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THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

Vol. I.

OTTAWA, MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1867.

No. 17

THE HEROINES AT HOME.

The maid who binds her warrior's sash
With smiles that well her pain dissembles,
The while beneath her drooping lash
One starry tear-drop hangs and trembles;
Though heaven alone record the tear,
And fame shall never know her story,
Her heart has shed a drop as dear
As ever dewed the field of glory.

The wife who girds her husband's sword
Mid little ones that weep or wonder,
And bravely speaks the cheering word,
E'en though her heart be rent assunder;
Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear
The bolts of war around him rattle,
Has shed as sacred blood as e'er
Was poured upon the field of battle.

The mother who conceals her grief
While to her breast her boy she presses
And speaks a few brave words and brief,
Kissing the patriot she blesses;
With no one but her secret God
To know the weight that weighs upon her,
Has shed blood holy as the sod
E'er drank on freedom's field of honor.

SKETCH OF A WIMBLEDON RIFLE-MATCH.

SPECIAL trains had been running from Waterloo to Wimbledon throughout 'rifle week' as fast as passengers accumulated at the station. On Saturday, when the Queen's Prize was contended for, when what has been called the examination for double-first in rifle-shooting came on, crowds filled the carriages as fast as they could be got ready. We went down in the morning. Volunteers of all shades of uniform, with rifles, and pouches well stored with ammunition, were waiting on the platform, and took the train by assault as soon as it was formed. I sat opposite a gentleman in braid, with a long Enfield, and very positive opinions about the match. The carriage was full. We talked butts and projectiles all the way down. Wimbledon station was reached in about quarter of an hour, and we found an irregular stand of cabs waiting to take us to the common. 'Here you are, sir; Hansom! half-a-crown; two shillings.' 'Bus! plenty of room inside; shilling each.' We went by the bus. It bristled with arms, and was double loaded outside; the Volunteers sitting with their legs dangling down like those

of mutes on a return hearse. There was quite a study of pendent boot from the window at which I sat. In about a mile and a half we were set down outside a fence like a hoarding round a half-built house. Passing through the entrance, where we paid one shilling, we found ourselves on the common—a wide heath, with patches of furze, and a fringe of tents. The eye took in the arrangements at a glance. Within the fringe of tents, which contained mainly refreshments, were a row of others in pairs, about a hundred yards apart, opposite and corresponding to pairs of butts 500 yards off. These were mounds of earth, some 15 feet high and 30 feet wide. Beyond them was a still more distant line, nearly a mile off. In front of each stood the targets—plates of iron half an inch thick, and six feet square, white-washed, with a black centre two feet in diameter. The furthest were so distant that the centre was just visible as a little black dot not much bigger than that of an 'i.'

The tents from which the firing was going on were surrounded by crowds of people, who were kept from interfering with the shooters by a rope passed round a ring of stakes driven into the ground. The firing-tents on the right were occupied by the candidates for the Queen's Prize of £250; those on the left were hard at work at 'Aunt Sally.' We visited these first. 'Aunt Sally' is adopted from the popular venture of that name at fairs and races. You pay a shilling for your shot, and the receipts are divided at the close of the day among those who hit the centre. I walked up to the tent opposite the third pair of butts; a crowd of gallant Volunteers were waiting their turn to shoot. The tent from which they fired in rotation was about eight feet wide, open before and behind. At the entrance a man sat with pen, ink and paper, ready to receive the moneys, and put down the names of those who hit the centre. Some twenty men were standing in single file, treading close on each other's heels, and shuffling forward as the turn of the leading man came to fire; after which he moved off to the right, round the tent, reloaded, and took his place again in the line—like the procession in the smaller theatres. You might fire in any position. This liberty was freely used. Some stood; some knelt in the approved Hythe posture; others sat down, and gathered up their knees as if they were going to take their place in a circle of 'Hunt the Slipper;' others lay flat down on their stomachs. The mistakes made were occa-

sionally odd enough. 'Hollo! sir, you have forgotten to cock your rifle.' 'You have not put up your sight.' 'That is the wrong butt you are aiming at.' One fat fellow sat down with a jolt, and fired right up into the air!

Close beside each target was a bullet-proof iron shed, shaped like the body of a Hansom cab off its wheels: in this the marker sat, and signaled the result of each shot. A dark-blue flag showed that the centre was hit; a white one, that the white part of the target had been struck; a red one waved close to the ground, that the bullet had fallen short.

Armed with a race-glass, lent to me by one of the bystanders, I sat down on the grass at the entrance of the tent and watched the shooting. The target, I have said, was 500 yards off, and the centre two feet in diameter. No one was allowed to fire from a rest. This, then, was no child's play, though many of those present joined in it with great merriment. The party who were firing belonged to a genuine London corps; many of them, till within the last few months, never had a rifle in their hands. The shooting, however, was remarkably good. One smart young fellow was telling me how he knew nothing whatever about shooting until lately. When his turn came, he laid himself flat down on the ground, and quietly drove his bullet right into the centre—that is, he would have hit a man more than quarter of a mile off. I stood by the tent for some time; again and again the distant flag was waved, showing that that the target had been struck; and this was the skill of men who hitherto had spent their days behind the counter or at the desk. Think of that, ye sneering martinets, and swaggering French colonels! Here were thorough-bred Cockneys, poking fun at one another, but all the while making practice that would rival or even beat the famous Chasseurs de Vincennes, without seeming to think they were doing anything out of the way. A soldier alone, who stood by me, expressed any surprise.

Presently, the order came to cease firing; and the markers, waving large red flags, to indicate danger, came out of their holes and went to dinner. Most of the spectators turned into a huge refreshment marquee, furnished by Strange, the caterer at the Crystal Palace. All tastes were suited; you could dine at any figure at well ordered tables, or be happy on the grass with a slice of bread and cheese and a bottle of porter.

During the armistice I walked up to the butts. For many yards in front of them the ground was covered with flakes of lead, the bullets that struck the iron having been,

not flattened—that is too gentle a word—but actually splashed about. The targets were spotted all over with hits. Those untrained, inexperienced Londoners would have utterly cut up a body of horse or foot half a mile off!

When the firing began again, I went to see the conclusion of the contest for the Queen's Prize—the highest honor of the week. The competitors had already been shooting at the 800 and 900 yard ranges; and when I walked up, a party of the Scots Fusilier Guards, in undress, were fixing up the tent to fire from at the final distance of 1000 yards. The target was also in this case white, with a centre two feet in diameter. It looked hopelessly distant.

Imagine yourselves standing at the Oxford Street circus, and expected to hit a tea-tray in Tottenham Court Room.

There was quite a purple haze, that made the butt look like a distant hill, the target showing like a white cottage at its foot with one small window.

Thousands of spectators had now assembled to watch the progress, or rather final struggle, of the match. The signal-flags were so distant, that many would not trust their naked eyes, but used a telescope.

In a very short time, the strife became exceedingly interesting. Mr. Ross and another gentleman were ahead of the rest, and equal. It was Mr. Ross's turn. He knelt down, aimed deliberately, and pulled the trigger. Alas! his rifle was only at half-cock. This threw him out for a minute. Several voices sympathetically enough said: 'Ah, now he will miss.' A shade of nervousness crossed his mind. His close competitor, strung up to the tightest strain of excitement, lay down upon the grass, and hid his face. Ross, having now cocked his rifle, missed, as was predicted.

The other gentleman picked himself up from the ground, and came forward. See! he kneels down, steadies himself upon his heel, and puts his rifle to his shoulder. No—not yet—something dazzles him. He takes it down for a moment, and passes his hand over his eyes. Another aim—crack! Yes—up goes the white flag: the target is hit—he is one ahead.

Now, Mr. Ross, this is the crisis of your fame: miss, and you lose the prize: hit the centre, and you win—that will count two, and leave you victor by one point. It is a trying moment. The little dot on the white target seems to move further off: you can barely see it; but to hit it, with that small candle end of lead you have just pushed into your rifle, shade of Robin Hood, behold! Now for nerves of steel, and a pulseless heart.

All hold their breath. The marker's hand stops midway with fresh-dipped pen: the very policemen on duty shade their eyes with their palms to catch sight of the possible signal. The gallant young volunteer kneels coolly down in the door of the tent, and raises his rifle. Crack! a puff of smoke; no other sound breaks the silence. No!—yes, yes, it is the dark flag; he has struck the centre, that little hopeless dot, no bigger than a parasol, nearly a mile off: and the suppressed breath of the multitude burst forth into a well earned cheer.

After this, he shot off one or two ties, and established his victory.

And now fresh bodies of Volunteers came pouring into the common, dusty, and, to judge at the rate at which they rushed into the refreshment-booth, when they had piled arms, thirsty as sand.

NOTES ON THE DEFENCE OF CANADA.

No. V.

The cession of Russian America to the United States, though of intrinsically little value, possesses general political significance in the present position of European difficulties. It is not the amount of territory acquired, its geographical or strategical position, that elevates the transaction to the prominent position in the political world which it at present occupies, but it is the policy which it illustrates and foreshadows, that gives it importance. The traditional policy of Russia, towards which she has been steadily working since the days of Peter the Great, is the absolute rule of the Eastern Hemisphere. United States politicians are filled with the idea of an universal dominion over the western; consequently they are natural allies—the despotism of the autocrat and democrat differing only in name. One Power stands between both parties and the realization of their desires. Great Britain opposes an impassable barrier to Russian ambition by the occupancy of India, and the British American Colonies are equally insurmountable obstacles to the realization of the day dreams of the Washington politicians. Under the circumstances, it is a natural supposition that the English press would have a due sense of the trouble likely to arise from attempts on the part of these Powers to carry out their ideas. If the Crimean war was just and politic for the preservation of the peace of the world, and to curb Russian ambition, it is certain that no difference in the position of parties since can lead to the supposition that the same motives will not influence the same Powers with increased intensity, especially when such an able ally in the cause of aggression as the United States can be secured at the sacrifice of a little flattery. Yet the conduct of the leading English journals would point to the conclusion that the British people looked on with complacency at the ominous conjuncture, and were totally unable to avert its consequences; at least that is the idea a reader of the London 'Times' or 'Pall Mall Gazette' would reasonably impute. Both these journals, but especially the latter, roundly assert that the politicians of the United States are sufficiently powerful to swallow Canada at a mouthful, and are so thoroughly pro-Yankee as to look at the event prospectively—of course with complacency; but in this it can be safely asserted that they neither give utterance to the public opinion in Great Britain, nor echo the convictions of one statesman in her national councils.

The absorption of these Provinces by the United States would be followed by the loss of the India and every English colony worth possessing. How long her commercial superiority would outlive her political downfall is for the politicians of the 'Times' and 'Pall Mall Gazette' to consider and decide. As for the people of British North America, when that time arrives—hastened, no doubt, by the patriotism of those writers—they will know how to take care of themselves, and will uphold the Red Cross banner in spite of Yankee annexationists, newspaper patriots, or Yankee politicians. Posted on the out-works of the Empire, the people of these Provinces can see clearly the faults of both systems of government—a "limited constitutional monarchy" contrasted with an "irresponsible democratic despotism." The

best answer to the speculative political philosophers of the English press is that we, without hesitation, decide on casting our lot with the Imperial regime, and are determined to resist the imposition of the yoke of the model republic to the last extremity.

It has been necessary to point to the result of the war of 1812-14 to show that the conquest of Canada, which half a century before had taxed the resources of Great Britain to the utmost, was then an impossibility to the whole force of the United States. At that period the population of Upper Canada was 100,000 souls, and Lower Canada about 400,000, and the population of the States was over 8,000,000, or 16 to 1; yet after three years of war the Yankees did not hold a rod of Canadian territory, and had been beaten in pitched battles by young men who never were before under fire. The assistance furnished by England was very slight indeed, and the most important action of the war was fought either without the assistance of regular troops, or with very little aid therefrom. At the conclusion of the war, the Yankees could point to one battalion of regular troops as prisoners, but not a single company of Militia was captured by them.

A careful study of those old chronicles is recommended to these pro-Yankee sympathizers who endeavor to throw discredit on provincial patriotism—which is not the purchasable commodity they try to make people believe—especially because they will find no degeneracy since. A comparison of these colonies and the United States at the present day will show that there is no such disproportion between the forces each party could put in the field as to warrant the conclusion that British North America could be easily overcome by the Yankees. The actual number of our population is over 4,000,000 souls; the reliable portion of the States, 20,000,000, or 5 to 1—no such disproportion as when the issues were tried in 1812. Moreover, if the political philosophers of the English press will advocate the necessity of maintaining her naval supremacy on the part of Great Britain, thereby laying an embargo on "emigration, the 'Provincialists' would try the issues over again without flinching.

It has been asserted that the late Lord Palmerston was favorable to a recognition of Southern independence during the late civil war, but was dissuaded from it by some croquet of Earl Russell. That great man no doubt penetrated the consequences likely to arise from the only alliance in Europe open to the United States, and his proposed action therein would have been a simple solution of the difficulty which Canada will be obliged to meet probably at an early day. In the event of European complications, the States will be arrayed against Great Britain. Her vulnerable points are her Colonies, and Canada stands foremost on the list. In view of this contingency these 'Notes' were written, and a summary of the points treated of will bring this matter closely before the public.

It has been demonstrated that Canada proper can furnish 500,000 soldiers for defensive purposes. Of these 30,000 should be trained as artillery corps, and 70,000 as light cavalry; organization, training, &c. should be strictly local. Operating on the natural defensive lines which the Province affords, it would require four times their number to make a permanent lodgment, and to overrun it would be simply impossible. The author of the latter brilliant idea must have known very little of the country he so unceremoniously handed over to the Wash-

ington politicians. The main lines of defence are two, having their bases on the seaboard—viz., the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers—resting, as it were, between those lines and three others parallel to the western frontiers. A force invading Canada would have to fight through all these lines; the loss of any one point not being necessarily fatal, and the consequence of a reverse to the assailants fearfully so. If it was possible to turn any one of them, a population of which every able-bodied man was a soldier could easily render an advance impracticable, subsistence impossible, and a retreat destruction.

It was not the fear of British power or prowess which has kept the hands of the politicians of the United States off Canada, but the utter hopelessness of a contest that would be prolonged over every field of its area. A lesson was taught in 1812 which all the pro-Yankee flattery of the 'Times' and its conferees cannot obliterate. The result of the late civil war gives no experience in this case. It was undertaken for an idea—states sovereignty—and like all things of the sort, it was found too expensive a game by the people most interested. A war for the possession of Canada would involve a principle of national existence worth sacrificing the last cartridge and the last man for, and a principle of tyranny and violence to be resisted to the death by a free people.

If the writers in those papers which glorify the prowess of the United States, and magnify her resources and doings beyond her own vain-glorious gasconades, would only take time to consider the evil they were doing by feeding an egotistical vanity which already oversteps the bounds of international courtesy, law and comity, and were hounding on a fierce rabble to demand, as the price of confessed weakness, the cession or abandonment of one of the chief defences of the Empire, they would have little cause to congratulate themselves on their political prescience, and most assuredly would not pursue a course so fraught with mischief. Our own duty is very plain, both to ourselves and the Empire. We have made a deliberate choice; and without exhibiting to the scepticism of political philosophers the "sentiment" of loyalty which governs us, we will at once declare that interest—self-interest—aims in binding us to British connection. We don't admire the system that suspends the Habeas Corpus at the will of the Executive; we don't believe all tailors' apprentices are fit and proper persons to place at the head of our Government; we don't believe in universal suffrage; we don't believe that every man was born equal, though we do believe he was born free; we don't believe in taxation "ad libitum" at the will of a few wire-pullers, and depriving others of rights we claim ourselves because they happen to differ from us in opinion; we don't believe in commercial restrictions or manufacturing monopolies; we don't believe in passports, election of judges, sheriffs, or magistrates, lynch law, or in fact any of the institutions of the Model Republic; but we believe in managing our own affairs according to the principles of truth, equity, and justice; and the 'Times' and 'Pall Mall Gazette' would probably understand some of the romantic sentiments which binds us to British connection if they took the trouble to acquire a thorough knowledge of our people.

In pursuance, then of this well-defined principle, it will be the duty of our Government to provide at once for the defence of the Province, Dominion, or Kingdom, as it may happen to be, with as little delay as possible. Nothing short of such a measure

as will fully satisfy the people should be brought forward, and this measure must bear a close resemblance in its general features to that sketched out in the columns of THE REVIEW. In conclusion, the defence of Canada is no longer, nor never has been, a doubtful problem; the primary force is ready—only awaiting the equipments.

PRESENTATION.—On Saturday afternoon last an interesting ceremony took place at the Grand Trunk Station. The members of No. 6 company presented their Ensign, Wm. Harder, with a handsome silver service in token of their appreciation of his services as drill instructor, in which capacity he had acted since its organization. The address was read by Mr. Jno. C. Burnett and a very affective reply was made by Ensign Harder. The presentation was made in the large and commodious ladies' waiting room, in which the company were formed in square. We may mention that the service was purchased at the "Sheffield House," which is a sufficient guarantee for its quality. The address and reply were as follow:

SOUTH QUEBEC,

April 20th, 1867.

To Ensign W. Harder, No 6. Company, 2nd Batt.. G. T. R. Rifles.—**SIR:** The members of No. 6 company impressed with a deep sense of the essential service you have conferred on them since its organization have felt it incumbent upon them to acknowledge the obligation, in a suitable manner by presenting you with the accompanying testimonial.

By the unwearied attention and perseverance you have bestowed upon us we have attained a point of efficiency far beyond our most sanguine expectations, and should the opportunity ever present itself that we should be called out for active service, we trust that No. 6, will be found ready and willing to do its duty thereby proving that your excellent instructions have not been in vain.

We take this opportunity to offer you our hearty thanks for your gentlemanly conduct, and uniform urbanity manifested towards us in all our intercourse and with our best wishes for the health, happiness and prosperity of yourself Mrs. Harder and family, we are, Sir, Your obedient servants, W. Wilkenson, M. Myler, Thos. Seery, Jno. C. Burnett, Committee on behalf of the members.

REPLY.—Members of No. 6 Company, I am a lost for words to express my agreeable surprise at the very flattering address and the handsome present which I hardly deserve, as the confidence which you placed in me at first in electing me as one of your officers amply repays me for anything I have done for you, and had I not had your co-operation and attention all that I could have accomplished would have been but little, I must say you always paid the best attention while in the ranks and obeyed orders, which is the best character a soldier can possess, I am convinced should we ever be called upon to defend our Queen as Britons, No. 6 would give a good account of themselves, and depend upon it your Ensign would not then be missing. I thank you kindly for the expression of your good will and wishes, and will endeavor to maintain them. I will also convey to Mrs. Harder your kind sentiments expressed for her; and in conclusion, I trust that the harmonious feeling which now exists will always continue.

RIFLE CONTEST.—The first match for the season was held at the butts on Good Friday. Between thirty and forty competitors fired during the contest. The early part of the day was too cold for good shooting. The firing for the silver cup was, therefore, rather inferior; but it gradually improved until it became very good, especially when it is considered that it was the first time the great majority had fired a shot for six months. The first match was for the silver cup. Twenty-nine competitors entered; 200 and 400 yards, 5 rounds at each range, Enfield rifles. The following are the scores of those who made over 20 points:

	200	400	Total
Corp. Rowley	3 2 3 2 2	4 3 3 3 3	—28
Sergt. Wood	2 2 3 3 3	3 2 3 2 4	—26
" Kirby	2 2 3 2 2	2 3 3 3 3	—24
Corp. Bryant	2 2 2 4 3	3 3 4 0 0	—23
Private McLean	0 3 2 2 0	3 4 2 2 2	—21

The cup was therefore won by Corp. Rowley by a score of 28.

Second match, sweepstakes, 5 rounds, at 400 yards:

1st prize of \$6 62½, won by Corporal Rowley; 2nd, \$5 41, by Private Decker; and 3rd, \$2 21½, by Corporal Cameron. The score of the winners was:

Rowley	4 3 3 4 4	—18
Decker	3 3 3 3 4	—16
Cameron	3 0 4 4 4	—15

Third match, for those who never won a prize:

1st prize, \$6 50; 2nd, \$4 50; 3rd, \$2 40; 5 rounds at 400 yards. They were won with the following scores:

Private Decker	3 2 4 4 3	—16
Corporal Dillon	0 3 4 3 4	—14
Private Young	3 3 3 0 4	—13

Fourth match, sweepstakes, 5 rounds at 400 yards, won as follows:

1st. Cameron, 16 points.
2nd. Dillon 10 "
3rd. Decker 8 "

Fifth match, 5 rounds at 400 yards, won with the following scores:

Rowley	2 4 4 3 3	—17
Cameron	3 3 4 2 3	—15
Ensign Dickie	3 3 4 2 3	—15

The tie was decided in favor of Cameron.

Consolation match—5 rounds at 400 yards:

Lieut. Dullea	3 4 4 3 3	—17
Sergt. Kirby	4 3 2 3 4	—16
Bugler Storey	2 4 0 4 4	—14
Private Calvert	2 0 4 3 2	—11
Sergt. Pake	0 2 4 3 0	—9

The cup will probably be purchased this week, and together with the other prizes, will be presented to the winners at a meeting of the two companies, of which due notice will be given. It is reported that the Government will send twelve Canadian marksmen to England to compete at the Wimbledon match. We cannot tell how much truth there is in this, but if true, we hope our shots will begin their practice; for if they do so, and the choice is left to competition, we feel certain that Oshawa will have at least one representative, if not more, out of the twelve.—[Oshawa Vindicator.

THE HERCULES.—The 'Hercules' left for Brockville on the afternoon of the 22nd inst., and left next day for Kingston. After lying there a few days, she will go out on the lake for target practice, and then return to Prescott. Her route for the summer is cruising between Prescott and Kingston. We are glad to hear that Capt. W. Miller remains on board.

CONFEDERATION AND YANKEEDOM.

An English contemporary writing on the Confederation of British America, thus alludes to the

WAR OF 1812.

Dropping upon the pleasant pages of the biography of that charming humourist Washington Irving, we come to that part of it which alludes to the war between the United States and England in 1812-14. When the old country, the mother of the nations, the "Home" as they fondly called it, of the Yankees themselves—when England had actually to sustain a contest for the freedom and independence of mankind against the whole of Europe—that was the time her own offspring chose, in her extremity, to declare war against her too. Aye—and just as Bonaparte was sent to Elba, the magnanimous Republic discovered that it was time to make peace. "Let us not forget," said Channing to his own city of Boston, "that our own Government first sent slaughter and conflagration into the unfording provinces of Britain. We were selected for our enemy the nation from which he sprang—which has been for ages the stronghold of Protestant Christianity—which still enjoys many of the best blessings of civil liberty, and which is now contending for her own independence and for that independence of other nations against the oppressor of mankind. When I view my country taking part with the oppressor against that nation which alone has arrested his proud career of victory—which is now spreading her shield over Portugal and Spain—which is the chief hope of the civilized world—I blush—I mourn."

Irving, however, thought only of the fact that his Republic was at war, and that, no matter what the issue, he must do what he could to conquer. Curious it is to think that at that very time he was corresponding with Scott and Jeffrey, the good fellows and literati of England—exchanging all manner of courtesies with them—while not a syllable escaped from either from which the reader could infer any predicament but that of the most cordial international good will. Of course, Irving and his biographer equally represent the Americans as uniformly victorious; and we were prompted by the very different impressions made by history on our memory to revert to the chronicles of the period.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS.

We would advise the craven Englishmen, the inconceivably stupid and foolish politicians—we would ask Mr. Lowe and the mischievous rhetoricians who have courted American aggression by the most unfounded confessions of our weakness—to "look up" the facts of the struggle between the United States and England through Canada. They seem entirely to have forgotten that if we have 600 miles of undefended (indefensible if they will) frontier, that it is just the very extent of the vulnerable frontier of the Republic. They do not reflect that 32,000,000 of people, in innumerable great and wealthy towns, form a very much larger mark for an enemy than 3,000,000 of hardy lumberers among seven months of snow; * they forget that, with insignificant land and sea forces, we took Washington, Alexandria, and many places on the lake frontier, attacked New Orleans, threatened New York, paralysed trade and spread alarm, discontent and terror through the whole Republic. They do not call to mind that Canada, if not easily defended, offers a complete point d'arrêt for English operations against America—that, without troubling ourselves to defend Canada, we would address our force to the attack of the Republic, and that, while London was two thousand miles away from the seat of war New York, Boston, Philadelphia would be in the very midst of it, with thirteen exasperated Southern States and the

prostrate Democrats of the North burning for revenge.

YANKEE PATRIOTISM.

Let that anti-national visionary J. S. Mill, who lately congratulated Manchester on the fact that we could not get recruits to enlist in our army, while he asked them to look at the glorious spectacle of all the Unionists rushing to arms—let that miserable metaphysical mull be reminded how infinitely superior the British troops in 1812 proved themselves to be to far greater forces of Yankee patriots—that the armies of the Federalists in the recent civil war who "flew to arms in their country's cause" were mostly German and Irish mercenaries—and that even native American "patriotism" could not be induced to feel the glow of American devotion under 1,200 dollars a man—by desertion and imposture very often renewed fire, oven ten times; and that they were the most determined fire raisers, burglars, and ravishers ever let loose upon their native country.

ANGLO-SAXON ALLIANCE.

We premise these considerations fitly to introduce the subject of the Confederation of the British Provinces of North America. England has forty-five colonies, embracing one-fourth of the population, situated not only in every quarter of the earth, but in what the Irishman call the "fifth quarter," Australia. The mother country alone has 30 millions of a homogeneous population against 32 millions of the United States—never was more recuperative, progressive, elastic in her internal resources, than she is at present. At a time when Germany is being consolidated into a nation—when the United States, stirring up rebellion in Ireland; and instigating the burglary of Canada, boasts that she will array one hundred millions of enemies against us before the end of the century—we incline to ask why the Confederation, which is to strengthen our noble North American inheritance, may not be extended to the whole of our forty-five dependencies? It has been the desire of Lord Clarendon that such an alliance should embrace the whole Anglo-Saxon people under the auspices of the mother country. It is a grand and beneficent conception, gladly would we realize it. Then might Great Britain and the United States step out of the European system, let the world wag as it pleased, secure by their mighty combined power, complete immunity from all the vicissitudes and imbroglions of other nations, and reciprocate a trade endless in the blessings it gives and takes.

THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

But if that is not to be; if the model Republic—encouraged, almost instigated by English politicians, even members of Parliament—force us to look upon her as an enemy, the need is the greater for utilizing, for using up our prodigious advantages, and, by a thorough gathering together of all the elements of our wealth and strength to stand independent of and secure against the whole world. If, now, each colony had its ships of the line, and its frigate or two, its little army of free settlers, all pledged to rush to the help of any one threatened point—if each could fit out its privateers in the event of an outrage offered to any one, or run a blockade, receive and harbour each others' ships, refit them, coal them—if they all had their common centre in London, exchanging ideas, good offices, the pride and glory of a common patriotism, what a mighty power it would make us—how independent of all the world besides!

THE ARMY OF INDIA.

That Indian Empire of ours—we want to make the Hindoos, Brahmins, Rajahs, Zemindars, Ryots, all feel that they belong to us; that England is their country, and Victoria their gentle suzerane. The Sikhs—drilled by British discipline, commanded by British officers—are not excelled in fighting powers by any troops in the world. They are proud of the rank of English soldiers—we can have any number of them—planted in Canada, they

would be thoroughly reliable, and give a particularly good account either of Fenians or their abettors. We have discovered, also, by the operations of Colonel Gordon against the Taipings, that the Chinamen of Australia can be manufactured into perfectly reliable fighting material. "Wherever the sun rises," said Daniel Webster, "Britain's morning drum is beat." Her subjects are 181 million, her territory 4,400,000 square miles. It is most inconceivable that of so majestic a may say sublime a heritage, there could be found among its heirs ungrateful dastards, who would seek to humble its great name.

TRIAL OF THE NEW AMERICAN IRON-CLAD.

A practical trial has just been made of the American iron war-ship the 'Dunderberg,' which is claimed by the Government at Washington and by the American newspapers to be the most formidable mailed vessel in the world. This ship, which is of the ram class, and is armed with a broadside battery of 15-inch Dahlgren guns, was commenced in 1862, and was ready for sea in September last, but it was not until the 22nd of last month that she was sent to sea upon a trip designed to test her sailing qualities and the practicability of handling her guns with efficiency in a heavy sea-way. These guns weigh twenty tons each (21,000lb.), and during the trial trip there were six of them in battery. The 'Dunderberg' was built by Mr. William H. Webb, the well-known ship-builder of New York, and the constructor of the iron clad Italian frigate 'Re d'Italia' and the Russian frigate 'General Admiral.' The contract price for the 'Dunderberg' was £270,000, but, owing to the great advance that took place in the cost of material and labour during her construction, her builder expended far more than this sum upon her, and when she was completed requested the Government to award him the additional sum, or to permit him to sell the ship to a European Government that stood ready to take her. The Washington Government at first consented to the latter proposition, and the ship was sold to the Power referred to for the enormous sum of \$3,000,000, equivalent to £619,834. But before the transfer was formally made the Government revoked its permission, and decided that, as the ship was the most formidable war vessel in the world, she could not be permitted to pass into the control of a foreign nation." The trial trip was then ordered to be made, and, being wholly successful, the American navy will now receive this important accession to its strength.

The boasts made concerning the Dunderberg may not prove to be wholly true, but certain results were obtained upon her trial trip that are not without their interest and value to the scientific and naval men of all countries. The voyage lasted 29 hours, and extended 50 miles south of Sandy Hook. No storm was encountered; but at times the sea was heavy enough to afford a good test of the behaviour of the ship by putting her in a trough of the waves. Notwithstanding her great size and weight, she was perfectly buoyant, and her rolling was deliberate and regular. She is rigged with double rudders, and at one period of the trial was made to describe a complete circle, which she accomplished in 12½ minutes, the circle being a mile and a half in circumference, and but one rudder being used. A second trial was made with both rudders, when a half circle was described in 5½ minutes. The experiments with the heavy guns were made while the ship was in the trough of the sea, and rolling to a considerable extent. Guns of the calibre of these had often been handled in turrets, but this was the first attempt to use them on a broadside. But, notwithstanding their great weight, these immense masses of metal were handled without difficulty, being run in and out the port-holes with perfect ease by means of Ericsson's patent gearing.

* The writer makes a mistake common in England.

The concussion produced by firing the guns was scarcely perceptible on the gun deck, but on the upper deck, immediately over the guns, there was a slight shock experienced. Charges of 35 lb. of powder were used, and solid shot and shell fired.

The Dunderberg rises high out of the water, her bow is very sharp, and curves inward, being designed to act as a ram. Her gun-deck, on which are the 15-inch Dahlgrens, is 5 feet above the water line. On her upper deck are 11-inch guns fore and aft, for chasing purposes. She has two engines, with cylinders of 100 inches diameter and 45 inches stroke. There are 60 furnaces and eight boilers, with a fire surface of 30,000 square feet in all. The propeller is of brass, 21 feet in diameter by 27 ft. to 30 ft. pitch, the mean pitch being 28½ ft. The ship made 12½ knots per hour when at her greatest speed, and, in coming up the bay upon her return, with a low pressure of steam, she ran six measured miles in 30 minutes. There seems no reason to doubt that the vessel can safely and easily cross the Atlantic, and fight her broadside guns in ordinarily rough weather.

MILITARY ITEMS.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—There will be a grand Volunteer review at Brantford on the 24th of May, at which all the companies in the county are to be present.

The Volunteers of Sherbrooke and surrounding places are to have a grand field day on the Queen's Birthday. To this end, arrangements are already being made by Lieut.-Col. King and his officers.

BARRACK ESTABLISHMENTS IN CANADA.—The Secretary of State for War has notified that the barrack establishment, proposed in the Estimates of 1867-68, for Canada, is as follows:—Three barrack masters, five barrack clerks, nine superior barrack sergeants, thirteen barrack sergeants, two acting barrack sergeants, nine laborers and two caretakers.

FOR SERVICE.—We learn from the Buffalo 'Express' that the United States steamer 'Michigan,' which rendered such efficient service on the Niagara river last spring, in superintending the evacuation of O'Neil and his gang from Fort Erie, is again in order for cruising, and will take in coal at Erie, Pennsylvania, immediately.

EIGHT DAYS' DRILL.—The Collingwood Garrison Battery of Artillery completed their first annual drill on Saturday, 13th inst., and for the short time they had been organized, reflected great credit on their instructor, Captain Bligh, Adjutant of the 35th Battalion of Simcoe Volunteers. The battery was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Durie, Assistant Adjutant-General, on Tuesday last.

G. T. R. VOLUNTEERS.—The Grand Trunk Volunteers made quite a gay appearance on Friday morning as they marched through the principal streets of our town, headed by their magnificent band, playing lively and cheering music. They looked well in their new clothing, and handled their arms equal to old soldiers. They are certainly a fine, able-bodied set of men, and would give a good account of themselves should their services be required. Major Patterson was in command of the parade.—[Brantford Courier.

THE MEGANTIC BATTALION.—The muster rolls of another company of Volunteer Militia, to be included in our newly-formed battalion, have been transmitted to the Militia Department, and, we believe, an inspection by the Brigade Major, Lieut.-Col. King, will take place immediately. The officers are Messrs. Hamilton Rickaby, Malcolm McKenzie, and R. Rickaby—all of the township of Laverne. What are our French Canadian friends about? Surely the military spirit is not quite extinct amongst them.—[Megantic Argus.

PARADE OF THE 13TH BATTALION.—The gallant Thirteenth mustered in large force at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and headed by their fine band, marched out to the parade ground on the eastern limits of the city, to engage in the usual field exercises. The battalion presented a splendid appearance, and a large concourse of admiring spectators congregated in the vicinity of the drill shed to observe their movements, a large proportion of whom attended the Volunteers as an escort in their march through the streets. The weather being beautiful, a large number of ladies were abroad, which, with the military display, gave the city the appearance of a gala occasion.—[Hamilton Times.

MEETING OF OFFICERS.—On Friday, the 19th, the Volunteer Officers of the Brant Battalion met at the Commercial Hotel, in this town, for the purpose of discussing several questions for the welfare of the battalion. Col. Patton occupied the chair, and Adjutant Fear acted as secretary. The following officers were also present: Major Dickie, Capt. Grant, Capt. Heaton, Capt. Lemmon, Capt. Beard, Capt. Yeigh, Lieut. Inglis, Lieut. Ballachy, Lieut. McAlister, Ensign Spence, Ensign Minore, and Quartermaster Felmingham. Among the subjects discussed at great length was one—the proper celebration of the Queen's Birthday by the battalion, when it was moved and carried unanimously that the battalion turn out for drill on Thursday, the 23rd, the day before the Queen's Birthday, and the following gentlemen were named as a committee to make the necessary preparations: Major Dickie, Capt. Lemmon, Capt. Curtis, and Ensign Spence. We trust that our Town Council and the inhabitants of Brantford will lend a helping hand in defraying the expenses of the Volunteers on this occasion. It is proposed that they should encamp on the hill the day before the Queen's Birthday.—[Brantford Courier.

RIFLE MATCHES ON BARRIEFIELD COMMONS.—On Friday, 19th inst., Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Companies of the 14th Battalion Volunteers improved the Holiday by a series of rifle matches with the new Peabody breech-loading rifles, at the ranges on Barriefield Commons, Kingston. Although the day was favorable, the firing on the average was very poor, the Peabodies having proved a failure in some respects. The Volunteers themselves condemn them for want of accuracy, but lay the defect more to the fault of the ammunition than to the rifle itself. The back-sight is also an inferior one, and might be replaced by one more reliable with advantage. The motions to load and fire the rifle are extremely simple (far ahead of any other pattern in that respect), and the rifle is less liable to get out of order than other patterns introduced into the Province. The explosion of the cartridge is very regular, and it is seldom that it misses fire, so that the only defect lies in its accuracy. A portion of the Volunteers, however, are now said to desire back the Enfields, as being a more reliable arm. The match for No. 6 Company was for a handsome gold breast-pin, offered by Capt. Stephens, for which about 26 men entered. Seven rounds each were fired at 100 and 200 yards, but only two rounds at 500 yards, as the firing was not effective at the long range. Sergeant Stephens made the highest score—34 points—and received the prize. No. 2 Company shot for two prizes; a gold breast-pin, made from Madoc gold, shaped like a bugle, and a gold ring, also very handsome, and of an appropriate design. Both prizes were offered by Capt. Herchmer. Five rounds each were fired at 100, 300 and 500 yards, the only ranges for which the rifles were sighted. The first prize was won by Corporal Phillips, and the second by Private Roche. The prizes for No. 4 Company were eight in number, presented by the officers. Four of them were for competition between the

first and second class men, or those Volunteers who had won prizes in previous matches, and the remaining among those who had never won a prize—a sort of consolation stakes. In the first class, Sergeant W. Baillie won the first prize; Sergeant A. McMahon the second; Corporal J. Baillie the third; and T. Johnson the fourth. In the second class, Private Nelson won the first prize; Private McGratton the second; Private E. Baillie the third; and Corporal Wilmot the fourth. The matches were kept up until late in the afternoon in the most friendly manner, being altogether free from those disputes which occasionally arise.—[Whig.

PRESENTATION.—On Friday evening, the 12th inst., the friends of Capt. Jackson and the members of his company presented him with a very handsome and costly tea set. This being the evening of company drill, notwithstanding the horrible state of the roads and the darkness of the night, a very good number of the members made their appearance. After the company had been put through some of the minor evolutions, and the hall had become completely crowded by a large number of the villagers, Ensign Chrystal drew the company up, forming the three sides of a square, in front of the platform upon which the presentation was to be made. The crowd assembled stood in perfect silence while Mr. N. Garland, of the firm of N. & T. Garland, made the presentation, and read the following address:

"CAPTAIN JACKSON—Sir: We, the civilians, officers, non-commissioned officers and men of Company No. 3, Haldimand Battalion, of the village of Caledonia, ask you, on behalf of, and for Mrs. Jackson, to accept of this slight token of the esteem in which your unceasing efforts are held, in behalf of the Volunteer cause generally, and particularly in behalf of the interests of the company of which you are the worthy Captain. We are well assured that the presentation, though made to Mrs. Jackson, will not on that account be more lightly prized by you, and beg her acceptance thereof as some slight token of the regard and esteem in which you are held by the donors. In doing so, we, civilians, cannot overlook the many and great difficulties which every one in your position must experience in maintaining the efficiency of the company, and that spirit of emulation and patriotism which ought to actuate every man, no matter what his position, in the discharge of his duty to himself, his country, and his Sovereign. We have not forgotten the service which you rendered your country in the past, when you and your company so nobly responded to her call, and feel assured that should the enemy again set foot on our dominion, you and the battalion to which you belong will prove worthy descendants of the heroes of 1812. We, members of the company, take the present as a fit opportunity to give expression in a tangible though inadequate form to our respect and esteem for you in the position which you so ably fill, and assure you that while we continue to be associated with you as Volunteers, we shall always endeavor as much as in us lies to act in such a manner as to make our company a credit not only to you but to the village to which you belong. In conclusion, it is our earnest wish that a benign Providence may long continue to watch over you and your family, and bestow upon you a more than ordinary share of human happiness."

Captain Jackson having suitably responded, a number of those present and the members of the Company, in all upwards of sixty persons, retired to Union Hall, and sat down to a very excellent oyster supper, which was prepared on very short notice, in most admirable style, by the proprietor, Mr. C. Campbell. Mr. Stuart, Reeve, occupied the chair, the vice-chairs being filled by Dr. McPherson and Mr. H. Garland. The usual loyal and a number of Volunteer toasts were given, and a pleasant evening enjoyed.

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 LONDON.

7TH BATTALION.—Our battalion parades four evenings each week for drill, with the new Spencer rifle, and there is generally a very good attendance. You are, no doubt, aware that a new method of drilling with this arm was instituted by our worthy Adjutant (Mr. Greeno), and which has, for some time, been taught to the men, who seemed to pick it up very smartly, and were becoming adepts in the use of it. It was submitted to D. A. A. General Taylor, who approved of it, and who had it immediately forwarded to headquarters to obtain the sanction of the Adjutant-General. You can imagine our surprise when, one day last week, we were supplied with books, containing a new method, which, in the opinion of many is inferior in every respect to that composed by Adjutant Greeno. Of course, the efficiency we attained in the former drill is now entirely useless, and it is a matter for reflection that this new method was not served out when the battalion received the new arms. However, we will grin and bear it with as good grace as possible under the circumstances. Three companies of our battalion have been supplied with a complete set of belts, pouches, ball-bags, &c., which are far superior to any I have seen in Canada. I hope the remaining companies will receive their new accoutrements previous to the Queen's Birthday, so that we may all be alike.

A number of the officers of the 7th have been for some time past arranging for the maintenance and instruction of a fife and drum band, and I understand they have been very successful in their efforts. The band comprises fourteen members, and is under the tuition of the Drum-Major of the 53rd Regiment, Drum-Major Shaw, (formerly of the 100th Band), and Sergt. S. McMullen. The boys are making rapid strides in their lessons, and expect to be able to play "anything" by the 24th of May.

A large number of our Volunteers availed themselves of the holiday on Good Friday, and proceeded to the Cove Rifle Range, a short distance from the city, to test the qualities of the Spencer Rifle. Some very good scores were made—averaging more than those by the old Enfield.

Sergt. J. H. McIntosh, of No. 3 Company, 7th Battalion, and two privates, left this city last week for Toronto, with a large quantity of the Enfield ammunition, consigned to the District Quartermaster there.

No other military news of importance.

FROM QUEBEC.

The Quebec Garrison Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Bowen commanding, consists of four batteries, under Captains Shaw, Carey, Murray and Grant. They parade every Tuesday evening, and muster capitally; the average attendance during the whole winter being about 30 rank and file to each battery. Their exercise up to the present time has been confined chiefly to gunnery (a synopsis of which we shall take pleasure in publishing when the practice is complete), which would do credit to the Royal Artillery themselves. During the latter part of the winter we have had, almost daily, quite a cannonade from the Citadel at targets on the ice-bridge by both regulars and Volunteers, and those who witnessed the firing of both from Durham Terrace, were surprised at the evident superiority

of the latter. But this is due to the greater care and attention paid to aiming by the Volunteers than by the regulars, who, so long as the firing is conducted according to the Queen's regulations, care little about the effect of the shot. The Volunteer Artillery are now making up for lost time in their manual and company drill, as also their battalion movements, at which they are perhaps a little rusty; but they are working hard, and are determined to make themselves as perfect as possible.

INTERESTING TO VOLUNTEERS.—[We gave a notice of the following case last week from the 'Chronicle,' but our correspondent gives it more full.—Ed.] David Rickaby, a trooper of No. 1 Troop of the Quebec Canadian Hussars, is confined in the Citadel guard-room, charged with being drunk and using abusive language to his superior officers. The facts of the case are these: The prisoner was present at the riding-school, in civilian's clothing while some recruits belonging to his troop were going through their drill, and being under the influence of a "drop too much," he commenced to indulge his wayward fancy by pitching bits of bark at the horsemen and horses as they passed him. Upon being remonstrated with by the officers in command, he turned on them, and expressed his opinion of them in language which for obvious reasons it is unnecessary for us to repeat. He was in consequence marched off by a file of soldiers with drawn swords, and handed over a prisoner to the military authorities, who confined him in the Citadel guard-room. A writ of Habeas Corpus was issued, addressed to Col. Pakenham, the commandant, and on Monday, the 16th inst., at two o'clock, the body was produced before Mr. Chief-Justice Duval, at the Judge's Chambers, in the Court House. Messrs. J. B. Parkin, C. C., and M. A. Hearn appeared for the prisoner, and Mr. Irvine, M. P. P., for the military authorities. It was pleaded on the part of the prisoner that, being present only as a civilian and looker-on during the drill, he was not amenable to the act placing Volunteers, during their sixteen days' drill, under the Queen's regulations, and that the word "present" in that act meant present in uniform on parade, answering the muster call, and not present as a mere spectator. The Chief Justice, however, read the act as applying to the whole duration of the sixteen days, and not merely the time occupied in drill, and therefore the prisoner was remanded into the custody of the military authorities. A Garrison Court-Martial was convened on Tuesday, the 16th inst., to investigate the affair, which consisted of Lieut.-Col. E. C. Panet, Captains Murray, Grant, Voyer and Amiot, and Lieutenants Lemesurier and Baby; Col. Panet being president. Tuesday and Wednesday were occupied in examining witnesses. The decision of the court has not transpired, so we are unable to give a report of the proceedings. The prisoner made no defence.

FROM BRANTFORD.

There was a meeting of the officers of the 38th Brant Battalion at the Commercial Hotel in this place, on Friday, 19th inst., held for the purpose of discussing several matters of interest to the battalion. Those present were Lieut. Col. Patton, Major Hiram Dickie, Capt. Wm. Grant, Paymaster, Quartermaster Filmingham, Adjutant S. W. Fear; No. 1 Paris Company: Capt. Andrew H. Baird; No. 2 Brantford Company: Lieut. H. Y. McAllister; No. 3 Brantford Company: Lieut. J. J. Inglis, Ens. David Spence; No. 4 Mount Pleasant Company: Capt. Crosby Heaton; No. 5 Brantford Company: Capt. Lemmon, Lieut. John Ballachey, Ensign Jno. Moore; No. 6 Brantford Company: Capt. Edward Yeigh, Ens. Stephen Wetmore. Among the matters laid before them were—

First, to make arrangements to call the battalion together for a day's drill before the 24th May, to prepare them more ably to act in conjunction with the regulars on that day. This matter being settled the next one brought under their consideration, was that of forming a battalion band. This, of course, needed very little argument, and it was at once decided to form one as soon as possible. They next proceeded with the question as to whether the battalion should be Rifle or Infantry—it at present being composed of both—and arrangements were made whereby it should be satisfactorily arranged. The officers then partook of refreshments, provided by Col. Patton, and then dispersed. Before doing so, however, Col. Patton made it known that Ens. David Spence of No. 3 Brantford Company, was appointed drill instructor for the battalion.

No. 5 Brantford Infantry Company of this battalion assembled for drill in their drill room, in this place, on Thursday evening, 18th inst. After being put through the usual routine by the drill instructor, Capt. Lemmon put them through as many company movements as the small space in which they have to drill would allow. It is, indeed, small, for they have to take a small room over a store, as do the other company, Brantford not being favored with even a company shed, and through the work of the County Council, they are likely not to have a battalion drill shed, unless the Town Council make an allowance, or the amount required be raised by private subscriptions. It is to be hoped Brant will not be behind its neighbors in this respect. After drill, Capt. Lemmon ordered the men to assemble at the drill room at 10 a.m., on Friday morning, for target practice, after which they were dismissed. The subalterns of this company are Lieut. Ballachey and Ens. Minor.

FIFTH BATTALION, G. T. R.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies of this brigade assembled on the road in rear of their drill shed, in this place, at 8 a.m., on Friday, the 19th inst., and marched up to the Agricultural grounds, headed by their splendid band, which, under the instruction of its able master, Mr. A. H. Stares, has become one of the best Volunteer bands in the Province. After arriving at the grounds, they were put through a number of battalion movements by Major Thos. Patterson, which they executed with great precision, every man seeming to give his utmost attention. It is also pleasing to notice the fine soldierly appearance of the men, all their clothing and accoutrements being well kept. After the battalion had partaken freely of drill by way of refreshments, they were marched back to the parade-ground, where they were dismissed. It is understood that the officers of these companies are about going to Toronto to pass their examination before a military board.

There is to be a formal opening of the drill shed at Burford soon, of which due notice will be given, and also the opening of one at Oneida.

FROM SIMCOE.

The band of the 39th Norfolk Rifles held one of its semi-weekly practices on Monday evening, the 22nd inst., in the Mt. C. Hall, in the Norfolk house of this place. It is composed of some old members of No. 1 Company—Capt. Walker's—and was raised as a company band, but now, under the leadership of John Williamson, will rank high as a battalion band. After their usual practice they discoursed several very fine pieces of music, and from the masterly way in which they did it, did infinite credit to themselves and their teacher.

Nos. 1 and 6 Company of the 39th Battalion (Norfolk Rifles) met for drill and inspection by

the battalion drill instructor—Capt Heath—on Friday, the 19th inst., at their headquarters—Simcoe At about 1 o'clock, p.m., the town assumed quite a martial appearance—bugles were sounding at the corners of streets, and men in uniform could be seen hurrying about in all directions. At half-past one the bugles sounded the fall-in, when both companies were paraded; accompanied with No. 1 Company was the Battalion band, they all being members of that company. The detachment formed from right, and with the band leading, marched through the principal streets of the town, and finally to the Market-square, where the two companies were thoroughly inspected by the officer in command, after which the Captain took command of their respective companies, and proceeded with company drill, under the supervision of the battalion instructor, which lasted for an hour when they halted, piled arms, and broke off for rest, which, from appearance, the men much needed—nearly all immediately lying down; and no wonder, as there being no drill sheds, this was the first out-door parade they have had since last fall, and the men being at first somewhat awkward the Captains did not spare them. After about fifteen minutes, during which time the band discoursed some lively strains the fall-in was again sounded, and the men having been brought to attention, coverers were called by the instructor, and a column of companies formed. After several manœuvres, such as wheeling from column into line, line into column, advancing and retiring, both in column and line, forming column of subdivisions right and left, forming line, &c., the instructor brought the companies in close column, and highly complimented the men upon the steady and creditable manner in which they had gone through their drill, and pressed on them the necessity for keeping their rifles clean, in good order, and always ready for service, and he had no doubt from their conduct that they would give a good account of themselves when called upon.

FROM LAMBTON.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.—The two Warwick companies were inspected on Thursday, the 10th inst., by Lt.-Col. Taylor, D. A. A. G. Both companies mustered nearly their full strength. The Colonel was received with a salute; after which the usual inspection took place, the arms and clothing of the Warwick Company being in a good state, that of the Waterford Company having only been issued to the men a short time since. At the close of the inspection the Colonel spoke in a very complimentary manner of both companies, stating that they were a credit to the officers in charge of them, and hoping that at his next inspection he would find the men armed with breech-loaders. A friendly spirit has always prevailed between the two companies, as they have been in the habit of drilling in each others company, and have been under the instruction of Captain Campbell of the Warwick Company. It is the intention hereafter of each of them to visit the other in turn. Capt. Campbell and Capt. McPherson gave the Volunteers a dinner at Wiltshire's hotel, and when they were separating Mr. James Menery gave a speech, which was received with cheers. The Watford men then cheered Capt. Campbell and his men, and the compliment was returned in true British style.

FROM WATERFORD.

No. 5 Waterford Company of the 39th Norfolk Battalion of Rifles assembled for drill at the Town Hall, in this place, on Saturday afternoon, the 20th inst. Capt. Heath read some orders First a battalion order, directing this and the other companies of the battalion to parade at Simcoe on the 21st of May, for the pur-

pose of completing their eight days yearly drill, of which they had already put in four. He also ordered the company to parade on the 11th of May for company drill, and gave some other minor orders, after which he marched the men out to an adjacent field, where he exercised them in the manual, platoon, squad, company and battalion drill, and in skirmishing: all of which were well executed, considering the small amount of drill the company have had lately. It is only through a great attention and strict obedience to the officers that they did so well. This company is composed of a fine, sturdy lot of men, and as Capt. E. L. Heath and Lieut. Alex. Farnsworth are doing every thing possible for the welfare of their company they should stand high in the Volunteer registry. Capt. Heath held a meeting in the township of Windham lately for the purpose of raising a detachment of recruits for his company, which is not quite full.

FROM BROCKVILLE

TARGET PRACTICE.—The Brockville and Ottawa Railway Battery of Garrison Artillery were out for target practice with their Spencer carbines on Good Friday, for the first time. She shooting was highly creditable, and the battery, as usual, looked splendid. The ranges were at 100, 200 and 300 yards. Gunners Glazier and Scott got the first and second prizes, and carried off the cups presented by Capt. Worsley. In order to encourage the men to gain efficiency in the use of the breech-loaders, prizes will from time to time be offered the best shots by the railway company and the officers of the battery.

FROM PARIS.

No. 1 Paris Rifle Company of the 38th Brant Battalion held one of its semi-weekly drills on Tuesday evening, 16th inst., when the company was put through a course of squad drill by Capt. Baird. This company is progressing very favorably in every sense of the word, and as it is composed of a fine lot of men who give their whole attention to learning their duties, it makes a fair promise of not being behind any other company in the battalion. The officers—Capt. A. H. Baird, Lieut. Osbourn Totten, and Ens. Wm. Huson—seem to take a lively interest in the welfare of their company.

FROM BELL'S CORNERS.

No. 1 Company, 43rd Battalion, Bell's Corners, turned out for rifle practice at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, April 20th. They were marched to their rifle range by Capt. Corbett. There were also on the ground Major Bearman and Ensign Dawson. Although the weather was not propitious, owing to rain, and the wind blowing across the range, the following scores were made, which were good, considering that the men have had no rifle practice since last summer:—

Rank and Names	Range 200 yds.	Total	Range 400 yds.	Total
Sergt. R. Shore	00023	5	80222	9
Sergt. R. Bishop	32240	11	80222	7
Sergt. Jno Anderson	20423	11	20222	6
Capt. J. Corbett	00223	7	02402	3
Bugler H. Harmer	30024	9	00402	6
Priv. D. Courtenay	00202	4	00202	4
" Sam'l Courtenay	80223	10	00024	6
" R. Crowe	20302	6	00223	6
" T. Buttor	32033	11	22354	14
" H. Bronnan	00022	6	00002	2
" F. Flood	02023	7	32003	3
" G. Hogg	30334	13	00223	7
" G. Keenan	22303	10	02060	5
" H. Patton	04222	11	00202	4
" W. Shore	00222	6	03343	13
" R. Pollock	32123	9	23800	8
" A. Pratt	02323	10	33202	10
" W. Spearman	30643	10	33002	6
" Thos. Lafeur	00023	5	00202	4
" Wm. Wilson	20203	7	00222	6

FROM ALMONTE.

The martial spirit in this flourishing little town is quite up to the standard, and Captain McDougall's Infantry company is accordingly in a good state of efficiency, and quite prepared for any event of a warlike nature. His subalterns—Lieut. James Rosamond and Ensign D. McEwan—are both well up to their work. The first named, as well as the Captain, is a past candidate of the Military School, and both are quite the "right men in the right place."

The Surgeon of the 42nd Battalion—Dr. Mostyn—who resides at this place, was entertained on the occasion of his appointment at a capital supper, prepared by the worthy host of the Almonte House, and, of course, song, toast and speech were the rule and the reality until the "wee short hours" had come. The appointment, we are happy to say, gives the greatest satisfaction to the whole battalion.

FROM MOORETOWN.

MOORETOWN MOUNTED INFANTRY.—This company turned out for the inspection of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the district on Tuesday, the 16th inst., numbering 41 men, 1 trumpeter and 3 officers. The men looked remarkably clean, and have been drilling two evenings a week for some time past. The company (which was on active service last spring) is commanded by Captain Bridgewater, formerly of Her Majesty's 15th Hussars, and is composed of a melot of young men, principally farmers.

Captain Bridgewater, having been on a lecturing tour throughout the western part of the Province, sends us the following:

BARRIE.—In no place on my travels did I meet a more thorough military spirit than is manifested in this beautifully situated town. The old rifle company have seen frontier service, and know something of soldiers' duties. Captain Boulton's troop are a fine body of men, remarkable for their intelligence. I had the pleasure of putting them through a little cavalry drill, which was performed in a soldier-like manner, rendering the task an agreeable one. Not only was my lecture well attended on two occasions, but I likewise received great kindness at the hands of the inhabitants, who are thorough British going people.

BRADFORD.—There is a good company here, as also one at Bor' Head, a short distance inland. Both bear the impress of care and attention, and have been paid for their drill.

BROMFORD.—The companies here are second to none in discipline and drill. It is quite a pleasure to see them go through their exercise. I should judge that they mean fighting should they be called into the field.

A meeting of the officers commanding battalions in Scotland was held on the 2nd inst. at Stirling, to take into consideration the question of having a Scottish National Volunteer sham fight. The recommendation of the committee that the sham fight should take place on Thankerton Moor, about seven miles from Lanark, was, after discussion, unanimously rejected; and the meeting afterwards resolved that either Stirling or Edinburgh should be the scene of the fight, and that Her Majesty the Queen should be petitioned to be present—the time and likewise the place at which the review and fight should take place, to be settled according to Her Majesty's pleasure.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

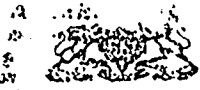
Communications intended for insertion should
be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected com-
munications. 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 Province are particularly requested to favor
us regularly with weekly information concern-
ing the movements and doings of their respec-
tive Corps, including the fixtures for drill, march-
ing 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 29, 1867.

POLITICS AND DEFENCE.

The Cornwall 'Freeholder,' inspired, if not
written, by the Hon. J. S. MACDONALD, takes
exception to the comparison we drew a
couple of weeks ago between two parties in
reference to the subject of defence. In these
words:—

"It may suit the purpose of the REVIEW, at
present, to constrast unfavorably the militia
law as it stands with the bill upon which the
Cartier-Macdonald Administration were defeat-
ed some five years ago. But let our contem-
porary take care; it may yet have to swallow
its own words. The patronage of the Militia
Department is a legitimate source of revenue to
the REVIEW. Mr. John A. Macdonald may not
continue Minister of Militia long enough to en-
able the REVIEW to become independent of de-
partmental patronage. It may then become a
matter of choice either to make a most disre-
putable and undignified somersault of opinion,
or go to the wall. There is a wide sphere for
the REVIEW without meddling in party politics.
If, however, its managers persist in using it as
a political weapon, they must make up their
minds to have it share in the vicissitudes of
the party into whose hands it is now so willing
to play."

The meaning of this is simply that a mili-
tary journal speaking of the policy of those
into whose hands the defence of the country
has from time to time fallen or may fall,
should do so with bated breath and whisper-
ed humbleness, lest by a turn of the politi-
cal wheel different persons than those at pre-
sent should be installed in our Canadian
War Office, and we might then lose the pat-
ronage of the Militia Department, which up

to the present time amounts to the magnifi-
cent sum of \$16. We are very sorry to think
that Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD's experience
should have led him to gauge the sentiments
of the press by the precise amount of pat-
ronage they receive; and that from the same
cause his organ cannot understand such a
thing as independent criticism without refer-
ence to pecuniary considerations; and
further, that they cannot permit us to speak
approvingly of those who manifested a de-
sire to put the Province in an efficient state
of defence in contradistinction to those who
sacrificed defence to the exigencies of par-
tizanship, without gratuitously accusing us
of "meddling in party politics." Now, it
was this very partizanship being brought to
bear, to defeat a thorough military organiza-
tion, that we denounced; and we will go so
far as to say that we believe that in as much
as Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD was concerned
the needs of party compelled him to misre-
present his own better feelings as a Cana-
dian as well as to misinterpret the wishes of
the Canadian people, in lending himself to
the defeat of the Militia Bill in 1862. At
the time war was imminent. It is now well
known, outside of official circles, that Lord
PALMERSTON contemplated the recognition of
the Southern Confederacy, which would at
once have precipitated a conflict with the
United States, and in that case the Militia
law of the MACDONALD-SICOTTE government
would have been absolutely useless. How far
our defenceless condition and apparent un-
willingness to prepare to assist in defending
ourselves may have affected the final deci-
sion of Lord PALMERSTON we cannot tell;
but one thing is certain: so favorable an
opportunity of putting the independence of
British America beyond a doubt is not like-
ly soon to occur again. Since that time we
have had Yankee threats, Congressional in-
solence, and Fenian raids to excite our peo-
ple and paralyze their industry, with the
intimation that they will continue until we
are compelled to succumb to the "benefi-
cent" military depotism, under which the
South now groans; and we cannot avoid the
conclusion, that a short and decisive war
which would have placed an independent,
Confederacy on the southern border of the
Republic, and erected Mexico into a stable
monarchy, would not only have been less
galling than the excitement of the past few
years, but would have given us immunity
from aggression for all time to come. But
with Canada unprepared, and with the want
of confidence forced upon the British people
by the defeat of the Cartier-Macdonald bill,
the propitious time passed. England felt
that our conduct proved us unworthy of the
sacrifices which a war would entail—a war
in which it was only reasonable to suppose
that those who had rejected her demand for
thorough organization of the Canadian Mili-
tia, would be as likely to be found in the
ranks of the enemy as among her friends.
It was the ground which the defeat of the Car-
tier-Macdonald Bill gave to English journalists

to characterize Canadian patriotism as selfish
pusillanimity of which we chiefly complained.
As to the law as it now stands, even with its
amendments, we are little more enamored of
it than when it came fresh from the hands
of Mr. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD. The
Volunteer here we believe to be quite
capable of giving a good account of any
force the Fenians could bring against them:
but in case of war with the United States,
the Volunteers would be sent to certain
destruction, if they were not supported by
the whole Militia of the country, properly
organized; and this, we have constant-
ly contended, cannot be until an en-
tirely new measure is passed. The 'Free-
holder' says, "the party whom THE REVIEW
"delights to honor have been in power
"three years," and asks "why the senti-
"ments of the Canadian people have been
"neglected during that time." We have
pointed out that with the abandonment of
the recognition of the South by Lord PALMER-
STON, the immediate necessity for strong
measures passed; and we have repeatedly,
while lamenting the disorganized state of our
military strength, shown that any attempt
at reorganization until the Confederate Par-
liament should be in a position to enact
one uniform law for the whole Confed-
eracy, would only involve useless trouble
and great expense, without securing any
good; for had a new measure been passed
in 1865 or 1866, it could not have been got
into working order before the Confederate
authorities would have been compelled to re-
peal or modify it in order to suit our new
state of existence. The 'Freeholder' knows
this as well as we do, and therefore its ques-
tion has no point whatever. There is one
good feature in the present Militia law, for
which, notwithstanding the querulousness of
his organ, we desire to give Mr. J. S. MAC-
DONALD all credit, and that is the establish-
ment of military schools. The educated of-
ficers who have passed through them will
greatly simplify the organization of the
Militia. But while doing so, we must still
point out the fact that even this really good
feature would have been of no possible use
had the events transpired which the British
Government apprehended when they called
upon Canada to arm. In the article with
which the 'Freeholder' finds fault, we pur-
posely avoided alluding to expressions by
men whom Mr. JOHN S. MACDONALD "de-
lighted to honor," such as "the best de-
fence was no defence at all," and only spoke
of the party which opposed thorough mili-
tary organization, which, if we recollect
right, was composed of all the "isms" in
various proportions; and, on the other hand,
of those, of whom the present Minister of
Militia was leader, who were prepared to
sink every other consideration in order to
maintain our British character and indepen-
dence. If this is "meddling in party poli-
tics," we must plead guilty to the charge,
but on no other grounds. As to the 'Free-
holder's' gentlemanly peroration, we need

only say that we think too highly of Mr. J. S. MACDONALD to suspect him of inspiring that, and we are quite willing that all the credit of it should rest with the editor of the journal in question.

ENGLISH VOLUNTEER AND MILITIA SERVICE.

AN English journal states that from the returns which have been made to the War Office for what may be termed the Volunteer year—that is, to the 30th Nov., 1866—there is no question that there has been an increase in the Volunteer force of nearly 20,000 men of all ranks; and from the same source it is ascertained that the number of efficient exceeds those of 1865 by some 10,000 or 12,000 men. There are two points, however, upon which there is an extraordinary unanimity of opinion amongst Volunteers generally, and they are that, if it is desired that the Volunteer force shall maintain its permanent as well as its efficient character, there must be some more rigid regulations with regard to the practical efficiency of its officers. With regard to the second point there can be no doubt that the present amount of capitation grant is wholly insufficient for a proper and efficient maintenance of corps, and is swallowed up in the vast majority of cases in the provision of rifle ranges and headquarters, leaving nothing whatever to reimburse the Volunteer for the personal expense he is put to in making himself efficient. With regard to the Militia the 'Volunteer Service Gazette' states that the deficiency amounts to 800 officers and 7,000 men, out of an authorized force of 94,000. Sixteen acts of Parliament have been passed since 1852 in reference to the Militia. The first of these authorized 120,000 men, but the number has since been reduced to 94,000, and still a large deficiency exists. From this it appears clear that the volunteering system as a basis for militia organization has proved a failure, and that compulsion must be resorted to in time of peace as well as in time of war. Indeed, it is more necessary in the former case, for it is probable that in England, as in Canada, in the hour of danger thousands would rush to arms; but in order to take the field intelligently and effectually that must be disciplined in time of peace. But because the basis of the Militia organization should be made compulsory, is no reason why the ballot should be resorted to practically, except to supply deficiencies in the number of Volunteers; and the very fact that if the full quota required were not produced in that way, every able-bodied man would be liable to the draft would make it the interest of all to give their influence to volunteering, and in that case it is more than probable that the ranks would be filled without resort to compulsion. The policy of the Whigs in England, as advocated by Lord DE GREY, seems to be to put off necessary measures until the hour of danger arrives, in which

case they would be comparatively useless. Statesmen should have the ability to anticipate events, and the courage to prepare for them, even if preparatory measures are not altogether popular, and they are sure to be sustained by the good sense and patriotism of the nation. The 'Gazette' sums up its arguments in reference to the English Militia in the following language, and the truths therein contained are applicable to this country: "There is only one way that we know of of setting this matter thoroughly right. Lord DE GREY, while insisting on the necessity of keeping up both the Militia and the Volunteer force in a high state of efficiency, both as to discipline and numbers, lent the sanction of his high authority to the opinion which was current until lately, that the revival of compulsory service under any form in time of peace was out of the question. He is reported to have said that 'he agreed that it would be a serious thing to entertain the proposal to revive compulsory service, not merely on account of the expense and loss of time it would involve, but for the obvious reason that it should be resorted to only under the pressure of overwhelming necessity.' With all deference to the judgment of one who has had such opportunities for observation, and has used them with diligence and ability, we cannot but think he is mistaken in this matter, and to the conclusion to which he comes that resort to the ballot should be kept for time of war. We believe that a very marked change has come over that part of the nation which will really decide the point during the last eighteen months, as to the necessity for precautionary armaments. The conviction has been growing more and more, that it will be of no use to enroll every Englishman capable of bearing arms when the danger is once actually upon us. All the conditions of war have been changed since WELLINGTON'S campaigns. It is not now the power of staying but of striking, which will decide struggles. This is no doubt exceedingly provoking and inconvenient, as it upsets our national reliance, justified by such repeated tests, on our inability to take a licking, and warning to our work after a certain amount of punishment. But disagreeable as the conviction is, we are much mistaken if the manhood of England has not arrived at it; and we believe that if any Government in which the nation has confidence were to propose a measure for putting the ballot in force, with exemptions to efficient Volunteers and to persons otherwise certified or ascertained to be competent to take their share in the defence of the country, they would find little difficulty in passing it. Without some measure of the kind, it is idle to hope for much from any such scheme as that of the Army Reserve. An extra million or so spent on increase of pay and allowances will be of no use in this matter, if the present system is to be adhered to. Throw the ranks of the army open, so that its prizes shall be attainable

by the best soldiers, come from where they will; let every man clearly understand that, either in or out of its ranks, he must meet his liability as a citizen to contribute in person to the defence of his country, and we shall hear no more talk of England's powerlessness to resist aggression, or make her will felt in any part of the world.

LIABILITY OF VOLUNTEERS TO MILITARY LAW.—It is hardly necessary to point out to Volunteers that they are subject to court-martial for any act of insubordination when present at parade, owing to their uniform good conduct. Still, as a case has occurred in Quebec, in which misapprehension existed, it may be as well to state that the amendments of 1866 to the Volunteer Act states that every officer or man of the force shall be subject to the Queen's regulations and orders for the army, and when called out for active service, and during the period of annual drill, "and also during the continuance of any DRILL OR PARADE of this corps at which he shall be present, be subject to the Rules and Articles of War and to the Act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and all other laws than applicable to Her Majesty's Troops in this Province, and not inconsistent with this Act; except that no man shall be subject to any corporal punishment except death or imprisonment for any contravention of such laws; and except also that the Commander-in-Chief may direct that any provisions of the said laws or regulations shall not apply to the Volunteer Militia Force; provided always, that any officer, non-commissioned officer or man charged with any offence committed whilst a Volunteer or whilst on actual service, shall be held liable to be tried, and if convicted to be punished therefor, within six months after ceasing to be a Volunteer or after the corps to which he belongs or belonged is relieved from actual service, notwithstanding that he shall have so ceased to be a Volunteer or the corps to which he belonged shall have been so relieved from actual service."

SONGS OF A WANDERER.—CHARLES RYAN, of the 100th Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment, has now in the press of Mr. GEO. E. DESBRATS, Queen's Printer, a volume of poems which will be published in about a month. Many of Mr. RYAN'S fugitive and patriotic pieces have already appeared in the newspaper press of the Province—some of them in THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW; and the people of Canada, of which the poet is a native, and especially the military portion, will be glad to hear that they will soon be put in possession of a volume of upwards of two hundred pages from his pen. That a private soldier, occupied in the unceasing round of duties in garrison, barrack and camp should be able to produce so much interesting verse, argues not only unwearied industry but a high order of intellect, a facile pen, and that fire of genius which overcomes every obstacle, and we are satisfied that our

readers will become subscribers, not only for the satisfaction of reading the poems, but for the sake of the warrior bard. The volume will contain—"The Taking of Quebec" with historical notes; "La Sentinella;" "Hiamoral, or Legend of the Thousand Isles," an Indian tale; "The Lament of Armand," and other Poems and Sketches. The price of the volume, bound in cloth, will be \$1.00; and subscriptions sent to the author, at Ottawa, or to this office will secure the work, which will be sent to any address by post. The Volunteers at least should give the work of a deserving companion in arms and countryman a warm welcome.

MEETING OF OFFICERS.

At a meeting held in a committee room of the Legislative Assembly, Ottawa, on Friday last, called by the commandant, that officer (Lieut.-Col. Wily) took the chair, and Lieut. H. R. Smith was appointed Secretary. The following officers were present:

CIVIL SERVICE REGIMENT.—Lieut.-Col. Wily, Major Anderson, Captains Meredith, White, Lindsay, Lieuts. Smith, Stewart, Braun, Cambie, Ensign Walsh, Adjutant Ross, and Dr. Wilson.

PROV. BRIGADE ARTILLERY.—Majors Forrest, Ross, Captains Perry, Adams, Parsons, Lieuts. Steele, Graham, Russell, Bedard, Clement.

PROV. BATTALION RIFLES.—Major Grant, Captains May, Mann, Lieuts. Mowat, McGillivray, Quartermaster Tallon.

FIELD BATTERY.—Capt. Forsythe, Lieuts. McNab, Clarke, Surgeon VanCortlandt.

CARLETON BATTALION.—Major Seale.

Moved by Major Forrest, seconded by Major Grant,

That the commandant, Lieut.-Col. Wily, be requested to present a memorial to the corporation of the city of Ottawa, on behalf of the Volunteer force, soliciting a grant for the erection of a suitable drill shed and armories, and that the following be appointed a committee to draft said memorial: Lieut.-Col. Wily, Majors Forrest and Grant, and Capts. Forsythe and Meredith; and that said committee be empowered to confer with the members of the corporation and communicate the result of the conference at a future meeting of the officers of the Volunteer force.—Carried.

Moved by Capt. White, seconded by Major Anderson,

That the following committee be appointed to select a suitable rifle range, viz., Majors Forrest, Grant and Anderson, and Lieuts. Russell and McNab, and to report at a future meeting of the Volunteer force.—Carried.

Moved by Capt. Meredith, seconded by Major Ross,

That the committee appointed to select a rifle range shall have the power to confer with the Adjutant-General, if necessary, previous to reporting to another meeting.—Carried.

Moved by Lieut. Smith, seconded by Lieut. McNab,

That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that encouragement should be given to any Canadian Volunteers desirous of competing at the great national rifle

match at Wimbledon this year, and that the following officers be a committee to confer with any similar committee on the subject, viz., Majors Forrest, Anderson and Grant; Captains Perry, Ross and Meredith; Lieuts. McNab, Stewart, Ross, McPherson and Russell, and Ensign Walsh.—Carried.

Moved by Major Anderson, seconded by Major Ross,

That the thanks of the meeting are hereby tendered to Lieut.-Col. Wily for his conduct in the chair, and to Lieut. Smith for his services as secretary.—Carried.

After some discussion, it was decided that the force of Ottawa should turn out for practice and go through the programme for the Queen's Birthday, on the 20th May, at half-past two three o'clock.

The meeting then adjourned.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Capt. A. R. Lempriere, at Aldershot, has been ordered to Canada. Capt. R. Home has left Canada for England on leave.

In the weight of her armament the Royal Alfred is at present only equalled by the Bellerophon in the navy of Great Britain, and stands first of all vessels forming the navies of Europe or America.

BRITISH SHIPS.—The number of foreign seamen employed in British ships in 1858, was 11,458; in 1859, 12,296; in 1860, 14,280; in 1862, 16,097; in 1863, 18,923; in 1864, 21,923; and in 1865, 20,820.

We understand that the 29th Regiment, under the command of Lt.-Col. Lindsay Farrington, an officer who has highly distinguished himself in India, will leave Malta shortly for Canada to relieve the 1st Battalion 25th Regiment.

We understand that a revised edition of the "Queen's Regulations," in which several important modifications will be made, will be promulgated about the 1st of May. A new "Field Exercise" will also appear about the same time.

NEW SHAKO.—The colour of the Shako worn by the Infantry is to be changed from blue to "Rifle Green." The officers of the 99th Lanarkshire Regiment will, in future, wear a dice-box border round the forage cap, instead of the present one of plain black silk.

PERSONAL.—Col. P. L. MACDOUGALL, Adjutant-General of Militia, arrived in Ottawa on Friday evening last, where he will hereafter reside permanently. The presence of the Adjutant-General at Headquarters will greatly facilitate the transaction of business connected with the Department, and the force generally will be glad to hear the exigencies of the service have at length permitted this step.

THE 'United Service Gazette' states that a new pattern patrol jacket has been determined on for officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. It is similar in shape to that just taken into wear by Infantry of-

ficers. The material is of blue beaver, edged all round with braid about an inch broad, and with five rows of black lace across the breast. The one for the engineers is exactly the same as that of the Artillery, except that the former has blue velvet facings, while the latter is quite plain. A new patrol jacket for cavalry officers is also in contemplation.

NEW DRILL SHED.—The Prescott 'Messenger' says:—Our readers will remember that the liberal extra grant voted by the Town Council a few weeks since, towards the erection of the drill shed, enabled the committee to close the contract. The contractor—Mr. George Fraser—at once commenced providing the requisite material, and last week announced his readiness to begin the work as soon as the site was selected and marked out. The committee, after a careful survey of the ground, chose a plot north of a prolongation of Dibble street, in a north-easterly direction from Fort Wellington, and fronting on the St. Lawrence. On Tuesday last, 16th inst., Col. Atcherley, accompanied by the Mayor and Town Council, visited the ground, and gave a formal approval of the selection made. The interesting ceremony of "turning the first sod" then took place. Although not previously advertised or made generally public, a large number of townspeople were present, evincing no small interest in the proceedings. We noticed also present, besides the local Regular and Volunteer officers, Lt.-Col. Jackson, and Capt. Buell of Brockville. At the request of Col. Atcherley, the Mayor, Macneil Clark, Esq., undertook the conduct of the ceremonies. In a few appropriate remarks, he showed the importance of the work about to be commenced, and the benefits which would inevitably result from it to the town, apart from the advantages and comforts it would confer on the Volunteers. Then his Worship "turned the first sod," and three times three loud and hearty cheers greeted the opening of the work. Cheers were proposed for Her Majesty, and heartily responded to. The ceremonies being now closed, Col. Atcherley invited the Mayor and Council, together with many other friends present, to a lunch at Campbell's hotel.

THE Yankee General, Meigs, is of opinion that the great use of Russian-America will be for the purpose of breeding "a race of hardy adventurers who will repeat on the Pacific the deeds of the old Norse sea kings on the Pacific." In other words, Meigs is hopeful that this new addition to the American Union may become a nest for sea robbers and pirates, who, under the shadow of the Stars and Stripes, will perform the same deeds that the Vikings of old performed under the Raven banner. We have no doubt that General Meigs has unwittingly divulged the reason why the American people are inclined to congratulate themselves upon the acquisition of the barren region of Russian-America. They must know that, commercially and agriculturally, it is worth hardly anything; but they imagine that it may be of some value as a base for filibustering expeditions against the British American possessions on the Pacific. The great design of the American people, if General Meigs is to be received as their exponent, "to become a nation of pirates."

LATEST NEWS.

London, 26th.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £50,000 stg.

Paris, 26th.—There was a reaction on the Bourse this morning and rentes are rising in consequence of rumors which extensively prevail that Prussia has manifested a disposition to make concession to France in regard to the Luxemburgh question.

Liverpool, 26th.—Breadstuffs firm with an upward tendency. Corn advanced 3d and wheat is 1d higher.

Birne, 25th.—The Swiss Government will put an army of observation on the French frontier.

Dublin, 25th.—The trials of the Fenians for high treason have been commenced, and the prisoners Burko and McAffarty were arraigned.

Paris, 25th.—Leading letters of an official character in the 'Constitutional,' to-day, declares that France does not want war, and will use all means consistent with her national honor to avoid it.

Toronto, 26th.—It has been decided to have a grand field day of all the forces in this city, regulars and volunteers, on Monday, 6th May. It will be the finest military display ever made here. The annual concert of the Queen's Own Rifles came off last night in the Music Hall, and was the most successful entertainment of the kind this season. Major General Stisted, Mrs. J. B. Robinson and other amateurs of note took part in the proceedings. The General played several pieces on the flute, and his manipulations on that instrument elicited the highest admiration. The hall was crowded to excess, many being unable to find standing room.

Quebec, 26th.—About 7:30 last night Private Wm. Redan, of the P. C. O. Rifle Brigade, shot Corporal Charles Marr through the head, killing him instantly. The cause of the murder is not known, but it is said Redan has always shown signs of insanity. The fact will probably be brought out at the inquest to be held to-morrow. Redan is now confined in the Citadel.

A PRISON SECRET.—The following finds place in some Pichmond correspondence of the New York 'World,' of date March 27: "It is perhaps not generally known that during the incarceration of Wirz and Major Winder, in the Capitol Prison, they occupied adjoining cells, and enjoyed facilities of communication, one to the other, by word or writing, through an aperture not observed, doubtless, by the jailor. No one was permitted to see either, unless by special permission of the Secretary of War. On the night previous to the execution of Wirz, three men entered his cell, of course by the permission of Stanton, and proposed to him if he would agree to implicate Jeff. Davis in the alleged conspiracy to starve the Northern prisoners confined at Andersonville, his life would be spared. Wirz replied that he would not save his own life by sacrificing

that of another innocent man. The parties thereupon left the cell, and Wirz immediately communicated all that transpired to Major Winder. The Major some time after met Mrs. Davis in New York, and revealed to her what is here stated, backing it up by an affidavit, which he gave her, and which she now holds. The trial of Davis would involve revelations which would shock humanity, and test to its fullest whatever sense of justice or national pride is still left at the North. It is not unreasonable to presume that popular indignation would be aroused to a pitch that would render it unsafe for the concoctors of the vile plans devised to secure the sacrifice of Davis's life, to prolong their residence among a people whose fame and character they so grossly outraged."

The following promotions in regiments serving in Canada are announced in the last London 'Gazette':—17th Foot—Ensign T. D. Gilbert, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice H. B. Jackson, who retires; V. H. Maher, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Gilbert. Rifle Brigade—Lieut. A. S. Harrington to be Instructor of Musketry to 2nd Batt., vice A. A. A. Kinloch, who has resigned the appointment; Lieut. W. Grant to be Instructor of Musketry to 1st Batt., vice Lieut. E. H. Buller, promoted. Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Ensign C. L. Hornby, from 22nd Foot, to be Ensign, vice T. B. Doveton, promoted.

PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to advertisement, the annual meeting of the Provincial Rifle Association was held in Mason Hall, on Friday afternoon, and His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor presided on the occasion. The annual report was read, and it was ordered that the document be printed for the information of all who are interested in the movement. His Excellency, who manifests much interest in the affairs of the Association, intimated his intention of offering a prize for each annual firing.

C. H. Belcher, Esq., late Lieutenant Colonel, submitted a resolution declaring the Presidents of County Rifle Associations members ex-officio, which motion, upon being put, was passed unanimously. The following gentlemen were chosen to constitute the council for the ensuing year:

- Lieut. Colonel J. J. Bremner, 1st Halifax Regiment.
- Major A. K. Mackinlay, Halifax Volunteer Batt.
- Major J. C. Cogswell, 3rd Halifax Regt.
- Lieut. Colonel H. S. Jost, 3rd Lunenburg Regiment.
- Lieut. Colonel A. G. Jones, 1st Brigade Militia Artillery
- Col. J. W. Laurie, I. F. O. Militia.
- Capt. John B. Campbell, Halifax Volunteer Artillery.
- Capt. W. Myers Gray, 2nd Halifax Regt.
- Col. R. B. Sinclair, Adjt. Gen. Militia.
- Lieut. Col. C. J. Stewart, 1st Cumberland Regt.
- Lieut. Col. P. S. Hamilton, 11th Halifax Regiment.
- Lieut. Colonel James W. King, 5th Hants Regiment.
- Lieut. Col. D. H. Clarke, 1st Kings Regt.
- Lieut. Col. John Bourinot, 1st Cape Breton Regiment.
- Lieut. Col. J. W. Carmichael, 5th Pictou Regiment.—[Halifax (N.S.) Morning News.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

DURING THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 27, 1867.
 Ottawa—E A (QM) \$2. Brockville—Capt B \$2, Lieut H \$2, Capt G S McL \$2. Almonte—Lieut R \$2. Carleton Place—Capt B \$2. Millbank—R H T \$2. Perth—Capt M \$2, W C L \$2. Ensign A J \$1. A M (M P P) \$2, W J M \$2. Smith's Falls—Lieut J G \$2, Capt A \$2. Almonte—R W \$2, Ensign D McE \$1, J K C \$1, Dr M \$2, G D N \$2. Carleton Place—N L \$1. Pakonham—Capt W N \$2, Lieut S \$2, W D \$1. Simcoe—Lieut. Col D T \$2, Major C W M \$2, Capt D S \$2, Adjt C C R \$2, Lieut R P J \$2, Sergt J T W \$2, Sergt E C C \$2, Ensign J A \$2, J H B \$2, J W \$2, Dr W H C \$2, A A C \$1, J T W \$2, J P K \$1, E H \$2, Capt D M W \$2. Brantford—Dr B \$2, Major H D \$2, R W \$1. Paris—J E B \$1, Lt. Col W P \$2. Mohawk—Capt C H \$1. Waterford—W McM \$2. Bayfield—W H W \$1.



SEALED TENDERS,

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

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

FOR THE

PARTIAL RECONSTRUCTION

And general repairs of the

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

AT TORONTO.

Plans and Specifications

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

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

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

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

By order,

F. BRAUN,
 Secretary.

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

RIFLE CUPS

AT THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE, OTTAWA.

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

WILSON & PATTERSON,

Merchandise Brokers, and General Commission Merchants, No. 452 St. Paul Street, Montreal. December 13th, 1866. d181-ly



LIGHT HOUSE SUPPLIES.

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at this office

UNTIL NOON OF FRIDAY

The Tenth of May Next,

For the supply of

650 GALLONS

Of the best quality of

WINTER PRESSED SPERM OIL,

For the Provincial Lighthouses above
Lachine.

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

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

TENDERS

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

7500 GALLONS

Of the best quality of

NON-EXPLOSIVE COAL OIL,

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

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

ALSO A

STEAM VESSEL WANTED.

Sealed Tenders will be received on the same day for a Steam Vessel for the delivery of the annual Lighthouse supplies, consisting of about 130 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 to receive and transport from one station to another any such stores as the Superintendent in charge may direct.

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

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

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

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

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

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



NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

To Wit:

Public notice is hereby given that the

COURTS OF OYER AND TERMINER,

AND

GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY,

AND OF

ASSIZE AND NISI PRIUS,

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

COURT HOUSE,

In the City of Ottawa, on

WEDNESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF MAY,

A. D. 1867.

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

WM. F. POWELL,
Sheriff.

By JAS. BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff

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

O'CONNOR & WALLER,

EXCHANGE Brokers, Fire, Life and 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, situated north of the Townships of Miller and Canoto, the Townships in the County of Addington, situate north of the Townships of Sheffield and Barrie, the Townships in the County of Hastings, situate north of the Townships of Sidney, Thurlow and Tyendinaga, the Township of Belmont and the Townships in the County of Peterborough, situate north of the Township of Belmont, be and the same is hereby declared to be a Gold Mining Division for all the purposes of the said Act, under the name of "The Quinto Gold Mining Division."

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

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

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Executive Council.

GEORGE COX,

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

G. MERCER ADAM,
(LATE ROLLO & 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 HAND-
BOOK."

PRICE 75 CENTS.

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

G. MERCER ADAM, Publisher, Toronto.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. P. MARSTON,
MANUFACTURER and Importer of Guns,
Pistols, Revolvers, Target and Hunting Ri-
fles, Ammunition, &c., &c., No. 132 Young Street,
Toronto. 1y

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

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

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

N. B.—The trade supplied with Stereoscopic
and other views at reasonable rates.
Views of the proposed Toronto Monument to
the heroes of the Queen's Own who fell at
Ridgeway. 1y

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

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

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. Ad-
vice to the poor free of charge. 1y

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

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

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

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

P. S. GELHAUSEN,
TOBACCONIST, Rideau Street, Ottawa, CANADA.
The choicest brands of Tobacco, Cigars, &c.,
always on hand. Meerschaum, Briar and com-
mon pipes, &c.
Ottawa, Jan. 1867. 16-1y

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

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

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

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

HAMILTON'S HOTEL,
(Formerly Mathews' Hotel)
YORK STREET, OTTAWA—Mrs. HAMILTON,
Proprietress. This house has been 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, Met-
calfe street, Ottawa. 1y

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



GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 1, 1867.

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

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

Colonial Office,
Natal, 4th January, 1867.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

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

The Lighthouse is in latitude $29^{\circ} 52' 30''$ S., and longitude $31^{\circ} 3' 35''$ 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, exhibiting a revolving white light of the second class (dioptric) attaining its greatest brilliancy once every minute.

It is visible in all directions from north (round by the east and south), to $S. 59^{\circ} W.$, and can be seen from a ship's deck 21 miles in clear weather.

The above light is not visible from the Alwal Shoal, which is 25 miles S., $53^{\circ} W.$ from the Lighthouse; vessels should not, therefore, when coming from the southward and westward, approach the shore nearer than 4 miles, or shall their water under 40 fathoms, using the lead freely until they make the light well out from the deck, when they may stand in until it bears $N. 59^{\circ} E.$ —which bearing will keep them outside all known danger—until they are abreast of the 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 $S W \frac{1}{4} S.$, distant 1 mile.

W. E. ARCHDEACON,
Master R. N.

Admiralty Surveyor
N.B.—The above bearings are magnetic

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

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

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

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

13-6in.

ESTABLISHED 1818:

SAVAGE & LYMAN,

CATHEDRAL BLOCK, MONTREAL, have the largest and best stock in the Dominion, of

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

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

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

271 CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, April 1867. 16-1y

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1825, with which is now united THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Accumulated & Invested Fund \$13,000,000
Annual Income, 3,250,000

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager.

RICHD. BULL, Inspector of Agencies.

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

15-1y



PROVINCE OF CANADA.

CIRCULAR.

(Copy.)

Downing Street, 9th February, 1867.

SIR,

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

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

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

(Signed) CARNARVON.

To the Officer Administering }
The Government of Canada. }

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

VICTORIA R.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Given at Our Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this first day of January, 1867, in the thirtieth year of Our Reign.
By Her Majesty's Command,

6i

(Signed)

J. PREL.

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April 13th, 1867. 15-1y



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

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

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

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

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

Gov. Desp. No. 292,
of 31 Oct., 1864.
S. S. Desp. No. 361,
of 27 April, 1865.

Enclosure 1.

Notice.

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

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

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

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

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All the bearings are Compass bearings.

D. WALES,
Harbour Master.

Port Office, 14th December, 1866.

Circulars respecting Floating Lights have been sent to—

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

(Signed) FELIX BENDINGFELD,
Colonial Secretary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3i.



AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNT.

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

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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,
Ottawa, April 26th, 1867.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be 23 per cent, which per centage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON,
Assistant Commissioner of Customs.



FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS.

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER.

Ottawa, Aug. 13th, 1866.
NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General, by an Order in Council bearing this day's date, has been pleased to order and direct that, with the view of encouraging the introduction into the Province of the very important improvement of Steam Cultivation, Steam Ploughing Machines and their appurtenances be exempt from import duties for a period of two years from this date.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN M. GRANT,
Secretary.

A. J. FERGUSSON BLAIR,
Acting Secretary.

23rd Jan., 1867. 31

CHARLES POTTER,

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February 2nd, 1867. 5-y

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SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,

Sparks Street, Central Ottawa, Canada West.

R. W. CRUIGE,

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent. Office in Post Office Block, Ottawa. Reference—Allan Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Amond, Esq., Hon. James Skoad, 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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