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# THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

Vol. I.

OTTAWA, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1867.

No. 15

## OUR FALLEN MEMBERS.

Prize Poem read at the Annual Conversazione of the Literary and Scientific Society of University College, Toronto, on Friday evening, March 29, 1867.

BY J. TAYLOR.

Long years of peace had blessed our land by forest, lake and shore,  
 And war was all forgotten save in memories of yore;  
 Well had the people prospered in the arts of love and peace,  
 And many a fervent prayer was breathed that these might never cease.  
 To gladden free Canadian homes; when sudden comes from far,  
 Along our front, the gathering storm, and threatening clouds of war;  
 And through the land there flashed the call to guard its sacred soil,  
 Prompt, then, uprose, to meet their foes the stalwart sons of toil;  
 From furrow, forge, and mart, and from college hall they come,  
 Banded in stern resolve to drive the foul invader home;  
 Along their serried ranks there gleamed a line of bristling steel,  
 And in their hearts there burned the thoughts which only freemen feel.  
 They met the traitors on the heights near Erie's well-known shore,  
 Where wreaths of glory had been won by Britain's sons before;  
 Near where the heights at Queenston and the fields at Lundy's Lane  
 Had felt the force of Britain's power in storms of leaden rain.  
 Then backward o'er our border fled the banners of the foe.  
 And PEACE restored smiled through her tears shed for our country's woe,  
 As with their gallant dead borne home we hailed our Volunteers,  
 While thousands murmured blessings sadly mingled with their tears:  
 For all did not return, alas! some who had bravely stood,  
 To battle for their native land, now dyed it with their blood;  
 Bright lives of promise offered up in Freedom's sacred cause,  
 The old allegiance to maintain and to defend our laws.  
 Our ALMA MATER bore her part on that eventful day,  
 Her sons were ever foremost in the thickest of the fray,  
 Boldly they marched to battle, their hearts so full and free,  
 But left upon the blood-stained field our noble, gallant THREE.  
 Tread the slow march, breathe the last prayer, spread the sad funeral pall,

Their memories graven on our hearts and blazoned in our hall.

MEWBURN, MCKENZIE, TEMPEST, record each honored name.

And hand it down upon the page of never-dying fame:

Each comrade, drop a farewell tear upon their hallowed graves,

And consecrate the resting place of Canada's young braves—

Plant mournful cypresses around o'er each cold narrow bed,

But let the laurel with them twine above our noble dead;

And monument and pillar raise, full high inscribe their deeds,

That each may bless their memories as their glorious death he reads:

Drape with no mourning tapestry our well loved college halls,

Where their names a lasting glory shed around her marble walls:

Yet weep thy sons, O! Canada, they bravely died,

The last sounds from their dying lips spoke joy that thou wert free;

They fought not all for honour, nor for glory did they die,

They battled for their hearths and homes, and now they calmly lie

Beneath thy soil; each gallant son, the bravest of the brave.

Sleeps his last sleep untroubled in the land he died to save.

## NOTES ON THE DEFENCE OF CANADA.

### No. III.

HAVING roughly sketched the outlines of the system under which these Provinces could be successfully defended, it is now as well to look to the consequences of their loss to Great Britain.

In taking up a consideration of this description, it will be necessary to compare the position the mother country now occupies with respect to other nations, and that which she filled before the full growth of her Colonial Empire. At the period when the House of Hanover ascended the throne of the three Kingdoms, England was by no means in the foremost rank amongst the leading powers of Europe. It is true, a great and glorious war had been concluded—English arms and prowess had vindicated the reputation imperilled by the inaction of centuries—but neither her territorial extent nor commercial importance warranted the assumption of that position which her later prosperity has conferred. The cost of the

maintenance of her army and navy bore more heavily on her resources than those at the present period, and her prestige at home and abroad was rivalled and shared by France, Spain and Holland. Without anything approaching the comparative value of her present commerce, she was compelled, throughout the whole of the eighteenth century to maintain heavy naval armaments in the North American coasts and West Indies. The victories of Clive added a large empire to her sway, and the conquest of Canada laid the foundation of her colonial greatness, followed by the check of the revolt of the American Colonies, a circumstance which hardly retarded the progress of the commercial and imperial greatness which Great Britain was now attaining. This event, by creating a new rival in her path towards pre-eminence, was hardly appreciable in its effects on her power; and the events of the wars arising out of the French Revolution, by crushing the naval forces of Europe, left her without a competitor at sea. From the battle of Trafalgar, England was undoubtedly the leading Power in the world; and so long as she is able to maintain her Colonial Empire intact, so long will she hold the destinies of civilization and progress within her control. Instead of being burthens, her colonies are sources of profit and power. Stripped of these, she would sink to the third or fourth class in the rank of nations. And the reason is sufficiently evident. Her own territorial extension is too limited to occupy any higher rank. Take France, for instance; her area is double that of the British Isles, and she has been enabled to maintain her position as the leader of Continental Europe by the compactness of her dominion, and the employment of her whole available population as soldiers. Ships, colonies and commerce had very little to do with her greatness. Will the English people submit to such a change in their condition as will compel 30 per cent. of the population to be glad to serve as soldiers for three cents per diem; to live in a state of chronic revolution, and be obliged to undertake chivalrous wars for the purpose of depleting her people? Yet those would be essentially the logical consequences of the doctrine of the Manchester school of politicians, and of all who countenance the severance of the colonial connection.

Taking Canada as an example. It costs the Imperial Treasury about £1,000,000 sterling per annum to maintain 10,000 men of the regular army here. Provided Canada was annexed to the United States, that sum would be saved; but in the event of a war with that Power, what would prevent the

Yankee fleet from appearing in the British Channel and imitating the role played by England in the Potomac with very profitable variations? The political economists who advocate the severance of the Colonies as being too expensive, had better calculate how much the above manœuvre would cost, and what the consequences might be.

It has been asserted many times by the English press that the Imperial Administration had to submit to Yankee insolence and impertinence because of the defenceless condition of British North America. But such folly could never be seriously entertained by any English statesman, from the simple fact that any attempted aggression on the part of the people of the United States would be resisted by the Colonists, and very little assistance indeed required to repel it. The war of 1812 amply proved the inability of the United States to conquer one-fourth of the numerical population of which these Colonies can now boast, and surely they have not deteriorated in courage or patriotism since. Such nonsense is a direct insult to the people, and could only be uttered by parties totally ignorant of their resources and power.

A good deal of misapprehension has resulted from the fact that the Imperial authorities have from time to time received reports on the defence of the Provinces not at all favorable; and this has been caused by no dislike, evil intention, or incompetency on the part of the officer making such report, but simply from the fact that it involved a problem which could only be solved in one way, according to professional ideas, and that was by the employment of a regular army, of which some 300,000 men would be required for that purpose, with corresponding outfit and appliances. It is evident Great Britain does not possess such an available force; therefore the British North American Provinces are defenceless. But it is not at all necessary to tax the purse of the mother country to any such extent, because it is susceptible of proof that Canada is easily rendered defensible, and that she can supply the full number of troops necessary for such a purpose. The part Great Britain would be called on to play would be to furnish the naval force, which she must provide in her own defence in any case. The greatest monarch that ever filled the throne of Great Britain, the immortal William III., achieved his glory and renown by fighting England's battles on the fields of Flanders, and whoever will defend her future integrity must do so on the coasts of North America. The lust of power—personal and national aggrandizement—has proved stronger than the dictates of freedom, humanity or public interest, and in "newly created nationalities" this feeling is intensified; therefore, in the event of any European complications, the power of the United States will be seen to be arrayed on the opposite side to that of Great Britain, and it would be the same if no British America remained to be conquered; because the politicians of Washington would aspire to fill her place in commerce and arms, and if a general break-up of the British Empire was to happen, they would succeed beyond doubt.

Under these circumstances, it is evidently the policy of British statesmen to look well to the future. Without her Colonies, she would be obliged to maintain a standing army of commensurate magnitude with that of her continental neighbors; because, having no use for an armed navy, no force beyond what would be thought necessary to defend her shores could be maintained. Her commerce would be confined to the production of such articles as her resources

would enable her to sell more cheaply than her neighbors; and as her flag would afford only the protection which the comity of nations throws around a weaker Power, her carrying trade would be annihilated, and it might be possible to employ a large proportion of her surplus population as soldiers; or, in the event of a war, subsidize her neighbors, as she was obliged to do during the war of Independence. With these Colonies, she is obliged to maintain the largest naval and smallest military force in the world. She is chief manufacturer; therefore has the largest commerce, and engrosses the greatest portion of the carrying trade of any other country therein; and in the event of war, instead of subsidizing soldiers of fortune to fight her battles for her, she has the descendants of her own sons to stand by her, and the money she expends is in defence of mutual interests. Moreover, in Canada especially, the population, being ardently desirous of maintaining the connection with the mother country at any or all sacrifices, may be looked on as a garrison holding an advantageous strategic position within the territories of the enemy, which true generalship should maintain at all hazards, as much for its influence on the campaign as its actual intrinsic value.

It costs England much more to maintain a few rods of territory at Gibraltar—a standing menace to Spain and Europe—from which no returns whatever have been received, or will be, than it does to maintain British North America, a country whose dealings are second only to one other Power in the commerce of Great Britain. If this country is a source of weakness, it would be well for those railers at the connection to point out where the strength of the Empire lies. It is certainly not in complete isolation.

In the pages of the REVIEW, the question of the organization of the military force of the Province has been dealt with. To make it effective is only a question of legislative activity, and its early consummation would be a boon to both countries. Five hundred thousand bayonets would relieve the minds of the Secretary of the Colonies of any fear he might have of Mr. Seward's pettifogging insolence, while it would place the defensive capabilities of the country beyond speculation. The maintenance of Colonial connection is necessary to Great Britain, as it involves her prestige, commerce, manufactures and national existence in its political consequences. The day of "new nationalities" has gone by, one experiment such as the United States exhibits is enough for a whole period of the world's history. The duty of British statesmen is not to consider the Colonies as the germs of Empire, but the component parts of one which is first in religion, liberty, science, commerce, manufactures and war—the Empire of Great Britain—to use them as faithful allies and dear children, whose prosperity is the first consideration, and whose country is the home of the surplus population of the British Isles, affording necessary expansion to the great Anglo-Saxon race.

THE LATE COL. DE SALABERRY.—The resolutions expressive of the regret of the battalion of Chasseurs Canadiens, of Montreal, at the death of the D. A. G. of Militia, L.C., and paying a worthy tribute to his personal merits and important services, have been forwarded to his widow, Mme. De Salaberry. The meeting in question was largely attended, Lieut.-Col. Tetu the Commander, being present, with the other officers of this fine corps.

## THE BANQUET OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

SPEECHES OF LORD CARNARVON AND HON. JOHN A. MACDONALD ON CONFEDERATION.

On Tuesday evening the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained a select company at dinner at the Mansion-house, which was served in the Egyptian-hall. The invited guests, about two hundred and fifty in number, included the Earl of Carnarvon, several members of the House of Commons, the Court of Aldermen, the Canadian Delegates, with a section of the Court of Common Council, among others, and the banquet was served with great splendour. The company as they arrived were received in one of the state drawing rooms, and among them were, besides the Earl of Carnarvon Mr. Ad-derley, M. P., Mr. Headlam, M. P., and Mrs. Headlam, Mr. Beresford Hope, M. P., and Lady Mildred Beresford Hope; Mr. Robert Peel Dawson, M. P., and Mrs. Dawson; the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P., Mr. E. W. Watkin, M. P., and Mrs. Watkin; Sir Chas. W. Dilkie, M. P., Colonel Aucland, M. P., Mr. R. Baggally, Q. C., M. P., Mr. Edward Baines, M. P., and Mrs. Baines, Mr. Davenport Bromley, M. P., Admiral Rydor, Mr. Cyril Graham, Mr. Irving Hare, the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, Atty.-Gen. of Canada, and Mrs. Macdonald; the Hon. Peter Mitchell, Premier of New Brunswick; the Hon. Wm. and Miss Macdougall; Hon. Wm. and Mrs. Howland, the Hon. John Rose, the Hon. Charles Fisher, the Hon. R. D. Wilmot, Lt. Col. Bernard, etc., etc. Her Majesty the Queen, and "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," were given in succession from the chair, and drunk with acclamation. In the course of the evening Lord Carnarvon, after replying to the toast of "The House of Lords," with which the Lord Mayor had associated his name, took occasion to say he saw around the table the faces of many gentlemen with whom, during the last few months, he had been very closely connected in the consideration of a question which, not only to this country, but also to Her Majesty's subjects on the other side of the Atlantic, was one of the most important that had ever been dealt with. It had been his fortune to be mixed up with these gentlemen in many official relations, and therefore on that occasion, which appeared to offer him the best opportunity of taking leave of them, he might perhaps be allowed to express his earnest wish that God would speed the new Confederation which had been arranged among the British North American Provinces, and to say how much in this country it was believed to be owing to the services of those gentlemen who had come here as the friends of the Confederation, and to advance its interests, and, in addition, to say how much individually he owed to their tact, ability, and patience in soothing the difficulties which lay in the way of its accomplishment. Having thus ventured to take the liberty of expressing what he felt was due from him personally to these gentlemen, he might, perhaps, be allowed to say one word to those who had been the opponents of the Confederation. In so great a question there must be of necessity some opposition even with the purest and more con-

scientious motives, but he would ask the opponents of the measure, now that they had fought their battle and the question had been decided, to accept that decision in the spirit of Englishmen, and to bring to bear all their energy, all their eloquence, and all their ability, and all those high qualities which he had latterly had the opportunity of testing—although those qualities were exercised in opposition to Confederation—in giving practical effect to the decision of Parliament, and endeavor by every means in their power to advance the interests of that which would be their common country. The speech of the noble Earl was repeatedly cheered. Mr. Headlam, M. P., in graceful terms proposed the health of the Lady Mayoress, which was drunk with acclamation, and with that the company separated.

In acknowledging the toast of the Delegates from the British Provinces, Hon. John A. Macdonald said—My Lord Mayor, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen, I need scarcely say that I deeply and gratefully appreciate the kindness which prompted his lordship to propose this toast, and I feel equally grateful for the very hearty response which this large assembly has given to it. We are proud to observe that not only does the chief magistrate of the chief city in the universe feel an interest in our cause, but that the representatives of the people of this country in both Houses of Parliament have shown, without mistake, that they heartily desire the completion of the measure which it is our mission here to accomplish. (Hear, hear.) We are all Englishmen, with the exception of the representative of one of the provinces of British North America, and we are all here English in heart and English in spirit, unitedly desirous of perpetuating amongst us English institutions, English law, and English feeling, and of inducing Englishmen to come out and settle in the North American colony, where we believe and hope they would feel as much at home as when under this hospitable roof. (Cheers.) Still, we feel that in some degree, at all events, we may have been in the past a source of embarrassment to the British Empire. We were a number of scattered colonies, all anxious to maintain our allegiance to the British Crown, but with different political organizations, and in case of danger or the possible outbreak of war liable to become, as I said, the source of some embarrassment to the mother country. In coming here we are animated by the desire of forming one united empire on the other side of the Atlantic, for as has been truly said, it is an empire in extent and by and bye will be so in population. (Hear, hear.) But, my lord, it will not be an empire standing alone. We believe that a new era is drawing on England and the English people. The old colonial system is passing away, and I believe that a new and more wholesome one is now commencing that England, the centre of the British Empire, will be the sun, while we are dependent planets in the east and in the west, receiving fire and life, and vigor and energy from her, and giving back to her the influence of our loyalty and devotion. (Hear, hear.) I am no believer in the doctrine that because on one occasion certain colonies fell away from England, therefore at a period not far remote certain other colonies will fall away too. Look at the case as it stands. Those thirteen colonies which formed the nucleus of the present United States fell away from the British rule with a population of four millions. See the difference between good and bad government,—not that I mean to say the Government of that day was a bad one, but it was dictated by the light which then prevailed. We are now govern-

ed by a more enlightened system, a system which had grown out of the experience of the past, and just now the British American colonies contain the same number of inhabitants which the United States contained at the time that their connection with England was severed. But are we now going to sever our connection with this country? No. (Cheers.) We have come to the British Parliament, we have laid our petition at the feet of the British Sovereign, and have asked as our greatest privilege to be allowed to form an auxiliary kingdom, by means of which we believe we shall in the future be a source of strength to the British Empire. (Cheers.) We believe that if it should happen, as it has happened before, the world is in arms against England, you will find in Canada and Australia and the other portions of the colonial empire—I am proud to say that I am sure it will be so in British North America—a body of Englishmen prepared to cast aside all ideas of sordid interest and all regard for personal safety, and ready to support you as England has always supported us when we were in straits which led us to require her help. (Hear, hear.) We know well the cost of our determination. We know that we are an outlying part of the British empire and we are liable, in the case of a hostile attack, to be the first to bear the brunt of it. We know that our country may become, as in the war of 1812, the battle field in which the battles of England are fought; but we have counted the cost and are willing to undergo it for the sake of the inestimable advantages of connection with the mother country. (Loud cheers.) As I have already stated, we have arrived at the position of a considerable kingdom: we have a population of four millions of inhabitants, and we know we duplicate our population in every sixteen or twenty years. Still we are desirous, and are over here for the purpose of showing our desire and resolve, to remain a portion of the British empire. I rejoice to know that the measure which was fostered with that object by the ability of the noble lord who has spoken to-night, and spoken so frankly, was carried without opposition in the House of Lords and with equal unanimity in the other branch of the Legislature. The preamble of that bill sets forth that it is the desire of the inhabitants of British North America to form one dominion, based on the principle of the British constitution, and the very first clause of the measure declares and enacts that now, and for ever, Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, the Sovereigns of Great Britain, shall be the Sovereigns of British North America. (Cheers.) It has been said, and said truly, that geographically we are the largest power in America. The British dominions there extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The greater part of that country is well adapted for settlement. It is a healthy, fertile country, suited to be the home of Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen, and I hope hereafter, when we are one province, under one Government, the people of England, and Scotland, and Ireland, will direct their attention more particularly to that colony and settle there in large numbers, thus continuing to increase the strength and importance of our empire rather than to strengthen foreign, and, therefore, by possibility, hostile powers. My Lord, there have been, I see, in the press of England, some remarks made occasionally to the effect that the United States may possibly be hostile to the continuance of British rule on their continent. Now, I am not one to believe in that at all. I believe that the United States Government will perform all their engagements with Great Britain, and will

respect all her rights. (Hear, hear.) It is true we see occasionally in the press and in the Legislature of the United States a feeling expressed of a desire to get possession of Canada. Well, I do not object to that; I think it is a compliment paid to Canada. If we are not worth having, we should not be coveted. (Hear, hear.) We feel about that exactly as any young lady feels to whom an offer is made, which, although she is not inclined to accept, she cannot but feel flattered by the compliment. (Laughter.) Miss Canada, as the Scotch song says, is "ower young to marry yet;" she prefers to remain in her maternal home, but still she feels thankful to the United States for its appreciation of her merits. (Laughter and cheers.) In conclusion, I would say again that I thank your lordship for the honor you have done us. I trust we shall deserve the compliment you have paid us; I assure you we shall try to do so. We have always desired to be a strength of the British Empire, and we think we have now found the way. When we return to England in five or ten years' time, I hope we shall be able to report that our country has twice its present population and resources, and that your successor in that chair which you now so worthily fill will be able to speak of you as a true prophet in your prognostication of the future wealth, strength and prosperity of British North America. (Loud cheers.)

## MILITARY ITEMS.

13TH BATTALION.—For the future, admission to the drill shed will be by tickets, which can be obtained from the officers. It has been found necessary to adopt this course, in consequence of the large number of boys who crowd into the shed being so noisy in their demonstrations as to cause serious interruption to the drill.—[Hamilton Times.]

PRESENTATION.—On Friday evening last, the members of Captain Jackson's Rifle Company, presented that gentleman with a beautiful set of plate, consisting of a water urn, coffee pot, sugar bowl, cream pitcher and egg stand. The presentation took place in the Town Hall; where an address was read to the Captain, and to which he made a very appropriate and feeling reply. The present not only speaks well for the men of the company, but also for the energy and perseverance of Mr. Jackson, and we trust he may long live not only to enjoy the beautiful present, so richly merited, but also to lead the company in time of trouble, should that time unfortunately ever arrive.—[Caledonia Sacher.]

GUNBOATS.—The gunboats on the lakes are now all in order to resume their cruising as soon as the ice will permit; but at this date only the 'Heron,' at Toronto would be enabled to make out of port. The following are the officers in charge of the English gunboats:—Heron, Lieut. Solly; Britomart, Lieut. Allington; Cherub, Lieut. Huntley. The Provincial gunboats have been manned from the Aurora, as follows: Prince Alfred, Lieut. Douglas, 3 officers, 1 surgeon, 2 engineers, and 64 men; Rescue, Lieut. Fairlie, 3 officers, 2 engineers, and 48 men; Hercules, Lieut. Hooper, 2 officers, 1 surgeon, 2 engineers, and 50 men. These boats have been in charge of Mr. Wyatt, Government Agent, since they were laid up last fall. It is expected another boat will be placed on the St. Lawrence river when navigation opens.—[Hamilton Times.]

It is rumored in England that the 4th Dragoon Guards will soon be sent to Canada.

The Montreal 'News' understands that Capt. Carr, 2nd Battalion 23rd Fusiliers, is about to exchange to the 1st Battalion in India.

PRINCIPAL Purveyor Minney, lately at Aldershot Camp, has been appointed Chief Purveyor in Canada.

It is expected that the next English Volunteer Review will take place at Dover early this summer.

An order was issued on Thursday, 4th inst., to the effect that the cadets in the Military schools will in future appear in summer uniform.

NEW GREAT COATS.—Captain Wonham's Company of Ingersoll Volunteers, one of the oldest and best in the Province, have received new great coats.

It is stated in the 'Army and Navy Gazette' that tenders for the construction of ten new gunboats will shortly be required from the principal shipbuilders of the United Kingdom who happen to be on the Admiralty list. It is not improbable that these gunboats may be intended for the Canadian lakes.

THE UNIFORM OF THE FRENCH ARMY.—The picturesque but inconvenient uniform of the French army is to be done away with, and to the great comfort of the troops, they are to be given their old dress, which (the 'Epoque' observes) appears to have been changed simply because it was due to the Orleans Princes.

At a Volunteer dinner at Lennoxville last week, the officers discussed the programme for celebrating the Queen's Birthday, and thought it desirable that steps should be taken to bring the Melbourne and Sherbrooke Battalions together, if practicable, either at Lennoxville, Sherbrooke, or in a pic-nic at Windsor.—[Richmond Guardian.]

INSPECTION.—On Tuesday evening, April 2nd, the Quebec Garrison Artillery were inspected by Major Lamontagne, B. M., in the Armory. There was a fine turn out of this excellent corps, whose appearance and movements were of a most soldierly character. We understand that a gold medal will be fired for by the battalion in a few days, and also some money prizes.—Chronicle.

The French squadron is about to have its artillery completely changed. Sixty enormous breech-loaders, on improved carriages, are now ready, and are to be substituted for the guns at present in use. "As soon as this change is effected," says the 'Gazette du Midi,' "the French fleet will be able to contend with impunity against all the monitors, past, present and future."

DESERTED.—The Kingston 'Whig' says: It was reported in the city that one of the guards of the Provincial Penitentiary had suddenly left his post, carrying with him to the States, it is said, his arms, and also plans of the institution and impressions of the keys. We should be happy, for the sake of the good name the officers of the prison hold at the present time, to contradict the report, and remove public suspicion if it be groundless.

THE COLLINGWOOD BATTERY.—By the following notice, dated April 4th, it will be seen that the Collingwood Battery of Garrison artillery have commenced their eight days' drill: "Members of the Battery are hereby notified to attend muster at two o'clock, sharp, to-morrow, (Friday) in order to commence the eight days' drill required by law. Every member must be in his place. The men will wear their overcoats. Members not having their uniforms will call at once and get them.—JOHN HOES, Captain Commanding.

The 'Army and Navy Gazette' states that Lord Strathnairn received the most implicit instructions for his guidance in dealing with the Fenian rising, and that the troops would have had no doubt as to the mode in which they were to deal with any men with arms in their hands engaged in rebellion. This was done in consequence of Lord Strathnairn's feeling some doubt after the course taken against the Jamaica authorities, as to his own position. This will in some measure account for the news a few days ago of the troops firing upon three men fully armed, and killing one.

By COMMAND of Her Majesty the Queen, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on behalf of Her Majesty, held a levee at St. James' Palace, on the 22nd ult. The following were among the presentations:—Major-General G. T. C. Napier, C. B., on promotion, and return from Canada, by H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge; Lieut. H. S. Brownrigg, "The Prince Consort's Own" Rifle Brigade, on promotion, by Colonel Studholme Brownrigg, C. B.; Ensign Hon. Jeffrey Amherst, Rifle Brigade, by Earl Amherst; Major Kenny, Nova Scotia Militia Artillery, by the Duke of Buckingham, Colonial Secretary.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—A deputation of the inhabitants of Fort Erie waited upon Captain King, of the Welland Canal Field Battery, on Wednesday, and presented him with a sword of superb workmanship, accompanied with an address. On one side of the blade of the sword are the words—"Presented to Captain Richard S. King, by the inhabitants of Fort Erie, for gallant conduct at that place, on the 2nd of June, 1866." On the opposite side is the captain's crest and motto, and the initials of his name. The deputation from Fort Erie consisted of the Reeve, Charles Treble, and Messrs. Douglas, Forsyth, Fitch and Rainsford.—[Hamilton Times.]

PERTH RIFLE COMPANY.—A meeting of the Perth Rifle Company was held in the Town Hall, on Saturday evening, 30th ult., for the purpose of filling up the vacancies caused by the resignation of a number of the officers and men formerly connected with the organization, and to take steps towards having regular drill in the future. Another meeting was held on Monday evening, at which we understand a large number joined the ranks. Under the command of Captain Moffatt, we have no doubt the full quota will speedily be obtained, and that ere long this favorite company will be established on a firm and satisfactory footing.—[Courier.]

ACTIVE SERVICE FOR VOLUNTEER.—A request has been made to the Government by the Ninth Battalion to place them on occasional active service, on the same footing as a portion of the Montreal Volunteers occupy at present. The Militia Department supplied the Victorias and Chasseurs of that city with the Snider Rifle, on the condition that each battalion should muster fully 250 men and be placed under active service for two days in each week. From the fact that the paymaster of the Ninth Battalion in Quebec has received from headquarters blank sheets for the payment of the men, it is probable the Government contemplate extending the same advantages to that portion of the force here. The battalion has been lately increased by two new companies.—[Quebec Chronicle.]

The following promotions in regiments serving in Canada are announced in the 'London Gazette' of the 22nd ult:—16th Foot—Gentleman Cadet, Philip Henry Drayton, from the Royal Military College to be Ensign without purchase, vice Charles Follitt Baugh transferred to the 109th Foot; Gentleman Cadet, Pierce Creagh, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Richard Francis Percy, promoted. 17th Foot—Lieut.

Duncan Malcolm Irvine to be Captain, by purchase, vice John Moore Clarke Travers, who retires; Ensign Arthur Henry Wentworth Mansergh to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Irvine. Reginald James Courtenay, gentleman, to be ensign by purchase, vice Mansergh. 25th Foot—Staff-Surgeon, Edward Touch, M. D., to be Surgeon, vice W. Y. Ieeves appointed to the Royal Artillery.

THE LATE FRENCH ARMY VISITORS.—It appears that M. le Marquis de Gallifet, whose flying visit with that of his brother officers to Quebec was noticed a few days ago, is a Lieutenant-Colonel of the staff and A.D.C. to the Emperor Napoleon. The Marquis, at the siege of Puebla, was severely wounded in the abdomen by the bursting of a shell, after which he returned to France and employed himself in writing a charming book, "Les Bivouacs du Mexique," which attracted the attention of all Paris. M. le Comte d'Espenille and M. Clary are both Captains of the staff. The latter is attached to the staff of Marshal Bazaine, and is grandson of that Dlle. Clary de Marseilles who married General Bernadotte, afterwards raised to the throne of Sweden. The Vicomte de St. Saviour is a Sous-lieutenant in the 3rd Zouaves, with which he went through a campaign at Oajacca. This regiment belongs to the same brigade in which Capt. Faucher, a Canadian from Saint Maurice, served. M. le Vicomte is the descendant of a nephew of Montcalm, and had gone to Mexico as a mere Corporal of Zouaves.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY GUN PRACTICE.—On Wednesday afternoon, April 3rd, Companies Nos. 1 and 2, Volunteer Garrison Artillery, commenced their annual big gun practice. Major N. H. Bowen was in command of the party. The firing took place from the Commissioners' Wharf at a target on the river St. Charles, distant 1000 yards. Among the officers present were Quarter-master Hollwell, Capt. Shaw, Lieut. White and Lieut. Fraser. Twenty-two rounds of shell were fired, the practice being very good. Lieut. Fraser in the first round shattered the target by a bulls-eye. The worst shot did not hit sixty yards wide of the target, which is considered excellent practice, as there was a strong westerly wind blowing the whole afternoon, and it was difficult to get the accurate range. This afternoon companies Nos. 3 and 4 will take their exercise at the guns, and for the following four days the firing will be made from the citadel, the companies taking their practice each alternate day. The officers of the brigade, with that liberality for which they are distinguished, have subscribed a sufficient sum to divide into three prizes, to be given to the three best marksmen at the completion of the annual big gun practice. The first prize is to consist of a gold medal, and the two others of purses containing sums of money.—[Quebec Daily News.]

OFFICERS' MESS OF THE 13TH BATTALION.—The officers of the 13th Battalion, with a large company of invited guests, assembled at one of their periodical entertainments, in the Officers' Room of the drill shed, on the evening of the 4th inst. The commissary department was found to be rather more abundantly and choicely supplied than on the morning of the memorable advance on Ridgeway, and the dainties of the larder were served in unexceptionable style. The usual loyal toasts succeeded the feast, after which Major Gregg, of the Oxford Battalion, proposed the health of Col. Skinner and the 13th Battalion. The Major, in his remarks, strongly condemned the principle which had developed itself in some quarters to discourage the Volunteer system. It was not, perhaps, to be attributed to a lack of patriotism, but a shortsightedness on the part of some of those who had the largest business interests at stake,



liable to suffer in the event of a hostile demonstration against the country, who desired to escape the trifling annoyance of permitting their employes to attend the drills. The Volunteers themselves, as a general thing, were moved by no other spirit in enrolling themselves than pure patriotism, and they were deserving of the fullest measure of encouragement, most especially from those whose property they might at some time be called upon to protect. The Major regretted to cite, as an instance of the discouragement given to the Volunteers, the course of the head manager of the Bank of Montreal, who had issued an order that all employes of the institution through the Province should relinquish their connection with the Volunteers, whether as officers or privates, or otherwise incur dismissal from their positions. Col. Skinner acknowledged the compliment paid him by the toast in an earnest speech. He regretted to state that the 13th Battalion had suffered seriously from discouragements of the nature referred to by Major Gregg. Formerly it had embraced nine strong companies, but at present only six, and at that a deficiency of seventy men existed to fill the companies to the maximum strength. It was undoubtedly the case that volunteering was grievously discouraged in this city, and that where vacant situations occurred, young men applying were frequently questioned, and the preference was given to such as were not connected with either of the Volunteer organizations. He hoped that a beneficial change in this respect would yet take place, and that merchants and others having property and interests which might at some time repose for protection on the Volunteers, would see the propriety and justice of giving to the gallant defenders every encouragement.—[Hamilton Times.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### A NEW IDEA ON AN OLD SUBJECT.

To the Editor of the Volunteer Review.

DEAR SIR,—It is a well-known fact that our Volunteer Force is neither as well drilled nor efficient in any way as it should be, and the reason is plainly, the irregular attendance at drill (I am speaking of the Volunteers in the rural districts); and no matter how strictly officers may do their duty, unless the men of a Volunteer Company feel interested you cannot make a really efficient company. Many persons say "Oh! the men will never know anything without they are on the frontier a few months," and expressions of a like nature. Now, Mr. Editor, there is a great deal of truth in the above remark under the present system, for the simple reason that there is not one company out of fifty, where the members attend parades regularly. But do you not believe that if every Volunteer would drill, say three hours a week, under a good instructor, that each man would in a few months, be very fairly up in his work? The whole aim of the Minister of Militia is, I suppose, to have the largest possible force with the least possible expense. The Sedentary force is a myth, and the only strength we have for defensive purposes is the Volunteer Militia, one third of which—say ten thousand men—are tolerably well "set up," and would be really effective. The balance—twenty thousand men—are in some instances fairly drilled, but generally speaking, quite below what they should be. Under the present law, even if the drafted Militiamen were called out for the six days, what earthly use would they be? True—they would learn their facings, which, in all probability, would be entirely forgotten when the

next annual muster came around; and would this be an equivalent for the money expended during that time? I trow not! If it is considered impracticable to introduce any of the systems in force on the continent of Europe, by all means let the Volunteer force be increased; and to make them effective, I would submit the following plan:—Let every Volunteer drill once a week for three hours—say from seven until ten in the evening—for which he shall receive the sum of fifty cents (this is not too much in the country, where the men have frequently to travel several miles to the company head-quarters), which pay is not to be given him several months after the work is performed, but every night of drill, or at the latest every month. Pay—officers as well—according to their rank and to the work expected from them. For I know that Volunteer officers who do their duty have a hard task to perform even in the most peaceful times. True, he has the honor of being an officer, but he is no less a servant of the Government, and for his services he should be paid. There is no just reason why a pains-taking officer should be out of pocket because he wishes to make the corps which he belongs efficient. And I have no hesitation in saying that officers cannot do their duty thoroughly under the present system, without being materially out of pocket—any newspaper editor to the contrary notwithstanding. Again, when a Volunteer has served his allotted period, whether it be five or seven years, give him a small grant of land; this would have a most beneficial effect—it would keep the force full, and would make many a poor fellow feel that he had a stake in the country, and would prevent hundreds, yes, thousands, of our stalwart young men from seeking a home with that hostile nation across the border. Many of those people who stayed at home at ease during the late Fenian excitement, are, perhaps, not aware how many of our brave young fellows lost situations by going to the "Front," and were compelled by sheer necessity to go to the United States. I had the honor to command a company on the frontier last summer, and on our return eight good and loyal men found their situations filled, and were forced, much against their inclinations, to leave the country; and I am satisfied that this is but a fair sample of other companies at that time.

To continue: Let every Company proceed to battalion head-quarters in the month of June—the only period of the year in which members of rural corps can spare the time and spend one week at battalion drill; under this system we could have a valuable well drilled force of one hundred thousand men, at a cost of three millions of dollars a year (a less sum than the same number of men would cost the country for one month's active service, and without the inconvenience incidental thereto.) The men would turn out willingly, because independent of patriotism it would be to their interest to do so. Penalties for non-attendance on parade would be useless because there would be always good and full musters. Target practice could take place as it does now. The yeomen of the country would gladly see their sons members of such an army; and lastly, our dear motherland would feel bound more than ever to aid us to the full extent of her mighty power, while Goldwin Smith and John Bright would hang their heads in dismay.

I am, Sir, yours truly,  
A WESTERN VOLUNTEER.

### CAPTAIN BRIDGEWATER'S LECTURING TOUR.

To Editor of The Volunteer Review.

MOORETOWN, C. W., April 3, 1867.

SIR,—Having recently returned from a lecturing tour, a few remarks regarding the section of country I have visited may not be out of place, and may prove interesting to many of

your readers. Persons who take little or no interest in military affairs beyond the pale of their own immediate locality are ever ready to criticize the doings of our military authorities, and regard the arduous efforts at establishing an effective Volunteer force as a mere waste of money. It only requires a knowledge of what has been done within the last year in almost every district of the country to impress any one with the conviction that our Militia authorities must have exercised a very large amount of labor, energy and zeal in order to have accomplished so much in so short a time. In the counties of Lambton, Middlesex, Perth Wellington, Grey, Waterloo and Simcoe, the Volunteer companies comprise the finest men in the land. Enthusiastic in their calling, soldierlike in their bearing, and devotedly attached to the cause which they espouse. President Roberts should take a military tour through these counties, and he would then explode his magazine of gas.

Yours truly,

T. O. BRIDGEWATER,

Captain Mooretown Mounted Infantry.

ST. MARY'S—Was the first place in which I announced my lecture, which, being on a military subject, quite an interest was manifested in it. The officers and members of the infantry company formed part of my audience, as also the Blanchard Company. They are two fine companies, and anxious to acquire a thorough knowledge of their drill. The inhabitants of the town encourage the Volunteers, and use every means in their power to render their position comfortable.

STRATFORD—Is quite a military place, and so well disciplined and drilled are the Volunteers that it is difficult to distinguish them from the regulars. The Colonel of the battalion (service) takes great interest in the Volunteer movement.

HAMBURG—There is an excellent company here, no doubt attributable to the indefatigable exertions of Lieut.-Col. Goodman, and the company officers, who take a deep interest in the drilling of the men, aided and encouraged as they are by the inhabitants of the place. So anxious were the people to hear something on a military subject, that the room in which I lectured was crowded. I left this place impressed with the great good which results from a military spirit being infused into the people. The Germans appear not to murmur at any expense incurred by the Government in thoroughly equipping the Volunteer force.

BERLIN, Waterloo—A new company in the former place, anxious to learn their drill. It was gratifying to find that some of these men walked long distances in order to attend drill.

GUELPH.—In the large shed I had an opportunity of witnessing the men at drill. The rifle and artillery companies mustered strong, and went through their exercises in a manner truly astonishing. Time and money have not been thrown away here. A most loyal and patriotic spirit pervades the whole community. Received great kindness from Lieut.-Col. Higginbotham, who commands the battalion.

ELORA—This beautiful little town boasts of a most substantial drill-shed, built of stone, and most exquisitely fitted up; and so strong is the military feeling that an old soldier feels at home at once. The Council has been exceedingly liberal to the Volunteers, and Mayor Clarke has done much for the cause. I lectured three times to large and appreciative audiences. Mr. Shaw, editor and proprietor of the local paper, does all he can to help on the Volunteer interests. I was delighted to find a full company of cadets, formed of boys ranging between 8 to 12 years of age, fully uniformed, and with wooden rifles going through their exercises with a precision truly astonishing. This town is doing its share of Volunteer work.

**FERRIS.**—I found this place quite military in its character, but on account of many of the Volunteers having left the locality, the company was not full. In a place so thoroughly attached to British institutions, this state of things will doubtless soon be remedied. The Captain (Lingwood) is an energetic, persevering officer, and very popular with the people. Ferris is just the place where scores would shoulder their rifles in case of invasion.

**MOUNT FOREST.**—Owing to some cause or other, the Volunteer company here is not in a very flourishing condition. It is not from any lack of loyalty in the people, who are quite enthusiastic in the cause, and do all in their power to aid the Volunteer movement.

**DURHAM.**—An excellent company here, and the people, with only three hours' notice, turned out to my lecture in large numbers. Anything in the shape of a soldier is sure to meet with a good reception at the hands of the Durhamites.

**OWEN SOUND.**—Is one of those thoroughly British feeling places in which one feels at home. I would strongly advise the "Finnigans" to keep away from here. I lectured twice to large audiences, including the two Volunteer companies, which are composed of remarkably fine men, well drilled, and the discipline is such as cannot be surpassed. The officers take great interest in the welfare of the men, and the Mayor, Thos. Scott, Esq., together with other influential gentlemen, do all they can to encourage a military spirit in this thriving town.

**MEAFORD.**—A splendid company in this place, who go through their drill astonishingly well. The Colonel of the battalion (Pollard) resides here, and takes an interest in his old company, which is a credit to the town.

**COLLINGWOOD.**—This is a place where almost every able-bodied man you meet is either a Volunteer or anxious to be one. Great labor, energy and perseverance must have been exercised to have brought things to such a state of perfection. Col. Stevens is every inch a soldier, and appears to have infused the true spirit of a soldier into both officers and men. Very few places can boast of doing more for the Volunteer cause than Collingwood.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### Battalion Correspondence.

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

#### FROM HAMILTON.

**13TH BATTALION.**—There were three parades of this battalion during the last week; one on Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7.30 p. m., and one on Thursday afternoon at 3 p. m. On Tuesday and Friday the usual routine of drill was performed. It was the intention of the commanding officer to have a march-out on Thursday afternoon, and two companies to go out for ball-practice; but this was rendered impossible on account of the state of the weather. A fatigue party was, however, told off, who proceeded to the ranges, under the charge of Quartermaster-Sergeant Stoneman, and erected the targets. After the drill, a circular from Col. Durie was read, putting the battalion under the power of the Articles of War on the days of drill during the week. The Colonel then said a few words to the men, in which he declared his intention sending for the men should they refuse to turn out. A letter has been addressed to the Mayor of Hamilton, desiring him to confer with the employers of

Volunteers, with a view to allowing their employees to attend the regular drill, and in almost every case it has been satisfactorily arranged. On Friday evening the battalion was requested by Mr. George Lee to partake of some refreshments at his restaurant. Several speeches appropriate to the occasion were made by Lieut.-Col. Skinner, Sergeant-Major Rosconnell and others. On Saturday afternoon Nos. 2 and 5 companies went out for target practice, and some very good scores were made.

The corps mustered in strong force in the drill shed on Thursday evening, March 28, and were put through the usual movements by Col. Skinner and Adjutant Henry. Quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and the proficiency displayed by the men attracted great attention. The orders were very prolix and we condense: "Lieut.-Col. Skinner is hereby directed to hold his battalion in readiness for active service. The regiment will form part of the brigade under Colonel Peacocke, ordered to assemble at Brantford. Three smart non-commissioned officers are to be appointed on the staff of the brigades in charge of—1st, reserve ammunition; 2nd, engineer stores; 3rd, camp equipage. Lieut.-Col. Skinner will see that his battalion are complete in great-coat straps, water canteens and Haversacks." The following appointments have been made: No. 6 Company—To be Corporal, Bugler James Trail. No. 2 Company—Sergeant Brown to be color-sergeant; to be orderly-room clerk, Sergeant James P. Kendall; to be sergeant, Corporal Charles Simpson; to be lance corporal, Private Wm. McDonald.

**FIELD BATTERY.**—This corps met for drill on Thursday, 28th ult., and went through the usual evolutions. After drill, the new Second Lieutenant, Mr. Deville, was introduced to the battery, and he requested the men to partake of a supper at the "Volunteer Saloon." After the eatables had been disposed of, and the cloth removed, Lieut. Deville proposed "The Queen and the Royal Family," which was drank with all the honors, and the National Anthem sung by Sergeant Green. The Lieutenant proposed "The Prince and Princess of Wales," and afterwards "The Army and Navy and Volunteers," which toast was responded to by Capt. Macabe in a very neat speech. The Captain then proposed the toast of the evening, "The Host." Lieut. Deville replied in a short and very concise speech. Several other toasts of a local nature, and also "The Dominion of Canada," were successively drank. Songs, patriotic and otherwise, were sung by Bombadier Nixon, Corporal Wilson, Sergeant McDonald and other members of the battery. The party separated at an early hour, expressing themselves much pleased with the evening's entertainment. It is the intention of the Captain to entertain the battery in a similar manner on the occasion of their turning out for spring drill with the new guns and carbines, of which due notice will be sent to THE REVIEW.

#### FROM QUEBEC.

The Quebec "Canadian Hussars," under the command of Lieut.-Col. Forsyth, commenced their annual mounted drill on Wednesday, the 27th of March last. The squadron consists of two troops—No. 1, under the command of Major W. W. Scott, and No. 2, under that of Capt. J. F. Turnbull. The drill is to last sixteen consecutive days, and the men are very punctual in attendance, the number on many occasions being even over the regulation number. Their appearance in their new full Hussar uniforms and horse accoutrements is very striking and effective; and the proficiency of the men in all the different branches of their drill is a strong attribute in praise of the riding-master of the squadron. They have lately been served out with the Spencer carbine, in the use of which they are rapidly becoming proficient. An inspection of the clothing and saddlery, by

Major Lamontagne, B. M., took place on the 6th inst. Altogether, the squadron is one of which not only its officers should be proud, but should be the pride of every citizen of the ancient capital.

**8TH BATTALION.**—The 8th battalion under the command of Lieut.-Col. Reeve, was inspected on Wednesday evening, the 10th inst., at the drill shed, by Lt.-Col. Lamontagne, B.M. There were four companies on the ground. No. 1 (Victoria Rifles) Capt. Alleyn, No. 2 Capt. Dumlin, No. 3 Lieut. Paterson, and No. 4 Capt. Steven; but the muster was very small, amounting only to little over 100, rank and file. The Victoria Rifles, however, sustained its reputation, its appearance being admirable, and the neatness and steadiness of the men were in the highest degree creditable. After the inspection they were put through a "course of sprouts" by their drill instructor, which they performed with a soldierlike precision. Their muster—rank and file—43. It is but justice to the battalion to state, that most of its men are up west lumbering, and both Nos. 3 and 4 have been but lately transferred from the 9th battalion in a very weak state. The 8th battalion musters very poorly this winter, when compared to what it did a couple of winters since. During the turn outs of March and June '66, the Wellington Rifles was one of its strongest and best companies; this winter it refused to turn out. Surely any misunderstanding between the men and their officers might easily be corrected, and the company mustered and enrolled again.

#### FROM THOROLD.

Everything is quiet along the canal. Even the bull-frog does not disturb the monotony by telling you that it is knee-deep in mud, and that you had better go round. But I think we can thank Jack Frost for this; for, as the canal now is, it would make a splendid rendezvous for them, the water having been turned off to prevent the freshets from damaging the works. I was looking at our old camp-ground, and I must say it looked rather different to what it did about seven months ago. But there are many little things which remind one of our short term of instruction in the art of war. The low fences, for instance, which (thanks to the sentry not being able to see all over at once) helped, or rather the part which you don't see helped, to light the fires with which we cooked many a sumptuous repast; and if we had any scruples about taking them, we would say, "Well, it will only take the more money out of the pockets of those who would not otherwise support their defenders, and as those who would do so give willingly—what's the difference?" The company which belongs here is officered by Capt. Hugh James, Lieut. J. B. Benson, and Ensign H. C. Barwick. They feel rather slighted to think they have not got orders to drill. Although they might drill at their own expense, still they think where one is paid, there is no reason why another should not be

#### FROM DRUMMONDVILLE.

On visiting this place a few days since I was very much pleased to discover something, which to me was a new and interesting object, and although I have visited Drummondville several times, I never was so fortunate as to see it. What I have reference to is a barn, which, during the campaign of 1812 was used as a barracks for our brave old sires, and which was pierced in a great many places by the bullets from the enemy's guns on the day of the memorable battle of Lundy's Lane. I am happy to say the owner of it has veneration enough for it to let the holes made by the bullets remain, and they are to be seen there at any time. The object of this comment is the pro-

perty of Mr. J. A. Orchard, the Quarter-master of the 44th Battalion, and is still in use by him; and I may safely say will be for some time, for it seems quiet substantial yet. Perhaps some of the parties who took part in the struggle at that time will favour you with some of the incidents connected with it; it would be very interesting to us young soldiers of the present era to know what hardships they had to endure, and it would make us more willing to bear our small ones.

#### FROM HULLSVILLE

The Volunteers in Hullsville received their new uniforms on Saturday, March 30th. This company which in point of physique and good drill ranks high among the Volunteer companies of the Province of Ontario, is commanded by Capt. Ryan, the other officers being Lieut. Murray and Ensign Moore. After drill, the company were entertained at supper in the Sandusky hotel. A very pleasant evening was passed. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, the health of Captain and Mrs. Ryan was drunk with great enthusiasm. A drill shed is in process of construction at Hullsville, for the present the company drill in the Orange Hall. Meanwhile we are glad to hear that this excellent company have got their uniforms, and take pleasure in chronicling their progress, well assured that should they ever be called upon they will do the State good service.

#### FROM HORNBY.

The Independent Infantry Company of Hornby, held a soiree, in the drill shed, on Wednesday evening, which was very numerous attended, notwithstanding that the day was a stormy one. The chair was occupied by Mr. McMillan, and, after tea had been served, addresses were delivered on "Confederation: its advantages and the measures necessary to consolidate the federal union," by Mr. John White, M. P. P.; "The defence of Canada, and the best and most economical militia system for the country," by Col. Geo. K. Chisholm; "The duty of the Press," by Mr. Matheson of the Milton "Champion"; "The future of Canada," by Mr. John Coyne of Brampton; and "Our causes for gratitude in the past, and of confidence in the future," by Mr. Thos. White of Hamilton. The soiree was a most successful one. All the speakers acquitted themselves well, and evinced their good taste by avoiding all reference to disputed political questions. I am glad to hear that the soiree resulted in a handsome return, which will be applied towards removing the debt from the drill shed.

#### FROM GUELPH.

The 30th Wellington Battalion has just received a new set of band instruments, from Mr. A. Grossman, of Hamilton. Your correspondent had the pleasure of inspecting them, and they are certainly, very fine. They are exactly the same as those of the 13th Battalion of Hamilton, and reflect great credit on the importer. Mr. Sunley is spoken of as the band-master; and Guelph will no doubt be soon able to boast of a first-class Volunteer band.

#### FROM NORFOLK.

The Norfolk Battalion has been for some time in readiness for active service (being notified). Every company that had a man short hastened to fill up, and if the bugle had sounded the call to arms in a few hours afterwards, the response would have been, "Here we are, ready and willing." I understand that most of the companies have completed their annual

drill, and under the command of their indefatigable commander, Col. Tisdale, who spares neither time nor money, the battalion bids fair to be second to none in the Province. Colonel Tisdale aided by a good staff and a willing County Council to appropriate funds for a drill shed, and also to give a bonus to each man when called out for active service, stimulates the men to efficiency. If the Norfolk Battalion could only know whether their services would be required, or if it is the intention of the Government to give them a taste of camp life, it would be a great boon to the men, as some necessary arrangements might be made by men having families who have to make their living by their daily avocations. It is hard to live near such unfriendly neighbors—but we fear them not.

#### FROM DUNDAS.

DUNDAS INFANTRY COMPANY.—This company held its weekly drill in the Town Hall on Friday, 29th ult. There was a good muster, considering the many discouraging circumstances with which they have to contend. The men were put through a number of evolutions by Lieut. H. C. Gwyn, who takes a lively interest in his company, and seems determined that the men shall not be behind in their drill for want of instructions on his part. Captain Wardell commands the company, but business prevented his attendance this evening. Nevertheless he has been very energetic in military matters, and has his company well filled and quite efficient. Mr. J. P. Perry has just accepted the ensigncy, but has not been gazetted yet. He holds a first class military school certificate, and is therefore a very competent man. The men feel very much the way they have been thrown in the shade lately. For some reason they have not received orders to keep themselves in readiness for service, as some of the other companies (which they consider their juniors) have, and they seem very anxious that they should be joined to the 13th Battalion, or some other, so that they could make themselves useful. There is a very fine drill-shed being erected in the town, but the battalion which is to use it has not been formed yet.

#### FROM CLIFTON

THE 44th WELLAND BATTALION.—No. 1 Company Clifton, and No. 6 G. W. R. Company of this Battalion met for drill on Friday, 5th inst. They were put through quite a number of battalion movements, which they executed very well, although it was about the first they have had. The turn out was very good considering that the men were scattered over the country. The G. W. R. Company were in heavy marching order, and having their overcoats neatly folded and strapped on their back they presented a very fine appearance. This company is officered by Capt. R. B. Price, Lieut. T. Butters, Eus. Wm. Still, who seem to take a lively interest in their corps, and are doing every thing possible for its welfare. No. 1 company is commanded by Mr. J. H. Cannon, who ranks as Lieutenant, but has not been gazetted yet as Captain; he has for a long time been an enthusiastic member of the force, and is using his best endeavors to make his company excel. Mr. Wm. Russell, of Drummondville, is now acting as Lieutenant, and Mr. Hiram Bender, of Clifton, is acting as Ensign, but they have not been gazetted. Lieut. Col. Barnett and Adj. Sutherland were also present, and put the Battalion through. After drill the Adjutant read the orders, which were the same as the other battalions have had in regard to drilling two nights a week, &c. The drill shed is rather small for two companies, and the intention is to build a battalion shed in Clifton, which is the headquarters of the battalion.

#### FROM WELLAND.

No. 5 Company of the 44th Battalion (Welland) held one of its semi-weekly drills on Tuesday, 9th instant. The attendance was very good, considering that the men are so much scattered. The average attendance is 40 men. The company, although they have only been formed a short time, are progressing very rapidly in learning the drill, under the instruction of Sergt.-Major McCracken, of the Welland Battery, and as the officers seem to take a great interest in the welfare of their company it promises not to be behind any other of the battalion. The men are all good sturdy looking fellows—just the men to make good soldiers—and they seem determined to be proficient, if possible, as they give their whole attention to the instructor, when he is drilling them. There is another item which is worth mentioning, and that is that the men are taking much better care of their clothing than young soldiers generally do. The company is officered by Capt. D. Bald, Lieut. C. E. Hamilton, and Ensign J. Morwood.

#### FROM WELLINGTON SQUARE.

To look at the name of this place, consider the person whose name it claims, and also the names of a few of the residences, such as Basarco Terrace, Talavera Lodge, Salamanca Villa, Waterloo Road, etc., you would imagine it was inhabited by military celebrities; and it is not for want of energy on the part of the people themselves that they are not such. For the present, however, not even a company has its headquarters here—but many of the inhabitants belong to the force elsewhere. Through the energy of Mr. W. Kerns (now Ensign of one of the neighbouring companies), there was a fine company raised. They were first organized as Infantry and accepted as such. Lieut. Col. Villiers afterwards received orders to garrison (or rather to prepare to do so) the fort at the beach, which commands the entrance to Burlington Bay, and as Wellington Square was considered the best place to have such a company, the above was at once offered a foot artillery, but has not been gazetted yet. The men are very patient, but are very anxious to know their destiny, and to get to work in some branch of the defensive force.

#### QUARTERLY INSPECTIONS.

No. 1 Division, U. C.—In addition to those already reported, during the past few weeks, Lieut. Col. Jackson, Brigade Major, inspected the following Volunteer companies:—Dickinson's Landing Infantry, Captain Wood, Aultsville Infantry, Captain Adams, Morrisburg Artillery, Capt. Rubridge; Iroquois Artillery, Capt. McDonell; Brockville Rifles, Capt. Cole. Brockville Infantry, Capt. Starr; Lansdowne Infantry, Capt. Redmond; Gananoque Rifles, Capt. McCrum; Gananoque Artillery, Capt. McCammon; Burritt's Rapids Infantry, Capt. Shepherd; Merrickville Rifles, Capt. Wright and Smith's Falls Infantry, Capt. Anderson. The largest musters were Dickinson's Landing, (paraded at Lunenburg) 3 officers and 48 non-commissioned officers and men, and Brockville rifles 1 officer and 49 non-commissioned officers and men. The other companies mustered respectably, and with few exceptions, showed fair progress in drill, and were complimented by the inspecting officer.



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### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1867.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONE cent per ounce DOES NOT pay postage on "printers' copy." When such parcels reach us, we are charged 6, 13, or 20 cents (letter postage), according to weight, at the Ottawa Post-office. Our correspondents will therefore send letters—written on thin paper, if voluminous.

### THE MINISTER OF MILITIA.

WHEN the Honorable JOHN A. MACDONALD, at his wedding breakfast indulged in the pleasantry that as he had gone to England as the apostle of unity, it were a shame if he did not practice what he taught, there was more in the happy allusion, as there has been in his many genial sayings, than appears on the surface. If he had been from his youth up one of a band of brethren, whose guiding star was UNION, he could not have followed his idol more devotedly than he has done the idea of unity among Canadians during his political life. Commencing with the Canadas, the union between Upper and Lower Canada had no more staunch defender. When a strong party in the west clamoured for its disruption, he joined his old political foes in the east to maintain it, and gallantly and loyalty his new friends fought by his side. Time and again, by his tact and liberality, he succeeded in uniting apparently the most discordant

elements in order to maintain the unity of different races, and thus uphold so much of union as we then had on this continent. Many old friends were true to the last; but some of them were caught by new fangled doctrines and the glitter of local popularity, and deserted his banner; and still others overpowered by the popular idol of the hour, were forced to the wall by the ever varying wave of electoral contests. But the ranks were filled by others, and the dogmatic forces of disunion were kept at bay; and when at last the cause seemed almost lost, by a happy effort of genius, such as only inspire great men on desperate occasions, he succeeded in joining both the forces and leading them onward to the accomplishment of that great Union, which furnishes food for contemplation, among the leading intellects of both hemispheres. We have no wish to detract from the eminent services rendered by other Canadian statesmen in carrying to a successful conclusion the establishment of a great British power on this continent, but it gives us no small satisfaction to know that the leading spirit in the task also presides over the department in our Canadian affairs, which is the peculiar province of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW. Were we to go back to the political history of the past, we might show the many fierce struggles through which Mr. MACDONALD passed in the war of factions in this country, by which his name became a tower of strength to us with the statesmen of the mother country, and by which he has made himself to us in our aspirations for greatness and strength what CAVOUR was to the unity and nationality of Italy and BISMARCK has been to Germany. But we will only allude to one within our own province, in which he was defeated, but from which he rose greater than the victors. When war raged in all its fury on this continent, and England knew not at what hour she would be drawn into the strife, her statesmen naturally looked to Canada, which must become the battle ground, and asked what were our means of defence, and what share of such a conflict we were willing to bear. Mr. MACDONALD and his colleagues in the government answered by introducing a Militia Bill, which, whatever its faults, would have made our position as nearly safe, with the help of England, as we could be under the circumstances, and one that would have shown the mother country that ours was not merely lip-loyalty. Factions that had nothing in common but a common desire for office, and careless how much our good name suffered with our countrymen at home, combined to defeat the measure. Fighting loyally to prove the thorough loyalty and pluck and disinterestedness of the Canadians, if a life and death struggle should come upon the Empire, the MACDONALD-CARTIER Government fell; and their successors gave in the place of the measure they had defeated a Militia on paper, the strength—or rather weakness—of which, fortunately for our independence,

and national existence, never was tried, in the tented field. But it was tried in the crucible of British opinion, and so melancholy was the result, that it required all the eloquence of those who had supported a real measure, and all the testimony of the Queen's representative to convince the British people that Canadians were not a set of grasping poltroons; and even to this day the argument is used against us. Fortunately, however, the official career of those who so sadly misrepresented the true sentiments of the Canadian people on that question was of short duration. Mr. MACDONALD again came into power; and although the immediate necessity for strong defensive measures had passed, it was felt that if we would maintain our position very much more than had been done must be undertaken. To provide such measures will be the duty of the new nationality so happily inaugurated, and to show how much we are prepared to do we take a few words from Mr. MACDONALD's sterling speech, delivered at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London, published in another column. He said: "We were prepared to cast aside all ideas of sordid interest and all regard for personal safety, and ready to support you as England has always supported us, when we were in straits which led us to require her help. (Hear, hear.) We know well the cost of our determination. We know that we are an outlying foot of the British Empire, and we are liable, in case of hostile attack, to be the first to bear the brunt of it. We know that our country may become, as in the war of 1812, the battle field in which the battles of England are fought; but we have counted the cost, and are willing to undergo it for the sake of the inestimable advantages of connection with the mother country. (Loud cheers.)" It is such sentiments as these, and the courage to maintain them, that has made Mr. MACDONALD the idol of British Canadians at home and the favorite of Britons over the sea; and when such sentiments, coming from our foremost statesman, are scattered broadcast by the British and Colonial press over the length and breadth of the Empire, we shall hear no more of Canadian selfishness or cowardice, except from those who are unworthy of the proud name of Briton. To find his name interwoven with the destiny of a great people, to know it is carved upon her giant forests and towering rocks, that it is as familiar as the breeze to the sailor on her great lakes, and to the oarsman on her inland waters as the ripple of the stream; and above all, that it is a cherished household work in every family, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, ought to be ambition enough for any man; but to this is added, in the case of the Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD, the favor of his sovereign, and the respect and admiration of those proud statesmen of the old world, who have seldom a smile for any one outside of their own exalted circle.

## RUMORS OF WAR.

AGAIN the low muttering sound of an approaching storm reaches us from Europe; and this time it is likely to arise from France, in endeavoring to retrieve the position and prestige which she has lost in encouraging the formation of great Powers at the expense of small ones. It is a happy thing for weak States—their independence and very existence depend upon it—that no sooner has one leading State become over-powerful by the conquest and absorption of neighboring States, than she becomes an object of jealousy and distrust to other Powers. And there is no wonder that it should be so; for it is obvious that if the rights of States were only measured by their strength, two or three great Powers might combine for the purpose of universal dominion; and then, carrying the idea that "might is right" to its legitimate conclusion, the strongest of these would become pre-eminent, and lay the world under tribute. It was this danger of being conquered one after another that led the whole of Europe to combine for the overthrow of the great NAPOLEON; for it was clear that the Power that had usurped the sovereignty of Spain, Italy and other States would have no hesitation in usurping that of England, Prussia, Austria and Russia, if it were permitted to acquire sufficient power. The balance of power in Europe having been re-established by the overthrow of NAPOLEON and the treaties of 1815, peace was preserved for nearly half a century. When France and England went to war with Russia, it was because the latter Power aimed at the conquest of Turkey, which, had it been accomplished, would have given Russia such a preponderance as to disturb the balance of power. But, unfortunately, the map of Europe, as established by the treaty of 1815, did not accord with the ambitious views of NAPOLEON III., and he sought, by the prestige gained by the French arms in conjunction with England, to annul that treaty so far as to permit of certain material additions to the territory of France, which, beginning with the annexation of Nice, would end in the extension of the French frontier to the Rhine. Austria being the firmest adherent of the settlement of 1815, it became the policy of NAPOLEON to cripple that Power, and he therefore adopted the doctrine of Nationalities, and supported Italy in wresting from her a portion of her territory. But the ball, once set in motion, did not stop where NAPOLEON intended. The established balance of power having been violated, Austria and Prussia joined together for the purpose of despoiling Denmark. But the robbery having been effected, without a remonstrance that was worth anything from the Great Powers, the astute BISMARCK managed to quarrel with the fellow robber in the matter of the Duchies, and forced the HANOVERS into a war, at a time when he was able to form an alliance with Italy—which NAPOLEON had created as a weapon

against the German Powers—and thus effectually crush Austria. Her great German rival thoroughly humiliated, Prussia proceeded to absorb the smaller German States and consolidate their armies with her own. Thus, by the very means by which NAPOLEON designed to push the frontier of France to the Rhine, by the absorption of German territory, a German Power has been called into existence, arrogant and determined to defy France, and maintain its present frontier at all hazards. Baulked in his diplomacy, and feeling that in supporting the position and glory of France as the first, in the eyes of Frenchmen at least was the principal hold of his dynasty upon the imperial crown—it is no wonder that he has sought a pretext for measuring swords with that Power which has defied him, and of whose growing strength the French feel the keenest jealousy, if not apprehension. It will surprise no one, therefore, who has carefully watched the current of events transpiring in Europe, to read the following, dated London, 9th, which came over the cable on Tuesday. "It is now known the Emperor Napoleon, deeming the possession of Luxemburg indispensable for the military security of the French frontier, not long since commenced negotiations with the King of Holland for the purchase of the Grand Duchy, and its incorporation with the French Empire; but as the Fortress of Luxemburg, which is one of the strongest fortifications in Europe, is held by a Prussian garrison, and the Prussian Government backed by the whole of Germany objects to the transfer of the Duchy to France, the King of Holland has withdrawn from any further negotiations on the subject. The French Emperor insists that his propositions shall be carried out, and the treaty completed. The national pride of France has been deeply wounded, and a wild anti Prussian feeling has seized the country. In the meantime while the dispute is pending, both France and Prussia are making military preparations. This threatening state of affairs is the cause of the financial panic which now exists in London, Paris and all the principal commercial centres of Europe." Knowing the necessity which exists for Napoleon to maintain his demands at all hazards, and knowing also the arrogant character of the Prussian minister and the power at his disposal, it is next to impossible that war will be avoided, and before it is ended it is probable that there will be an entire remodelling of the map of Europe.

## MEMORIAL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

We are glad to find that Committees have been named in the principal cities in Canada to collect subscriptions in aid of the memorial about to be erected to those of our gallant Volunteers, who fell on the 2nd of June last. The object is worthy the attention of every true and loyal Canadian, and we hope to see every one of our countrymen come forward with their subscriptions, which we

believe is limited to one dollar. The Toronto Committee have determined on the erection of an appropriate monument as the best and most fitting testimony they can pay, not only to the gallantry of the departed brave, but also to the affection with which the whole Province cherishes the recollection of these noble sons who fell in her defence. We understand that the monument is to be set on a terrace of earthwork 40 feet square and between 4 and 5 feet high—total height of monument when finished to be about 35 feet. The first or lower base is to be of fine dressed limestone 13 feet square; and the remainder of the monument, with the exception of the statuary, and reliefs, is to be of native sandstone, cleanly cut and polished. In a large panel in the front of the block immediately on the top of bases there will be an alto relievo in Carrara marble, representing, as nearly as possible, the action at Ridgeway, and on the panel opposite, or back of the monument, a wreath of oak and laurel leaves will be cut in bold relief, the two side panels being reserved for inscriptions. Garlands of laurel are also shown hanging from the trusses on the four corners of the die. Immediately above this, resting in a niche on each of the four faces, there will be a life size figure in pure Carrara marble, those on the front and back being female figures of "Grief" and "Resignation," in easy and graceful attitudes, after special original models, and those in the sides will represent Canadian Volunteers in proper military positions. Above this and on the last block there will be a shield draped with the national colors in bold relief; the shield will contain a monogram of the regiments to which the men belonged, the whole to be finished with a colossal figure of "Britannia" resting upon the shield, and holding a wreath of laurel in the left hand, with trident in the right. It is intended to lay the foundation stone on the anniversary of the action, in the present year.

DRILL EXERCISES.—We understand that, in accordance with instructions from the Adjutant-General of Militia, Lieut.-Col. W. O. Smith, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of Militia, and Capt. Smythe, of the 30th Regiment, Superintendent of Schools, have respectively compiled and arranged platoon exercises for the Peabody and Spencer breech loading rifles, and also that they will soon be served out for the use of the different battalions. The "Exercises" are, we need scarcely say, very succinctly and concisely drawn up.

A VETERAN OF 1812.—Murtagh Conroy, a veteran of Lundy's Lane, Chippewa, and several other engagements, and he was made a prisoner by the Americans in 1817; was picked up the other day in the streets of Toronto in a state of extreme destitution. The Government would deserve some praise if they would endeavor to find out all those who have similar claims upon them, and pension them off. In the meantime it is hoped that a subscription will be set on foot in aid of this aged warrior.

**MILITARY FURNISHINGS, &c.**—Officers and committees for matches, presentations, &c., will find, by reference to an advertisement in another column, that everything they may require will be found at Savage & Lyman's, Montreal, of the best quality, and on advantageous terms.

**GUN-POWDER MAGAZINES IN CITIES.**—A Mr. Dunlop was found guilty, a few days since, by a jury in Montreal, of maintaining a dangerous nuisance in the shape of a powder magazine, where from 60 to 150 tons of powder, the property of merchants, has usually been stored. It was so unsafe that a Captain of the Royal Engineers stated that he was afraid to enter the building to examine it. It was entirely unprotected, and a band of ruffians might, by scaling the wall, have blown it up and destroyed thousands of property and lives. The powder was ordered to be removed in three days.

**MONTREAL DRILL-SHED.**—The Common Council of Montreal have finally decided to erect a drill-shed in that city at a cost of about \$50,000. It would of course be out of the question to expect municipal officers to take the advice of those who will have to use the shed, or consider any interests but that of those who compose the solemn conclave; and the result is that the building will not be ornamental to the city, nor useful to the force in proportion to the money expended. Penny wise and pound foolish is always the rule with public corporations, and Montreal forms no exception to the rule.

**CAPT. BRIDGEWATER'S LECTURE.**—We are happy to inform our military friends that Capt. Bridgewater's lecture, which has been so very favorably received, and so highly spoken of by the press, is now in course of publication. We feel sure it will meet with a very large circulation. The Captain intends, unless duty prevents him, continuing his tour. Having served in one of the finest Light Dragoon Regiments in the service in India, and rendering such excellent service on the 'St. Clair' last spring, which has been highly spoken of by Col. Shanly, he merits the patronage of the public.

**ACQUITTAL OF COL. BROWNE.**—This once distinguished, and now notorious, character, was acquitted last week at Montreal of the charge brought against him of larceny. It was not pretended that he did not take the money entrusted to him for the payment of the Volunteers, and which he had stated, upon his honor "as an officer and a gentleman," should be refunded, and his escape was therefore upon purely technical grounds. The case will, however, hereafter have the good effect of preventing the poor fellows who go out in defence of the country being cheated out of their pay for months, without being able to get any satisfaction from headquarters.

**THE BELGIAN VOLUNTEERS.**—The English Volunteers are determined to give their friends the Belgians a right hearty reception on their proposed visit, during the approaching summer to England, in return for the unbounded hospitality extended to them in Belgium last summer. It is expected that the King's brother, the Count of Flanders, will be in charge of the Belgians. Mr. Charles Buxton, M. P., has undertaken to entertain them at a dinner at his seat, Fox Warren, Surrey. Balls will be given in their honor, and the theatres and other places of amusement will be thrown open to them. Five thousand pounds is the estimated cost of the entertainments, Viscount Bury being the president of the committee. Could our Canadian Volunteers not get up something of the same kind?

**RIFLE MATCHES.**—The following matches between the members of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Woodstock Rifles, will be shot on the range on Major Nellis' farm, on Friday, the 19th April: First Match—Between four men from No. 1 and four from No. 2, two ranges, 200 and 400 yards, five shots at each range. Competition to be between any men of the companies except those who fired at the last match. Four prizes, in all \$5, to be divided amongst the successful company. Second Match—Between not more than ten men on each side. Ranges 100 and 200 yards, five shots at each range. Four prizes, amounting to \$5 in all. Competition between non-commissioned officers and men who have not before taken a prize at the battalion matches. Prizes to be awarded to the four highest shots. Matches to commence at 2 p. m. Ammunition to be served on the ground.

**DEATH OF SURGEON-MAJOR MANDEVILLE.**—The death of this gallant officer of the Royal Fusiliers, in the prime of life, at Brantford, on the 1st April, took place under exceedingly melancholy circumstances. From the local papers, which were filled with accounts of the imposing nature of the funeral, we learn that he was engaged to a beautiful and accomplished young lady. On the 24th ult. he was prostrated by a severe attack while at the house of the parents of his fiancée, from which he never completely recovered. It was only since his arrival in Brantford that Dr. Mandeville received notice of his promotion to the rank of Surgeon-Major. From the date of his commission, it appears that the late Surgeon-Major of the Fusiliers was upwards of twenty years in Her Majesty's service, the last nine of which he served in the Fusiliers at Gibraltar (where he joined the corps), Malta and this country.

Edward William Thomas Mandeville was gazetted assistant-surgeon 25th September, 1846, surgeon 16th February, 1855, surgeon-major 25th September, 1866. He served in South Africa during the whole of the campaign under Sir George Berkeley against the Kaffirs, in 1847, in medical charge of all

the native levies, accompanied the expedition in 1848 against the rebel Boers,—served also in the Kaffir war of 1850-'51, and was present when a strong force of combined Kaffirs and Hottentots were defeated at Fort Brown, on the 1st of October, 1851. He was, we understand, born 24th November, 1820, in the East Indies, and was one of the last members of a family some time settled in Ireland.

#### LATEST NEWS.

A private despatch by the Atlantic Cable has been received by the Government announcing the intelligence that the Intercolonial Railway Loan Guarantee Bill has passed the House of Commons by a vote of 247 yeas to 67 nays. Messrs. Gladstone and Ad-derley spoke in favor of the bill, and—as was generally anticipated—Mr. Lowe against it.

London, April 11.—The Princess of Wales is at the point of death. A surgical operation upon the bone of the knee is necessary to save her life, but she cannot endure it. She is too weak to take chloroform. The news is carefully kept from the public.

Dublin, April 11th.—Patrick Condon, otherwise called Gen. Massey, a leader in the late Fenian insurrection, has turned informer and is not indicted.

Berlin, April 11.—Count Bismarck has sent an energetic note to Paris, explaining to the Emperor Napoleon his reasons for arming. He says Prussia holds France responsible for the consequences of such a step, and asks instant cessation of warlike preparations.

Rastadt, April 11.—The Prussian garrison of this fortress has been reinforced by two regiments.

Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, April 11.—Orders have been sent from Berlin to the principal railway stations in Wurtemberg and to Baden, to sent cars for the transportation of cavalry horses.

#### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

##### HEAD-QUARTERS.

Ottawa, April 12, 1867.

##### GENERAL ORDERS.

##### VOLUNTEER MILITIA

##### No. 1.

Capt. Ibbotson of the Hochelaga Light Infantry, having been charged with having used grossly insubordinate and offensive language towards his Superior Officer, Major Bacon, on parade on Thursday evening, the 21st March, and the charge having been substantiated in the opinion of a Court of Enquiry which was assembled to investigate the same, and Capt. Ibbotson having subsequently addressed a letter to his Commanding officer, Lieut. Colonel Isaacson, in which he asserts that Lieut. Col. Isaacson made statements to Capt. Ibbotson, which Lieut. Col. Isaacson positively denies—and especially one statement that Lieut. Col. Isaacson had told Capt. Ibbotson, "that Major Bacon had told a falsehood."

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that Capt. Ibbotson be dismissed from the rank he holds in the Volunteer Militia of Canada.

No. 2.  
Any Volunteer who may be desirous of entering a School of Military Instruction, shall be required to produce before the Board of Examiners, as a condition of his admission, a written consent of the Commanding Officer of the corps to which he belongs.

No. 3.  
Referring to paragraph 5 of duties of Quartermasters, page 12 of the Regulations respecting the Volunteer Militia issued in 1866, the Commander-in-Chief directs that in all cases where Volunteers are acting with regular troops, and where it may be necessary to billet the force for one night or for such halting nights as may be necessary, the Volunteers shall be billeted in the manner prescribed by clauses 69, 70 and 71 of the Militia Act, which clauses are appended to the Regulations above referred to, page 27.

No. 4.  
Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery—  
The officer gazetted as Geo. Baynes, to be 2nd Lieutenant, vice Rose, should be George A. Baynes.

Prescott Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery—  
The Batteries of this Brigade will be numbered as follows, viz:

Gananogue	Battery	No. 1
Morrisburg	do	No. 2
Iroquois	do	No. 3
Brockville & Ottawa Railway Battery No. 4.		

Montreal Light Infantry—  
To be Assistant-Surgeon:  
Robert Thompson, Esq., M. D.  
1st Prince of Wales Regiment, Montreal—  
To be Ensigns (temporary):  
Skeffington Thompson, gentleman, M. S., vice Vass, promoted.  
Duncan McFee, gentleman, M. S., vice Mathews, left the limits.  
The resignation of Ensign A. Elliott is hereby accepted.

6th Battalion Hochelaga Light Infantry, Montreal—  
John O'Donnell, Esquire, having been gazetted, by an error, as Assistant Surgeon of this battalion, the appointment is hereby cancelled.

7th Battalion The London Light Infantry—  
To be Major:  
Captain Thomas Millar, from No. 3 Company, vice Macpherson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 3 Company—  
To be Captain:  
Lieutenant Harry Bruce, vice Millar promoted.

9th Battalion, Voltigeurs de Quebec.  
With reference to the General Order No. 2, of the 5th inst., Captain Elzear Garneau is appointed to this battalion, vice Captain N. Thibault, transferred to the military superintendence of the scholars of the Laval Normal school.

11th Battalion Argenteuil Rangers, St. Andrews, No. 4 Company, Lachute—  
Lieut. John Earle's appointment is to be ante-dated to 29th March, 1866, and not 10th August, 1866, as was stated in the General Order No. 2, of the 5th inst.

14th Battalion Volunteer Rifles, Kingston, No. 6 Company—  
Capt. Charles Lett Stephens is confirmed in his appointment, having erroneously been

appointed temporary in the General Order No. 1, of the 22nd ultimo.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
Andrew McNeico, gent., vice McIntyre, promoted.

25th Elgin Battalion of Infantry, No. 3 Company, Vienna—

To be Captain (temporary):  
Lieut. William Watts, M. S., vice Tweedale, appointed Surgeon.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:  
Frederick Brasher, gentleman, vice Watts, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
James T. Wright, gentleman, vice Draper, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

26th Middlesex Battalion of Infantry—

To be Major (temporary):  
Captain Peter Hinds Attwood, M. S., from No. 2 Company.

36th Peel Battalion of Infantry—

To be Assistant Surgeon:  
John Turner Mullin, Esquire, M. D.  
37th Haldimand Battalion of Rifles, No. 5 Company, Hullsville.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):  
Ensign David Murray, M. S., vice Harris, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:  
Geo. W. Moore, gentleman, vice Murray, promoted.

47th Frontenac Battalion of Infantry, No. 6 Company, Wolfe Island—

To be Ensign (temporary):  
Melville E. Busch, gentleman, M. S.  
53rd Melbourne Battalion of Infantry—

To be Surgeon:  
Andrew H. Hamilton, Esq.  
1st Beauharnois Infantry Company—

To be Lieutenant (temporary):  
Ensign P. J. Ubaldo Beaudry, M. S., vice Park, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign (temporary):  
J. Moise Bourdon, gentleman, M. S., vice Beaudry, promoted.

No. 5.  
The formation of the following Battalion is hereby authorized, viz:

56th Prescott Battalion of Infantry, Headquarters Prescott—

No. 1	Company, 1st Prescott Rifle Company.
No. 2	do 2nd do do
No. 3	do Burritt's Rapids Infantry Co.
No. 4	do Millers Corners do
No. 5	do Aultsville do
No. 6	do Ottawa and Prescott Railway Company.

To be Lieut.-Colonel, acting till further orders:

Lt.-Col. Hamilton D. Jessup, from No. 1 Company.

To be Majors:  
Major Bartholomew White, from No. 2 Company, Captain George Shepherd, from No. 3 Company.

To be Paymaster:  
Paymaster Edward Jessup, from No 1 Company.

To be Quartermaster:  
Quartermaster James Young, from No. 1 Company.

To be Surgeon:  
William Henry Brouse, Esquire, A. M. and M. D.

ERRATUM.—With reference to the General Order No. 2, of the 5th inst., the Majors therein promoted Brevet Lieut.-Colonels, and the officers promoted and appointed to the Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery, to date "from the 15th March, 1866," should read to date "from the 15th March, 1867" the previous date being a clerical error.

No. 6.  
**SERVICE MILITIA.**  
LOWER CANADA.  
The following candidates for Commissions in the Service Militia have received certificates from the Commandants of Schools of Military Instruction:

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.		
Regimental Divisions.	Names.	
Argenteuil,	James Brock Cushing,	gent.
Chambly,	Brock Willet,	do
Hochelaga,	Lieut. Patrick Matthews.	do
do	David Lionel Palmer	do
do	William Hall	do
Jacques Cartier,	John O'Neil	do
Quebec,	Andrew Jackson Balfour	do
do	Joseph Letellier	do
do	Thomas M. Roberts	do
do	William H. Jackson	do
Richmond,	Edward S. Bernard,	do

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.		
Argenteuil,	George Stevens,	do
Berthier,	John R. Youmans,	do
Chambly,	Wilfred Barrette,	do
do	Amedeo Robert,	do
Compton,	Alex. N. Bell,	do
Hochelaga,	William J. Macfarlane,	do
do	Theodose Leduc	do
do	Wm. Hall	do
do	James Smart	do
do	H. C. J. Westby	do
do	Edward Prendergast	do
Huntingdon,	John Cunningham	do
do	Lieut. John Adams	do
do	Samuel Montgomery,	do
do	James F. Scriver,	do
Jacques Cartier,	John O'Neill	do
Kamouraska,	Joseph Ouellet	do
Nicolet,	O. Hardy de Chautillon	do
Quebec,	Louis Colomb	do
do	Donald Chas. McDonell	do
do	Thomas Holloway	do
do	Ensign Thos. J. Oliver	do
do	Alphonse Parent	gentleman.
do	John T. Mahoney	do
do	John Ellis	do
do	Henry O'Connor	do
do	William M. Blaiklock	do
do	Joseph R. Roussel	do
do	Frederick C. Wurtele	do
do	William H. Walsh	do
do	Henry J. Wright	do
do	H. J. Miller	do
do	Wm. H. Jackson	do
do	Thos. M. Roberts	do
do	Thos. Edwards	do
do	Thos. Landers	do
do	Charles Caulfield	do
do	Jeremie Bedard	do
do	David Trudel	do
do	J. B. Lyonnais	do
do	Wm. Walsh	do
do	John O'Connell	do
do	Henry Bois	do
do	Peter E. Poulin	do
do	Eugene Carrier	do
do	Frederick Healy	do
Richmond,	Frederick White Aylmer,	do

ERRATUM.—In the general Order of the 15th March last, for "James H. Lawford," in the Regimental Division of Quebec, read James H. Lawlor.

UPPER CANADO.		
Regimental Divisions.	Names.	
SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.		
Algoma District,	John M. Hamilton,	gent
Carleton,	George Lang	do
do	Benjamin Bradley	do
do	Benjamin Rathwell	do
do	William Borthwick	do
Durham,	Solomon T. Williams	do
do	William H. Williams	do



## 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, situate on the River St. Lawrence and inland Lakes, namely, on Lakes St. Louis, St. Francis, River St. Lawrence between Brockville and Kingston, Lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair and Huron, and on the Georgian Bay.

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

Accommodation will also be required on board for the persons from this Department in charge 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



### GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Wednesday, 20th Feb. 1867.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF  
THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

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

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

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

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

For each sheep, pig or calf, one cent.

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Executive Council.



### FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS.

#### DEPARTMENTAL ORDER.

Ottawa, Aug. 13th, 1866.

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

By command,

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

### O'CONNOR & WALLER,

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



### GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

THURSDAY, 21ST DAY OF MARCH, 1867.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR  
OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

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

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

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

13-6in Asst. C. E. C.

### GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Wednesday, 20th February, 1867.

Present,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR  
OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

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

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

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Executive Council.

### GEORGE COX,

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



**G. MERCER ADAM,**  
(LATE HULLO & ADAM.)  
BOOKSELLER TO THE PROFESSIONS,  
BOOK IMPORTERS

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

"VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVE SERVICE HANDBOOK."

Price 75 CENTS.

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

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

G. MERCER ADAM, Publisher, Toronto.

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

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

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

**JAGGER & LEDYARD.**

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

W. M. JAGGER. H. S. LEDYARD.

**LYON & REMON.**

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

ROBERT LYON. EDWARD P. REMON.  
Ottawa, January 1st, 1867. 1-17

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

E. MILES, Proprietor.

**H**AIR 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. 1-17

**IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
OF LONDON, ENGLAND:

Capital, \$9,000,000.

**PROVINCIAL INS. COMPY OF CANADA.**

Head Office, Toronto.

DONALD M. GRANT, Agent, Ottawa.

Ottawa Cigar and Tobacco Depot.

**J. ROOS,** Proprietor. Prime Cigars, New Stock Tobaccos, First Quality Meerschmann Pipes. Remember the place. 26 1/2 Sparks street. 1-17

**THE RUSSELL HOUSE,**

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

1-17 JAMES A. GOUIN, Proprietor.

**E. SPENCER,**

**P**HOTOGRAPHER, 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. 17

**"THE QUEEN" RESTAURANT,**

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

**GEO. H. PERRY,**

**C**IVIL ENGINEER, Union Buildings, corner of Sussex and York Sts., Ottawa. 1-17

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

**P**HYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, dealer in Drugs, Perfumes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuff, Brushes, Combs, &c. Office and place of business, corner of Rideau and Sussex streets; Residence, Rideau street, nearly opposite to Mathews' Hotel, Ottawa.

N. B.—Prescriptions carefully dispensed. Advice to the poor free of charge. 17

**ROBERTSON & ROWSELL,**

**C**USTOM and Military Tailors, and General Outfitters, are now showing a very large assortment of Tweeds, Cloths, &c., selected with special care, which will be made up on the shortest notice, in the most fashionable styles. Professional Robes, Riding Habits, Military Uniforms, Liveries, &c., promptly made to order. Sparks street, Ottawa. 17

**METROPOLITAN GHOP HOUSE,**

**A**MOND'S BLOCK, Rideau street, Ottawa. P. O. MEARA, Proprietor.

**E. K. M'GILLIVRAY & CO.,**

**W**ATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—Importers of English and American Manufactures, wholesale and retail; Electro-plate ware, Fine Gold, Silver, Steel and Jet Jewellery, and Fancy Goods of all kinds. All work warranted. Ottawa, C. W. 17

**JAMES DOUGLAS STEWART, M. D.**

**O**CULIST and AURIST, Ottawa. Office—Above Dr. Garvey's Drug Store, Rideau st. Consulting hours, from 10 to 12 o'clock a. m., and from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m., each day. Consulting fee, two dollars, payable strictly in advance. 17

**J. PENNINGTON MACPHERSON,**

**B**ARRISTER.—Office, Montreal Telegraph Buildings, Metcalfe st., Ottawa. 17

**DR. O. C. WOOD,**

**P**HYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Ottawa.—Day office opposite Magee & Russell's, Sparks street, Centre Town; Night office at his residence, Maria street, Centre Town, Ottawa.

Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy, and almost painless process. References given to parties successfully treated, if required. The cure guaranteed. 1-17

**FINDLAND & DRAPER,**

IMPORTERS OF

**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,**

**UNION BLOCK,**

**NO. 47 SUSSEX STREET,**

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**GUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY,**

IMPORTERS of Dry Goods, Flowers, Feathers, Plumes, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Millinery, Dress Goods, Hoisery, Haberdashery Counterpanes, Table Covers, Cloths, Flannels Blankets, Damasks, and General Furnishings. 14 Bideau street, Ottawa, C. W. 17

**WILLIAM M'KAY.**

**D**EALER in Paints, Oil, Glass, Colors, Room Papers, Gilt Mouldings, Looking Glass Plate, &c.; Ornamental and Decorative Painter. GLASS STAINING—This is the only Glass Staining Establishment in Ottawa, and one of the 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. 17

**HAMILTON'S HOTEL,**

(Formerly Mathews' Hotel)

**Y**ORK STREET, OTTAWA—Mrs. HAMILTON, Proprietress. This house has been put into a thorough state of repair, repainted, decorated, and refurnished with all the latest appliances of comfort. No exertions or expense will be spared in rendering this house second to none in Ottawa. Terms—\$1 50 per day. 17

**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.

**T**HESSE 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. 17

**K. ARNOLDI,**

**I**MPORTER, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines, Spirits, Ales, &c., Telegraph Company's Building; Metcalfe street, Ottawa. 17

**THOS. & WM. HUNTON,**

**I**MPORTERS of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Silks, Stawls, Mantles, Millinery, Straw and Lace Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Matings, Manufacturers of Clothing. 47 and 49 Sparks st., Ottawa. 17

Haldimand, John A. Gill	do
Halton, George C. McCay	do
Frontense, Abraham Shaw	do
do James Craig	do
do Charles Danison	do
do William S. Brown	do
do Captain James Daly	do
do Jeffrey Hall	do
do Thomas Keys, jr.	do
do Herbert Munslie	do
do Clark Hamilton	do
Kent, Harry Mercer	do
Lambton, Richard Williamson	do
Ladark, Captain Wm. J. Anderson.	do
Lennox and Addington, Benjamin S. Abrams,	gentleman.
do Charles E. File,	do
do James Templeton	do
Lincoln, Walter Henry Ellis	do
do John W. Forbes	do
do Edgar J. Woolverton	do
Middlesex, William Cox	do
Norfolk, George P. Pickhaver	do
Northumberland, Thomas W. Cumming	do
do James H. Gore	do
do Andrew Waddell	do
do William F. Meyers	do
Ontario, William Smith	do
Oxford, William Shell	do
Perth, Robert Rigg Lang	do
Prince Edward	do
Simcoe, R. J. S. Drinkwater	do
Stormont, James C. Blyth	do
Waterloo, Henry Nafe	do
York, John Bailey	do
do John C. McMillan	do
do Robert Owen	do
do Charles P. Mingaye	do
do William B. Davenport	do
No. 7.	

LOWER CANADA.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF QUEBEC.

Laval Normal School Drill Association—  
Quebec—  
A Drill Association is hereby authorized at Quebec, to be styled "The Laval Normal School Drill Association," and to be composed of students of that institution, under the presidency of Rev. Mr. J. Langevin.  
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 APRIL 13, 1867.

Ottawa—Adj. J. P. M. \$2, Dr. H. H. \$2, G. H. \$2, J. M. C. (M.P.P.) \$2, Capt. C. H. O. \$2. Cornwall—Capt D A M \$2. Montreal—Major K C \$2, W. McG \$ , J P \$2, H J H \$2, J K \$ . Col R \$2, Brigado Major \$1, Capt B \$2, M. S \$2, Dr. F. C. \$2, Major W H H \$2, B D Jr., \$2. Kingston—Major K. \$2, Lieut R \$2, Lieut T \$2, Capt D \$1. Waterloo, C. W.—J R \$2, Prescott—P G \$1. Cornwall—Lieut J B \$2, Lieut. N McL \$2, Ens D \$2, J A McL \$1. Almonte—Major G \$2. Montreal—Capt W MR \$2, Lieut D \$2, Lieut.-Col S \$2, Major S \$2, H H \$2. Grimsby—Capt J G \$2. Beasaville—J K O \$2. Clifton—Capt E B P \$2, Capt J H C \$2, Lieut T. B. \$2, Ens. H. B. \$2. Drummondville—Lieut W R \$2, Lt.-Col. S. B \$2, J A O \$2. Chippewa—T. C S (M.P.P.) \$2. Fort Erie—Lieut J A G \$2. Port Robinson—Dr K \$1. Welland—Capt D B \$2.

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

ESTABLISHED 1818.

SAVAGE & LYMAN,

CATHEDRAL BLOCK, MONTREAL, have the largest and best stock in the Dominion, of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,  
Mantle Clocks, Binocula Field Glasses, Leather Bags and Dressing Cases. Also, in Stock and manufactured to order, Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, Pitchers, Jugs, Cups, Trays, Medals, &c.  
Field, Cavalry, Artillery, Rifle and Infantry Officer's Swords, Belts, Sashes, Crown and Stars, Lace, &c.  
271 CATHEDRAL BLOCK,  
Notre Dame Street.  
Montreal, April 1867. 15-1y

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. RANSAY, 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 of 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,

Gi (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

W. P. MARSTON,

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WILSON & PATTERSON,

MERCHANDISE Brokers, and General Commission Merchants, No. 452 St. Paul Street, Montreal, December 13th, 1866. d18-1y



FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,  
OTTAWA, 12th March, 1867.  
NOTICE TO MARINERS.

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

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

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

Gov. Desp. No. 592, My Lord,  
of 31 Oct., 1864,  
S. S. Desp. No. 861,  
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.

Enclosure 2.

Enclosure 3

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 11th 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. ½ 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. ½ W. bearing, and anchor on that bearing, from ¼ 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. ½ N. bearing, and either anchor ¼ 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, (Phillipine Islands.)
21. Political Resident, Aden.
22. Monsieur L'Ordonnateur, Reunion.
23. Police Magistrate, Rodrigues.

(Signed) FELIX BEDINGFELD,  
Colonial Secretary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

and Norway, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria, Prussia, Turkey, British North America, United States, Mexico, Brazil, 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.

31.

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

Present,  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR  
OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

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

- Acetic Acid.
- Acetic Ether.
- Butyric "
- Chloric "
- Nitrous "
- Sulphuric "
- Chloroform Acid.
- Collodian Acid.
- Hoffman's Anodyne.
- Talapin.
- Podophyllin.
- Lip tandin.
- Spirits Ammonia Aromatic.
- Compound Spirits of Lavender.
- " " of Juniper.
- Medicinal Tinctures of all kinds.
- Cordials.
- Bitters.
- Syrups.
- Compounding of Brandies.
- Gin (commonly called Old Tom), other (gin and Scotch and Irish Whiskeys).
- Proprietary preparations.
- Patent Medicines.
- Resinoids.
- Chemicals.
- Pharmaceutical Preparations.
- Auline Dyes.
- Hair Oils.
- Hair Washes.
- Powders.

10-3in

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Executive Council.

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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 Canada, this 28th day of December, 1866 (L. S.)

JOHN M. GRANT,  
Secretary.

A. J. FERGUSSON BLAIR,  
Acting Secretary.

23rd Jan., 1867. 31

### CHARLES POTTER,

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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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AND DEALER IN

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

### SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,

Sparks Street, Central Ottawa, Canada West.

### R. W. CRUISE,

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

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

## PROSPECTUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

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

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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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