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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.

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OTTAWA, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1867.

No. 14

ARISE! MY COUNTRYMEN, ARISE!

BY CARROLL RYAN, 100TH P. W. R. C. REGT.

Arise, my countrymen, arise!
Let no invading foe
E'er desecrate the land we prize,
With misery and woe!
By lake and river's bounding wave
Go meet them when they come,
And only let them find a grave
In Canada, our home!

Arise! Canadians, as before,
In wild, resistless might,
And on your rabble foemen pour
The vengeance of the right.
And let them understand that we
The birthright will maintain,
Of glory, love and liberty
Without a blot or stain!

What know we of their foreign wrongs,—
We've done to them no ill,—
And what by right to us belongs
We'll hold defiant still!
And if unto our happy shore,
Should come those sons of shame,
We'll meet them, as we did before,
With battle, death and flame!

Arise! Canadians to the call
Of duty stern and high!
'Tis great in such a cause to fall,
In such a way to die!
Then onward to the battle field
And let the wretches know,
That Britons and Canadians yield
To no invading foe!

ON GUARD.

I CONFESS that on the night when the Hundred and ninth dined with us, I took a great deal more alcoholic drink than I should have done. Mr. Gough would say, that was very wrong; I reply, that he is very right. Mr. G. might add, that if there was no such stuff as beer, wine, or spirits to be had I could not have so erred, and that, therefore, we should pass a Maine Liquor Law. I reply that, by the same reasoning, all horses should be converted into sausages, to prevent people from ruining themselves on the turf; that money, which is the root of all evil, should at once be plucked out of human institutions, that if there was no such thing as marriage, there could be no such thing as divorce; and that a community of goods would prevent the possibility of theft

I, lead extenuating circumstances; my present life was so new to me. Six months previously, I had been a quiet, dreamy, middle-aged married man, living in the country, and devoted to entomology, when there came that telegram from the heights of Alma, which gave the combative bump of every man and boy in England such a magnetic thrill that it has not left off tingling yet, and a hint from our lord-lieutenant made me accept a commission in the militia. I was now a smart, gay, young bachelor lieutenant (I had still a wife somewhere, but was there not a sentry on the barrack-gate?), one of the garrison of Eddystone, and, on this particular evening, president of the mess. Our guests were officers of the line, who had just returned from India, and were soon going out to the Crimea, and I had to drink champagne with every one of them; and I appeal to the soberest of men—to you, sir—whether you could allow a cold, unreasonable, heartless, heeled-up to remain in your glass when you were drinking to a man who, in a few weeks, was to be shot at in your quarrel. And, after all, I was not very far gone, it is true that I sang a song; but I went to bed unassisted, wound up my watch, and pulled off my boots. I also remember my last thoughts before going to sleep, which were, that I was glad there was no early parade next morning, but sorry that the room would go round and round, and round and round, like a dry MacIstrom.

I had two remarkable dreams that night. First, I sat in a tower in Jerusalem, which was being battered by the Romans, and at each heavy thud, thud of the ram, I felt the walls tremble and shake, but did not care how soon they fell, for we had been out of water for a month. Then I was once more a little boy at school, and very thirsty, at a short distance off, I could see the pastry-cook's, with 'Iced Lemonade' written in letters of gold upon the window pane, and, lo! a thrice happy youth was draining a goblet thereof with an eagerness which raised my desire for drink to madness, but between the spot where I stood and the coveted draught was a blank wall, and at fifteen paces therefrom stood a row of fifth form boys, with tennisballs in their hands. Thump, thump, whack, thump came those balls about my ears, as, crouched against the wall, I—I woke, and discovered that some one was knocking, with the regular single punch of a Nasmyth hammer, at the door, and that my mouth and throat were too

parched to tell him to come in. However, I managed to utter some inarticulate cry, which was properly understood, and Sergt. Thompson entered the room, closed the door, brought his heels together, and saluted. Like an old soldier and an intelligent man as he is, Sergeant Thompson rightly interpreted my glance at the cupboard, and going thither, he produced a bottle of soda-water.

Pop! wobble, wobble, fische!—and the sensations of years were crowded into the time it would have taken to count five; for those few seconds, I was in Paradise, but the sergeant soon dashed me to the earth.

'You are for guard, sir, said he, taking the empty tumbler from my hand.

'For guard!—I!'

'Yes, sir; Mr. Arundel was taken ill last night, and you come next. The adjutant says you must be on the square in half an hour.'

'But, but—I have never been on guard; that is, I have only been as supernumerary.'

'Must make a beginning, sir.'

'I hope I am under a captain. Is it the Dock yard?'

'No, sir, Lockman Dock—the Magazine, as it's called.'

'Ah, well, the sergeant will tell me what to do: who is he?'

'Don't know, sir; we don't find the guard.'

'What! and who do, then?'

'The marines, sir, I believe; and he saluted and went.'

Giddy and ill as I was, I had to be on the square in half an hour—I, who generally take an hour to dress!

Our adjutant, who looked after his officers as a cat after her kittens, or the captain of a college-boat after his crew, joined me as I left the barrack gate, and poured advice and encouragement into my ear. He told me that I knew all I had to do, because we had practised it previously, reminding me how we had gone about our own barrack-square relieving imaginary guards and visiting fancy sentries, then he explained everything minutely, informed me that I could not make a mistake, it was all so very simple, but damped this encouraging assurance with the reminder, that the general was very particular, and that any blunder of mine would be a disgrace to the Regiment; and so we arrived at the parade. Therestood the officer guards in a long red line; there were the colours, and the band, and the brigade-major, and there, in the distance, overwatching the proceedings like a grim Jupiter, the awful general; and there, too, were a select body of ladies, nursery-maids, and

children, who had turned out thus early to see the show, which was pretty enough to those who were not actors therein, or who, being such actors, knew their parts, and had not sick headaches. I fell in, and the band played, and the colors were paraded up and down, and I got on pretty well until we arrived at a part of the performance where the officers had to march right across the square, in slow time, to their respective guards. Now, I can keep step very well when in the ranks, because I move my legs when the others do, but my bump of time is, or ought to be, a dead level; and stepping with the band, now that I was all alone, was to me as walking had always been, so that, whenever I glanced at the officer of the adjoining guard, I found I was out of step, and changed foot; and as this happened pretty often, my progress became one continuous chasso, which must have given me an air of dancing across the parade. But this was not all: my head was in such a whirl that I could not march straight to my front, so that when at last I reached the red line before me, I found that I had somehow edged off to the wrong guard, and the howls of the brigademajor, while I was running ignominiously about, trying to find my place, were something frightful to listen to.

At last, the trooping was over, and as all the guards marched off, I felt happier; nobody could bully or interfere with me now, for I was in command; and as we tramped through the streets, I felt at least two inches taller, especially on passing a bow-window where three of the loveliest—

'Howl-it!' roared a voice of thunder, which brought us up as sharp as if an iron wall had suddenly sprung up before us.

I jumped so that I dropped my sword.

When I had picked it up, I discovered that an individual with a red face and gray whiskers, dressed in uniform, with a cocked-hat and a brass scabbard, and mounted on a powerful big boned horse, was louring at me.

'Why the orcus did you not carry arms to me, sir-r-r? eh?'

It is impossible to convey any idea of the accent he gave to that 'eh?' I nearly dropped my sword again.

'I beg your pardon, sir,' said I; 'I did not see'—

'Then you ought to have seen, sir,' he barked, and digging his spurs into his horse, vanished like a flash of lightning. Who he was, what his rank, or whence he came, I know not, neither do I care. But a glance at the bow-window showed me that my discomforture had proved a source of mirth to the occupants thereof, and I felt bitterly towards the individual with the gray whiskers and powerful voice. As I could not sink into the earth, a course I should certainly have preferred to adopt, there was nothing for it but to march on, and in due time we reached the gates of the Lockman Dock, through which we stopped in slow time, with carried arms, the adjutant's direction coming into my head one by one as I wanted them. The guard-room was situated on the right, just inside the gates, and the guard was posted at open order in front of it; I knew that the new guard must be drawn up facing them, so I led my men solemnly on.

'To the right form, sir!' cried the sergeant in a loud whisper, but I did not quite catch his meaning, and so thought it simpler to go on a little further.

'Halt—front!' cried I, and they halted and fronted; but, alas, their backs were turned to the old guard, in whose ranks, I think, I heard an insubordinate giggle.

However, I counter-marched my men, and then the old guard presented arms to us,

and we presented arms to the old guard; and some of the new guard were marched off to relieve the sentries, and I apologized to the old guard officer, a youth of eighteen, who graciously patronized me, and told me that I should do better another time. He also kindly gave me a tip for the Cambridge-shire Stakes, and imparted other valuable information, until, all his sentries being gathered in, he marched his party off, and behind him were closed and barred those gates beyond which it was unlawful for me to pass for twenty-four hours.

As a general rule, the fact of being confined in any particular place, however pleasant, would make me long to get out of it, but at present I had no such wish, for the novelty of the position had a romantic charm about it which quite reconciled me to the imprisonment. Twenty-two marines, some of them bronzed and decorated men, who had braved for several years the battle and the breeze, were under my command; and it was my first taste of power, for being a quiet man and a hen-pecked, it had never occurred to me to exercise authority at home. Then I was in a responsible position, no one could come into the dock-yard without my permission, and if he insisted on forcing his way by climbing over the wall or otherwise, I might—might I order him to be bayoneted? Yes, I might certainly do so, and the sentry would probably obey me, but should I be hung for giving such an order?

This being a point worthy of serious consideration, I took the board of orders down from the mantle-piece, and seating myself on a trundle-bed, which, with a table, two chairs, an inkstand, a pen, a grate, a coal scuttle, and a broken poker, formed the furniture of the guard room, commenced an investigation of the duties of my position, which led to a further reverie upon my present dignity, and the magnitude of the interests confided to my charge; one of them being a powder-magazine of so ticklish a constitution, that the smoking of a pipe in the guard-room, a quarter of a mile off, could not be indulged in without running the risk of blowing up half the town, with a fair proportion of those gun-boats and frigates for which we pay such a tidy little bill every year; and the idea of the bare possibility of the taxes of the country being increased by any such negligence of mine, made me shudder. While cogitating in this way, I began to experience certain uneasy sensations in the region of the stomach, which by and by resolved themselves into a yearning for tea, and bread and butter, and in due time it occurred to me that I had not breakfasted. What was to be done? I had not seen my servant before leaving the barrack square, and as I had selected the lad for his honesty rather than his intelligence, I knew he would never come to look after me without express orders to that effect. I must have patience; but yet, what was the use of that? Patience is a very good thing for the toothache, because one lives in hopes of its going off; but hunger never 'goes off.'

Well, well, it was no great hardship after all to go without breakfast for once. The worst of it was, that the difficulty would recur at dinner time.

These dismal reflections were broken in upon by the sergeant, who appeared at the doorway, and asked if I would choose to visit the sentries, which I forthwith began to do; and as I varied the amusement by investigations of all the objects of interest in the place, it took me a couple of hours to go the rounds. First of all, I came to a large building where boiler-plates were being drilled round the edges with small holes for the rivets, and I stood for a long time

watching the punch pressing out the little circular bits of iron with that ease and neatness peculiar to the irresistible force of steam, till a workman of whom I asked some question remarked, that 'one would think it was going into so-much cheese; and the mention of that comestible was too much for a furnished Welshman. Not far from this workshop, I proceeded to repeat his orders, which were printed up in his sentry box: There were under his care a crowbar, which he was to give up when requested to the dock yard police, and a life-buoy, which he was to throw to any one whom he saw struggling in the water. He was also to challenge any one who approached his post after dark; to fire off a blank cartridge in case of fire; and above all, to allow no one to smoke either on the wharf or on board the shipping moored off it. All this he repeated in a breath, like a child saying its catechism; and I passed on, and spent half an hour in watching the prodigies performed by a Vulcan hammer, though, if Vulcan can hit half as hard as that, I pity poor Venus when he comes home jealous and neotary. Then came an interview with another sentry; then I watched the process of razeing a three-decker that would not sail into a frigate that would; after which came more sentries, all of whom told their little tale so exactly in the same way, that I grew weary and determined to 'dodge' the next. This was a tall, sturdy, red-faced lad, evidently not long from the plough, who, when I came upon him round a corner, was standing gazing into his sentry-box, reading the orders there printed up, evidently cramming for his approaching examination. On hearing my footsteps, he faced about, and ported his arms.

'Do you know your orders?' said I.

'Eessir,' he replied.

'Well, then, if a man fell off that vessel into the water, and you saw that he was drowning, what would you do?'

'Poor fellow! I never saw more utter and hopeless bewilderment expressed on mortal face. I repeated the question in as clear and simple a way as I could.

'Give 'un the crow-bar!' he at length replied.

I tried to explain to him the inutility of a crow-bar to a drowning man.

'Fire a blank cartridge at 'un!' was his second guess, and I gave him up in despair.

Only after that, I did not walk so close to the edge of the quay, as I had been previously doing.

At some little distance from the workshops and dry docks, but close to the water-edge, stood a square, low, windowless stone building, encompassed on the land side by a dry moat, in which perambulated a marine. This stone building was the Magazine, and as my board of orders directed me to examine whether there were any marks of lucifer matches on the walls, I descended into the moat and commenced a careful scrutiny.

'The door is round here, sir,' cried the astonished sergeant, evidently thinking I was searching for the entrance, which was certainly small. On my rejoicing him, he pulled an iron handle, which produced a distant ghostly tinkle, and it was not without a certain trepidation that I heard a footstep, and the jingling of many keys, for I expected, on entering, to find myself in a low, dark vault piled with loose gunpowder, as a granary is with corn, and was rather disappointed although relieved, when the guardian of the place ushered me into an open courtyard, surrounded with stone walls with iron doors. When I had interrogated the sentry who was pacing this court, I was

conducted through two gates, which were carefully locked behind us, to a dismal place where were a flight of steps leading down to the water, and here another sentry was posted, whom I pitied; for I should not not myself like to be locked out from the world by three doors in such a place. But what of the man with the keys, who let me in and conducted me round? Does he live in that place? Has he a wife and family any where? Is his life insured; and if so, is it in a fire or life office, and what premium does he pay? Has he ever known the joys of tobacco? Is it lawful for him to feed upon anything more inflammatory than the Rev. lentil Arabica?

I own that I breathed more freely, as, stepping out of the Magazine, and taking my sword, which I had had to leave outside, from the sergeant, I bent my steps back to the guard-room.

The walk had been highly interesting, but I had sharpened my appetite wofully.

I had no books, but my predecessor had fortunately left behind him a plentiful supply of writing paper, with which I proceeded to draw up the report which had to be sent in on the following morning, culling the different parts of it from the various forms which were hung about the room, with a glorious uncertainty about what was for my own private instruction, and what for the official information of my superiors. This whiled away some time, and then an admiral came into the yard, and the guard had to be turned out in his honor; after which it was time to revisit the sentries; and so the day wore away. Night came, and I was left along with two tallow dips, and my own reflections, which were those of a like. Yet I might have set down to a dinner 'a la Russe,' for was it not open to me to devour those tallow dips? True; but I am a man who thinks slowly, and I must confess the idea did not occur to me. I was now tired as well as hungry, which would have been the greatest of boons, could I have gone to sleep, but this I dared not do, for the field-officer might come on his rounds at any minute, and I had made mistakes enough in the morning, without adding to those misdemeanors a lack of vigilance, which would keep a superior waiting at night; so I selected the hardest chair, placed a pebble on it, laid my sword and shako on the table in such a position that they could be caught up at a moment's notice, and commenced a game at tit-tat-toe, single-handed; but finding that this pastime of my childhood was not so exciting as memory had painted it, I exchanged it for the solution of very long and hard sums. The officer I had relieved in the morning had informed me that the F. O. generally came at about midnight, so there was not so much time to kill; and though the hours seemed to be paying me the compliment of approaching in slow time, twelve o'clock came at last. No rounds.

One o'clock. No rounds. I then remembered that there was a ball going on at the port-admiral's, and that, most likely, the field-officer was there, and would take me on his way home; so, with a sigh at the thought, that at time he was probably sitting down to supper, I began another sum. "If a major who has dined at seven, and danced till one, can eat two rings of a chicken, three ounces of ham, four plovers' eggs, and a roll; how much can a subaltern, who has fasted for thirty hours, eat?"

Two o'clock. The pebble beginning to make itself unpleasant, I unwisely removed it, and almost instantly lost sight of paper and figures.

'Guard, turn out!' cried the sentry.

I jumped up, overturned the table, grasped my sword and shako, which I put on hind-side before, rushed out of the room, and just reached my place in time to receive the F. O. properly.

'All right, sir?' said he.

'All right, sir,' said I.

'All present?'

'All present.'

'Good night;' and he turned his horse's head. At that moment an unlucky marine who had been unable, on first waking, to find his musket, came tumbling out of the guard-room, and took his place in the ranks. The officer turned upon me like a wasp.

'I thought you said they were all present, sir!' said he.

'I did not see'—I began.

'Then you ought to have seen'—mind you are more careful another time.

This was the second time, in twenty-four hours, that I had been told, before all my men, that I ought to have seen; and this time the reprimand came from a man at least five years my junior, for I had recognized an old school fellow who had been my fag. However, I was too sleepy to suffer much from shame or indignation, so I paid one more visit to my sentries, and threw myself on the truckle-bed, where I slept hard until roused in the morning by an orderly who had come for my report.

Alas, alas! in knocking over the table the night before, I had spilt the ink all over that unhappy document, and there was no time to copy it! It was hurried away, like poor Hamlet's father, with all its blots upon it, and was consequently doomed, like that famous ghost, to wander about and haunt me; for, as it turned out, I had by no means seen the last of that orderly, who kept bringing me curt messages a rejected manuscripts all day. However, he went off for the time, and shortly afterwards the new guard arrived, and soon I was wending my happy way to barracks and to BREAKFAST.

For the Volunteer Review.

THE LATE COL. A. M. DESALABERRY,
D. A. G.

The warlike deeds of Col. Chas. Michel De Salaberry, C.B., the hero of Chateauguay, are the fireside traditions of our Canadian homes, and the news of the death, a few days ago, of his much respected son, Colonel A. M. DeSalaberry, has only served to recall some pleasing incident perhaps forgotten, and to brighten our admiration of that man who has been justly designated "the hero who saved Lower Canada."

On the death of Col. De Salaberry, in 1829, Lord Aylmer, who was at that time Governor-General of Lower Canada, offered the subject of this notice, Alphonse Melchoir De Salaberry, a commission in the army, but through the persuasions of his mother he refused it, and turned his attention to the legal profession. At the end of his studies he passed his final examinations, and forthwith commenced to practice, entering into partnership with Mr. R. S. M. Bouchette, the present Commissioner of Customs; but he never was distinguished as a profound legal adviser, nor as an accomplished pleader. Although by profession a lawyer, the spark of hereditary military fire still burned in his breast, and the uprising in 1837, in this country, only served to fan it.

He had previously, during his studies, qualified himself as a Militia officer, and so was all the more able to exercise a command if his services were needed. Hearing that the rebels intended to take possession of Fort Chambly, he hastily collected some twenty or thirty men and threw himself between the fort and the advancing insurgents, numbering about 500 men, and at once proceeded to put that stronghold in a defensible state. The insurgents, hearing that they were likely to meet with a stubborn resistance, abandoned their intended attack. Next day he established a communication with Sir John Colborne, who was advancing to punish the rebels. Having obtained an interview with Sir John, De Salaberry prevailed on him to try moral persuasion with them before resorting to extreme measures, and he had the satisfaction of being not only the medium through whom a pardon was offered to his disaffected countrymen, but had the pleasure of seeing them lay down their arms and quietly proceed to their homes, without the effusion of blood.

On the suspension of the Constitution, several of his friends earnestly pressed him to take a seat in the Legislature; and it was only at the urgent solicitation of his friend Lord Sydenham that he reluctantly consented to contest the county of Chambly. Of course he was returned by an overwhelming majority; and while in the House he displayed that sagacity and foresight in the consolidation of the Union of the Provinces, and dignified and courteous manner which procured him in later years the respect and esteem of all classes.

For some years he held the office of Coroner for Montreal, and on the 26th of June, 1843, he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General of Militia. This appointment he held up to the time of his death; and in him the Government and the citizen soldiery of Canada lose a zealous and efficient officer—one who had the interests of the entire force, Volunteer and Militia, at heart. Although he inherited a strong constitution, he some years ago contracted disease of the heart, which, after a long continued illness, ultimately carried him off, some two weeks ago, at the age of fifty four years.

On Saturday, 30th ult., his mortal remains were conveyed from his residence to the old family burial ground at Beauport, amidst a large concourse of friends and Volunteers, all anxious to testify their respect and esteem for him. We extract from the Quebec 'Morning Chronicle' the following short account of the funeral ceremony:—"From nine o'clock a. m. the square fronting the French Cathedral, and a large portion of John street extending towards the gate were crowded by citizens anxious to view the cortege, or be present at the solemn service for the occasion, announced to be performed in the above sacred edifice. The large and imposing procession reached the Cathedral about ten o'clock, when the coffin surmounted by the hat and sword of the deceased, was borne inside to the usual place, surrounded by lighted candles. At the church there was a perfect jam, thousands struggling impatiently to enter and obtain seats. The building was soon crowded to hear the impressive service, which was sung by Rev. Mr. Casgrain, the choral parts being executed a full choir. The Rifle (P. C. O.) band and firing party proceeded with the cortege to Beauport, and as the corpse was deposited in the grave, the troops formed around the church, and fired three volleys in the air."

For the Volunteer Review.

**LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR HENRY MARSHAM
HAVELOCK, V. C., C. B.,**

Assistant Quartermaster-General to Her Majesty's forces in Canada, son of the famous Major-General Havelock, K. C. B., born 6th August, 1830, entered the army in 1846, and rose slowly until the breaking out of the Indian Mutiny in 1857, when he in that year and in the two succeeding years obtained successively his captaincy, his majority and Lieutenantcy. He served with his father in the expedition to Persia, in the beginning of 1857, as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and was present at the bombardment of Mohummehrah, which was captured after very little resistance—the Persians becoming panic-stricken, evacuated the place, although more than double the number of the besieging force. He has received the medal given in remembrance of this campaign.

On the breaking out of the mutiny in India, he accompanied his father to Bombay, and thence to Calcutta, suffering shipwreck on the way near Calcutta. Gen. Havelock being selected to command a moveable column, on the 20th of June appointed him his aid-de-camp. On the 7th of July Gen. Havelock commenced that memorable march, unparalleled in the annals of history, in command of only 1,400 British troops and eight guns, united to a small native force, and opposed to a countless mass of the enemy, when the slightest reverse would have been fatal. He proceeded by forced marches under a burning sun through a country deluged with rain towards Cawnpore, a distance of nearly 700 miles. Hearing that the mutineers were proceeding from Cawnpore towards Futtehpore, the General at once made for the latter place, where, besides defeating and putting them to flight, he captured eleven guns. He thus acknowledges, in his dispatch, the services of his son, Sir Henry, who was engaged in the thickest of the fight: "My orders were conveyed in the field boldly, actively and intelligently by my aid-de-camp, Lieut. Havelock, 10th Foot." The march was continued to Cawnpore, and on the 15th of July Gen. Havelock twice engaged the rebels—first at the village of Aoung, and next at the bridge over the Pandoo. At the latter place two guns were captured with which the rebels intended to have swept the bridge. On the 26th of July the force came in sight of Cawnpore. Here a terrific battle was fought, in which Lieutenant Havelock particularly distinguished himself, having, in conjunction with Major Stirling, led, under a shower of grape, the 64th Regiment in a charge against the mutineers, utterly routing them, and leaving Cawnpore once more in the possession of the British.

On the death of Captain Beatson, on the 20th of July, Lieut. Havelock was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General to the force. He was engaged in the battle of Oonoo, in which fifteen guns were captured, but it was found necessary to destroy them, their being no proper conveyance at hand for them. The troops had hardly three hours' rest ere they were again engaged in the battle of Buosserut-Gunge, in which Lieut. Havelock had his horse shot under him. He took part in the minor actions of Nawabgunge and Boorheakee-Chowkee. He was present at the battle of Bithoor, and with the force was subjected to a galling fire, which Gen. Havelock remarked that he had seen nothing equal to it since the day of Ferozeshahur. In the minor action of Mangulwar, on the 21st of September, Lieut. Havelock was again actively engaged. Here the rebels were defeated and pursued by Sir James Outram with a small body of Cavalry, capturing three guns.

The little band of heroes, now thinned by cholera, and weakened by want of proper food, again resumed their weary march through a deluge of rain, reaching the Alumbagh on the 23rd, where the rebels were again defeated, Sir James Outram doing great execution among them with his irregular cavalry.

On the morning of the 25th of September, it having been decided by Gen. Havelock to relieve the Residency by way of the Charbagh bridge, Sir James Outram, in command of the First Brigade, to which Lieut. Havelock was attached, advanced under a murderous fire to occupy the bridge. The men were ordered to lie down, whilst Sir James, with a regiment, was occupied at some distance in dislodging the enemy, who were manning some heavy guns in an enclosure, which would have done great damage to the brigade. Gen. Neill, having been left in command, gave the order to advance. At the first word, Lieut. Arnold, a young officer ever conspicuous for his bravery, without waiting for the men to rise up and form, dashed on to the bridge with a dozen of his men. The enemy, suspecting from the movement among the troops that a rush was about to be made, reserved a full discharge of grape for the moment when the head of the column should appear on the bridge. Mistaking these heroes and the two mounted staff officers (Col. Tytler, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Lieut. Havelock, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General,) who accompanied it, for the main body, they fired. The gallant Arnold himself fell, shot through both legs, and his devoted followers were swept down almost to a man. Col. Tytler had his horse shot under him. Lieut. Havelock alone remained on the bridge, the mark for a hundred bullets. In this position he waved his sword and called on the remainder of the brigade to advance. Dashing forward with a cheer amid a storm of bullets, they wrested the guns from the enemy and bayoneted the gunners.

With the capture of Charbagh bridge an entrance to the city of Lucknow was effected. The 78th Highlanders pushed forward to cover the passage of the troops and baggage. Lieut. Havelock, who had been directed to look to the safety of the convoy as it defiled over the bridge, had just seen the last waggon across, and given the order for the Highlanders to be withdrawn, when he received a musket ball through the left elbow, and was carried forward insensible in a dhoolie. The Highlanders being hard pressed, and impeded by the litters and baggage, became entangled in the narrow streets, and were obliged to leave the baggage and wounded behind them. The enemy immediately fell on the dhoolies and massacred seventy-six wounded and sick. They were, however, driven back, but the troops were unable that night to bring in those who had been fortunate enough to escape death at the hands of the treacherous Sepoy. Next morning a young civilian, Mr. J. B. Thornhill, whose wife was cousin to Lieut. Havelock, volunteered to lead the escort sent out by Sir James Outram, who had now assumed command. He reached the Motee-muhl in safety, but in returning to the Residency lost his way, and led the dhoolie-bearers and escort through the very gate where the gallant Gen. Neill, "the pride and idol of the army," had been on the preceding day shot dead by a bullet. The convoy was immediately enveloped in the enemy's fire. Many of the bearers, who throw down their burdens, were killed, but two of the leading dhoolies were, however, forced on through the fire and reached the Residency in safety. One contained Lieut. Havelock and a wounded soldier of the 78th Highlanders. They were saved from destruction by Private Henry Ward, who remained at the side of the dhoolie under an awful fire, and prevented the bearers from dropping their double load. For this gallant act Ward has received the Victoria Cross. "But alas! the gallant Thornhill," writes the General to Mrs. Havelock, "paid dearly for his intrepid exertions. One ball struck him under the

right eye and injured his skull; another smashed his right forearm to pieces. It was amputated, but he died, after lingering nine days in hospital, leaving my niece a young widow." Lieut. Havelock a wound having healed rapidly, he was soon able to take part in the heroic defence of the Residency. The defenders held out with Spartan courage, and more than Spartan success, for three months against all the efforts of the enemy, until Sir Colin Campbell advanced, and achieved a victorious rescue.

On the morning of the 17th of November, Sir Colin, after a sharp encounter, occupied the mess-house, which was stormed and carried by a party under the command of Capt. Wolsely [now Brevet Col. Wolsely, lately in command of the flying column stationed at Brantford, in Western Canada, and to whose late appointment Sir H. M. Havelock has just succeeded: a sketch of Col. Wolsely appeared in No. 9 of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, published March 4th, 1867,] and soon cleared the Motee-muhl. The enemy, however, maintained a heavy fire from the Kaiserbagh at a distance of about 450 yards, which intervened between the Motee-muhl and the Residency. The passage was extremely dangerous; but the two Generals, with their respective staffs, passed through unhurt to the Motee-muhl to congratulate Sir Colin on his success. Young Havelock, now Captain, made an attempt to pass from the Motee-muhl to the mess-house, but was struck down, severely wounded, by a rifle bullet through the left shoulder. On the 19th he was removed with the wounded to Dil-Koosha, and five days later witnessed the death of his noble father, which was hastened by his recent exposure and anxiety. He was able within a month to take the field again under Brigadier-General Franks, as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General to the Jounpoor field force, and was actively employed in chastising and expelling bodies of the rebels from the Azimghur, Allahabad and Jounpoor districts. He participated in the actions at Nussapore and Chanda. At the former, Franks, on the 24th of January, 1858, attacked and bloodily defeated the rebels, capturing two guns; and at the latter place he attacked them under Bunda Hossein, in a fort and entrenchments, defeating them and capturing six guns. Giving his troops a short rest, he marched on to Humeerpoor, and on the same evening attacked and again defeated them. At Sultanpoor a severe battle was fought on the 20th of February, in which Captain Havelock was engaged. In this battle no less than 1,500 rebels were killed and wounded, and the victors captured twenty guns and the whole of the baggage and ammunition of the rebel force.

On the 4th of March, Gen. Franks' force, after having fought their way half across the Province of Oude, joined that of Sir Colin Campbell before Lucknow, and forthwith commenced operations for the capture of that city. Capt. Havelock served at the storming and capture of the Lesser Imaumbarrah and the Kaiserbagh, and remained at Lucknow till the 29th of March, when he was appointed to Sir Edward Lugard's column, detailed for the relief of Azimghur. At this place Havelock was present at the defeat and routing of Koer Singh and his followers. In the operations against the Jugdispoor rebels, Havelock was actively engaged up to the 4th of June, taking part in the attack and destruction of Jugdispoor, and in eight minor skirmishes, receiving a sabre cut in the right hand at one of them.

Brigadier-General Sir John Douglas having been invested with the command of the disturbed districts of Behar and Ghazepore, appointed Capt. Havelock Deputy Adjutant-General to his forces, which appointment he held until the following November. He took an active part in the operations in the latter district in the months of July and August, and in the campaign of Shahabad in October and November, 1858. After the evacuation of Jugdispoor by the rebels on the 18th of October, having now obtained the rank of Major, Havelock commanded a detachment of 250 mounted riflemen and

cavalry in pursuit of the rebels, intercepted and turned them from the Soane river into the Kymore Hills, where he three times engaged and defeated them—once at Noudoo on the 20th of October, inflicting on them great loss. With the army in Oude, under the command of Lord Clyde, in the latter part of 1858, Havelock commanded a detachment of Hodson's Horse and was present at the skirmish at Burghudea, capture of Musjeedin, and the final action on the Raptce, on the night of the 31st of December, 1858. He was in command of the 1st Regiment of Hodson's Horse till the conclusion of the campaign, and afterwards appointed second in command of the 3rd Regiment of the same branch of the service at Bombay.

For his services in India Sir Henry was repeatedly mentioned in despatches, and received the brevets of Major and Lieut.-Col.; a year's service for Lucknow; the Indian medal and clasps and the Victoria Cross for his conduct at the battle of Cawnpore. His father—General Havelock—on recommending him for the Victoria Cross says:—"The 64th Regiment had been much under Artillery fire, from which it had suffered severely. The whole of the infantry were lying down in the line, when, perceiving that the enemy had brought out the last reserved gun—a 24-pounder—and were rallying round it, the regiment was ordered to rise and advance; without any other word from me, Lieut. Havelock placed himself on his horse in front of the centre of the 64th, opposite the muzzle of the gun; Major Stirling, who most nobly and gallantly commanded the regiment, was in front dismounted, his horse having become unrideable from a shell having burst, the Lieutenant continued to move steadily on in front of the regiment at a foot pace on his horse. The gun discharged shot until the troops were within a short distance, when they fired grape. I went the corps, led by the Lieutenant, who still steered steadily on the gun's muzzle until it was mastered by a rush of the 64th." Sir Henry was gazetted a recipient of the Victoria Cross in March, 1858, and on the 8th of June, 1859, on his return from India, it was affixed to his breast by Her Majesty the Queen, in person, at Buckingham Palace. The conferring of this decoration on Sir Henry was the cause of great dissatisfaction amongst the officers of the 64th Regiment. They complained that he, who was entirely unconnected with the corps had taken advantage of his position as a member of the staff, to usurp the place of their proper officer, and in so doing had robbed the regiment of its well-deserved honors. It led people to question the courage and ability of Major Stirling, and the officers accused General Havelock of partiality, but, "the whole matter when investigated, instead of showing that Havelock deserved censure, furnishes another illustration of his inflexible justice and truth. In his first public despatches, he lavishes praise on the 64th Regiment, and caused their commander to be promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. What more could be done? Did the troops wish for more glowing eulogiums? Did Major Stirling expect more than one promotion for one battle? The Victoria Cross was designed especially for deeds of personal heroism: and who ever presumed to say it was not well bestowed on young Havelock? Major Stirling received the substantial honor of preferment—young Havelock only the empty one of a badge: and what inducement indeed, would the latter have to peril his life in a desperate onset, and furnish a lofty example to troops, if because his father happened to be the Commander-in-Chief, he was to be entirely overlooked? Havelock felt that in recommending his son to the Victoria Cross, which he had so nobly earned it was incumbent on him to go more into particulars than in any other case, in order to relieve himself from the suspicion of partiality. His straightforward soul never dreamt that his truthfulness would be tortured to his discredit" (Vide Mr. Headley's Life of General Havelock.) In this painful affair, no blame could, of course, be attach-

to Sir Henry, who was popular with the troops, and is mentioned in the private correspondence of the period as a brave soldier of the Charles O'Malley stamp.

On the 22nd of January, 1868, he was, in consideration of his father's distinguished services, created a baronet with the remainder, in default of issue male to the heirs male of the body of his father, and Parliament granted him an annuity of £1000 for life. His mother received the title of Lady Havelock and a like annuity of £1000 for life.

On the arrival in England of the news of the New Zealand War of 1863, Sir Henry at once sailed to join his regiment (the 18th Royal Irish) in that colony, and served as Deputy Assistant Quarter-master General at the sanguinary engagement at Rangiriri. For his valuable service in this action Lieut.-Gen. Sir Duncan Cameron, K. C. B., in his despatch brought him under special notice of the authorities. Following up his victory, General Cameron pursued the Maories and encamped some days before their entrenchments and fort of great strength at Paterangi. Once during these few days Sir Henry and his orderly had a narrow escape of being shot whilst riding past the advanced lines on the east side of Paterangi, within nearly 100 yards of the rebel position. The orderly, on crossing a creek, had a mishap, and his horse got away from him. Natives had before this been seen lying in wait, and when the accident occurred they saw their advantage, and were down on Sir Henry like a shot. Shells were fired at them from the redoubt, covering the retreat of Sir Henry and his orderly, who ultimately succeeded in getting within a respectable distance from the Maories.

On the 21st of February, 1864, Sir Henry took part under Colonel Waddy, C. B., in the capture of the Paterangi Pah, and for his services General Cameron again mentioned him in his despatches. He participated in the action at Orakau, and commanded at the skirmish at Nean, where the enemy's loss fell wholly on the Ngatimaniapoto tribe, the originators of the war. He retired on half pay on the 28th of June, 1864, and for his distinguished services in New Zealand was gazetted a Companion of the most Honorable Order of the Bath.

He has recently published a book entitled "Three Main Military Questions of the Day: I. A Home Reserve Army; II. The more Economic Military Tenure of India; III. Cavalry as affected by Breech-loading Arms;" but as to its merits we are at present unable to speak—the work not yet having appeared in this country.

IAN

MILITARY ITEMS.

MAJOR DONERTY, at present in command of the 23d (Essex) Battalion Volunteer Light Infantry, made a minute inspection of Nos. 1 and 2 Windsor Companies, in No. 3 Hut, at half-past 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening last; and of No. 3 Company in the old Court House at Sandwich, at nine o'clock same evening. The two latter companies turned out in considerable force, notwithstanding the very unfavorable state of the weather. The Garrison Artillery Company was not so strong, owing to many of the members who are in the employ of the Great Western Railway Company, being unable to leave their work. The Major expressed himself in each case quite satisfied with the appearance of the men, the cleanness of their arms, &c. but strongly urged upon them the necessity of frequent attendance at company drill, if they wished to be of any real service should they be called out in defence of the country. The officers present were: No. 1 G. A. Co., 1st Lieut. Wynne (commanding in absence of Captain Worthington), 2nd Lieut. Horne; No. 2 Co., Capt. Shiel, Ensign Richards; No. 3 Co., Capt. Askin, Lieut. Gauthier, Ens. Wells.—[Essex Record.

DRILL SHED.—A special meeting of the County Council was held on Tuesday last, to reconsider the vote given at the last meeting, guaranteeing the sum of \$1000 towards the erection of a Battalion drill shed in the village of York. All the members were present. After an exciting discussion, which lasted about three hours, a motion was carried by 8 to 7, postponing the consideration of the subject until the regular meeting in June next. We understand that Col. Davis, notwithstanding this vote, has given out the contract, and intends to push on the work as rapidly as possible.—[Cayuga Sentinel.

MILITARY DISTRICTS.—We have lately seen a copy of the Volunteer and Service Militia List of Canada, published by authority, and are pleased to see how favorably the 6th Military District (in which Hamilton is situated) compares with others. It contains, in fact, more companies of Volunteer Militia than any other district in the two Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In Col. Durio's Division, for instance, which consists of the 4th, 6th, and 8th Military Districts, we find in the former 42 companies, in the 8th District 24 companies, and in the 6th District no less than 64 companies. The next largest district is the 7th, which has 59 companies. We congratulate Lieut.-Col. Villiers on this condition of affairs.—[Spectator.

THE Walkerton 'Herald' says: "We see it stated in the Stratford 'Beacon' that the talk is that the Volunteer companies of Bruce, Waterloo and Wellington will be brigaded together, with their headquarters at Stratford. Be that as it may, we feel confident that the Volunteers of Bruce, whether called upon to defend their country from the attack of an enemy, or to engage in the less onerous duties of perfecting their drill, will respond to the summons as they did on a previous occasion. This time they will go forth increased in numbers and with more of experience. Mostly every township will be represented in the Bruce Battalion. The people of the County will feel that their loyalty, their patriotism, their honor are to a great extent bound up with, and represented by, their citizen soldiers. They will rejoice to hear of your valor if called to meet the foe, and of your virtue while sojourning among strangers, and will rest in the firm assurance that neither in the one nor the other will you give them cause for shame."

THE LATE MAJOR AMSDEN.—The remains of this respected gentleman were brought from Dunnville last Wednesday week, and interred in the St. Catharines Cemetery. At the station here quite a large concourse of citizens were in waiting, and accompanied the sorrowing relatives and friends to the grave. At Dunnville also the utmost respect was shown to the funeral cortege as it passed from [the residence to the railway station, all the stores shutting up, and the rifle company, which he so long commanded, were out in force to pay their last tribute of respect to his memory. The Grand River 'Sachem' thus feelingly alludes to the deceased "Mr. Amsden will be much missed in this county, for he was not only one of its most social and pleasing inhabitants, frequently making friends even of his political enemies, and making his bitterest opponents respect him. At one time he was most decidedly the strongest candidate in the county for political honors, and could have been elected had his friends seen it at the time. But he is gone, whence we shall soon all follow, and whilst we shed a tear over the memory of our departed friend, we can but condole with the living, and trust they will bear in mind that it is the "Lord's Will," and he doeth all things well.—[St. Catharines Constitutional.

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 TORONTO

QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES.—This regiment was inspected on Wednesday evening, the 27th ult., at the drill shed, by Major-General Stisted, C. B., commanding the district. The General came on the parade-ground about 8.30 o'clock a. m., accompanied by his staff, consisting of Captain Moorson, acting A. D. C.; Captain Bell, Major of Brigade; Col. Mountain, R. A. commandant; Lieut.-Col. Durie, A. A. G., and Lieut.-Col. R. B. Denison, Brigade Major of Militia. The General, having been received with the usual salute, passed along the line, closely inspecting the men's arms, clothing and accoutrements, especially the Spencer rifles, with which the men have been recently supplied; and then, having taken up his position at the saluting post, the regiment broke into open column and marched past in quick time, and having been closed to quarter-distance, marched past, first at quick time, and then at the double, after which line was again formed, and Major Dixon, having been called to the front, put the men through the manual and platoon exercises, which were performed remarkably well, considering the short time the men have had to practice with the new rifles. Lieut.-Colonel Gillmor then put the regiment through a few battalion movements, which were well and steadily performed. The appearance of the regiment when in line was admirable, and the extreme steadiness of the men was generally commented on, but when broken into column the effect was not so good, as the companies were not equalized—some mustering about sixteen files, others nearly thirty, an arrangement that appeared extraordinary at first, but we were informed that as the commanding officer looks to each captain to keep up the numbers and efficiency of his company, the companies are never equalized on inspections, so that the active and zealous officer may get his due credit. Notwithstanding this irregularity, the different movements were well performed, and the "Queen's Own" seem determined to keep up their reputation. At the conclusion of the inspection, Major-Gen. Stisted addressed the regiment as follows: "Col. Gillmor, officers and men of the Queen's Own Rifles—It affords me great pleasure to inspect the regiment that took such a prominent part in the campaign of last June. The post of honor such as that you held at that time was one highly prized, and I need hardly tell you that the zest displayed reflects the greatest credit on the regiment. I think it is only honest in me to tell you that, in saying this, I do not talk to you in an ambiguous way, and if I think you were a little precipitate, it was only a fault on the right side. We cannot be always successful. I have been often in a retreat, and the great Duke himself, who took Seringapatam, was only successful after a second attempt. I need hardly tell you that in our late successes everything has been attributed to the perseverance of those engaged; and I also wish to tell you, and I am sure you will not be offended, when I say that we must not attach so much unnecessary blame on Col. Peacocke as some of our friends do. I am not the only one of that opinion. Col. Peacocke is one of the most promising of our young officers; and this opinion is held not only by the commander of the forces here, but also by the Horse Guards. I have seldom seen

a regiment, either among the regulars or Militia, turn out in the style you have done tonight. Your manoeuvres were well executed, and your soldierlike appearance reflects on all the officers and men the greatest credit, and with such a body as now stands before me, the loyalty of Canadians is undoubted." The General then visited the orderly-room and closely inspected the regimental books, and expressed himself gratified at the accurate manner in which they were kept, and surprised to find a Volunteer regiment supplied with all the books as required by the Queen's regulations in a regiment of the line. He afterwards visited the Quartermaster's store, and inspected the haversacks and water canteens, which are ready for issue. With the latter he was particularly pleased, as being far superior to those issued to the regulars. A complete set of pioneer's tools for eleven men, which the regiment has recently purchased, drew his attention, and he seemed astonished to hear that the government refused to bear the cost of such a very necessary equipment. The strength of the regiment on parade was as follows: Three field officers, 10 captains, 17 subalterns, 4 staff, 37 sergeants, 391 rank and file, and 20 bandmen—total, 483 on parade. The Queen's Own have, as we are informed, paraded once a week from January 16, 1867, till March 13, when, in consequence of having received orders to be ready for active service, a parade on three days in each week was ordered. In all there have been fourteen parades this year, the gross attendance at which has been 4,239, or an average of nearly 303 at each parade.

RIFLE PRACTICE.—In consequence of the recent order issued for the above regiment to be held in readiness for active service, and of the fact that the men have not as yet had any opportunity to practice with the Spencer rifles, recently issued to them, two men from each company (20 in all) were ordered to parade each day for a fortnight, commencing on March 19, and proceed to the Garrison Common Rifle Range for practice, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Gillmor. The weather throughout was very cold and stormy, and the firing at 200, 300 and 400 yards was below the average of that made with the Enfield rifle. The highest score made with 21 rounds at the distance named was 54, and the average made by such men even as were previously accustomed to rifle-shooting, did not exceed 42, or an outer for each shot. The mechanism of the rifle seemed satisfactory, but the ammunition is defective, and not made with the uniform accuracy of the Enfield cartridge.

FROM MONTREAL.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.—This corps paraded at the armory on Friday evening, 29th ult., for the first time under the new command, Lieut.-Col. Ferrier. After the usual drill, Lieut.-Col. Ferrier communicated to the corps the fact of Lieut.-Col. Lyman's resignation, and his promotion to the post of commanding officer. He assured them he was sensible of the honor conferred upon him, and his best efforts would be directed for the benefit of the corps. Lieut.-Col. McKay stated that owing to his frequent absence from town, he had waived his right of promotion in favor of Lieut.-Col. Ferrier, who would be able to devote that time and attention to the duties of commanding officer which he (Lieut.-Col. McKay) was unable to do on account of his being so frequently out of town. Lieut.-Col. Lyman expressed his deep regret at parting with the brigade with which he had been so long connected. He briefly alluded to the reasons which led to his resignation, which were of a personal nature. He stated that during his connection nothing had ever occurred to disturb the harmony and good feeling which had always existed, and that he had uniformly received the respect and courtesy due to him

as commanding officer. He stated that on reviews the corps had always turned out stronger than he had promised the commandant, and that in appearance and drill they had always compared favorably with other corps. He should always feel a deep interest in those whose faces had become so familiar to him in drill. His parting advice would be: If you wish to see the corps prosperous, if you wish to see the best men in the community asking admission to your ranks, each man must feel that he holds in his hands the reputation and character of his regiment. Let not private pique, political or religious prejudice towards your superior officer paralyze their efforts and authority by indifference, but let every man second most heartily their endeavors to promote the efficiency of his command. Every gunner has his share in the honor or discredit of his regiment, and has his part and work to do as much as the commanding officer. After the importance of strict obedience had been urged, and the necessity of regularity in drill enforced, Lieut.-Col. Lyman stated, that he wished the corps individually and collectively every prosperity. As he had not officially been informed of the acceptance of his resignation, Lieut.-Col. Lyman would take advantage of the doubt on whom the command at that moment rested, and gave one order, which he was sure would be responded to—that was, "Three cheers for the new commanding officer." This was followed by three cheers for Lieut.-Col. Lyman, and the corps was dismissed.

FROM PRESCOTT.

Lieut.-Col. Jackson, Brigade-Major, inspected, on Thursday evening, the 28th March, Nos. 1 and 2 Volunteer Rifle Companies at Prescott. No. 1, Col. Jessup, paraded three officers and 31 non-commissioned officers and men, and No. 2, Major White, paraded two officers and 39 non-commissioned officers and men. After about an hour's drill, the inspecting officer complimented the officers and men on their fine soldier-like appearance, and said the people of Prescott had good reason to feel proud that these two companies had been maintained in so high a state of efficiency for the past ten years. The arms and accoutrements were in excellent condition, and he much regretted their clothing was not in like order, but could not blame the men for it, they having worn the present uniform for many months on frontier service, and he was satisfied from the appearance of the men, that should they again be called to defend this United British North America, they would respond as promptly as on former occasions. These companies have been, for the past ten days, practising with the new Spencer repeaters, and are highly pleased with the shooting. On the evening of the 29th the fine Rifle Company composed of the employees of the Ottawa & Prescott Railway Company, was also inspected. After examining the arms, clothing, &c., the company was put through about an hour's drill without ceasing. (Parade—three officers and thirty-nine non-commissioned officers and men.) Lieut.-Col. Jackson then said: Capt. Dettor, officers, and men, this company, with many other Railway companies was organized for a special purpose—that was if required, they would be prepared to defend the road as well as work it, and had not until within a few weeks been attached to any Brigade Division. This Division is one of the largest, and I am satisfied one of the most efficient in the Province, notwithstanding this, the adding of the B. & O. R. R. Garrison Artillery, and the O. & P. R. R. Rifle Company has been very gratifying to myself. The men are very steady under arms, the drill and company movement have been well and correctly done, which shows that proper attention has been paid to the instructor. Your connection with the Railway Company gives you many advan-

tages over the ordinary volunteer, the many favors you receive from the managers enables you to attend drill regularly, consequently we expect much more from you. I trust that that good feeling which undoubtedly exists between your employers and yourselves as civilians, will be carried into the Volunteer organization. Should this country be involved in trouble, you as guardians of a thoroughfare which connects the frontier with the Capital of this great Confederation, will be called upon to play a most conspicuous part, and from your appearance and drill, I am satisfied you will do your duty. There is one thing for your improvement, which I trust you will attend to before the next inspection—that is, that the few men with long hair will have it properly cut, and each man parade with a black stock on his neck. After this Captain Dettlor sent the men to a convenient place for refreshments, and entertained the Volunteer officers of the Town and a few friends at Campbell's hotel, where a very pleasant evening was spent.

FROM QUEBEC.

The following score was made by a squad of the Grand Trunk Rifle Company at Point Levi, on Saturday afternoon, the 30th inst., and considering how little practice they have had combined with the old Enfield rifle of '55 and '56, was very fair :

	200 yards.	Total.
Sergt. J. Wilkinson	3.2.2.2.3.2.3.2.2.3	—24
" M. Myler	3.2.2.2.2.0.2.2.3.2	—20
Priv M. Crean	3.2.3.2.2.2.2.4.2.2	—25
" J. Cotter	4.2.3.2.2.2.3.2.3.3	—26
" J. Seery	3.2.2.3.0.2.0.2.2.2	—18
" C. Rudd	3.2.3.2.2.3.3.2.2.3	—25
" N. Barlow	2.2.3.2.0.2.2.3.2.2	—20
Ensign W. Harder	4.3.3.3.4.3.3.3.4.1	—34

FROM BELLEVILLE.

15TH BATTALION.—The 15th Battalion were served with the Peabody breech-loaders on Tuesday afternoon last. They are also ordered to drill two days in each week. Two hundred men assembled for the first drill yesterday (Tuesday) at 7 o'clock, and drilled three hours. We have received 28,000 rounds of ball ammunition—21 rounds per man to be used at practice, and the remainder for service. We have also received great coats, straps and haversacks.

The Mounted Police, for duty in the Gold region north of this, have been organized and equipped—25 strong—Hassars uniform. They parade to-day (April 3) at 2 o'clock, they are a very fine body of men, and will do good service. Sergt-Major Foxton, from Kingston, is in command, under Lieut.-Col. Campbell, of the 15th Battalion, who is Inspector of the gold region. The horses are fifteen and a-half hands high, average height of men five feet eleven inches, and all young.

FROM PETERBORO.

The Lifford and Janetville companies—No. 6 and 7 respectively of the East Durham Battalion—were inspected by Lieut.-Col. Patterson, Brigade-Major, two weeks ago. The Colonel complimented the men on their appearance and the efficiency they had attained in drill, considering the time they had been in existence. He also said that they mustered stronger than any companies he had seen during his inspection. The Lifford Company numbering on parade three officers and 50 men, and the Janetville Company three officers and forty-seven men. Both of these companies are commanded by good men and true—Capt. Preston, of the Lifford Company, being an old soldier, and one who has seen service, and Capt. McDermid, of the Janetville Company, being well fitted in every respect for that position.

FROM HAMILTON.

We observe that the Eskdale and Liddesdale (Scottish) Advertiser contains a complimentary notice of the promotion of Lieut. Charles Armstrong to the rank of Captain in the 13th Battalion. In February last year we noticed (says the Advertiser) the appointment of Mr. Armstrong as ensign, and on the 15th of September he was gazetted Lieutenant, making three promotions within the year. Capt. Armstrong has not been long, comparatively, a resident of Hamilton, but has shown, nevertheless, active energy and ability in the performance of all his duties, both civil and military, and these qualities have been recognized, and we are happy to say, in a measure rewarded.

FROM QUELPI.

On Monday night last the Ramosa Rifle Company (Capt. Swinford) having completed its six months instruction under Adjutant Jas. Armstrong, of the 30th Wellington Battalion, the members of the corps clubbed together, and presented him—as their Instructor—with a purse of money, accompanied with an address, as a small token of regard, and in recognition of his gentlemanly bearing and firmness of purpose while teaching them their drill. The company turned out a full complement of officers and men. In consequence of the bad roads and Spring work commencing, the drill has been closed for one month, to commence again on 6th May. The Adjutant returned thanks in very suitable terms, and in conclusion praised the men for their very excellent attendance every night, having drilled twice a week during the summer.

FROM BROCKVILLE.

G. T. VOLUNTEERS.—On Wednesday, the 27th ult., Nos. 4 and 5 Companies, 3rd Battalion Rifles, Grand Trunk Brigade, under command of Major McKeene, were inspected by Lieut.-Col. Gallwey, Brigade-Major, in the Victoria Hall, Brockville. They were inspected separately. After the usual salute and inspection No. 4 Company mustering 22 files, under command of Capt. Bell, was put through a number of Company movements by Major McKeene, when Col. Gallwey addressed them, complimenting the officers, instructor and men on their steadiness and proficiency, informing them that No. 4 Company was second to none in the Brigade, and that this was the best dressed company he had as yet inspected, the state of the arms, accoutrements and clothing being all that could be desired. No. 5 Company mustering 21 files, commanded by Capt. Young, was then marched into the Hall and inspected, when it was put through several Company movements by Capt. Young. The Brigade-Major complimented the officers and men highly on the excellent state of their arms and accoutrements, and on the dress and appearance of the men, stating that it was in contemplation to bring these two companies to Montreal for Battalion parade on the Queen's birthday, and expressing himself highly satisfied with the general proficiency of both companies.

FROM NEW HAMBURG, C. W.

On Friday last the members of the New Hamburg Infantry Company (No. 1, 29th Battalion), gave their fourth annual ball, under the patronage of the officers of the Battalion, at Wagner's Hall, in the village of New Hamburg. The Hall was tastefully decorated with Union Jacks, Rifles, &c, and the whole affair was a grand success—the white dresses of the fair sex and scarlet coats of our gallant Volun-

teers presenting a beautiful contrast. There were over a hundred people present, all of whom entered joyously into the pleasures of the evening. The party broke up on Saturday morning. No. 1 Company was gazetted on the 21st Nov. 1862, at which time it was the only Volunteer Company (in working order) in the County, and remained so until last June, when the Fenian invasion excited the patriotism of other places throughout the County. This company has always borne an excellent name for drill and discipline, and was on the frontier last year for the period of one hundred and fifteen days, where they are ready and willing to go again, should their services be required.

"For royalty and loyalty shall never be put down. Our fathers sleep, but still will keep our Bible and our Crown."

FROM PERTH.

The Perth Rifle Company has, after a long season of inactivity, commenced drilling again weekly. Capt. Moffat called the company together on Saturday week, and informed the men that hereafter they would meet regularly each Saturday evening in future.

Capt. Matheson's Infantry Company have been drilling regularly during the winter months, and of late a marked improvement is noticeable in the attendance of members. This company has a few vacancies which, our correspondent says, are being rapidly filled up.

An inspection of both companies was held in the Town Hall on Friday evening, before Lt.-Col. Jackson, Brigade-Major, and the turn out in each case was respectable.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS.

To the Editor of the Volunteer Review.

Sir—How is it that the Department does not publish, or in some way inform Volunteer officers of rifle corps what their uniforms should be? The officers of different rifle corps I see differ on this point—some company officers wear a narrow red stripe down the side of the trousers—some wear a white stripe, and others wear three narrow stripes. Are they left to their own taste in the matter? Then again, there seems to be a difference of opinion about the proper uniforms for field officers and staff officers of Rifle. If two or three battalions of Rifles were now encamped together, I feel sure they could not possibly tell each others rank by their uniforms. Why not, have some laid down regulation, and have it compiled with?

AN OFFICER.

Norfolk, April 2, 1867.

Col. DUNE, A. A. G., and Brigade-Major Scoble, inspected the Markham Troop of Cavalry, under the command of Major Button, on Thursday. The same officers inspected the Richmond Hill cavalry under Col. Macleod, on Friday last. Both troops have now become highly efficient under their able instructor—Serjeant Major Sutherland of the Dragoons.

A correspondent, under the name of "Militiaman," writes a letter to the Toronto 'Leader' reflecting rather severely on the ability displayed by Col. Peacocke on his march to meet the Fenians last June, and winds up with the following appropriate triplet:

" Cannon on the right of him,
Cannon on the left of him.
No Fenians in front of him!"

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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 8, 1867.

THE OTTAWA RIVER AS A LINE OF COMMUNICATION IN THE DEFENCE OF CANADA.

As the line of the Ottawa river, and its proposed connection with Lake Huron, has been referred to in previous articles as furnishing one of the great means of defence in the system sketched out for the Province, the accompanying description and estimates were submitted at the same time as the memoirs which appeared in the first article, and are now published to show the connexion. Whatever may be thought of the system laid down by military critics, it is evidently the only one which can be adopted in the circumstances of the case. In the event of war, no strategical reasons could warrant the abandonment of the Western Peninsula to the mercies of an enemy; nor would it be very possible to spare enough regular troops to defend it effectually, therefore it would be cruelty of the worst description, without taking the political consequences into account, to prevent the people from defending their own homes. This could not be done by a system of manœuvres adapted to a regular army, but it could be done by a series of defensible points, through which an invading force would be compelled to fight its way, without acquiring one foot of land beyond what that force covered, and in which a single disaster

could by no means imperil the integrity of the whole.

The navigation of the Ottawa commences at Montreal, the Lachine Canal being its present commercial outlet. Two unimproved branches of the river flow to the northward of the island on which that city is built, and in case of emergency the one known as the Little River could be rendered available for a system of communication consisting of a combination of boat navigation and portaging. Troops could be sent by railway from Montreal to Lachine, embarking in steamers of 250 tons at the rate of 400 men each vessel; munitions of war should be shipped in barges of 90 tons, being the largest vessels capable of passing the Caillon Canal. Those vessels can be towed to Ottawa, 110 miles above Montreal; the troops will disembark 45 miles above Montreal, and take the railway from Carleton to Gronville, 12 miles; embarking there again, a voyage of 54 miles places them at Bedard's Landing, opposite the city of Ottawa, from which a good macadamized road extends to Aylmer, distance 7 miles. The first day's voyage ends at Ottawa. From Aylmer to the Chats falls, a voyage of 26 miles, made by large steamers of 275 tons, capable of carrying 750 men; a railway, or tram road four miles in length connects Lac du Chien with Lac des Chats; a steamboat voyage of 18 miles ends at Portage du Fort; a good portage road seven miles in length ends at the Cataract falls. This concludes the second day's voyage—distance, 62 miles. A steamer of 100 tons plies between the head of Cataract falls and fort of L'Islet—distance 47 miles. Aided by batteaux, this boat could transport 750 men in one day. From L'Islet to Des Joachims is 33 miles. A large steamer of 300 tons plies on the route; a portage of two miles enables the voyager to reach open water for 16 miles, which must be passed in batteaux alone, and the fourth day's voyage would close at the Rosher Capitaine portage—distance 33 miles. Three miles of a portage, 10 miles of open water by batteaux, and three miles of a portage enables the voyager to reach the head of the Doux Riviere rapids; 19 miles of open boat by batteaux reaches the foot of the Matawan River, which should be fifth day's voyage—distance 35 miles, 305 miles above Montreal. The first reach of the Matawan is navigable for 18 miles. Batteaux must be towed for two and a half miles; Lac des Aiguilles 2 miles, still water portage 3 miles; Lac Taber 7 miles—sixth day's voyage, 25 1/2 miles. Portage, quarter of a mile; lake 16 1/2 miles; portage 3 1/4 miles; and with a steamboat on Lake Nippissingue, the seventh day's voyage would terminate at the head of French River—33 miles from Trout Lake, and 381 from Montreal. The eighth day's voyage places the troops at the Grand Recollet Falls, 412 miles from Montreal; and the ninth places them at the mouth of Trout River, 430 miles above Montreal. Steamboat navigation ceases above Des Joachims, and

it will be necessary to arrange a batteaux service from there to Lake Huron. Each batteaux should be 80 feet long, 16 feet in width, and 30 inches in depth, and will easily carry 80 soldiers, with a crew of 11 men; oars would be the propulsive power.

Between Des Joachims and Rosher Capitaine, 10 boats, 110 men; between Rosher Capitaine and Du Rivere, 10 boats, 110 men; between Doux Riviere and Matawan, 20 boats, 220 men; between Marawan, in all, 40 boats, 240 men; between French River, 70 boats, 270 men—total, 150 boats, 950 men. The batteaux would cost about \$300 a piece, and a good deal of the work could be done by the troops themselves. The cost of the whole measure will be as follows: Two hundred batteaux at \$300.... \$60,000 L'Islet portage road repaired, &c... 4,000 Des Joachims " " .. 1,000 Rosher Capitaine " " .. 3,300 Deux Riviere " " .. 6,600 Matawan Rapids..... 1,000 " River to Trout Lake..... 20,000 Tramway between summit level and Lake Nippissingue..... 10,000 Steamboat and barges on Lake Nippissingue..... 30,000 Portages on Trout River..... 10,000

Total cost.....\$147,800 The working cost per diem will be 950 men at \$1-\$950; 250 horses with drivers, \$1 50-\$375. Total, without including steam navigation, \$1,200 per diem. With a well regulated system, no difficulty could be experienced in passing troops up this route at the rate of 750 men per diem, and at a prime cost of \$10 per man, while heavy guns would cost at least \$30 per ton; each batteau would carry men and provisions.—[Communicated.]

THE RUSSIAN TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

PEOPLE generally were at some loss to conceive why certain United States war vessels and Assistant-Secretary Fox were sent across the Atlantic some months ago. The general supposition was that the American Government itched to make an impression abroad; that they wished to show Europeans, and especially "Britishers," what kind of vessels they had used in the sieges of Vicksburg, Charleston, Mobile and Fort Fisher. This supposition did not seem far out of the way, for the weakness of the American people for display is a distinguishing trait in the national character. Facts have lately been made public, however, which show that the mission of the 'Antonomal' and Assistant-Secretary Fox was of a political character, and one of no less importance than the contracting of a treaty with the Emperor of all the Russias. The treaty was communicated to Congress, and the substance of it appeared in the following form in the United States journals; "The President has communicated to the Senate, in its executive session, a treaty with Russia,

" by which that Power surrenders to the United States its sovereignty over all of Russian America and the adjacent islands. It specially includes the strip 400 miles long which extends down the coast, thus excluding British America from the ocean. The treaty was laid on the table, and will be taken up next week. The cession excites intense interest: influential parties regard it as significant of Russian policy in view of impending European complications on the Eastern question. Russia cedes her American territory for the same reason that Napoleon sold Louisiana. In the event of war, Russia would probably lose this country, and by parting with it the Czar secures the friendship of our government. The English representative is deeply chagrined, and it is said that Sir Frederick Bruce will telegraph to Earl Derby for instructions to protest against its acceptance by our Government. This acquisition more than doubles the United States coast on the Pacific, which now extends from Lower California to Behring's Straits, with the exception of the comparatively narrow strip comprising British Columbia. The territory ceded comprises the whole of the continent of North America west of longitude 141 degrees; it is bounded by British America and the Pacific and Arctic Oceans; it is of the highest importance as a naval depot for strategic purposes. It is a valuable fur country, and includes a vast section of territory the possession of which will influence in our favor the vast trade of the Pacific." It is natural that the acquisition of Russian America should throw the Americans into ecstatic fits; the acquisition of the North Pole or any insignificant guano island in the Pacific would be made a cause of jubilation, if England could thereby be outwitted or humiliated or tormented. But let us look at the acquisition, and inquire into its importance to the United States and the obligations which its acquisition are presumed to have entailed. The area of Russian America is certainly large, the main portion lying between longitudes 141 and 162 west, and latitudes 60 and 70. A narrow strip, some sixty miles wide, also extends from latitude 60 to 55. It must be apparent that territory which lies so far north as 60 or 70 degrees is not a great acquisition in either a political or commercial sense. The population of the whole territory does not exceed that of the city of Quebec, and the majority of the inhabitants are of the Esquimaux race. There was a time when the yield of furs made the territory a very desirable acquisition; but as the furry tribes have now become exceedingly scarce, the territory is shorn of its principal value. It is true that the new territory will greatly increase the Pacific coast line of the United States, but the harbors of the new territory cannot materially enhance the commercial interests of the Union; and so far as the

notion that the new territory will serve as an important naval depot, we rather incline to the opinion that naval depots will be more serviceable in more southern latitudes. If either contracting party can be said to have made a good bargain, we should think that Russia has the best of it. There is much force in the supposition that Russia ceded the territory for the same reasons that Napoleon I. ceded Louisiana. Russian America is far removed from St. Petersburg and from the Black and Baltic seas, and in case of war with England those seas could be practically blockaded as they were during the Crimean war, and the Russian American territory could be seized upon, and Russia would be helpless to save. We do not think, however, that Russia had any such fears of losing the territory in time of war with England. The territory is comparatively valueless to Russia, England or any other European country, and would scarcely pay for the powder that might be expended in any attempt to wrest it from its present sovereign. We do not think that the propositions for a treaty of cession came from Russia, but from the United States—from the 'Miantonomah' and Assistant-Secretary Fox. It has long been apparent that the United States were anxious to form any European alliance which could annoy and torment Great Britain. The leaning was formerly to France, on account of services rendered during the war for Independence, but the United States has shown a disposition to "break" with France since the Crimean War. It has not viewed with kindness the evident good feeling which obtains in the relations that have for some time existed between Great Britain and that country. France completed her estrangement with the United States by attempting to fix Maximilian on the Mexican throne, and by extending her sympathy to the Southern Confederacy during the late Civil War. Russia was taken into the kindly graces of the United States during the Crimean War, and a seemingly fast friendship has been formed between the autocrat of the Russias and the autocrat of the White House at Washington. The 'Miantonomah' and Assistant Secretary Fox have cemented this friendship with the Czar by means of the treaty which cedes Russian America to the United States. We are told that the Czar secures the friendship of the United States by parting with this extreme point of his territory—that is, the friendship and sympathy of the United States in case Russia should be involved in war with England on the Eastern question. We hardly think it was necessary for the Czar to take that course in order to secure the friendship of the United States. England, although the parent of the United States, and the giver of the laws and institutions and language of that country, does not expect the friendship and sympathy of her degenerate son under any exigencies of war. The friendship and sympathy of the United

States are at the beck and call of any enemy of England and may be had with or without pecuniary considerations. The real object of the United States in treating for the acquisition of the inhospitable territory north of British Columbia is to make another step towards the realization of its ambition, namely, exclusive domination on the northern continent of America. The object is kept steadily in view, and is promoted by absorption and purchase by treaty, and in the end may be accomplished, or the attempt may be made by force to complete the work by conquest. Undivided empire is the dream of the United States. The treaty with Russia has been made with that object in view. It is possible that complications may arise out of the acquisition of the new territory between Great Britain and the United States, but at present we see no reason to apprehend trouble on that score. The statement that the British representative at Washington was "deeply chagrined," we look upon as a gratuitous and worthless piece of news. Sir Frederick Bruce would not be likely to express his opinions nor show his feelings when informed of the treaty, and it would not be his duty to "telegraph to Earl Derby for instructions to protest against the treaty." We do not expect that Earl Derby himself will think it his duty to protest against any treaty which the States and Russia may see fit to enter into. If Russia considers it to be her interest to cede the territory and the United States consider it theirs to acquire it, there is little likelihood of England interfering. The boundaries of British America will not be affected in the least by the cession, nor will the interests of British Americans suffer one jot, when those boundaries and those interests become imperilled it will then be time for England to enter her protest, and that she will do so we have not the smallest doubt.

WELL-DESERVED HONORS.—We observe that our gallant countrymen, Capt. Edward Westby Vansittart, of the Royal Navy, for some time in command of the splendid frigate 'Ariadne,' which escorted H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to Canada, third son of the late Admiral Vansittart, of Woodstock, C. W., and brother of Mr. J. G. Vansittart, Secretary to the Government Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, was appointed by Her Majesty on the 13th of last month, an Ordinary Member of the Military Division, or Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath. Col. Edward William Derrington Bell V. C., Col. Henry D'Oyley Torrens, both of the 23rd Regiment, and Col. William Frederick Carter, of the 63rd Regt., two or three years ago stationed in Toronto, have also been gazetted recipients of this distinguished order.

FIVE men of the 100th Regiment deserted on Thursday night last from Ottawa. It is supposed that they have gone to the States.

MAJOR VAN STR. WENZEE, of the 100th Regt., arrived in Ottawa last week, and at once assumed the duties of junior Major, vice Clerj, sold out.

THE 14th Battalion (Kingston) Rifles was inspected by Lieut.-Col. Shaw, B. M., on Wednesday evening last. There was a large muster.

It is reported that two ships of war are to be despatched to Quebec on the opening of navigation, and that the 'Aurora' is to be ordered home.

NEW works are to be put up at the Old Fort, in Toronto, under the superintendence of the Royal Engineers' Department. The contract has been given to Mr. Rich. Dennis.

CROWDED OUT.—We are reluctantly obliged to hold over for another issue an interesting communication signed "A Western Volunteer," and a report of a lecturing tour on military matters by Capt. Bridgewater, of Mooretown, C. W.

THE trial of Lieut.-Col. Browne, the defaulting Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, commenced in the Queen's Bench, Montreal, on Saturday last. All the witnesses were in attendance. Mr. Carter, Q. C., defended the prisoner. A report of the trial will appear in our next.

THE Queen's Own, of Toronto, give a grand concert next Thursday, under the patronage of Gen. Stisted. Mrs. Beverly Robinson and other noted amateurs have consented to sing on the occasion; and by the kind permission of Col. McKinstry, the band of the 17th Regiment will be present.

DR. MUIR, C. B., the Chief of the Army Medical Staff in Canada, being about to proceed to England, his term of service having expired, will be succeeded by John Drope Mellbree, M. D., an able and highly distinguished officer. Dr. Muir will probably be appointed to the entire control of the medical organization of the army at Home.

THE ARMY.—The following promotions in Regiments serving in Canada are announced in the last 'London Gazette'.—7th Foot—Lieut. Arthur John Harrison to be Captain, by purchase, vice Gwynne Orton Lewis, who retires; Ensign George Blyth Stephens to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Harrison; Gentleman Cadet Lionel Albert Thomas McCudden, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Stephens. 60th Foot—Lieut. William Fitzwilliam De Barry to be Captain by purchase, vice Brevet Lt.-Col. Bernard E. Ward promoted; Ensign John Seymour Wynne Finch to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Barry; John Henry Fitzherbert Jackson, gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Finch.

LARGE quantities of rifles, ammunition, &c., have been sent from Quebec to the West, and we understand that the following stores, for the use of the land and naval forces, are now on their way to Canada: 40 tons of navy provisions; 83 tons light accoutrements; 12 tons heavy travelling crane, 3 tons light travelling crane; 21 tons machinery, and 2 tons paint.

At the conversation of the "University College Literary Society," of Toronto, held on Friday week, a beautiful poem, "In Memory of our Fallen Members" who fell in the engagement at Lime Ridge, was read by Mr. John Taylor, who, on stepping upon the dias, was loudly cheered. Mr. Vandermissen, B. A., German Tutor, had previously offered a prize for the best poem on the subject, and Mr. Taylor's was selected as the best from a considerable number. We shall publish the poem next week.

DISTRIBUTION OF BRECH-LOADERS.—The work of serving out our soldier Volunteers with such of the new breach loaders as have been received goes bravely on. Already, we understand, nearly the whole of the city battalions, and a large number of the frontier companies, have been supplied, and are now regularly drilling two evenings in the week, for which they are paid at the rate of fifty cents per man for each night. The promptitude with which this matter has been attended to by the Militia Department is the best evidence of the importance which the Government attaches not only to placing our citizen soldiery on an equal footing with those of any other country in respect to arms, but to the subject of preparation at this particular juncture.

THE JAMAICA COMMITTEE.—The trial of Gov. Eyre, on the charge of murdering the rebel Gordon, has resulted, after a short and formal hearing before a bench of magistrates, in a dismissal of the case. This is in accordance with the general expectation; for whatever other offences Mr. Eyre may have been guilty of, his ordering the execution of the chief instigator of the rebellion cannot, under any circumstances, be considered as murder. It is, indeed, doubtful whether the Jamaica Committee itself had any strong hopes of securing a conviction; but having taken up the case, and thereby secured the favor of a host of "tea party philanthropists" in England, it determined upon pushing the matter to the utmost extent.

STAFF INSPECTIONS—13RD BATTALION.

Last week Sheriff Powell, Lieut.-Colonel of the 43rd (Carleton) Battalion, Volunteer Infantry, and Major Seale started on a tour of inspection throughout the Battalion, and during the week visited each of the seven companies comprising the same. The turnout in each case, all things considered, was most creditable, and the efficiency in drill, under the able instructorship of Mr Nesbit,

(who accompanied the gentlemen above named), displayed by the men was such as to warrant the very high eulogiums bestowed upon them by the Lieut.-Colonel in his several addresses during the tour. Everywhere a feeling of determination prevailed amongst the Volunteers to hold themselves in constant readiness to obey their country's call to arms, should the Fenians again pollute our free soil by their unhallowed presence. The Carleton battalion is particularly fortunate in the possession of officers who knew their duties and perform them, and as a consequence, the companies are all in comparatively efficient "working order." In one or two instances, as will be observed from the subjoined report as to the attendance in each case, the muster was below the average, but on the whole the inspections were of a more than ordinarily satisfactory character. Capt. Garvin, (Goulbourn) turned out 45 "citizen soldiers," well up in the drill, and fine, stalwart fellows every one of them. Capt. Morgan (Metcalfe) came next with 40, equal in physique and efficiency to any company in the district. The Manotie Company has not yet had its arms distributed to it, but as they have arrived in the village, they will be speedily in the hands of men who will make good use of them should occasion arise. We are happy to learn that another company is about to be added to the battalion. It is being raised in the village of Wellington, and application will, we understand, shortly be made for its acceptance by the Government.

The following is a statement of the "turn out" at each place:—

METCALFE—(Capt. Morgan)—3 officers, 2 Sergeants, 1 bugler and 34 rank and file.

NORTH GOWER—(Capt. Johnson)—3 officers, 3 sergeants, 1 bugler and 32 rank and file.

RICHMOND—(Capt. Bryson)—3 officers, 2 sergeants, 1 bugler, and 26 rank and file.

GOULBOURN—(Capt. Garvin)—3 officers, 3 sergeants, 1 bugler and 38 rank and file.

HUNTLEY—(Capt. Holmes)—3 officers, 2 sergeants, and 18 rank and file.

BELL'S CORNERS—(Capt. Corbett)—2 officers, 2 sergeants, 1 bugler and 18 rank and file.

MANOTIE—(Capt. Davidson)—3 officers, 2 sergeants and 30 rank and file.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Ottawa, April 5, 1867

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

After the 1st August next, the Commissions of all Volunteer Officers holding acting appointments will only be confirmed from the dates on which they shall severally qualify by obtaining the Certificates prescribed for their respective ranks. And all officers of the Force will, after the above date, take precedence according to the date of their Commissions.

No. 2.

To be Brevet Lt.-Colonels, to date from the 15th March, 1866:

Brigade Major H. T. Duchesnay, Levié.
Major Thomas Bog, 16th Battalion, Victoria.
Brigade Major E. Lamontagne, Quebec.
Brigade Major L. R. Masson, Terrebonne.
Major N. H. Bowen, Prov. Brig., G. A., Quebec.

Major Jno. Sutherland, 15th Battalion, Belleville.

Major Edwin Evans, 1st Prince of Wales Regiment, Montreal.

Major Stephen Cattley, 13th Batt., Hamilton.

Major John Grant, 5th Royal Lt. Infy, Montreal.

Quebec Squadron of Cavalry—2nd Troop—
The resignation of Cornet Michaud is hereby accepted.

St. Catherine's Troop Cavalry—
To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
Cornet John Johnson Gregory, vice S. S. Nelles, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Cornet, acting till further orders:
Joseph Grobb, gentleman, vice John J. Gregory, promoted.

Ottawa Field Battery—
To be 1st Lieut., acting till further orders:
2nd Lieutenant Campbell Macnab, vice Forsyth, promoted.

Kingston Field Battery—
Captain Thos. Drummond's resignation is hereby cancelled, and that officer is now reinstated in his command.

Brigade Garrison Artillery, Montreal—
To be Major to date from 15th of March, 1866:

Captain Wm. Hobbs, vice Ferrier, promoted.

To be 1st Captain:
2nd Capt. Geo. S. Brush, vice Hobbs, promoted.

To be 2nd Captain:
1st Lieut. Ernest H. Stuart, vice Brush, promoted.

To be 1st Lieutenant (temporary):
2nd Lieut. E. A. Baynes, M. S., vice W. W. Stuart, promoted.

2nd Lieutenant Geo. Baynes, M. S., vice Rose, promoted.

2nd Lieut. Robert Anstruther Ramsay, M. S., vice Crane, resigned.

2nd Lieutenant Geo. Wm. Hamilton, acting till further orders, vice Walker resigned.

2nd Lieut. Theo. M. Doucet, M. S., vice E. H. Stuart, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenants:
Samuel Hatt, gentleman, acting till further orders, vice E. A. Baynes, promoted.

Edward Robert Tylee, gentleman, temporary, M. S., vice G. A. Baynes, promoted.

The resignation of 2nd Lieutenant R. C. Montgomerie is hereby accepted.

1st Prince of Wales Regiment, Montreal—
No. 3 Company—

To be Captain, acting till further orders:
Lieutenant John Bulmer, vice Garvin, resigned.

Montreal Light Infantry—

To be Lieutenant:
2nd Lieut. Robert E. Hill, vice Jordon, resigned.

To be Ensigns:
H. J. Montgomery Jones, gentleman, temporary, M. S., vice Hill, promoted.

Gershom G. Bulley, gentleman, acting till further orders, vice Heaton, resigned.

2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto,
No. 4 Company—

To be Lieutenant (temporary):
Richard B. C. O'Donoghue, gentleman, M. S., vice W. C. Campbell, resigned.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Henry Jordan Keighley, gentleman, vice C. W. Leo, resigned.

3rd Battalion Victoria Volunteer Rifles, Montreal—

To be Paymaster, with the hon'y rank of Captain:

Peter T. Buchanan, late Lieut. 13th Battalion Inf., vice Handyside.

4th Battalion Chasseurs Canadiens, Montreal,
No. 3 Company—

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Joseph F. Pelletier, gentleman, vice De-Beaujou, promoted.

No. 8 Company—

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Alphonse de Montenach F. d'Eschambault, vice Prevost, promoted.

6th Battalion Hochelaga Light Infantry, Montreal.

With reference to the General Order of the 22nd ult., Surgeon Aaron H. David should have been gazetted as Aaron H. David, Esq., M. D.

To be Assistant-Surgeon:
John O'Donnell, Esq., vice O'Donnell, resigned.

7th Battalion The London Light Infantry,
No. 6 Company—

To be Captain (temporary):
Lieut. Jas. A. Craig, M. S., vice Code, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
Ensign Frs. MacIntosh, vice Craig, promoted.

To be Ensign (temporary):
Walton Francis Hyman, gentleman, M. S., vice MacIntosh, promoted.

No. 8 Company, St. John.

To be Captain:
Ensign Thos. Elliott, vice Jackson, resigned.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):
Benjamin Wilson, gentleman, M. S., vice Kent, left the limits.

9th Battalion Voltigeurs de Quebec—
Two additional Companies are hereby authorized to be added to this Battalion to replace the two Companies transferred to the 8th Battalion.

No. 5 Company—

To be Captain (temporary):
Guillaume Amyot, M. S.

No. 6 Company—

To be Captain (temporary):
Elzear Garneau, Esq., vice Thibault, whose Company No. 5 is now removed from the list of the volunteer militia.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):
Arthur Evanturel, gentleman, vice Fréchette, left the limits.

To be Ensign (temporary):
Joseph Letellier, gentleman, M. S., vice Laroche, left the limits.

10th Battalion, Royal Volunteers, Toronto—

To be Ensign:
William D. Rogers, gentleman, vice Shaw, promoted.

11th Battalion Argenteuil Rangers, St. Andrews, No. 4 Company, Lachute—

To be Lieutenant:
John Earle, gentleman, vice Lane, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Geo. B. McGibbon, gentleman, vice Millar resigned.

Both appointments to date from 10th August, 1866.

No. 10 Company, Chatham—
Ensign James Davidson, should have been appointed to this Company, vice Douglas, resigned, instead of to the 8th Company as was stated by the General Order of the 16th of November, 1866.

The resignation of Lieutenant and Adjutant H. Curran is hereby accepted.

14th Battalion Volunteer Rifles, Kingston,
No. 3 Company—

To be Ensign (temporary):
William Skinner, gentleman, M. S., vice Armstrong, promoted.

16th Prince Edward, Battalion of Infantry,
No. 3 Company, Wellington—

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Sergeant George Clarke, vice Bowerman, left the limits.

No. 4 Company, Consec—

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
Alex. R. McDonald, M. D., vice Osborne, left the limits.

No. 6 Company, Milford—

To be Captain, acting till further orders:
Joseph Clapp, Esquire, vice Cook, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 8 Company, Ameliasburg—

To be Captain, acting till further orders:
Lieutenant N. A. Peterson, vice Lauder, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

20th Halton Battalion of Infantry, No. 1
Company, Oakville—

To be Ensign (temporary):
Sergt.-Major Hansom B. Albertson, vice Kaiting, appointed Adjutant.

No. 3 Company, Georgetown—

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
Robert D. McMaster, gentleman, vice Barber, promoted.

No. 8 Company, Nassagaweya—

To be Captain, acting till further orders:
Lieut. James McNair, vice Robertson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
Ensign Elias Easterbrook, vice McNair, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Michael Lyons, gentleman, vice Easterbrook promoted.

21st Battalion, the Richelieu Light Infantry,
St. Johns, No. 5 Company—

To be Captain:
Lieut. Moise D. Scheffer, vice Lefebvre, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):
Ensign Arthur Charland, M. S., vice Scheffer, promoted.

22d Battalion, the Oxford Rifles, Woodstock,
No. 2 Company, Embro—

To be Ensign:
William Loveys, gentleman, vice Ross, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

23d Essex Battalion of Infantry—

To be Quartermaster:
Frederic Denny Larke, vice McEwan, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

26th Middlesex Battalion of Infantry, No.
2 Company, Lobo—

To be Ensign (temporary):
John Stevenson, gentleman, M. S., vice McKellar, promoted.

29th Waterloo Battalion of Infantry, No. 6
Company, Ayr—

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Wm. Rathburn, gentleman, vice Patterson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

31st Grey Battalion of Infantry, No. 1 Com-
pany, Owen Sound—

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Samuel Cobean, gentleman, vice Buchart, promoted.

No. 3 Company, Leith—

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Sergeant James S. Wilson, vice Vanwyck, promoted.

33d Huron Battalion of Infantry—

To be Paymaster:
Ensign Bartholomew Seymour.

To be Quartermaster:
Francis Jordan, gentleman.



NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, }

To Wit: }

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

AND

GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY,

AND OF

ASSIZE AND NISI PRIUS,

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

COURT HOUSE,

In the City of Ottawa, on

WEDNESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF MAY,
A. D. 1867,At the hour of TEN of the Clock, a.m., of which
all Coroners, Magistrates, Bailiffs, Constables, and
all others concerned, are required to take notice,
and govern themselves accordingly.WM. F. POWELL,
Sheriff.

By JAS. BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

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

121d

W. P. MARSTON,

MANUFACTURER and Importer of Guns,
Pistols, Revolvers, Targot and Hunting Rifles,
Ammunition, &c., &c., No. 132 Young Street,
Toronto. lyGOVERNMENT HOUSE OTTAWA,
THURSDAY, 21ST DAY OF MARCH, 1867.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

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

W. H. HIMS WORTH,
13-Gin. Asst. C. E. C.

WILSON & PATTERSON,

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

PROVINCE OF CANADA.



CIRCULAR.

(Copy.)

Downing Street, 9th February, 1867.

Sir,

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

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

I have the honor to be,
Sir,Your most obedient,
Humble Servant,

(Signed) CARNARVON.

To the Officer Administering
The Government of Canada. }

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

VICTORIA R.

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

WHEREAS, by a warrant under our Royal
Sign Manual, countersigned by one of Our
Principal Secretaries of State, and bearing date
at Our Courts at Buckingham Palace, the 29th
day of January, 1856, in the nineteenth year of
Our Reign, We did constitute and create a new
Naval and Military Decoration, to be styled and
designated the Victoria Cross, which Decoration
We expressed Our desire should be highly prized
and eagerly sought after by the Officers and Men
of Our Naval and Military Services, and did also
make, ordain, and establish the Rules and Ordi-
nances therein set forth for the government of
the same, to be thenceforth inviolably observed
and kept:

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

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

commended for it by such General or other
Officer.

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

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

By Her Majesty's Command,

Gi (Signed) J. PEEL.



GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 1867.

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

By his Excellency's command,
D. ERKSINE,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Office,
Natal, 4th January, 1867.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

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

The Lighthouse is in latitude 29° 52' 50" S.,
and longitude 31° 3' 35" E.

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

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

The above light is not visible from the Aliwa!
Shoal, which is 25 miles S. 53° W from the
Lighthouse; vessels should not, therefore, when
coming from the southward and westward, ap-
proach the shore nearer than 4 miles, or shoal
their water under 40 fathoms, using the lead
freely until they make the light well out from the
deck, when they may stand in until it bears N.
59° E.—which bearing will keep them outside
all known danger—until they are abreast of the
Umlazi River (about nine and a half miles below
the Lighthouse), when they must keep it more
to the northward, as the land trends more to the
eastward, giving the shore a good berth of a mile,
and when the light bears about W. N. W., they
can haul in to the northward for the anchorage,
anchoring in eight and a half to ten fathoms, with
the Lighthouse bearing S. W. to S W ½ S, distant
1 mile.

W. E. ARCHDEACON,
Master R. N.,
Admiralty-Surveyor

N.B.—The above bearings are magnetic.

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

In Law,
Theology,
Medicine,
Education,
The Sciences,
and General Literature.

61 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ottawa Cigar and Tobacco Depot.
J. ROOS, Proprietor. Prime Cigars, New Stock Tobaccos. First Quality Meerschaum Pipes. Remember the place. 26 1/2 Sparks street. 1-1y

THE RUSSELL HOUSE,
OTTAWA.—This establishment is situated on the corner of Sparks and Elgin Streets, in the very centre of the city, and in the 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.
1-1y JAMES A. GOUIN, Proprietor.

E. SPENCER,
PHOTOGRAPHER, 24 Sparks street, Central Ottawa. Sign of the Camera. Photographs of all sizes, from the miniature gem to the size of life. Particular attention paid to Cartes de Visite or Album Pictures, which are sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of Canada, if desired. First-class Workmen constantly employed. He would call particular attention to his Stereoscopic and other Views of Parliament Buildings and Ottawa scenery, of which he has a large variety constantly on hand, for sale.
N. B.—The trade supplied with Stereoscopic and other views at reasonable rates.
Views of the proposed Toronto Monument to the heroes of the Queen's Own who fell at Ridgeway. 1y

"THE QUEEN" RESTAURANT,
WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings. M. KAVASAGI, 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. 1y

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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 water, 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
7,500 GALLONS

Of the best quality of

NON-EXPLOSIVE COAL OIL,

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

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

ALSO A

STEAM VESSEL WANTED.

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

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

Accommodation will also be required on board for the persons from this Department in charge 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 horse 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, 1855.

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 Skead, Ottawa; Messrs. Workman & Griffin, Ottawa; Edward McGillivray, Esq. 10



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

THURSDAY, 21ST DAY OF MARCH, 1867.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

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

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

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Asst. C. E. C.

13-6in

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Wednesday, 20th February, 1867.

Present,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

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

No. 1 Company, Goderich Garrison Battery—
To be Captain:
1st Lieutenant Jas. Y. S. Kirk, vice Ross,
promoted.

To be 1st Lieut., acting till further orders:
Second Lieutenant James Thompson, vice
Kirk, promoted.

No. 4 Company, Clinton—
To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
Ensign John Dinsley, vice Whitt, whose
resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Edward Grigg, gentleman, vice Dinsley,
promoted.

No. 7 Company, Goderich Township—
This company will be henceforth desig-
nated as "Porter's Mill" Company.

34th Ontario Battalion of Infantry, No. 6
Company, Greenwood—

To be Captain (temporary):
Lieut. Frank Egerton (Gibbs, M. S., vice
Jas. Smith, whose resignation is hereby
accepted.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):
Ensign Frederick Weymouth Gibbs, M.S.,
vice F. E. Gibbs, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Frederick Meen, gentleman, vice F. W.
Gibbs, promoted.

35th Simcoe Battalion of Infantry—
This battalion will be henceforth desig-
nated as "The Simcoe Forresters."

38th Brant Battalion of Infantry, No. 4 Com-
pany, Mount Pleasant—

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
David Rutherford, gentleman, vice Fear,
appointed Adjutant.

39th Norfolk Battalion of Rifles, No. 3 Com-
pany, Port Rowan—

To be Lieutenant (temporary):
Ensign Charles Ross, M.S., vice Raymond,
whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Edward Newkirk, gentleman, vice Ross,
promoted.

41st Brockville Battalion of Rifles, No. 3
Company, Perth—

To be Ensign (temporary):
John Kippen, gentleman, M. S., vice
Douglas, resigned.

No. 4 Company, Merrickville—
The resignation of Lieut. Holden is here-
by accepted.

42d Brockville Battalion of Infantry, No. 3
Company, Perth—

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Sergeant Archibald Jamieson, vice Mathe-
son promoted.

No. 6 Company, Smith's Falls—

To be Lieutenant (temporary):
Jason Gould, gentleman, M.S. vice Bates,
whose resignation is hereby accepted.

43d Carleton Battalion of Infantry, No. 5
Company, Richmond—

To be Ensign (temporary):
Thomas Good, gentleman, M. S., vice
Lyon, appointed Paymaster.

43rd Welland Battalion of Infantry, No. 5
Company, Welland—

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
James Morwood, gentleman, vice Pattison,
whose resignation is hereby accepted.

47th Frontenac Battalion of Infantry—
To be Major (temporary):

Captain and Adjutant George A. Kirkpat-
rick, M.S., from the 14th Battalion of
Volunteer Rifles.

48th Lennox and Addington Battalion of
Infantry, No. 3 Company, Napanee—

To be Lieutenant (temporary):
James W. Madden, gentleman, M. S. vice
Benson, left the limits.

51st Battalion, Hemmingford Rangers, No.
2 Company, Lacolle—

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
William Payne, gentleman, vice Manning,
resigned.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
William Waters, gentleman, vice Payne,
promoted.

Ottawa Provisional Battalion, No. 4 Company,
Wakefield—

To be Captain, acting till further orders:
Lieutenant Cyrus Ashford, vice Patterson,
deceased.

To be Ensign (temporary):
Ensign Adoniram Cates, vice Ashford, pro-
moted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Thomas Kirkup, gentleman, vice Cates, pro-
moted.

Compton Infantry Company—
The lieutenant and ensign gazetted to this
company should have been W. A. Snow and W.
B. Ives respectively, and not as was stated in
the General Order of the 22nd ultimo.

Omence Infantry Company—
To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
John Disbrow, gentleman, vice Stephenson;
whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 3.
The village of Yorkville is hereby attached
to the 8th Brigade Division, Lt.-Col. Denison,
for Militia purposes.

No. 4.

The following officers of the Volunteer Mil-
itia having obtained the necessary certificates
of qualification, are now confirmed in their re-
spective ranks; those having military school
certificates temporarily, viz.:

Capt. James Stephenson, 4th Batt. G. T. R.
[Brigade.

" Henry C. Boulier do

" Charles C. Banks do

" Edward Hardman do

" J. D. Smith, M. S., Lindsay Inf. Company.

" H. D. Sheffield, M. S., Bobcaygeon do.

" W. H. Cottingham, M. S., Omence do.

1st Lt. John A. Carlaw, 4th Batt. G. T. R. Brig.

" Edward Parkinson do

" James F. Johnson do

" Robert Ferguson do

" S. Sulthorpe, M. S., Port Hope Garrison
[Battery.

Lieut. A. Hudspeth, M. S., Lindsay Infantry Co.

2nd Lieut. Walter M. Tenny, 4th Batt. G. T. R.
[Brigade.

" James Murray do

" Joseph Hardman do

Ensign William Harder, 2nd Battalion do

" G. Mathews, M. S., Lindsay, Infantry
[Company.

No. 5.

In accordance with the Militia General Order
No. 2, 25th October, 1865, Boards of Officers
will assemble at Montreal, Quebec, Kingston,
Toronto and London on Monday, the 22nd in-
stand, for the examination of such officers of
the Volunteer Force throughout the Province
as may desire to have their proficiency in drill
and discipline tested and certified by such
Board.

The certificates which the Board will be au-
thorized to give will be of two classes.

Class 1—For such officers as shall have proved
to the Board their ability to handle a battalion
at battalion drill.

Class 2—For such officer as shall have proved
to the Board their ability to drill a company at
company drill, and to command a company at
battalion drill.

No charge for travelling expenses will be ad-
mitted.

RESERVICE MILITIA.

No. 6.

" THE CANADIAN CADETS."

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has
been pleased to authorize, at Ottawa, a Drill
Association, under the direction of the Rev. T.

M. Ryan, President of the University of Ottawa,
to be designated "The Canadian Cadets," to be
composed of the pupils of the University.

By command of His Excellency the Ad-
ministrators of the Government of Canada.

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

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

DURING THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 6, 1867.

Ottawa—Capt. W. W. \$2, H. V. N. \$2, J. J. G. \$2, R.
E. O'C. \$2. Metcalfe—Capt. M. \$2. Ottawa—Recreation
Room, 100th Regt. \$2. Brockville—Reading Room B &
O R R \$2. Hamilton—J. B.—H. W. \$2. Acton West—
Capt W. A. \$2. Janetville. C. W.—Capt McD \$2. Peter-
boro—Ens C \$2. Dundas—Capt W. \$2. Hamilton—R.
Y. \$2, J. A. M. \$2, S. R. \$1, W. M. \$2, T. W. J. \$1, J. H. \$1.
Oakville—Capt W. B. C. \$2, Corporal E. R. S. \$1. Welling-
ton Square—Ens W. K. \$2. Hamilton—A. T.—J. A. \$1,
Lieut. W. T. J. \$1. St. Mary's, C. W.—Capt J. McD \$2.
Prescott—Ens D. \$2, W. G. \$2. Belleville—Lt.-Col. C. \$2,
Ens M. \$2, Capt L. \$1, Capt N. \$1. Port Hope—Lieut.-Col.
B. \$2, Lieut. S. \$2, Capt S. \$2.

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OTTAWA.

Always in stock.—A supply of Riflemen's Regis-
ters and Score Books; also, Military Account
Books, Ruled, Printed and Bound, to any pattern,
with despatch. 14-1y

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Steamers. New House, new Furniture, and new
Bedding throughout. Omnibuses to and from the
Cars and Boats FREE OF CHARGE. Billiards
and Liv'ry attached. 1-1y

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ters and Score Books; also, Military Account
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CANADIAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

In connection with the

LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MATHEMATI-
CAL INSTITUE,

ALBERT STREET,
OTTAWA, O. W.

THIS INSTITUTION will be open from the
FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, '867.

And it is intended to be made, in all respects,
fully equal to any other similar institution, in Ca-
nada or the United States.

For one Month, day and evening instruction, \$6;
Evening, from 7½ to 9½, \$3. The class exclusiv-
ely for Ladies, every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, \$3
Circulars can be had at the Bookstores.

Those wishing to attend are requested to give
in their names at the Institute as soon as possible.

N. B. WEBSTER,
Principal of L. S. & M. Institute.



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

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

JOHN M. GRANT,
Secretary.

A. J. FERGUSSON BLAIR,
Acting Secretary.

23rd Jan., 1867. 31

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

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

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

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

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Jan. 31st, 1867—5-6m

HEUBACH & COWARD,:

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

THOMAS ISAAC,
FURNISHING IRONMONGER,
AND DEALER IN

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

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

R. W. CRUICE,

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent. Office in Post Office Block, Ottawa. Reference—Allan Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Aumond, Esq., Hon. James Skead, M. L. C., A. J. Russell, 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 Soldierly, embracing in its ranks thousands of the most influential and intelligent of our population, prepared to defend to the last the land they live in and the laws they reverence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEORGE MOSS,
Proprietor, Ottawa, C. W.

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

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