indulge in reminiscences of the childhood of our young national guard, now fast arriving at ripe and hardy manhood, but to note down, while the impression remains, the appearance which the review presented to those who were the actors, not spectators, on the interesting occasion.

At last the important day arrived, and colonels-commandant were divided between hope and fear in perceiving that the companies mustered unusually strong. In our regiment, one hundred more than we had ever before been able to get together attended; and we marched into the park exactly one-fifth in excess of the approximate return furnished to the War-office.

The line of approach was thronged as I never saw it before, and never expect to see it again. Every window had its half-dozen occupants, and carriages and cabs were hustled aside with a degree of unconcern, at the bottom of which I suspect was the feeling that every one had been forced to get of their way at some time or other, and that now we were to have our innings. I am afraid anybody whose pursuits led him that day from the West End to the neighborhood of London Bridge, did not much accelerate his movements by taking a vehicle. At the Strand, there was a regular block for more than half an hour. The streams of gray, green, black, and red soldiery which flowed from every quarter, were dammed up at Charing Cross, till they were able to fall in with the tide which swept onwards to Constitution Hill. Our contribution to the general current was speedily diverted through Spring Gardens into St. James' Park, and our course was then directed, without serious impediment, along the Mall and past Buckingham Palace. As the Queen was still there, although the royal carriages were flying about in all directions, we received orders to 'carry arms;' and a check occurring somewhere in front just at the same moment, we remained in that respectful attitude, I must frankly confess, longer than even my feelings of loyalty would have prompted. I began at last to have a dismal foreboding that either my arm or my rifle would drop, and that there would be a disgraceful expose of the Hundred-and-first Middlesex in the eyes of the public. Just then I learned, from some unmistakable though suppressed exclamations, that the sensation I have described was by no means confined to my individual case; and instantly, spiteful as the avowal may appear, I felt comforted, and could have held out half an hour longer. Every one of my neighbors had his own specific for relief, by getting the little finger here, or the middle finger there; but, like the thousand infallible prescriptions for the toothache, the only sound advice that could be given was to bear it. Little did the admiring public know, as they looked at us with our rifles so trimly at 'the shoulder,' and with our feet monotonously 'marking time,' what we would have given to change places for five minutes with even the most unconscious of those infants, whose mammas never could have intended them to be present in such numbers in the very densest of the crowd. At last the welcome order to advance was given, followed soon after by 'March at ease,' and a change of position instantly removed all sense of inconvenience.

The character of the crowd was now altering rapidly. We had left behind the London of every-day experience—the busy, bustling metropolis, with just leisure enough to stare at the Volunteers as they passed—feeling all the while that it was a pity they interfered so desperately with the thoroughfare; and we had got into the holiday, sight-seeing quarter, where we were surrounded by hundreds of the possessors, and thousands of the would-be possessors of green, red and orange tickets, streaming on as far as intervening obstacles would allow towards the scene of operations in Hyde Park. I have witnessed in my time numberless gatherings, which have been individually described next day as 'the brilliant concourse of beauty and fashion,' but I am bound in candor to admit that I never before saw an equal number of lovely women. Philosophers may account for it as they like—uniforms do exercise a potent influence over the female mind. What reciprocal effect may have been experienced in our ranks, I will not pretend to say; but certain it is that we got wofully out of step, and that poor Jones, who is notoriously susceptible, lost consciousness altogether, and was bumped up against dozens of times by his rear-rank man.

When, after many difficulties that beset our path through the crowd, we at length found ourselves within the enclosure, the grandeur and significance of the display was not all at once apparent, for some gently rising-ground lay between the spot at which we entered the lines and the quarter of the Park where the sight-seers were principally assembled; but enough was visible to kindle a feeling of enthusiastic satisfaction, that the Hundred-and-first Middlesex had not been backward in its response to the appeal made to the loyalty and patriotism of the country. Before us were massed the regiments and brigades which had already taken up their ground; and in the loose formation of the moment, an idea of strength, even greater than the actual amount, was conveyed. It could not be said that there was any prevailing uniform: gray, green, drab, and stone-color were there in profusion and in every variety of combination. On our right was drawn up the magnificent body of volunteer cavalry, which, having allowed itself more latitude in dress—an approach to invisibility not being equally requisite in their case as in that of riflemen—shone dazzlingly by contrast in scarlet, the true British color. The corps most distinctly visible to us was the Duke of Manchester's squadron, each member of which, as he sat, was prepared to hold his own in a cross-country gallop, the horses being individually valued at fabulous sums. On our left, there was a thick line of trees, which the eye failed to penetrate; but from the hum of voices, and the occasional cheering, it was evident that the space they overshadowed was not less densely thronged than the other portions of the Park, which we now began to perceive were literally darkened with spectators. Our mingled sensations, as we marched on to take up our allotted position, it would be difficult to describe. There was the feeling, semi-incredulous and semi-bashful, which naturally possesses men of peaceful habits on finding themselves for the first time part and parcel of a large military force, the objects of curiosity and interest to countless thousands; there was likewise the longing hope, amounting to personal anxiety, that our own corps would not fail to acquit itself at least as well as others; and there was throughout a burning desire to know 'what they are saying of us over yonder' Notwithstanding the endless variety of events on that day, I believe it to have been one

of those occasions when incidents otherwise trifling stamp themselves on the mind of a nation. I shall not forget for years the disgust I felt when a band of school-boys, about thirty in number, which was marching nearly abreast of our corps, appropriated the first genuine cheer we had received in the Park. Nothing but the strongest sense of discipline restrained me from quitting my place and kicking the schoolmaster, when he directed the boys to 'salute,' in acknowledgment of the compliment. Whether we had not sufficiently recovered our equanimity, or whether we were looking about us too much at the time, or both, I do not pretend to say, but it is certain that our first attempts at executing the simplest manoeuvres after we had been halted were anything but creditable. The consciousness that two crack metropolitan corps were looking at us critically on either flank did not improve matters. We did not actually get 'clubbed,' nor were the companies hopelessly mixed together, but short of that, I believe for the first two minutes we were doing everything that ought not to have been done. Since one unlucky 'half' in my school-days, I never remember such a humiliating sense of failure as I then experienced. At that moment, before the disorder could have been apparent to outsiders, our colonel rode to the spot, and, as if by magic, everything righted itself. He is an old soldier, who has served with distinction, and, I may say, has almost created our corps. Between himself and every member of it the strongest feeling of regard exists. He had only looked at the company in which I happened to be—from which, being in front, wonders were of course expected—and I do not believe it lost 1-16th of an inch afterwards during the entire day. Now began the tedious process of 'dressing,' which I can well believe, if directed by a martinet, may be the means of torture to a regiment. That shuffling backwards and forwards, without appearing to move, in that peculiar nondescript gait with which elaborate servants attend at table, and theatrical ghosts cross the stage, is to me the most odious of all the manoeuvres on a field-day. In our case, it was got over as soon as possible; and nothing struck me more than the marked *POLITESSE MILITAIRE* with which the requests, rather than command, were made by the army-officers attached to each brigade, to whom the important task of 'getting a perfect line' was intrusted.

It is worthy of being borne in mind, that the volunteers who assembled on this occasion in Hyde Park—a fair average of the force of which they formed but the sixth part—as nearly as possible equalled in numbers that British army which entered on the gigantic undertaking of crushing the power of Bussia in the Crimea. Formed not of the wastes leaves, but from the very flower of English society, they were the men to fight such a battle as the world has not witnessed since the days of Cressy and Agincourt, where the odds at which Englishmen discomfited their foes were greater even than those which earned for one of Napoleon's hussar regiments the vaunted motto of *DIX CONTRE UN*.

As I mentioned already, the execution of the few simple movements, when we were taking up our position, had not filled me with the belief that we individually should be distinguished by superiority of discipline; but I soon found that something—with which I am convinced the presence of that scarlet-trouser'd subject of 'our great ally' had largely to do—had breathed into our ranks, and into our very step, a spirit and precision which I never remembered to have seen equalled on our own parade-ground.

Our advance was but leisurely, as we had to make frequent halts; we were thus enabled to see a good deal of what was going forward at the other side of the Park. The cavalry brigade passed almost before we were aware of it, but we looked curiously and anxiously at the different infantry columns as they neared the royal carriage. The Honorable Artillery Company came first, marching splendidly, and, with their bearskin hats and Guards' uniform, looking so like those privileged regiments, that one could not help feeling curious to know whether a spice of jealousy existed, or whether the grenadiers held the opinion that imitation is the truest flattery. The new Six-foot Guards came next, and their already towering height was increased by helmets somewhat after the Russian pattern. It must have been these which exercised such an imposing effect on the imagination of the correspondent of a French journal, as to make him write that no one but a nobleman was admitted into that corps.

An awkward joggle on my left awakened me to the danger of suffering my eyes to wander into forbidden paths. From that moment, if my spinal marrow had been frozen, I could not have exhibited less deviation from the perpendicular. The approving voices of the spectators soon convinced us that we had passed the trying ordeal with *ECLAT*; and they burst out again with increased cordiality when we wheeled to the left by successive companies to resume our position at the other side of the Park. We had now been for a considerable period under arms; we had nearly exhausted the details of the official programme; we had not unsuccessfully discharged the functions allotted to us; and all at once the true British craving for sandwiches burst out with violence. As we had not been told to bring ammunition, the cartouche-boxes, it was held, might very pardonably contain some 'ammunition-bread.' Flasks, not of powder, made their appearance, while cartridge paper in sheets, and, spite of our sepooy experiences, greased into the bargain, soon covered the ground. Just as all but the slowest men had produced their edibles, and we were allowing ourselves ten minutes for refreshment, a horrid sound of 'Forward' fell upon our ears. Then was to be witnessed the unaccustomed sight of troops with rifles in one hand and sandwiches in the other; numbers hastily trying to stow theirs away in boxes, whose straps were flapping about in most unmilitary disorder. Several volunteers, in their eagerness to escape rebuke, thrust their lunches inside their tunics, to be recovered at a more favorable opportunity. This was at length afforded by the delay consequent on the march of other corps, numbers of whom had still to pass before the Queen. Short pipes, also, began to emerge from surreptitious hiding-places; but this was an irregularity that could be only winked at, and was indulged at some risk: one of my neighbors had his pipe jerked from between his teeth by a sudden order of 'Three paces—right close.' At the expiration of nearly two hours, the marching past had concluded; and we once more found ourselves drawn up in a line extending across the Park for about a mile, with ranks in many instances fifteen deep. A sharp ringing blast by the trumpeter to the Duke of Cambridge gave the signal for the whole line to advance some hundred yards—a movement which must have looked remarkably well from the opposite side. A royal salute by all under arms completed the programme contemplated by the Horse-guards. But the occasion was not to end thus tamely. By one of those sympathetic

impulses, vivid and irresistible as the electric current, which dart through masses assembled with a common object, the sentiments of the entire body found vent spontaneously in a cheer, expressive at once of their loyalty, devotion, and new-born spirit of self-confidence. This outburst of dormant feeling, exhibiting the strong personal affection which has been created and matured by the good government of the last twenty-three years, is said to have powerfully affected Her Majesty; and the Duke of Cambridge not only sent an aide-de-camp to stop the cheering, which was in defiance of express orders, but waved his sword to enforce the command. It was not easy, however, to quell the tumult; the cheers were again and again repeated, and caps and even rifles kept time overhead, and were whirled round and round like leaves in a tornado. On the side of the spectators, the cheering was no less enthusiastic; and the departure of Her Majesty was marked by all the characteristics of an ovation. It afforded me unmeasured gratification to learn that the French nobleman, to whom I before alluded, was profoundly impressed by the scene. I heard from a staff-officer, who stood close by his side, that, although he made the utmost efforts to preserve a calm exterior, when the cheering broke out, his color came and went repeatedly; and his face betrayed the feeling that there would be more to be done than he had bargained for, should circumstances lead to his return.

With banner, brand, and bow,
As leader seeks his deadly foe.

His Royal Highness the commander-in-chief having expressed to the officers in charge of the several brigades his admiration and astonishment at the highly creditable manner in which the various regiments had acquitted themselves, we prepared to leave the Park, which was completely deserted in an hour and a half afterwards. On the route homewards, more even than on our way to the review, I was struck with the thoroughly popular character of the volunteer movement. Everywhere we were recognized as of the people, and way was made for us, not only with good-humor, but with an evident pride in our appearance, as if the spectators felt that some portion of the credit we had earned was reflected on themselves. If the English character were not so widely different from the French, I am convinced there would have been instances of fraternization in the streets. But very slight signs of fatigue were exhibited by the volunteers; whenever temporary stoppages occurred, many were to be seen rather dancing than 'marking time' in the places where they stood, to the lively airs played by the bands.

Taken as a whole, the volunteer review of the 22nd June, 1860 must be regarded as an event which not only does honor to the spirit and patriotism of the British race, but is without a parallel in ancient or modern history. The light in which soldiering was regarded in early centuries prohibits the supposition that it would be taken up, half as a precautionary measure, by men engaged in other pursuits. In later periods, Spanish treasure and French conscription equally failed to produce an array to which the same prestige could attach. Turning from the contemplation of the past to the prospects of the future, the volunteering movement should be lauded and encouraged, for the beneficial influences that it will exercise on our English youth, and for the moral effect which it must produce on the minds of continental statesmen. Instead of those disgraceful panics which the rumours of a pos-

sible invasion periodically occasioned, England may henceforth feel confident that she is once more in a position to interfere with success abroad, and to keep her own in security at home.

MILITARY ITEMS.

John Clerk, a private in the 2nd Highlanders, was killed on the 10th by falling over the rocks at Edinburgh Castle.

Sir H. Storks has been appointed to the newly-established post of Director-General of Supplies at the War Department.

Col. Cooper, Capt. Daubeny, and Lieut. Graydon Smith, of the 7th Fusiliers, have left Brantford on a visit to Chicago, the "Queen City" of the West.

Leave of absence from the 4th proximo is granted to Quartermaster J. Williams, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, to proceed to England, pending retirement on half pay.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Col. Frederic Edward Chapman, R. E., K. C. B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bermudas or Somers' Islands.—[London Gazette, April 8th.

It is currently stated in naval circles that Rear-Admiral Sir J. C. Dalrymple Hay declined to be made a K. C. B., simply because he was of opinion that other officers had prior claims.—[Army and Navy Gazette.

Notification having been received that a fresh description of Snider ammunition, Nos. 2 and 3, is about to be shipped to this command, the annual rifle practice will be suspended until it is received; when it will at once be issued and practice commenced.

The dog "Snob," a Crimean hero, who was present at no less than four battles during the campaign, has died at an advanced age at Chatham. The animal was of Russian breed, and was well known to all frequenters of the headquarters of the Royal Engineers, decorated as he was with a blue ribbon and medal.—[United Service Gazette.

This (Monday) is the grand field-day of all the regulars and volunteers in garrison at Toronto. The idea was first mooted by General Stisted, who will be present to inspect them. The 13th Hussars, the two batteries of Artillery Volunteer Cavalry, the Grand Trunk Battalion, 17th Regt., Queen's Own and 10th Royals will certainly be a most imposing military spectacle.

Sir Henry Havelock, A.Q.M.G. in Canada, has written a book entitled "The Three Main Military Questions of the Day," which has been very favorably commented upon by the London press. The object of the author is to point out as forcibly as possible the actual position which England occupies among nations in a military point of view; to consider how far her present resources are available in order to maintain her prestige, and to suggest the most desirable means of improving her position. The book is described as of an eminently practical character, and likely to attract more than ordinary attention; the questions raised being of the highest national importance.

LORD ELCHO has resigned the Chairmanship of the National Rifle Association's Executive Committee, which he has held for seven years, and has been succeeded by Earl Spencer, who takes a great interest in the Volunteer force.

Six hundred and forty-nine officers of the disbanded armies of the minor German States, have accepted Prussian commissions. Of these 424 are from the Hanover troops, 154 from Hesse Electoral, 67 from Nassau, and four from Frankfort.

THE Amateur Dramatic Club of the 16th Regiment presented an attractive bill, at the Mechanics' Hall, Hamilton, on the 26th, for which, we are informed, the tickets has been in great request for several days. The performance was very successful.

THE Infantry Company, along with the G. T. Rifle Company of our town, were reviewed on Good Friday. The men presented a very martial appearance, they being well up in their drill; and from the cheerful way they obey their commanding officers they seemed well pleased with them.—[Mitchell Advocate.

G. T. R. BATTALION.—The appearance of the Grand Trunk Battalion, as they marched through our principal streets on Saturday afternoon, 27th ult., was all that could be desired. In 'physique' and soldier-like bearing, this fine regiment probably takes the lead in the Montreal force, and many were the expressions of admiration uttered by the spectators along the line of march.—[Montreal Daily News.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, the King of Denmark, Prince Teck, and a brilliant suite, inspected the Hon. Artillery Company, under the command of Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, at the company's grounds, about the first of last month. The company then marched out, headed by its honorary Colonel, the Prince of Wales, and his two illustrious friends.

THE 'Gazette' says: We are glad to notice among the late naval promotions the name of a young Canadian, George Osborne, of Quebec, to be a Lieutenant. His nomination to a Cadet was one of the four given by the Queen as a boon to Canada. He entered the service at 13, and is now the youngest Lieutenant in the navy. We are glad to notice this, not only for himself but for the interest that appears to be taken at headquarters in Canada and Canadians.

LIEUT.-COL. DURIE, A. D. A. G., inspected the Collingwood Garrison Battery, on Tuesday last, and expressed himself much pleased with their appearance and proficiency, considering the short time they have been in existence. There was a very good muster, only four being absent from parade. After the inspection, the gallant Colonel and Major Scoble dined with Lieut.-Col. Stephen, and then proceeded to Duntroon, to inspect Capt. Gamon's Company of Infantry.—[Enterprise.

13TH BATTALION.—The Hamilton 'Times' says: The battalion mustered at the drill shed on the evening of the 26th, full numbers, as usual of late, and went through the ordinary drill and manual exercises, in which the proficiency of the men cannot be excelled by any other volunteer command in the Province. A large number of spectators were present, including a good proportion of ladies, who observed the movements with evident interest and pleasure. The adoption of the system of admission to the shed by ticket has had a beneficial effect in excluding the attendance of unruly persons, who previously intruded their presence for no other purpose than to create disorder, and the drill shed has now become an attractive and fashionable resort on parade nights.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The annual rifle match of the Provincial Rifle Association of Nova Scotia for the present year will take place at Bedford, on Monday, 27th August. We are glad to observe that the financial affairs of this association are in a healthy condition, that the interest in its welfare is rapidly extending among the members of the local forces, and that the effect of the annual rifle matches is largely to increase the number of efficient marksmen, as well as to produce a higher degree of skill in the use of the rifle.

THROUGH the energy of the officers of the Burford Infantry Company, assisted by the officers of the Burford Cavalry Troop and the liberality of the local Council in meeting the Government offer as to the erection of a drill shed, a commodious building is being erected on a plot of land given by Captain Yeigh for the above named purpose. We have much pleasure in adding that a grand military concert of vocal and instrumental music, will be given on the occasion of the opening of the shed, May 2nd, under the patronage of Lieut. Col. Patton and the officers of the 38th Brant Battalion. Col. Cooper has kindly promised the use of the band of the Royal Fusiliers for the occasion. We can assure our country friends that a rich treat is in store for them, and those who have secured the services of the band deserve their thanks.—[Brantford Courier.

VOLUNTEER INTELLIGENCE.—The Hochelaga Light Infantry were on the Champ de Mars on Friday week last. They mustered over 200 strong, and the appearance of the men, so clean and soldierly, gave great satisfaction to those who witnessed the turn out. The movements in line were very steadily performed, and we consider that Lieut.-Col. Isaacson and his officers deserve great praise for the comparative efficiency to which they have brought the regiment in so short a time. A few months since it was almost disorganized. It will now bear favorable comparison with any corps in the city. We learn with pleasure that the officers propose to give a reading and musical entertainment in aid of the band fund. The Colonel has already gathered some laurels as a dramatic reader, and we have no doubt that the programme on this occasion will be a tempting one.—[Montreal Daily News.

BATTALION DRILL.—The Civil Service Regiment assembled on the Government Hill on Saturday afternoon, 27th ult., for battalion drill. There was a good muster and the regiment presented a fine appearance. At three o'clock battalion drill commenced under the command of Lieut. Col. Wily and continued till after four o'clock. Many of the movements were executed in a manner that would do credit to regulars. Their marching in line was particularly well done. The strength on parade was as follows: Lieut. Col. Wily, Major Anderson, and Adjutant J. LeB Ross. No. 1 company (Lieut. Braun), 2 officers and 40 non-commissioned officers and men. No. 2 company (Lieut. Cambie), 2 officers and 36 non-commissioned officers and men. No. 3 Company (Capt. Meredith), 2 officers and 37 non-commissioned officers and men. No. 4 company (Capt. Lindsay), 2 officers and 37 non-commissioned officers and men. No. 5 company (Capt. Desbarats), 3 officers and 43 non-commissioned officers and men. No. 6 company (Capt. White) 3 officers and 34 non-commissioned officers and men, making a total of 246.

GIVING QUARTER.—The following letter, addressed to the Right Hon. George Canning, is contained in the volume just issued by Mr. Murray, of London, of a series of despatches, correspondence, &c., of the Duke of Wellington: "London, Feb. 3, 1820.—My dear Sir,—I have perused the papers which you gave me yesterday,

and which I now return. I don't think Lord Moira's minute is likely to be of much use to Sir Thomas Heslop, and I don't recommend you to publish it before you will receive some further statement from Sir Thomas himself. I believe it has always been understood that the defenders of a fortress stormed have no claim to quarter; and the practice which prevailed during the last century of surrendering a fortress when a breach was opened in the body of the place, and the counterscarp had been blown in, was founded on this understanding. Of late years the French have availed themselves of the humanity of modern warfare, and have made a new regulation requiring that a breach should stand one assault at least; the consequence of this regulation was to me the loss of the flower of the army in the assaults of Ciudad Rodrigo and of Badajoz. I certainly should have thought myself justified in putting both garrisons to the sword; and if I had done so to the first, it is probable that I should have saved 5,000 men in the assault of the second. I mention this in order to show you that the practice of refusing quarter to a garrison which stands an assault is not a useless effusion of blood.—Believe me, &c., WELLINGTON."

MILITIA OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.—The general meeting of the members of this Association took place on Saturday afternoon, 27th ult., and was numerously attended. Lieut.-Col. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General, as President of the Association, called the meeting to order, and submitted a statement, showing the result of the first term. Two very interesting lectures had been given—one by the Adjutant-General of Militia, and the other by Captain Brancker, R. A.—and to both these gentlemen this Association was deeply indebted. The drills, which took place twice a week, had been well attended, although many members had to be absent, having to attend the parades of the Volunteer regiments called out to practice with the new breech-loaders lately served out to the force. It was proposed, when the members met again for drill—which, by the regulations of the Association, would be in December next—to have soldiers to hold the ropes in skeleton drill. By these means a much greater number of officers would perfect themselves in their several duties. He had no doubt that when the members met again that their drills would be attended by a great number of the gentlemen forming part of the Militia force. Colonel Smith also stated that as he could not give the Association as much time as he would wish, he would propose that another President be appointed; but this proposition was received with so little favor that the gallant Colonel was forced to postpone its consideration to some future meeting. From the statement furnished by Major Campbell, M. L. I., Secretary of the Association, it is evident that the finances of the Association are in a very flourishing state; and we are satisfied that this gentleman, as well as Capt. Bernard, the Adjutant of the Association, fully deserve the very flattering acknowledgment of their services by the President of the society. Some matters of detail were attended to, after which a hearty vote of thanks to the President and to Lieut.-Col. Ross, Lieut.-Col. Tetu, and Capt. Hart, and the members of the committee, for their untiring efforts for the success of the Association was passed, after which the members dispersed, with the determination to meet in full force at the commencement of the term. [Montreal Daily News.

INSPECTION.—On Thursday, the 18th inst. Lieut. Col. Patterson, Brigade Major for this military district, paid our town his usual quarterly visit, and in the evening inspected Capt. Smith's Infantry Company in the Town Hall. At a little before nine o'clock the Colonel, attended by Capt. Smith, entered the Hall and

was received with a 'general salute,' after which the arms, accoutrements and clothing were minutely inspected, evidently to the satisfaction of the Colonel, who expressed himself as much pleased with the soldierly appearance of the men, who paraded in light marching order with their overcoats folded and strapped on their soldiers. The ranks were then closed and the company put through the manual, platoon and bayonet exercises, after which various movements were performed on the march and from the halt, all of which were done well. Col. Patterson then desired that the company should be tried with file firing, which is the mode generally followed in action—each file firing and loading independently, but in order. After which he ordered the outer sections to be wheeled inwards, and stated that he was much pleased with the state in which he found the company; their arms were in good order, their clothing clean, their overcoats were neatly folded, and they had gone through the manual, platoon and bayonet exercises, as also movements in squad and company drill, very creditably. He stated that Captain Smith's company was far ahead of any of the companies of the same standing in the district, and it was creditable to both the officers and men. He hoped that neither would relax their exertions in future, but that he would always have the same satisfaction in meeting them as he had this evening. Captain Smith then said that he was very sorry to say that he was about to take leave of the company, as the authorities of the Bank could not spare him except in case of extreme emergency, and as he would not like to be placed in a wrong position he had come to the conclusion, after consulting Lieut. Colonel Patterson, that in justice to the company and his brother officers he should resign; but he should always take an interest in the company and be proud that he had some part in organizing it. Lieut. Col. Patterson said he considered Capt. Smith was doing right, and although he was sorry that any volunteer officer should find it necessary to resign, yet, in this particular case he had advised this course, as it would otherwise not be doing justice to the company nor to Mr. Hudspeth, who would be in command of it, in the absence of Capt. Smith. He then went on to say that Mr. Hudspeth, (to whom he paid some very flattering compliments) would now be Captain of the company, and Mr. Matthews Lieutenant, both of which announcements were received with cheers.—[Lindsay Advocate.

A SPANISH PRIZE COURT.

Consul Graham Dunlop gives the following description of the proceedings before the Prize Court or Commission assembled at Cádiz last March for the re-examination of some of the crew of the 'Tornado,' with a view to the Court ratifying the former evidence and repeating the sentence:—"Everybody is smoking, and some are whispering and gossiping to their neighbors. A prisoner, say John Young, a Scotch lad, sharp enough, but who speaks only the Glasgow dialect of broad Scotch with any ease to himself, is placed for examination. The President puffing a long regalia cigar, asks lazily in Spanish a lengthy question, including in it two or three separate inquiries. This series of interrogations is roughly and orally translated into a long stumbling sentence of very indifferent English, full of Latin derivatives, by the Spanish interpreter Poggio—English which even an educated man could with difficulty comprehend, but which is quite unintelligible to the young Glasgow engineer, although he does catch some of the words. He asks that the question be repeated. Poggio (crusty at having to take his cigar out of his mouth and bother himself) repeats the ques-

tion, but this time with longer English words interspersed. The lad miscomprehends the whole meaning, and makes the most contradictory and absurd replies in Scotch, half of which Scotch Poggio does not take up. He, however, makes his own translation, as he pleases, of the Scotch into Castilian, addressing himself to the President, who instructs the assessor, who dictates in Spanish to the clerk what is to be written down, which generally differs, more or less, in words or meaning from what Poggio exactly said. Then other questions follow on the reply. The prisoner becomes bamboozled, Poggio gets into a passion, and so on, DA CAPO. At one time the President asked a simple question in Spanish, 'QUIEN LO EMPLEO A USTED?' which means, 'Who gave you the work?' or 'Who employed you at this work?' An assistant-interpreter called Eady (it was not Poggio this time) put it in the following words, 'Who proportioned you at the job?' Of course, the prisoner could not understand the question, which was incomprehensible in English; he never understood it, and replied wrong. On another occasion when Poggio was transmuting some rather difficult Spanish into very rickety English for a Scotch engineer lad [Walker], who was puzzled at some long words in the interpretation, I presumed to offer an explanation of the sentence, as I can speak tolerable Scotch; but was immediately and somewhat peremptorily informed that I had 'no business to do so.' My elucidation was stopped. The youth remained ignorant of what was meant, and answered erroneously. It did not happen to be of much consequence, so I submitted to be silenced. I do not think that the President intended any want of courtesy to me; but his jealousy of my presence caused him to act as he did—that is, unjustly towards the prisoner, and it might have been an important point of evidence. I have never, even in the East, witnessed such one-sided and unjust forms of examination. Any ordinary Pasha's divan in Turkey or Egypt would have been ashamed of such a rude and barbarous exhibition of ignorance and disregard of the common principles of equity, and would have avoided the display of such unseemingly eagerness to take mean advantage of the prisoners under question. I now perfectly comprehend the real reason why I was prevented being present at the long inquiries and examinations of the 'Tornado' prisoners which lasted (off and on) from August till January; on the result of which examinations, where no defence was listened to, Admiral Quesada condemned the prisoners and the vessel, and sentenced her, without giving any hearing to her owners, as a prize to Spain. It is now clear also why the 'Gerona' was sent quietly out of the way seven months ago on a long foreign voyage. Uncomfortable evidence respecting the cruel treatment of the prisoners, and the illegality of the orders for capture, would have oozed out, even from the Spanish officers on board the 'Gerona.'

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Volunteer Review.

NEW HAMBURG, 25th April, 1867.

DEAR SIR,—In your issue of the 22nd inst., I observe a reply to my communication on the best mode of making our volunteer system a success, by a gentleman from L'Original, and I have no hesitation in saying that his idea of calling out the men for sixteen days in the year would be totally impracticable in Western Canada, where it would be the means of disgusting the employers and endangering the situations of employees. Every one knows that frontier service is wonderfully useful in getting both men and officers acquainted with their duties, and of course the longer they remain on service the more efficient they become.

But when such companies return home, do they remain in a fair state of organization? Even at inspections, are the musters comparable with those inspections previous to frontier service? I tell you, Mr. Editor (and I believe I speak the thoughts of those to whom our Volunteer cause is dear in the rural districts of Western Canada), that you must PAY, and pay well, to keep the force efficient. You must make volunteering a duty, and not, as at present, a pleasure, to be surfeited of at will. You must make it popular with employers; you must make the young men of our country feel that they are not wasting time in attending parades. Legislate as much as you like—let district staff officers and Brigade Majors spend half their days in issuing orders—let commanding officers spend their time and means—yet without pay it is nothing. In every company there are a few men who have military instincts, and who love the sound of "fife and drum." These men may always be relied on when anything like attention and attendance is desirable in the massing of the members; but small musters, continually diminishing, paralyse the energies of the working Volunteers, and so indifference creeps into the heart formerly warm in the cause.

Let us have less red tape and more desire shown to grapple with the difficulties which bid fair ere long to leave us without the substance of a defensive force. And I again take the liberty of suggesting that the men receive half a dollar for every three hours' drill, which three hours' drill may be performed in the evening. Let the men drill not less than once a week, and by all means make it compulsory (though I believe compulsion would never have to be put in force), and you will find our Volunteer force second to none in the world. Great complaints are made against banks and other institutions refusing to employ parties belonging to Volunteer corps; and yet, after all, they are not so much to blame. They see, under the present system, that the slightest sign of trouble compels our Government to call out a large force, when a much smaller one would do quite as well. And why is it so? Because the Government knows perfectly well that the great majority of the Volunteers, officers as well as men, are totally unprepared to meet any enemy. God knows, we had a fearful example of this last June; and the Government is glad of the excuse which anticipated troubles give to let the men have an opportunity of working up in their duties. In my last letter I spoke of having a force of a hundred thousand men. This was simply to show the expense incidental thereto. Fifty thousand might be amply sufficient if the sedentary force was placed on a better footing, and all the schools compelled to have courses of instruction in setting up and marching drill.

At one time, there is no doubt, the people would have grumbled at a good Militia bill; but now it is quite evident it would be received with gratitude and praise, particularly if they found it would not materially interfere with the industry of the working classes. If a grant of land should be held out as a reward for a certain number of years' service, we would also get the services of many married men, who would see an opportunity of procuring a home-stead for their children.

I will conclude, Mr. Editor, by saying that I am speaking from experience, and a hearty desire that the force to which I have the honor to belong should be effective and an honor to the country; but so long as officers are compelled to spend the time that should be devoted to their own private affairs in coaxing men to attend parades, and are even then miserably unsuccessful, what can we expect but a total dismemberment of the whole force?

I am, Sir, yours truly,

A WESTERN VOLUNTEER.

THE VOLUNTEER AND THE CAPITALIST

To the Editor of the Volunteer Review

SIR,—It is now indubitable that our Volunteer system is a failure. But were it comparatively successful, it would be no less unfair and partial in its operation. It is obvious that those who prefer to do so can easily escape all liability, whilst the men who exhibit a practical patriotism, and suffer for their zeal, are amply advised, by these sneaking skulkers, to be content with the honor which Volunteer rank confers. In this cynical sneer at military distinction, these men recommend the acceptance of a reward which their little souls cannot appreciate, and most certainly do not covet. I most cordially endorse *The Review's* strictures upon our capitalists in their active and negative bearing towards the Volunteers. It is lamentable to be forced to confess that men with the largest stake in the country are either obstructionists or coldly indifferent in its defence. They tremble at the sound of invasion, but refuse to devote a day or a dollar in aid of those who would protect their golden idols. But there is a hope in the fact that a monopoly of loss—the Volunteer's portion—must collapse, as well as a monopoly of gain. The first succumbs to its inherent weakness—the latter to the pressure of those who would participate in its profits.

There can be nothing invidious in maintaining that captains of companies have their full share of the friction of the systems, badly adjusted machinery, to overcome. They must be more or less aware of the copious flow of conciliation which it is necessary to apply that its whole action may not become centrifugal. Some indeed may find it easy to adapt themselves to such a necessity, but we cannot see, in an excessive *SAVIOUR VIVRE*, anything compatible with the bold, prompt decisiveness of the ready soldier. It may not quite unman or enervate, or make us "speak of drums and guns, so like a lady's waitingmaid," but it most emphatically condemns a system which renders it almost imperative upon officers to adopt other tone than that of the mild firmness which is characteristic of the gentleman.

A radical change in the Volunteer organization is our only remedy. Then, if the country and its institutions be worthy of one patriot's blood, compel all to do their duty.

PARATUS SUM.

May 1st, 1867.

Battalion Correspondence.

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

FROM QUEBEC.

INSPECTION.—The annual inspection of the Quebec Garrison Artillery, under the command of Lieut.-Col. N. H. Bowen, took place at the drill shed, Grande-Allee, on Thursday evening, 25th April, at 8 p. m., the inspecting officer being Col. Sewell, commandant of the active Volunteer force at Quebec. Among the officers present were Lieut.-Col. McCrea, R. A.; Col. Dennison, of Toronto; Lieut.-Col. Forsyth, Canadian Hussars; Lieut.-Col. Lamontagne, Brigade Major; Lieut.-Col. Punet, commanding 9th Battalion; Major Scott, Canadian Hussars; Major Evans, Royal Marines; Captain Naglo, 30th Regiment, &c., &c. There were also a large number of civilians, and a fair attendance

of ladies to witness the parade. The different batteries mustered strongly, and presented a fine appearance. The splendid 'physique' of the men, their steadiness, setting up, and the order and condition of their arms and accoutrements, was such as to render the appearance of the brigade, at a full-dress parade of this kind, so smart and soldier-like as to elicit general admiration. Shortly after eight o'clock, the commandant arrived, and was received with a general salute. The men were then minutely inspected by Col. Sewell and his staff, and afterwards put through the manual exercise by Capt. Grant. The brigade then marched past in slow and quick time. The marching was very steady, and the wheeling admirable. By direction of the inspecting officer, a series of battalion movements were then gone through; first under the command of Lieut.-Col. Bowen, and afterwards by different Captains of batteries, most of which were executed with remarkable precision. At the conclusion of battalion drill, the subaltern officers were called out in succession and required to manoeuvre their respective batteries singly in company drill. A gun detachment being then ordered out from each battery, the guns at the west end of the shed were manned, and the brigade was put through garrison gun drill by Lieut.-Col. Bowen. Here the men showed to great advantage, being thoroughly up to their work, and handling the guns with much skill and ability, displaying the great perfection to which they have attained in this, their own particular arm of the service. At the close of the inspection, the brigade was formed into three sides of a square, when the commandant presented, with a few appropriate remarks, the brigade gold medal for gunnery to Gunner Henry Jewell, of No. 4 Battery, and a purse, being the second prize for gunnery, to William Gosling, of No. 3 Battery. These prizes were given by the officers of the brigade, and won by Gunners Jewell and Gosling at the annual practice from the Citadel with solid shot, which terminated a few days ago. He then addressed the men at some length, remarking on their clean, soldier-like appearance, and their large attendance at drill during the past winter, notwithstanding many disadvantages. He said they were not as perfect as he could wish at battalion drill, but was proud to learn, and he believed he was justified in saying, that their gunnery practice, both with solid shot and shell, had not been excelled by even that of the Royal Artillery. The inspection embraced not only the corps itself, but the accounts, reports, books and papers of the quartermaster, paymaster and adjutant, which are all kept in the most perfect order, and according to the Queen's Regulations. Lieut.-Col. Bowen may honestly congratulate himself on being in command of one of the finest and most servicable bodies of men the province can boast of. He has labored hard and incessantly to bring them up to this standard, and it is a satisfaction to him that his exertions have not been fruitless.

GYMNASIUM.—Under the auspices and immediate superintendence of Captains Turnbull and Frost Grey, the officers of the Quebec Regiment of Hussar Light Cavalry have erected, for the amusement and physical training of their men, a most excellent gymnasium, in connection with the riding school and drill establishment, on the St. Louis Road. The whole is fitted up with great care and taste, the trapezes, leaping bars, ladders, &c., and other appliances, being

well arranged, while due regard is paid to comfort in the rooms set aside for dressing, changing, &c. The kindness shown by the officers in thus providing harmless recreation for the men of the regiment, does not appear to be thrown away, as every evening a goodly number may be seen working away most assiduously at the various exercises, while three times a week classes are formed under Professor Prime, a most patient and zealous instructor. Much credit is due to Captain F. Grey for having suggested the idea and carrying it out so effectually; and other Volunteer regiments in the Province could not do better than follow the example set them by the Quebec Hussars, in thus providing harmless and sensible amusement for the members of their respective corps—serving at once to promote good feeling and 'esprit du corps' among officers and men.

FROM HAMILTON.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.—This corps was inspected by Col. Peacocke, of the 16th Regiment, on Tuesday evening, April 26th. The gallant Colonel expressed himself much pleased with the proficiency attained by the battalion in drill, and especially praised the men for their soldierly bearing and steadiness in the ranks. He also suggested the propriety of the men learning skirmishing drill more thoroughly, by their being taken into some rough country, well suited for the purpose. He also advised the men never to have their rifles entirely empty, to recharge their magazines after three or four rounds had been fired, as it might be very awkward to recharge if all the cartridges were expended. The battalion was put through a few movements, and then went for a short march-out. The following promotions were made. No. 3 Company—To be Corporals, Lance Corporals D. C. White and James Kay; to be Lance Corporals, Privates Brass and Trail. A general parade was ordered for Friday afternoon last, May 3rd, for skirmishing drill. The battalion has been engaged in target practice for the past two or three weeks. The weather was very unfavorable during all the days of practice, high winds prevailing. On Monday afternoon last, two matches were shot; one between 10 men of No. 1 Company, and a like number of No. 6 Company, 13th Battalion; and the other between five men each of the same companies, which resulted as follows: First Match—(Spencer rifles), ranges 200 and 400 yards; 15 shots at each range; No. 6—total 185; No. 1—total 170. Second Match—Same rifles, same distances, same number of rounds. No. 6—total 86; No. 1—total 81. Sergeant-Major Rosconnell, of the 13th Battalion, has been presented with a splendid Ballard rifle by Mr. Peter Buchanan, formerly Lieutenant of No. 4 Company of that corps. Private Hempstock, of No. 3 Company, has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 and costs, with imprisonment till the fine is paid, for absenting himself from regular drill. This should be a warning to others.

FIELD BATTERY.—This corps is in a flourishing condition, and is soon to commence its usual spring drill, with target practice.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.—The amateur dramatic club in connection with this regiment gave a performance in the Mechanics' Hall, on Friday evening, April 26th, to a crowded house. The elite of the city were present, and all expressed great satisfaction at the entertainment. The pieces selected were "The Review" and "The Charcoal Burner." The various characters were well sustained. Private Kaye and Sergeants Parsons and Smith deserve especial credit for their almost perfect rendition of their several parts. It is the intention of the club to perform again in the Mechanics' Hall shortly.

FROM WHITBY.

I enclose you particulars of a rifle contest among the Companies of the 34th Battalion at Whitby. You will notice the shooting is remarkable good. A match is being arranged between twelve men of this battalion and twelve men of the York (12th) Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Jarvis.

Capt. Hodgson of No. 7 Company (Brooklin) has summoned two of his company for non-attendance at drill. The pleas set up are—1st. That the men in question are not Volunteers; 2nd. That they are virtually discharged by the change of the nomenclature of the company from rifles to Infantry. The magistrates, I understand, have expressed opinions favorable to the defendants, but have not yet given their final decision. It is a fact that nice questions arising out of the construction of an important act like the Militia, should be subject to the decision of country magistrates.

Companies Nos. 1 and 4, of the 34th Ontario Volunteers, Whitby, paraded for target practice last Friday, No. 1, (12 men), under command of Capt. Cameron, and No. 4, (17 men), under command of Capt. Dartnell. Major Wallace was in command of the detachment, and Captain and Adjutant Jones had charge of the firing. The marksmen were divided into first and second class, and five prizes were offered in each class, amounting to \$30 in all. The following is the score of the winners in each class:

FIRST CLASS.			
	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.
Corp'l White, (No. 1)	3485-17	2327-14	8328-14
Lieut. Donovan, (No. 4)	2338-14	2323-12	3340-14
Priv. Walters, do.	28120-11	23204-11	22043-11
Serg'l. Parker, do.	21434-17	22230-9	03022-7
Priv. Marshall, (No. 1)	23233-13	02060-2	24431-17
SECOND CLASS.			
Cor. Borrowman (No. 1)	80244-13	80244-13	24020-8
Priv. Marshall, do.	02330-9	30000-3	20223-9
Serg'l. Anderson, (No. 4)	08223-10	20200-4	20400-6
do Barnes, do.	03200-5	02300-5	40304-8
do Finlay, do.	32003-8	00031-7	00000-0

The ties between Private Walters and Sergeant Parker, in the first class, and between Sergeant Anderson and Private Marshall, in the second class, resulted in shooting off, as above. Private Sowles, of No. 4 Company, also tied Private Finlay for the fifth prize in the second class, but lost on firing off. At the conclusion of the above match, a consolation match was arranged for the unsuccessful competitors in the foregoing. There were two prizes in each class. The following is the score of the winners:

FIRST CLASS.		400 yards.
Ensign Young (No. 4)	43323-15
Private Sullivan, do.	34223-14
SECOND CLASS.		
Private Robb, (No. 4)	02303-7
do. Fraser, do.	32020-7

The tie between the last two was shot off, with the foregoing result.

FROM BELL'S CORNERS.

The company at this place, under the command of Captain Corbett, held another rifle match on Saturday, April 27th. Although the day was very wet and windy, the score is a great deal better than the first one made. On the 20th we will send you all the practice returns we make in firing the 30 rounds authorized by the Adjutant-General.

FROM NEW HAMBURG, C. W.

The county of Waterloo has made an appropriation of \$100, to be divided between the companies for regular attendance and cleanliness on parade; also \$100 to be shot for by the battalion next month. This is a most commendable action, and should be extensively adopted throughout the province. Colonel Taylor, D. A. A. G., has recently been on an inspecting tour throughout this county. Particulars anon.

FROM MOORETOWN.

Lieut. George Stewart, of the Mooretown Mounted Infantry, was summoned to appear before a court of inquiry, held in Sarnia on Tuesday, 30th ult., to answer to the charge of having, while on parade, used most offensive and insulting language towards the Colonel of the battalion, when ordered by Captain Bridgewater to salute his superior officer. It is quite right that such breaches of military discipline should be taken notice of, and notwithstanding the fact that Lieut. Stewart is spoken of by his Captain as an officer who did good service in his company last spring, it is more than probable he will lose his commission.

THE DEFENCE QUESTION.

Following Earl Russell in the late debate in the House of Lords on the question of Canadian defence, H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge said—"As the defence of Canada has been much referred to in the course of this discussion I wish to say a few words. I confess I rejoice this this measure for a confederation has been brought forward, and that it has been accompanied by a project for a railway which in a military point of view cannot fail to be of great importance. The defence of Canada without such a railway presents much difficulty. We have seen in late years the inconvenience which results from the fact that during a considerable period of the year we are deprived of any direct communication with the upper provinces. As your lordships know, it is only during a portion of the year that the great river St. Lawrence can be navigated, and in the winter months the upper provinces are to a great extent, for military purposes, cut off from communication with the mother country. This railway, if completed, will form a connecting link at all periods of the year between the mother country and the North American provinces. On that ground alone I believe it is of imperial interest that this railway should be completed, and if the measure now before your lordships produces the result, I think it would be of signal benefit. (Hear.) My noble friend (Lord Lyvedon) has dwelt strongly upon the difficulty of defending the Canadian frontier. But, though that operation may be one of considerable difficulty, it ought not to be treated as impossible. Indeed, I see no reason why, however arduous the task may seem, it may not be accomplished, because in war some of the greatest operations, which appeared to be almost impossible, yet by talent perseverance energy and courage have been carried out with entire success. As far as the Imperial Government are concerned, they have already shown their desire to do their part. The defences of Quebec have already been taken in hand, and I trust that Quebec will soon become a powerful and important fortress. Montreal also requires defence, and trust that the delay which has taken place in providing for its defence has only been caused by the feeling that the question of confederation ought first to be considered and dealt with. I do hope that, seeing the anxiety of the mother country to support the object of the confederation, the colonists will now think that the time has come to put their shoulders to the wheel, and do all that in them lies for the protection of their extended frontier. The matter is one which depends in a great measure upon themselves, and I hope that the good feeling shown on our part will encourage them to do that which, as I know,

they were certainly at one time disposed to do—look after the defence of their own territory. I am entirely of opinion that if the loyalty and devotion which have been hitherto displayed by the colonists should continue to increase, after the confederation is established, as it has increased up to this time, Canada will before long, in men and material, be able to defend itself. I mean, of course, that she will do this as far as her power and means go, and not that she will be able to dispense with imperial aid. As to the entire removal of the imperial troops, that is out of the question. My noble friend (Earl Russell) has pointed out that most of our colonies are so situated that they have no frontier to defend. Canada, on the contrary, has a most extended frontier, and it would be an absurdity to leave such a colony wholly denuded of imperial troops, though of course the number of those troops ought to be as much reduced as can safely be done. All that is wanted is a small compact force as a nucleus round which the colonists may rally. It must give the greatest satisfaction to every Englishman to see how anxious the colonists are to maintain their connection with the mother country. Considering the changes which have taken place of late, and the manner in which they have been pressed to separate from this country, I think it redounds greatly to their credit that their loyalty and devotion to the mother country have remained unshaken, or rather, have increased in recent years. I do hope, therefore, that the feeling which has been so nobly shown in Canada, and the gallantry with which the Militia and Volunteers have come forward on every occasion when their services were needed, will be appreciated here, and that we shall hold out the hand of friendship to the new confederation, which, I believe, will be a great advantage to the colonists, and, I hope, will also add to the security of the empire. I repeat that we must not be led away by the notion that the colony is indefensible. I believe, on the contrary, there will be means to defend it, and I shall rejoice not only at the confederation which this bill is to ratify, but also at the military chain of defence which the bill will complete, and which is so essential to the maintenance of our empire on this large, valuable and important possession." (Cheers.)

QUEBEC CAVALRY INSPECTION.—The Squadron of Canadian Hussars, Lt.-Col. J. B. Forsyth, commanding, and composed of Troop No. 1, Major W. W. Scott; Troop No. 2, Capt. Turnbull; were inspected on Saturday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, by Colonel Sewell, Commandant. The squadron turned out its full strength, in heavy marching order, and their brilliant uniforms and appointments made them look very dashing. They last week received their new Spencer carbines, an efficient weapon for cavalry, and this is the first time the public have had the opportunity of seeing them with their carbines, valises, and new cross belts, which certainly gave the men a very effective and smart appearance as they rode through the streets.

The Squadron went through the sword exercise and a number of movements, at the conclusion of which they were addressed by the Inspecting Officer in the most complimentary terms. They afterwards marched through the city. Their strength is at present 10 officers and 110 non-commissioned officers and men, with 85 troop horses. This Squadron is, we believe the oldest in Canada, having been originally raised by the late Hon. Matthew Bell in 1802. They did good service during the American war from 1812 to 1814, and again in the troubles of 1837. The Riding School has lately been much improved, and as the men possess the advantage of having a gymnasium attached and excellent stables, we not surprised at recruiting being as easy a task for this crack corps.—[Quebec Mercury.]

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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



The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1867.

ENGLAND AND CANADIAN DEFENCE.

We have constantly maintained, notwithstanding the anti-British spirit displayed by the politicians of the Manchester school, and the unpatriotic sentiments expressed by the leader of the Adullamites, that should Canada be wantonly attacked, the whole force of the empire would be put forth in her defence. The speech of Earl RUSSELL on the Canada guarantee bill is a curious commentary upon the non-intervention policy of the late Whig Government, of which he was a prominent member. He clearly shows that Canada's strength lies in the fact that any attack made upon her must be in contravention of international law, and were such a thing to be permitted, there would be no safety for any state. Coming from such a source, the speech of Earl RUSSELL is doubly assuring to Canadians. The Conservative party have always maintained that the maintenance of the Colonial Empire was necessary to the support and prestige of Great Britain; but it was not quite so certain what policy the Reform party would pursue in reference to the protection of Canada against foreign invasion. But when a veteran Reformer like Earl RUSSELL expresses himself in such language as we quote below, it is safe to conclude that only a fraction of the people of England, which does not rise to the dignity of a party, would stand coolly aloof in the event of a foreign

invasion of this country. Earl RUSSELL said: "I heard my noble friend (Lord Lyveaon) who has just sat down say that it was very unwise to be constantly calling out that Canada was defenceless. I quite agree with my noble friend, but if that be so, I think your lordships have reason to complain of my noble friend's speech, which dwelt chiefly on that very theme. I confess I am apt to think that, though there may be difficulties in such a course, we are bound, from a feeling of national honor, to support our colonies in time of danger, and it is quite possible that the dangers which stand in the way of our doing so may be overcome. It is not for me to say what may be the military defences of Canada. We all know that there is a very extensive frontier to be defended, and that the United States are very populous; and we have seen of late years that they can place on foot an immense and efficient army in a short time. All this is known to all the world; it does not require that we or the United States should proclaim it; but still we have seen that a country like this may be able to accomplish some very difficult things. It has often occurred to me that if our ancestors about half a century ago thought it right to defend Portugal, a small country having a comparatively extensive frontier conterminous with Spain, and did it with success, the defence of a colony like Canada may not be so hopeless as my noble friend supposes. Spain was not the only country which Portugal had to dread. France was united with Spain by a family compact, and both those countries were able to throw a seemingly overwhelming force upon Portugal, which there was every likelihood of their being able to conquer and overrun. Nevertheless, we kept our treaty with Portugal, and we were always ready to give her assistance. It might be said that there were difficulties which both France and Spain had to encounter in carrying out their designs against Portugal. But that was a time when the Sovereign of France was the greatest general of modern times, and had the largest armies at his disposal. You would think, then, that the case was quite hopeless, for here were 300,000 or 400,000 men who could be always sent under one of the great marshals of the Empire against her, and Portugal must be cut off. But we, too, had a great general, but, above all, we had spirit and determination to defend Portugal, because she was our friend and ally, and that defence succeeded. There still remains the treaty, there still remains Portugal, and I defy you to say that the defence of Canada is a bit more difficult than the defence of Portugal at that time. (Hear, hear.) I will not attempt to show the way in which we could defend Canada—that is a question for military authorities. But there is this great consideration, that a State has often a difficulty to encounter which may make her hesitate to go to war, because, although conquest may be apparently easy, it may lead to other wars, or may excite jeal-

ousy and hostility towards the Power that makes it. Therefore, a country which may be disposed to enter upon a war of aggression is often deterred from doing so. I don't know that any one could say that Belgium would be able to resist the whole power of France if directed against her, or that Sweden could resist the power of Russia if turned against her. But there is a sense among great powers that an unprincipled aggression solely for the sake of ambition may be the cause of very great misfortunes to the people that make it. These attempts, therefore, that seem so easy from a military point of view are not attempted. That appears to me to be something like the position of the United States in relation to Canada. My hon. friend has said that if we have any honor among us, an unprincipled attack upon Canada would give rise to a war between us and the United States. That is a motive, and I trust long will be a motive with the United States for refraining from such an attack. It is impossible not to see that the United States must be sensible that in a war with England they would have to take the chances which might occur—the chances of great loss, of immense cost—and, probably, at the end of the war the United States would not be in possession of Canada. These are considerations which affect statesmen and rulers, and, therefore, the safety of weaker States is secured, which otherwise would appear hopeless. My noble friend says we must take away our troops from Canada, as we have done from New Zealand; but it is to be observed, with regard to New Zealand, and every other colony of ours, that we have no great land frontier exposed to attack, and therefore it may be wise to keep troops in Canada even when we withdraw them from New Zealand. For my own part, I think it wise, and great military authorities have been of the same opinion. I don't think it would be wise to leave Canada without defence, like New Zealand. Undoubtedly we do expect that when these different colonies of North America enter in confederation they will furnish a sufficient army to defend themselves; but, at the same time, we must give them certain assistance. There is no doubt that at the first blush it would appear a very difficult thing indeed, if you were on unfriendly terms with the United States, to defend Canada from aggression. But, for my own part, it seems to me that, having a great world open to her, the United States are very likely to spread their colonization rather to the west and south than to the north. I don't expect, therefore, unless there be cause for it on other grounds, that the United States will take Canada merely, as my noble friend says, for the vexation of this country. The statesmen of the United States are generally very wise and far-seeing men, and I don't think they are likely to go to war with England for any such purpose. I don't think that there is any such great difficulty in point of policy as to induce us to do that which is

dishonorable—for it would be dishonorable to desert the Queen's subjects, who look to you for protection—and therefore I heartily give my assent to the proposal contained in this bill. (Cheers.)

THE WAR OF 1812-14.

The defence of Canada during the war of 1812-14 is undoubtedly the most brilliant episode in the military history of the British Empire. Whether considered with respect to its effects on the general politics of Great Britain, or its value as practical evidence of the facilities these Provinces afford for resisting aggression. At a period when the mother country was engaged in a deadly struggle with the most colossal combination the civilized world has ever seen, led by the most consummate military genius of the age the United States Government saw fit to engage in aggressive warfare for the purpose of aiding the cause of despotism, and destroying, if possible, British power and prestige. It is true that a decent pretext was founded on the "Orders in Council" for a declaration of war, but the avowed object was the destruction of all vestiges of British connexion on this continent and the absorption of all the Provinces, to be followed by her West Indian insular possessions, before the conclusion of a general peace. This scheme, if successful, would have placed the United States at once in the foremost rank of the great powers, and given her a prestige and influence, such as she has not since attained; for it is a noticeable fact that her political standing is due more to the unrequited and generous friendship and forbearance of England than to her own prowess or diplomacy—respectable as both undoubtedly are. The mistake made in the political arrangements of the war of 1812-14 was that the Washington Government had not discovered or discerned her natural ally. France, from the total annihilation of her naval power, was unable to effect even a diversion in their favor, and the war ended without its promoters securing a single advantage from its prosecution or acquiring any one of the objects for which it was ostensibly undertaken. Its effects on their political, naval and military character was most damaging. Ruinous to their commerce and disastrous in its prosecution, it at once postponed the probable consummation of the policy for which it was undertaken for half a century. With Great Britain, the case was very different; having no ambitious projects to serve by the humiliation of the United States, and possessed of no desire to chastise or curb her career, her whole energies were at no time directed to the prosecution of the war with that vigor which such a purpose should demand. In Canada it was expressly and decidedly defensive, and as such it will be reviewed in this and the following papers, for the sake of illustrating the practicability of successfully resisting the invasion of the country.

On the 18th of June, 1812, the American Government declared war against Great Britain, and on the 12th of July, General Hull crossed the Detroit River and invaded Canada at Sandwich. A large force was rapidly concentrating on the Niagara frontier under General Van Rensselaer, while their commander-in-chief, General Dearborn, was collecting an army near Albany and preparing to invade Canada by the valley of Lake Champlain. The lines of operation chosen were precisely those of the campaigns of 1758-9—that at Detroit being additional, and arising from the fact of the westward extension of population during the interval which elapsed between both periods. Those forces had been quietly concentrating for a considerable time before the declaration of war, and exceeded on the aggregate 25,000 men, well supplied with artillery and all the munitions of war. Operating in their own country, without fear of effectual aggression—for the Hudson River, the base of their operations, was practicably inaccessible to sailing vessels—the advantages possessed as assailants were far greater than the defensive capabilities of Canada afforded to their opponents, even if equal in numbers, which was by no means the case. The population of both provinces numbered at that period 500,000 souls, and the regular troops amounted to about 5,000 men of all arms. No military organization worthy the name appears to have existed, and a very great reluctance was manifested to enter the ranks of the "Embodied Militia," as the force hastily organized on the declaration of war was named, partly in consequence of the stringent conditions of the Militia law, and partly from the fact of being commanded by officers of the regular army, who were apt to forget the social condition of the men serving under them. The loyalty of the people, and the tact and forbearance of the superior officers speedily overcame those feelings, and Canada prepared to meet the inevitable contingency forced on her with sadly disproportionate numbers, but with a spirit and determination unequalled in history.

IN A QUANDARY.—Last summer, when the volunteer forces was called to the frontier to defend the country against the Fenian invaders, the people of Montreal, with characteristic liberality, subscribed the sum of forty thousand dollars for the support of the families of those who had rushed to the frontier to meet the common foe. Only one-half the sum subscribed, however, was required, and hence but fifty per cent of the whole sum was collected. Of that moiety there remains about two thousand dollars in the hands of the Treasurer of the Volunteer Fund. The proper disposal of this sum seems to puzzle the Montrealers. It was collected for a special purpose, and it is clear the Committee have no moral right to use it for any other purpose than that for which it was intended by the donors. We would sug-

gest that the balance in hand should be kept, or be invested and allowed to accumulate until another occasion presents itself for the appropriation of the fund to the original and legitimate object for which it was subscribed. Such an occasion may not be so remote as some imagine, for the probabilities are so great as to fall short only of absolute certainty, that the volunteers will again be called out in a month or two, for active service, whether there be another actual invasion by the Fenians or not. Those scoundrels have not relaxed their efforts to prepare for another attempt at invasion, whatever may be their ultimate determination. We hear little of the designs of American Fenianism through the medium of the press, but that is because the conspirators are conducting their operations with less ostentation and noise than formerly, and because American newspapers, with here and there an exception, have recently shown a decided hostility to Fenianism. We believe it is a well ascertained fact that the Fenians are better armed, and better provided every way for attack than they were a year ago, and we hold the opinion that unless the United States Government take a decided stand against the movement, there will be another attempt at invasion. The probabilities are, therefore, very strong that the volunteers, who are now kept under orders ready to march to the frontier at any moment, will be called out again before long; and hence the Montrealers had better keep their funds in hand, ready for use whenever they may be required for the purposes for which they were subscribed and paid into the Treasurer. We do not wish to create alarm by these remarks, for there is really no necessity for it, the Government being thoroughly prepared to repel any attack, with such force and vigor, and so effectually, in the very outset, as to prevent any repetition of it, or to allow the invaders a single day's successful outrage upon our soil.—[Hamilton Times.

DR. BOWN'S address to the electors of North Brant contains the following: "On the subject of defence, I shall be prepared to sanction such an expenditure as may be necessary to put the country in as complete a state of defence, and maintain it, as shall be compatible with our resources. And I ever hope for the perpetuation of 'British connection.'" These are sterling words; and the Volunteers of every constituency should demand similar pledges from every candidate.

LORD BURY recently met with an accident while experimenting with a new breech-loading rifle. It seems, from his own account of the accident, that he had been practising with a breech-loader supplied to him by the inventor, and had successfully fired some eighty rounds to test the precision and quickness of the arm. After firing that number, however, he was induced to try one of the "Boxer" cartridges—the kind of

cartridge used in the Snider-Enfield rifle—and at the first shot the rifle exploded at the breech. The cartilidge of his lordship's nose was broken, but, very fortunately, no damage was done to the eyesight, although the powder will disfigure parts of his face. His lordship appears to be satisfied that the Boxer cartridge was the cause of the accident, and is convinced that the government should institute searching enquiries into the merits or demerits of the cartridge. For this purpose, and with the view of calling the attention of the government to the matter, he intends to submit the exploded rifle to the particular notice of the authorities of the War-office.

THE BALLARD RIFLE.—In answer to many inquiries, we may state that Messrs. Frothingham & Workman, Montreal, and Messrs. A. Workman & Co., Ottawa, are the Canadian agents for Ballard's patent breech-loading rifles. At a competitive trial in Montreal (to fire 1,000 rounds consecutively), in November last, between one of these rifles, taken from Messrs. F. & W.'s stock, and another breech-loader, to test the comparative endurance and rapidity of firing of the two rifles, the result was as follows: The Ballard fired 1,023 shots consecutively in one hour and forty-four minutes, and the other rifle gave out completely at the three hundred and sixteenth round. This extraordinary feat proves the Ballard rifle to be the best and most efficient breech-loading arm in the world, as all its various parts were in perfect order after the trial. As a sporting arm it is said to stand unrivalled.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Ottawa, May 3, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

The several corps of Volunteers in the Province will assemble at noon, on Friday, the Twenty-fourth instant, and fire a FEU DE JOIE in the usual manner in honor of Her Majesty's Birth day.

At the garrisons of Montreal, Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London, the Volunteers will act in conjunction with Her Majesty's troops, in case the Officers commanding the garrisons at those stations should desire such co-operation; and the Senior Officers of Volunteers at those places will place themselves in communication with the Officers commanding Her Majesty's Forces for that purpose, at the stations above named.

No. 2.

To be Brevet Major:

Captain Edward Barnard, junior, District Quarter Master, Montreal.

Montreal Squadron of Cavalry.

No. 2 Troop having become disorganized is hereby removed from the list of the Volunteer Militia.

York Squadron of Cavalry, 1st Troop Oak Ridges.

The resignation of acting Cornet Newbery is hereby accepted.

Ottawa Field Battery of Artillery—

To be Paymaster:

Alexander Smyth Woodburn, Esquire, vice R. Bishop, whose resignation is hereby accepted, he being allowed to retire retaining his rank.

To be 2nd Lieut., acting till further orders:

Sergeant John Stewart, vice Macnab, promoted.

Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery—

The resignation of 2nd Captain W. W. Stuars is hereby accepted.

Collingwood Garrison Battery of Artillery—

To be 1st Lieut., acting till further orders: William G. Paterson, Gentleman.

2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, No. 2 Company.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Benjamin R. Clarkson, Gentleman, M. S., vice Jarvis, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Charles Allen, Gentleman, vice Blyth, resigned.

8th Battalion Stadacona Rifles, Quebec—

To be Ensign and Drill Instructor:

Sergeant Major W. O'Neil, vice Cochran, resigned.

9th Battalion " Voltigeurs de Quebec," No. 1 Company.

To be Ensigns (temporary):

Louis Napoleon Dionne, Gentleman, M. S., vice J. B. Amyot, promoted.

11th Battalion " Argenteuil Rangers," No. 8 Company, Mille Isle—

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Sergeant Wm. Pollock, vice Evans, promoted.

12th York Battalion of Infantry, No. 5 Company, Newmarket.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Israel C. Spencer, Gentleman, vice McFayden, promoted.

No. 6 Company, Keswick—

The headquarters of this Company will henceforth be at Sutton.

The resignation of Quarter Master W. Trent is hereby accepted.

13th Battalion of Infantry, Hamilton—

Quartermaster John J. Mason to have the rank of Lieutenant.

14th Bat. Volunteer Rifles, Kingston—

To be Adjutant and Drill Instructor (temporary):

Lieut. Hayter Reed, M. S., from No. 2 Company.

No. 2 Company—

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Pat. Slavin, vice Reed, appointed adjutant.

15th Battalion of Infantry, Belleville—

The resignations of Lieutenant H. J. Jellett and Ensigns Hy. B. Grier and Chas T. Bell, are hereby accepted.

18th Prescott Battalion of Infantry—

To be Ensign (temporary):

Peter H. McIntosh, gentleman, M. S., vice Harkins, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

19th Lincoln Battalion of Infantry, No. 3 Company, St. Catharines—

To be Captain, acting till further orders:

Lieutenant Edwyn S. Parnall, vice Carlisle resigned.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Ensign Joseph G. Holmes, M. S., vice Parnall, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Levi Yale, gentleman, vice Holmes, promoted.

23rd Essex Battalion of Infantry, No. 5 Company, Amherstburgh.

This Company having become disorganized

is hereby removed from the list of the Volunteer Militia.

30th Wellington Battalion of Rifles—

To be Assistant Surgeon:

Herbert H. Tuck, Esquire, vice Pagot, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 5 Company, Mount Forrest—

To be Captain (temporary):

James Pearce, Esq., M. S., vice Godfrey, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 6 Company, Eramosa—

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: James Kennedy, gentleman, vice Rea, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Edwin Day, gentleman, vice Kennedy, promoted.

No. 9 Company, Hollen—

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Thomas Wm. Gray, gentleman, vice Major, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

33rd Huron Battalion of Infantry, No. 2 Company, Goderich—

To be Ensign (temporary):

Peter Ferguson, gentleman, M. S., vice B. Seymour, appointed Paymaster.

34th Ontario Battalion of Infantry, No. 10 Company, Cannington.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: Hugh D. Lumsden, gentleman, vice Kellar, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Thomas Ward, gentleman, vice Johnston, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

35th Battalion The Simcoe Forresters, No. 7 Company, Orillia—

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Ensign Donald M. Malloch, M. S., vice Slaven, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

44th Welland Battalion of Infantry, No. 2 Company, Thorold—

To be Ensign (temporary):

John C. Ball, Gentleman, M. S., vice H. C. Barwick, who is hereby transferred to the 13th Battalion, Hamilton.

46th East Durham Battalion of Infantry, No. 5 Company, Springville.

To be Ensign (temporary):

David Walsh, M. S., vice McCamus, left the limits.

48th Lennox and Addington Batt. Infantry, No. 4 Company, Napanee—

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: ~~Amos Lewis Meider~~

50th Battalion Huntingdon Borderers.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:

Major A. McEachern, vice A. Blackwood, who is permitted to retire with the rank of Major.

To be Major (temporary):

Captain Orrok Reid, M. S., vice McEachern, promoted.

No. 3 Company, Huntingdon.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Sergeant William Cowan, vice Adams, promoted.

52nd Bedford Battalion of Infantry.

To be Paymaster:

Captain Hiram S. Foster, from No. 8 Company.

No. 1 Company, Granby—

To be Captain (temporary):

Lieutenant Theophilo Amyrauld, M. S., vice A. H. Gilmour, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Thomas Henry Cox, gentleman, M. S., vice Amyrauld, promoted.

To be Ensign (temporary):

Augustus W. Mitchell, gentleman, M. S., vice Blackwood, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 4 Company, Waterloo—

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Ensign Benjamin Longley, M. S., vice

Slack, whose resignation is hereby accepted.
To be Ensign (temporary):
Cortes Coridon Eldridge, gentleman, M. S., vice Longley, promoted.

No. 8 Company, Kuowlton—
To be Captain, acting till further orders:
Lieutenant Joseph Lefebvre, vice Foster appointed Paymaster.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
William Warren Lynch, Gentleman, vice Lefebvre, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Thomas Anson Knowlton, gentleman, vice Peters, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

53rd Melbourne Battalion of Infantry—
To be Paymaster:
Paymaster James R. White, from late Sherbrooke Battalion.

To be Adjutant and Drill Instructor (temporary):
Lieutenant Edward S. Barnard, M. S., from No. 1 Company.

To be Quartermaster (temporary):
Quartermaster William Brooke, M. S., from late Sherbrooke Battalion.

54th Sherbrooke Battalion of Infantry.
To be Major and Brevet Lt. Colonel, (temporary):

Captain W. E. Ibbotson, M. S., from No. 1 Company.

To be Paymaster:
Richard W. Henneker, Esq.

To be Adjutant with rank of Lieutenant (temporary):

Adjutant W. R. Johnson, M. S., from 53rd Battalion.

To be Quartermaster:
Alexander Winter, gentleman.

To be Surgeon:
Surgeon Edward D. Wortnington, M. D., from 53rd Battalion.

No. 1 Company, Sherbrooke.

To be Captain (temporary):
Wm. C. Willis, Esq., M. S., vice Ibbotson, appointed Major.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further order:
Arthur H. Whitcher, gentleman, vice Moorhouse, resigned.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Alex. G. Lomas, gentleman, vice de Beaumont, left the limits.

No. 2 Company, Sherbrooke—
To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
Christopher Armstrong, gentleman, vice De Cazes, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Daniel Loomis, gentleman, vice Johnson, appointed Adjutant.

56th Prescott Battalion of Infantry, No. 1 Company, Prescott.

To be Captain:
Captain William Armstrong, vice Jessup, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Sergeant William Gerald, vice Twombly, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 2 Company, Prescott—

To be Captain (temporary):
Lieutenant James M. Welch, M. S., vice White, promoted.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):
Samuel Reynolds, Jr., gentleman, M. S., vice Welch, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Sergt. James Goro, vice Hurley, left the limits.

No. 3 Company, Burrill's Rapids—
To be Captain:

Lieut. Ronbon O. Campbell, vice Sheperd, promoted.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further order:
Ensign Daniel Campbell, vice R. O. Campbell, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Color-Sergeant Thos. A. Kidd, vice D. Campbell, promoted.

The formation of the following battalion is hereby authorized:

57th Peterborough Battalion of Infantry—

No. 1 Company, Peterborough Rifle Company.

No. 2 Company Lakeside Infantry Co.

No. 3 do 1st Peterborough Infantry Company.

No. 4 do Ashburnham Infantry Company.

No. 5 do 2nd Peterborough Infantry Company.

No. 6 do Norwood Infantry Company.

No. 7 do Hastings Infantry Company.

To be Lieut.-Colonel:
Captain Edwin Poole, from No. 1 Company.

To be Majors:
Capt. John Kennedy, from No. 3 Company.

Captain Edward Leigh, M. S., from No. 2 Company, acting till further orders.

To be Paymaster:
James W. Dunnnett, late Capt. Pakenham, Rifle Company.

To be Adjutant and Drill Instructor, temporary, with rank of Captain:
Lieut. Wm. Kennedy, M.S., from No. 3 Company.

To be Quartermaster:
Sergt. Alex. Morrow, gentleman.

Lindsay Infantry Company—
To be Captain (temporary):
Lieut. Adam Hudspeth, M.S., vice Smith whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):
Ensign Geo. Mathews, M. S., vice Hudspeth, promoted.

Park Hill Infantry Company—
This Company having failed in its organization is hereby removed from the list of the Volunteer Militia.

Torrebbonne Rifle Company—
This Company having become disorganized is hereby removed from the list of the Volunteer Militia.

No. 3.

The following officers of the Volunteer Militia and candidates for appointment therein, having appeared before a Board of Officers at Quebec and Toronto, for the purpose of having their qualifications tested, have received certificates as follows, viz:

QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS.

Lt. Alfred Lemieux, 17th Battalion Infantry, Levis.

Ensign Adjutor Demers, 17th Battalion Infantry Levis.

TORONTO.

FIRST CLASS.

Major Jas. Stevenson, 4th Batt. G. T. Railway Brigade, Toronto.

Major M. Peel, 12th Batt. Vol. Infantry, Newmarket.

Captain Henry C. Bourlier, 4th Batt. G. T. Railway Brigade, Toronto.

Capt. David Curtis, 35th Battalion Infantry Brantford.

Capt. Charles Banks, 4th Batt. G. T. Railway Brigade, Toronto.

1st Lieut., John A. Carlaw, G. T. Railway Brigade.

Lieut. Johnson Clench, 19th Batt. of Volunteer Infantry, Niagara.

Lieut. Thomas Butters, 44th Battalion of Volunteer Infantry, Clifton.

Lieut. & Adj. Jno. Kaiting, 20th Battalion Volunteer Infantry, Oakville.

Ensign Wm. Still, 44th Battalion Volunteer Infantry, Clifton.

SECOND CLASS.

Lt. Colonel Wm. Paton, 35th Batt. Vol. Infantry, Brantford.

Lieut.-Col. John Shedden, 3rd Battalion G. T. R. Brigade, Montreal.

Lieut.-Col. Pilans S. Stevenson, 5th G. T. R. Brigade, Toronto.

Capt. John Simson, 4th Battalion G. T. R. Brigade, Toronto.

Capt. Chas. Gilbert, 3rd Battalion G. T. R. Brigade, Toronto.

Capt. Robt. Larmor, 5th Battalion G. T. R. Brigade, Brantford.

1st Lieut. Geo. Marks, 4th Battalion G. T. R. Brigade, Toronto.

Lieut. Henry A. Penfold, 5th Battalion G. T. R. Brigade, Brantford.

2nd Lieut. James Walker, 4th Battalion G. T. R. Brigade, Toronto.

2nd Lieut. Robt. King, 4th Battalion G. T. R. Brigade, Toronto.

Ensign John B. Young, 13th Batt. Vol. Inf. Hamilton.

Ensign James Barker, 5th Bat. G. T. R. Brigade, Brantford.

Ensign Wisden, 35th Batt. Vol. Infantry, Barrie.

Sergt. Major J. Brennan, 44th Vol. Inf., Clifton.

Sergt. Major John S. Smith, 5th Batt. G. T. R. Brigade.

Qtr.-Master Sergt. Hugh B. A. Willoughby, 4th Brigade.

Quart.-Master Sergt. Thomas Harrison, gentleman.

No. 4.

The following Officers of the Volunteer Militia having obtained the necessary certificates of qualification are now confirmed their respective ranks, viz:

Major Jas. Stevenson, 4th Batt. G. T. R. Brigade.

Major Ernest M. Peel, 12th Batt Vol Infantry.

Captain J Simson, 4th Batt G T Railway Brigade.

Captain Chs Gilbert, 4th Batt G T Railway Brigade.

Captain Robert Larmour, 5th Batt G T Railway Brigade.

1st Lieut George Marks, 4th Batt G T R Brigade.

Lieut Henry A Penfold, 5th Batt G T R Brigade.

2nd Lieut James Walker, 4th Batt G T R Brigade.

2nd Lieut R King, 4th Batt G T R Brigade.

Ensign J B Young, 13th Batt Vol Infantry.

" Jas Barker, 5th Batt G T R Brigade.

" H Wisdon, 35th Batt Vol Infantry.

By command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government of Canada.

P. L. MacDOUGALL, Colonel, Adjutant General of Militia.

Canada.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

DURING THE WEEK ENDING MAY 4, 1867.

Kingston—Lieut P McI \$1, Capt J G MacD \$2. Ottawa—J W O'B \$2, M K \$2 P A L \$1. Trenton—Capt D \$2. Iroquois—Capt McD \$2, Lieut M \$2, Lieut H \$1. Ganonoque—Capt McC \$1, Capt McG \$2, Maj. D F G (M P P) \$2. Vittoria—Capt M \$2. Port Rowan—Ensign E N \$1. Princeton—H K \$1. Simcoe—R R \$2, N R G \$1, Lieut. W —, G P \$2. Hamilton—C R M \$2. Tilsonburg—R D \$1, J R W \$1, J H \$1. Thameford—Capt T D \$2, Ensign N W S \$1. Sault Ste Marie—Col the Hon J P \$2. Selby—J A C \$2. Kingston—Japt Y \$2.



GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 1, 1867.

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

By his Excellency's command,

D. ERKSINE,

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Office,
Natal, 4th January, 1867.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A Lighthouse has been erected on the Bluff, at the south side of the entrance of Port Natal, at an elevation of 292 feet above high water, a light from which will be exhibited on the 23rd January, 1867.

The Lighthouse is in latitude $29^{\circ} 52' 50''$ S., and longitude $31^{\circ} 3' 55''$ E.

The building is an iron tower, in the form of a frustrum of a cone, 81 feet high, painted white, centre of light being 70 feet above the base, exhibiting a revolving white light of the second class (dioptric) attaining its greatest brilliancy once every minute.

It is visible in all directions from north (round by the east and south), to $S. 59^{\circ} W.$, and can be seen from a ship's deck 24 miles in clear weather.

The above light is not visible from the Aliwal Shoal, which is 25 miles S. $58^{\circ} W.$ from the Lighthouse; vessels should not, therefore, when coming from the southward and westward, approach the shore nearer than 4 miles, or shoal their water under 40 fathoms, using the lead freely until they make the light well out from the deck, when they may stand in until it bears N. $59^{\circ} E.$ —which bearing will keep them outside all known danger—until they are abreast of the Umhazi River (about nine and a half miles below the Lighthouse), when they must keep it more to the northward, as the land trends more to the eastward, giving the shore a good berth of a mile, and when the light bears about W. N. W., they can haul in to the northward for the anchorage, anchoring in eight and a half to ten fathoms, with the Lighthouse bearing S. W. to S W $\frac{1}{2}$ S., distant 1 mile.

W. E. ARCHDEACON,

Master R. N.,

Admiralty Surveyor

N.B.—The above bearings are magnetic



GOVERNMENT HOUSE OTTAWA.

THURSDAY, 21ST DAY OF MARCH, 1867.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

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

W. H. HIMSWORTH,

18-61a.

Aest. C. E. C.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

SAVAGE & LYMAN,

CATHEDRAL BLOCK, MONTREAL, have the largest and best stock in the Dominion, of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Mantle Clocks, Binocular Field Glasses, Leather Bags and Dressing Cases. Also, in Stock and manufactured to order, Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, Pitchers, Jugs, Cups, Trays, Medals, &c.

Field, Cavalry, Artillery, Rifle and Infantry Officer's Swords, Belts, Sashes, Crown and Stars, Lace, &c.

271 CATHEDRAL BLOCK.

Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, April 1867.

15-1y

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

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

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager.

RICHD. BULL, Inspector of Agencies.

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

15-1y



PROVINCE OF CANADA.

CIRCULAR.

(Copy.)

Downing Street, 9th February, 1867.

SIR,

I have much pleasure in transmitting to you a copy of a Warrant, issued under the Royal Sign Manual, under which the decoration of the Victoria Cross may be conferred on persons serving in the Local Forces, which are or may hereafter be raised in any of Her Majesty's Colonies.

I have to instruct you to take whatever steps may appear to you most likely to give publicity to this Warrant.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

(Signed) CARNARVON.

To the Officer Administering
The Government of Canada. }

WARRANT for extending the Victoria Cross to the Local Forces in New Zealand and in the Colonies and their Dependencies generally.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS by a warrant under our Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by one of our Principal Secretaries of State, and bearing date at our Courts at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of January, 1856, in the nineteenth year of our Reign, We did constitute and create a new Naval and Military Decoration, to be styled and designated the Victoria Cross, which Decoration

We expressed Our desire should be highly prized and eagerly sought after by the Officers and Men of Our Naval and Military Services, and did also make, ordain, and establish the Rules and Ordinances therein set forth for the government of the same, to be thenceforth inviolably observed and kept:

And whereas during the progress of the operations which We have undertaken against the insurgent Native Tribes in Our Colony of New Zealand, it has happened that persons serving in the Local Forces of Our said Colony have performed deeds of gallantry, in consideration of which they are not, according to the strict provisions of Our said recited Warrant, eligible for this high distinction.

Now know ye, that We of our especial Grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit hereby to signify Our Royal Will and Pleasure that the said Decoration may be conferred on such persons aforesaid, who may be qualified to receive the same in accordance with the rules and ordinances made, ordained and established by Us for the government thereof, by our said recited Warrant, and we do by these presents for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, ordain and appoint that it shall be competent for such persons aforesaid to obtain the said Decoration in the manner set forth in the Rules and Ordinances referred to, or in accordance with such further Rules and Ordinances as may hereafter be made and promulgated by Us. Our Heirs and Successors, for the government of the said Decoration, provided it be established in any case that the person was serving with Our Troops, under the orders of a General or other Officer, under circumstances which would entitle an Officer or soldier of Our army to be recommended for the said Decoration, in accordance with the Rules and Ordinances prescribed in Our said recited Warrant, and provided also such person shall be recommended for it by such General or other Officer.

And We do further for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, ordain and appoint that the said Decoration may also be conferred, in accordance with the Rules and Ordinances prescribed in Our said recited Warrant, and subject to the provisions aforesaid, on such persons who may be qualified to receive the same in accordance with the said Rules and Ordinances as may hereafter be employed in the Local Forces raised, or which may be raised in Our Colonies and their Dependencies, who may be called upon to serve in co-operation with Our Troops in military operations which it may be necessary to undertake for the suppression of Rebellion against Our authority, or for repelling invasion by a foreign enemy.

Given at Our Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this first day of January, 1867, in the thirtieth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

6i

(Signed)

J. PEEL.

MUSIC EMPORIUM.

[Established 1852.]

A. GROSSMAN, importer and dealer in Music, Musical Instruments, Violin and Guitar Strings. Wholesale and Retail.

No. 61 James street, opposite the Post-office.

HAMILTON, C. W.

Volunteer Bands supplied with the latest and most approved styles of WARRANTED INSTRUMENTS,

on liberal terms

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

GEORGE HORNE,

WHOLESALE and Retail Stationer, Account Book Manufacturer, Print Seller and Picture Frame Maker, 71 and 73 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

Always on hand:—Company Roll and Squad Books, Rifleman's Register of Practice, Military Account Books ruled, printed and bound to order, on short notice, at moderate prices.

April 13th, 1867.

15-1y

G. MERCER ADAM,
(LATE ROLLO & ADAM.)
BOOKSELLER TO THE PROFESSIONS,
BOOK IMPORTER

Law,
Theology,
Medicine,
Education,
The Sciences,
and General Literature.
61 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

"VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVE SERVICE HAND-
BOOK."

PRICE 75 CENTS.

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

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

G. MERCER ADAM, Publisher, Toronto.

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

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

OFFICE.—At the Rooms of Augusta Laver,
Esquire, Elgin street, opposite the Post Office.

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

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

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

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

All orders punctually attended to.
N. B.—A large stock of Musical Instruments,
Walking Sticks, Canes, &c.
Ottawa, January 1st, 1866. 1-ly

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

PROVINCIAL INS. COMP'Y OF CANADA.
Head Office, Toronto.
DONALD M. GRANT, Agent, Ottawa.

W. P. MARSTON,
MANUFACTURER and Importer of Guns,
Pistols, Revolvers, Target and Hunting Ri-
fles, Ammunition, &c., &c., No. 182 Young Street,
Toronto. 1y

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

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

He would call particular attention to his
Stereoscopic and other Views of Parliament
Buildings and Ottawa scenery, of which he has
a large variety constantly on hand, for sale.

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

Views of the proposed Toronto Monument to
the heroes of the Queen's Own who fell at
Ridgeway. 1y

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

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

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

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

METROPOLITAN CHOP HOUSE,
AMOND'S BLOCK, Rideau street, Ottawa.
P. O. MEARA, Proprietor.

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

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

P. S. GELHAUSEN.
TOBACCONIST, Rideau Street, Ottawa, C. W.
The choicest brands of Tobacco, Cigars, &c.,
always on hand. Meerschaum, Brier and com-
mon pipes, &c.
Ottawa, Jan. 1857 16-ly

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

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

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

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

HAMILTON'S HOTEL,
(Formerly Mathews' Hotel)
YORK STREET, OTTAWA—Mrs. HAMILTON,
Proprietress. This house has been painted
a thorough state of repair, repainted, decorated,
and refurnished with all the latest appliances
of comfort. No exertions or expense will be
spared in rendering this house second to none
in Ottawa. Terms—\$1 50 per day. 1y

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

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

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

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

THOS. & WM. HUNTON,
IMPORTERS of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Silks, Shawls,
Mantles, Millinery, Straw and Laco Goods, Car-
pets, Oil Cloths and Matting, Manufacturers of
Clothing. 47 and 49 Sparks st., Ottawa. 1y



LIGHT HOUSE SUPPLIES,

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at this office

UNTIL NOON OF FRIDAY

The Tenth of May Next,

For the supply of

650 GALLONS

Of the best quality of

WINTER PRESSED SPERM OIL,

For the Provincial Lighthouses above
Lachine.

ONE-THIRD of which must be from head matter, which will stand limpid at 30° Fahrenheit, and the other two-thirds at 34°, subject to inspection and test before acceptance, and if required, to be measured out.

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

TENDERS

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

7500 GALLONS

Of the best quality of

NON-EXPLOSIVE COAL OIL,

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

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

ALSO A

STEAM VESSEL WANTED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

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



NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, }

To Wit: }

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

AND

GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY,

AND OF

ASSIZE AND NISI PRIUS,

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

COURT HOUSE,

In the City of Ottawa, on

WEDNESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF MAY,

A. D. 1867,

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

WM. F. POWELL,
Sheriff.

By JAS. BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa.
February, 19th, 1867. 12td

O'CONNOR & WALLER,

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

CANADA AGENCY AND DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

BALLARD'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING
RIFLES,

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

New York Metallic Ammunition Company's
Patent Metallic Waterproof Cartridges—

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

Descriptive and Illustrated Price Lists furnished on application to

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,
Agents,
Montreal

And for sale in Ottawa by
A. WORKMAN & CO.,
Rideau street, Lower Town, and
17-3m Wellington street Upper Town.

SEALED TENDERS,

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received
at this office until

SATURDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF MAY
NEXT, AT NOON,

FOR THE

PARTIAL RECONSTRUCTION

And general repairs of the

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

AT TORONTO.

Plans and Specifications

May be seen on and after the 29th instant, in Toronto, at the office of the Department, in the eastern wing of the buildings to be repaired.

Parties tendering must give their name and address in full, and also the signatures of two responsible persons willing to become sureties for the due performance of the work.

Tenders must be endorsed, "Tenders for repairs, &c., Parliament Buildings."

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

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 25th, 1867. 17-1-1

RIFLE CUPS

AT THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE, OTTAWA,

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

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



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

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

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

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

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

Gov. Desp. No. 292, My Lord,
of 31 Oct., 1866;
S. S. Desp. No. 361,
of 27 April, 1865.

Enclosure 1

Notice.

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

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

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

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

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The mooring chain of the Floating Light runs about 160 fathoms in a N. N. W. direction; vessels must therefore be anchored in such a manner as to avoid hooking it.

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

All the bearings are Compass bearings.

D. WALES,
Harbour Master.

Port Office, 14th December, 1866.

Circulars respecting Floating Lights have been sent to—

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

(Signed) FELIX BEDINGFELD,
Colonial Secretary.

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

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

Sir,

As it will be necessary to send intelligence to all parts of the world before substituting a Floating Light at the entrance of this port for the present Harbour Lights, I have the honor to request that His Excellency the Governor will authorize the printing of the annexed sailing directions, and the forwarding of them by the mail of the 15th instant to all parts of the world.

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

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

I recommended that copies of the notice should be sent to the Governments of the following countries:—Russia, Holland, Denmark, Sweden

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

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

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

3i.



AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNT.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Customs, Quebec, 6th March, 1863.

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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,
Ottawa, April 28th, 1867.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorised discount is declared to be 28 per cent, which per centage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON,
Assistant Commissioner of Customs.



FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS.

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER.

Ottawa, Aug. 13th, 1866.

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

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

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

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

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Always in stock—A supply of Riflemen's Registers and Score Books; also, Military Account Books, Ruled, Printed and Bound, to any pattern, with despatch.

14-1y

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

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14-1y



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

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

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

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

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

JOHN M. GRANT,

Secretary.

A. J. FERGUSSON BLAIR,
Acting Secretary.

23rd Jan., 1867.

31

CHARLES POTTER,

20 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

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

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

Repairs of all kinds done on the premises.

February 2nd, 1867.

5-y

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Jan. 31st, 1867—5-6m

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1y

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SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,

Sparks Street, Central Ottawa, Canada West.

R. W. GRUICE,

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent. Office in Post Office Block, Ottawa. Reference—Allan Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Aumond, Esq., Hon. James Skead, M. L. C., A. J. Russell, O. T. O., Robt. Bell, M. P. P.

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

PROSPECTUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEORGE MOSS,
Proprietor, Ottawa, C. W.

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

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