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THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

By the Author

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

Vol. I.

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1867.

No. 4.

THE LITTLE DRUMMER.

[As Macdonald's army was crossing the Alps, a little drummer was carried over the precipice by the storm; he fell unhurt to the bottom of the gulf, and there, deep down amid the crushed forms of avalanches, the poor little fellow stood beating the rapid strains which had so often rallied his companions.]

"Beat on! little drummer, thy call is unheeded;
Beat on! thy companions can't answer thy call;
The sound of thy drum can no longer be needed,
And thou 'neath the snow-flakes art destined to fall.

The clash of the sword and the musketry rattle
Were silenced erstwhile at the tap of the drum;
Its sound oft decided a hard-struggling battle,
But now it is powerless to avert thy dark doom.

Tap-tap! went the drum, and the snow-covered
valleys
Re-echoed the sound that seemed weaker to
grow;
But oft, as the poor boy his waning strength
rallies,
The drum is heard louder from out the deep
snow.

The soldiers above hear the poor drummer
calling—
Alas! 'tis in vain they would lend him their
aid;
Let round them they see their companions are
falling—
They know to sustain life their strength they
will need.

Still fainter the call of the drummer ascended,
And weaker and weaker his little arms grow;
His comrades at last know his miseries are
ended—
No longer they heard the drum sound mid
the snow.

Blow on, Alpine winds! for his soul has de-
parted,
His body no longer can feel your chill breath;
Plunge on, rolling avalanche! your hopes have
been thwarted—
Already he sleeps in the cold arms of Death!

For the Volunteer Review.
**HOW WE GOT READY FOR
THE FENIANS.**

"Bloody end to you for a little beast! Get up." Such was Jake's remark to his horse, —our horse rather, for Jake and I were off

for a drive. Our pony was a run one to look at, and a rare one to go. The man we borrowed it from didn't seem inclined to let me have it for a long night through the delightful (?) roads that the bush concessions of D—— county offer; but when Jake was to accompany me, it was "all right Jake, I know you." Pleasant, wasn't it, for a fellow like me; and I've no doubt all my readers of about twenty two are like me in some things, especially in the one peculiarity of imagining that they can do everything as well as everybody else, if not a little more so—driving included.

(Of course this is supposed to be written by an old man, one who has long since survived the follies and aspirations of his youth; whose grey head and shaking step bear token to the handiwork of time: but whose up-right carriage and martial air tell the old story that the soldier is soldierly to the last. That is the sort of man that ought to write this; and about the year 1900 would be an appropriate time for its appearance. Then your kind hearted readers would forgive any prosiness in the narrative for the sake of the narrator, and would look with leniency on the twaddle of a good old fellow, who had seen some service in his youth. Perhaps they would say in his "boyhood. Well, if I live to the year 1900, I will perhaps acknowledge that I was a boy at twenty-two; but now let no one insinuate that I have not been a man for three years at least. When I took up my pen to write this, my first idea was to wait till some such favorable time. But then I reflected that though THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW may be living, and I hope will be living and flourishing in the year 1900, I may not; and even if I am, I may not look a bit soldier-like, (N. B.—I think myself a very neat-looking figure now in my soldier-clothes) and may be a hundrum old foggy as unlike my ideal above as can be. So, Mt. Review, if your readers will kindly imagine me a boy in 1866, and an old foggy of some seventy-years of age in 1867, we may get Jake and his horse started.

"Bloody end to you for a little beast! Got up." Jake used strong language, especially on Her Majesty's service, which he

seemed to think required it. Volunteers are not slow to pick up "regulars'" touches.—language, swagger and all. Well, it is only natural and fair. If a man who could earn his dollar or two dollars a day, volunteers for twenty-five cents a day and board, who could deny him the privilege of a few extra airs and graces as he walks the street in his scarlet or green tunic?

So I haven't got Jake off yet; and before I do, I may as well state what our drive was for. About seven o'clock that evening, a telegram had come to the Captain, ordering him to get ready for immediate active service. The Captain was puzzled. He and I laid our heads together and pondered. After pondering some time we decided unanimously that something must be "up." Indeed our persuasion of this was so strong that I was packed off to the nearest telegraph office to try and find out what was the occasion for this sudden invocation to martial fury. I got no answer however. On my return I found the Lieutenant busy putting up notices for all volunteers to betake themselves to billets. The Lieutenant had his hands full of these notices, and was, I found, the proposer of this active measure. I forgot to state that I was Ensign, and as proud of my position as most Major-Generals are of theirs. No more news came, so I retired to my virtuous couch, (the proper expression I believe for a single bed in the garret) I was sinking blissfully into the arms of Murphy, when a rap at the house door aroused me—a thundering rap-tap at the back door by somebody evidently in a hurry. I cast aside the entralling bonds of Murphy, by which the classical reader will understand the bed clothes, assumed a few hasty articles of clothing, and struck for downstairs. I suppose, according to novelist style, I should state that I heard my heart beat. I did not though, but I heard the stairs creak confoundedly, and I feared that my respected father would think I was going out on a spree. My disturber was the Captain, gloomy of aspect, ponderous of boots, gorgeous as to walking stick and concomitant dog. After duly ascertaining whether I was awake or not, he vouchsafed the information that another telegram had come, and that I was wanted down at Wilson's tavern, and walked off. Didn't I bless the telegram for not coming sooner? But there was no help for it, so I proceeded to the tavern designated. In the bar-room I found the gallant captain, surrounded by all the Volunteers available, making out lists of men to be warned and sending off messengers to warn them. It appeared that we were to proceed to G—— station, G. W. R.,

By the next day, and wait for orders there, which necessitated all hands coming into the village that night if possible

And so Jake and I were to undertake the responsible duty of getting a dozen or so of men out of bed, and ordering them to repair in all the glory of their war-paint to the drill shed by six the next morning. Our best, if I may so term it, was the fourth and fifth concession lines, and the men to be accused were from two to seven miles off.

"Bloody end to you for a little beast! Get up!" and we started. Let the tired reader congratulate himself that we are off—Jake and I and the pony. Off we went at a good pace. Our buggy-wheels rattled pleasantly on the hard clay roads, and the cool night wind came refreshingly in our faces, as we drove out of the village on our solitary mission. Here and there was a light burning, where some Volunteer was getting ready his field kit, or bestowing a finishing touch on his bright belts or glittering rifle-brasses. For we kept things in good order in our company, and we took a pride in looking soldierly, ever since our jolly barrack life on the western frontier.

The lights faded away, and we clattered along the smooth hard road which looked like an over-flowing stream in the cheery moonlight; and we passed by open fields where the heavy dew lay glistening, and by clearings where the blue smoke hung over the log-heaps and in among the trees, looking soft and silvery as the moon lit up its edges; and again we dived into the deep woods, where the tall monarchs of the forest stood up black and threatening against the sky, and the dense underbrush looked impenetrable as Erebus, and the stately pines sang their monotonous lullaby to the breeze:—over rickety culverts where the loose planks, shrunk with the long drought, curled up their edges, and shook as it were with laughter at our appearance, over ugly corduroy bridges, where the abundance of round logs and scarcity of earth between seemed to say to the unwary traveller "Go slow and admire me, or I'll find means to make you"—still we rattled on.

Perhaps I had better state whom "we" includes. Imprimis, the pony, a nice little dark bay mare, which deserves the first notice, as she was the only one of the party who drew pay from Government for that night's achievements.

2nd—The buggy, very much like other buggies, rather shabby and old for Her Majesty's service to be sure; but then Her Majesty doesn't know half of what goes on under her name. Perhaps it is as well she doesn't.

3rd—Jake, who drove as I mentioned before. Jake was a fine big fellow, (I may as well confess that I am a little fellow) and a member of the company, full private in the rear rank, a volunteer of some four years standing, and jolly good company—carpenter by trade.

4th—Myself, Ensign G—L—, of whom perhaps the less said the better. Modesty, they say, is a characteristic of my countrymen, and long may it remain so; only I fear that Messrs. O'Mahoney, Roberts and Company have somewhat shaken the belief of the world in general in this attribute. Last, but not least, I must mention one flask of whiskey, two plugs of tobacco, and a large assortment of lucifer matches. Presently we hauled up, and struck across the fields on foot to house No. 1. Everybody asleep, as was only natural at one o'clock in the morning. Artemus Ward talks of "knocking a healthy knock on a door." I'll bet our knocks were healthy enough to satisfy him.

Presently the door opened, and we delivered our message. Jake was generally spokesman, and his way of putting it was decided enough to drive sleep away for the rest of the night. "Are ye 'wake? Get up! Will you have a drop of 'somebithin'?" Here the whiskey would make its appearance. "The Captain's got a telegraph, and you're to be in town this mornin', six o'clock, mind; and it's all the bloody Finnégans of 'course. And if you don't there will be a corporal and four men of the reg'lars with fixed bayonets after you in the morning, and you'll be shot for a deserter." Of course, they got up, and as we left the house we could hear the combined voices of men and dogs and women and children discussing the wonderful news and the Finnégans. And so we drove on, stopping here and there, routing people up as we went. Very nearly the same scene at each house;—the old lady awake first, blithly challenges from within to know who we were, immediate welcome when they found 'twas Jake and the Ensign, and the same chorus of dogs. I should say in justice to the men that all Jake's palaver about "regulars" with fixed bayonets was wasted. The men hadn't the least wish to shirk, only some thought it hard. The "children" were so small, and the family so "large," and it 'twas "comin' on hayin'," &c., but Finnégans, they were in for them. Bye and bye, we got to our journey's end, the little village of N—, sleeping so quietly in the moonlight, with the white houses shining out against the dark background of forest trees. No lights in the windows, no signs of human life, only as dogs elsewhere, testifying to the world in general and the inhabitants of — township in particular their decided disapproval of travelling at such hours, and letting each other know that they were each individually up and alive, and not afraid of anything.

"Guess we will stop here," said Jake, as we drew up at a very humble shanty with "licensed to sell wine, beer," &c, conspicuously displayed over the door. Stop we did, of course, and the usual routine of assault and battery on the door was commenced, with yells for the proprietor. Across a meadow, borne on the night air came answering shouts from big Tom Jones, (so known to distinguish him from little Tom Jones) whom we had waked last. We had roused his torpid energies to life with the last of our whiskey, and now we wanted more. As I stood there waiting, I could not help wondering if the same scenes were going on all over Canada at the time, and what some of the city officers, my old friends of the Queen's Own, and others would say to this kind of O. H. M. S. Patience and perseverance will affect wonders. Mine host of the backwoods hotel got up at last, lit a candle, and received us hospitably. His upper man was tastefully arrayed in a blanket, and his dishevelled hair and sleepy eyes as he stood blinking at the light didn't give him a very prepossessing appearance. However, he knew Jake, (everybody knew Jake,) and we recruited our inner man with some forty-rod whiskey, filled our flask, lighted our pipes, and bid him an affectionate adieu. When we got outside, lo and behold! our horse was gone. Jake and I hadn't tied him. Don't suppose we were intoxicated, gentle reader; but we were both Irish, and that should pass for an excuse for any clumsiness all the world over. It would weary my patient friends who have waded through this truthful narrative to tell how we hunted that horse—how big Tom Jones came to help us, how he and Jake at last caught the animal, and how fervently Jake invoked a bloody end to the little beast for its elopement;—suffice it to say that our

work was done; we had "promulgated the company order," or "warned the men," just as you like to put it, and were homeward bound. Stay! there was one man yet to warn, and smiling and blythe was the youth when we told him. Poor Charlie! he did not know what was before him. The fearful work of the next few days laid him on a weary bed of sickness; from which he only rose a few months ago, weak from paralysis, and wholly dumb, unable to utter the simplest word, and dragging out his life cheerfully and pluckily on charity, unpensioned and unpaid. By the time we had warned him, the cold morning mists were rising, and streaks of red appeared in the east, and the stars faded away, and the woods became alive with the songs of birds, as we trotted homewards, smoking and talking. Didn't we talk? Nothing in heaven or earth too deep for our philosophy! The approaching campaign, the Fenians and their sympathisers, the girls who lived in such and such a house as we passed it, the place where Jake had shot a rabbit or treed a 'coon, reminiscences of frontier life—all these subjects were discussed pretty fully. And then, as men will, we wandered on to subjects of deeper import, and Jake and I spoke of things too serious to be repeated here, of life and death and immortality. And as we overtook waggons full of men, flashing back the sun's rays, from rifle and bayonet, armed ready. Jokes and "chaffing" flew round on all sides; and we got home, just as the village was waking into life. Now, if this were not a true account, or if I dared to intermix any fiction with it, what a delightful romance could be constructed. Jake and myself rushing off separately to the houses where our respective adored ones dwelt, clasping the agitated maidens to our heaving bosoms, drying their gushing tears, and consoling them with unbounded promises of gold and glory, of pay and booty, and Fenian scalps! Aforesaid idols of our affections resigning us to our country's cause with a sigh, and a few words of patriotic incitement and waving us a last farewell with a tear in each eye, and a hasty breakfast disappearing between their rosy lips and pearly teeth! And then how nice it would be if Jake had got shot, and I had the pleasant task of here recording how I returned with a cocked hat and glory at least, to receive my Angelina's embrace; meanwhile from a neighboring house rose sobs of inconsolable bereavement, where a lovely and lonely heart was breaking for the memory of the martyred Jacob.

Wouldn't all that be ecstasically romantic? My amiable readers would then conclude this article with a smile for me and a tear for my comrade, and, overcome by their feelings, remark, "Such is life and other poems." But stern truth forbids the tale. I had no adored one to embrace, and neither I think had Jake. In fact I went to eat my breakfast, and Jake admitted to me in confidence that he was going to black his boots. Those were his parting words. And what is worse, regarding the affair in a romantic point of view, is that neither of us got killed or even wounded; and that Jake is still Private R—, of the rear rank, and myself Ensign G—L—.

Here then my narrative must must conclude. The events of the first days of June are matters of history; and I must confess that Jake and I did not perform any exploits which would render it probable that our names will be handed down to posterity on the burning scroll of fame, any more than Lamoignon and Fort Erie are likely to receive mention in the next addition of Prof. Creasy's Decisive battles of the World.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Cobourg 'Star' says:—At a meeting of the Somerville Township Council, on the 2nd inst., the following resolution was adopted: Moved by Mr. Hunter, seconded by Mr. McKinstry, that the Bæve be instructed to purchase ten yards of blue Cobourg, not exceeding 50 cents a yard, and the same to be presented to the wife of every Volunteer who is a ratepayer in the Township at this date.

TRANSLATORS OF VIRGIL.—Dr. Nicholas Brady, ever to be remembered for his share in the rhyming of the Psalms, attempted Virgil also; but happily his version of the heathen poet has never been recommended by authority for general use. Dr. Trapp, the Oxford professor of poetry, published a translation in blank verse, which has been ridiculed more severely than it deserved. It is, perhaps, best remembered now by the epigram of a contemporary wit, on being told that a certain nobleman wrote verses which were better than Virgil:—

Better than Virgil? Yes—perhaps—
But then, by Jove, 'tis Dr. Trapp's.

SURRATT THE ASSASSIN.—A correspondent of the New York 'Herald' writing from Rome says that Surrott's comrades in the Papal Zouaves represent him as a reserved and unobtrusive person. He passed his days on guard in writing on the wall phrases decipherable by none but himself. When in barracks he would write on paper by the hour, and then tear up the manuscript. He read little, talked less, but evinced much partiality for wrestling, at which practice he was an adept. Sometimes he was seized with fits of nervous frenzy, when he would attack the person next him, and desist as suddenly and with as little cause as he began the assault. He proved himself very active and zealous on several occasions when in pursuit of brigands, and gained the credit of being a determined, energetic lawless dare-devil, a character which his previous career certainly shows he richly deserved. A rebel woman from the United States procured him his position in the Papal service. He was much made of by some secession visitors, from his country, who used to entertain him, and supply him with funds.

UNHAPPY POLAND.—A St. Petersburg telegram of January 5, says:—Three ukases concerning Poland and bearing date the 19th December, have been issued to-day. The first introduces the Russian system into the financial administration of Poland, and publishes a provisional financial direction at Warsaw under the control of the finance minister at St. Petersburg. The definitive constitution of this office as a permanent finance direction is reserved. The second ukase regulates the postal administration of Poland and subordinates it to the Russian ministry of posts and telegraphs. The third decree simplifies the general Polish administration. It orders that from the 13th of January, Poland shall be divided into five instead of ten provincial governments, and eighty-five districts, but that offices for the payment of the taxes shall be established on that day by the governments and districts according to the new division of the new kingdom. It also grants fuller powers to the governors, and orders the formation of local bodies of guards. The sentences passed upon the Polish exiles who took part in the revolt in Siberia, having been confirmed by the Emperor, have been carried into effect. Of the seven condemned to death four have been shot, and the remainder sent off to be kept at hard labor together with those who were sentenced to the latter punishment. Corporal punishment has been remitted in all cases.

The monument to Tyndale, the Biblical translator, erected on the top of Knibley Knoll, in Gloucestershire, England, is a high square tower, built of stone quarried in the neighborhood.

A FEMALE CAVALRYMAN.—A Mrs. Frances F. Sigel is now in Washington applying at the pay department for remuneration for services rendered in the western armies as a cavalryman. She says she enlisted in 1861, with her husband (as John Cleyton) in the 13th Missouri cavalry, and fought for two years as such in the American army. She fought under Grant, Sheridan and Rosecrans. She was in the battles of Shiloh or Pittsburgh Landing, and Stone River, and at the latter battle her husband was killed and she severely wounded. Her sex became known and she was discharged the service. She has married since, and is now endeavoring to get the pay due her when discharged, but there is no law that would authorize the payment, females not being recognized by any as soldiers. Mrs. Sigel's appearance and manners cannot be said to be very prepossessing. She has evidently seen hard service in the camp or elsewhere, and has contracted all the rude airs, attitudes and manners of a man. She wears a Scotch cap cocked on one side of her head, chews tobacco, smokes and swears like a trooper, as she claims to be. She is accompanied by her present husband. Both are very poor, and have been compelled to sleep in the station-house every night they have been in Washington. Altogether Mrs. Sigel, who bears traces of having once been in a better condition—once even good-looking—presents a sad illustration of the effects of a woman stepping out of her natural sphere to enter upon a career entirely foreign to her vocation. A friend asks: "Would she not be a valuable subject for the study of the advocate of what is called woman's rights?"

MILITARY ITEMS.

GUNBOATS.—It is said that a gunboat will be stationed at Kingston in the spring, as owing to the number of Fenians that will be in the Penitentiary, the government think it prudent to keep a gunboat stationed off the building. There is also one expected to be stationed permanently on the Niagara river.

The Volunteers of Ayr have been enjoying themselves lately. The 'Observer' says: The Military Ball passed off very successfully, there being upwards of seventy couple present. Excellent music was furnished by Redd & Kay's Quadrille Band. Altogether it was rather a pleasant affair, and the supper first-class.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.—The 'Victoria War-der' says:—On Monday evening last, Brigade Major Patterson inspected Captain Smith's Company of Volunteers in the large lecture room of the School House. After the men had gone through the various exercises in a very creditable manner, under the command of their officers, the Brigade-Major briefly addressed the volunteers, and said that after the last inspection he held up this company as a pattern for every new company in this District, but that it had not improved so rapidly during the last three months as it had the quarter previous to the November Inspector; this he attributed to not having a proper place to drill. However, he said that the company was a credit to the town, and ought to receive every encouragement at the hands of the citizens of Lindsay. The Mayor also addressed the company in a few appropriate remarks. At the close three cheers were given for the Queen, three for the Mayor

and Council, three for the Brigade-Major, when the company became demoralized and bolted for town.

PENSIONS AND COMPENSATION TO VOLUNTEERS.—The Government has taken prompt action in considering the several claims for pensions and gratuities resulting from the Fenian raids in June last. The total number of claims submitted, and upon which action has been taken, is ninety-six. Pensions have been granted to the widows and children, and, in some instances, to the mothers of volunteers who were killed in action, or who died from disease contracted in the service. Pensions have also been granted to those volunteers who are incapacitated from attending to their ordinary occupation, in consequence of wounds or sickness contracted while on service, the whole according to a fixed and more liberal graduated scale than that followed in the imperial service. In other cases of wounds, injury or sickness, compensation has been awarded by gratuities, measured by the extent of the loss of time resulting from such wounds, injury or sickness. This act of justice to those who, in response to the call of their country, have had suffering entailed upon them, will be hailed with satisfaction. It is understood that this will be published for general information.

RIFLE MATCH.—The first match of the Toronto Rifle Club was held on Saturday at the Don ranges. Six prizes were competed for, and were won by very fair scores, considering the inclemency of the weather, and the fact that competitors had to stand in a foot of snow the whole time. The ranges were 200, 300, and 500 yards, the eight-inch bull's-eye being used at 200 and 300 yards; and at 500 yards the four feet target had to be used on account of the wings being frozen in the snow. The match was open to any rifle, with any sight, among which were the Marston, Kerr, Grainger, Thom, Henry, Enfield and Lee rifles. A Marston carried off the first prize, as will be seen by the subjoined list of winners.

	RIFLE.	PRIZE.	SCORE.
J. Morrison	Marston	1st	45
J. Bailey	Short Enfield	2d	44
C. Sheppard	Marston	3d	42
C. Thom	Thom	4th	42
T. McLean	Kerr	5th	41
J. Hamilton	Grainger	5th	39

The prizes consist of a silver claret jug, four cups and a gold scarf-pin.

TARGET PRACTICE.—We learn from the Colborne 'Express' that a few men of the Volunteer Company of that village turned out for target practice last week, under command of Ensign Campbell. It says: "It is with much pleasure we perceive the marked improvement shown on every occasion of this kind. A large number of the volunteers, previous to joining the company, had seldom, and some never fired out of a rifle; therefore, we feel justified in stating, considering the slight practice they have had, they could compete with any other company in the Province. We would call the attention of volunteers generally to the following score:

	200 yds.	Total.
Ensign Campbell	2 2 2 0 2	8
Privates—Chas. Carr	0 0 3 2 0	5
H. Casey	2 0 2 0 0	4
E. Tuttle	0 2 3 2 2	9
A. Wells	0 3 4 0 0	7
O. Miracle	2 4 2 3 2	13
J. Paisley	2 0 3 2 0	7
W. Carter	3 2 2 2 2	11
W. Kinsman	0 3 0 0 4	6
Geo. Warren	4 3 3 4 3	17
J. Dailey	0 0 2 2 3	7
J. A. Boyce	0 0 2 0 2	4

Grand total..... 1106
Average..... 8 points.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1867.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DEAR REVIEW,—I must acknowledge that I have been exceedingly tardy in fulfilling my promises; but "circumstances over which I had no control" prevented me. However, I am willing to make amends by filling up several columns of your paper with news and valuable suggestions to our military friends.

The Inspector General of Militia for this State, in his annual report to the Assembly, gives some interesting statistics concerning the militia force. He treats at length the subject of enrollment, and suggests important changes and reforms in order to make such enrollment more perfect; and also points out the necessity of more economical collection of fines. Such reforms, he thinks, would supply ample means for the State military system, without having recourse to the Legislature for appropriations. I think it would be an idea for our Canadian Government to imitate; for although there is a law for imposing fines for non-attendance, I doubt much whether it has ever been put in force.

The Inspector General also tells us of the muster for the year 1866, which amounted to 49,859 men, exclusive of officers, and of this number about 40,000 are serviceably armed, and 27,000 uniformed and equipped. Of this force he thinks at least 25,000 could be placed in the field in five days.

In conclusion, he proposes some very valuable amendments to the militia law. 1.—An exemption from jury duty, and highway labor to all regular members of the organized forces of the National Guard. 2.—A revision and readjustment of the penalties prescribed for non-attendance at parades and encampments. 3.—That commissioned officers be empowered to take possession of any unoccupied field for purposes of field days and parades, the damages to be paid as prescribed. 4.—That keepers of drinking saloons, and other places where intoxicating liquors are sold, be ineligible to rank as commissioned officers in the National Guard. These are the most important amendments, and are no doubt worthy of consideration not only by the Legislature to whom they are addressed, but by the Canadian military authorities.

The National Guard, which occupies the same position here as your Volunteer Militia, have organized an association among themselves, holding their meetings once a year, at which they discuss the various questions pertaining to their organization. I will endeavor, should anything of interest transpire, to give you an account of their meetings now being held in Albany.

New York city is graced, or more properly mis-graced, with a set of men elected, and who are supposed, to look after its welfare—make laws for the public good—and more particularly see that the money is not squandered. The last part they devote the greater part of their energies to—pocket it themselves. They thought, perhaps that they should show to their constituents the beauties of democratic government and their own noble qualities, so they prefaced their first meeting this year by a fight. The following are the details: It seems that in

a caucus of the newly elected Councilmen, a Mr. Stacum received the nomination for President of the Board, and a Mr. Brinkman, who attended the caucus, supported the nomination. Everything went on smoothly until the meeting, when, to the surprise of many present, Mr. Stacum was defeated and Mr. Brinkman elected. This incited the fury of the minority, who refused to acknowledge his election, and bestowed many very complimentary epithets, such as "bible swallower—from the fact of his having sworn at the caucus to sustain Stacum—"perjurer," "swindler," &c. &c. Mr. Brinkman, not thinking such language in accordance with parliamentary usage, sent for the police, whereupon one Mr. I. ag who evidently desired to distinguish himself and extinguish the worthy President, picked up an inkstand and threw it at Mr. B.'s head. Fortunately it didn't reach its mark, but it went far enough to rouse the sleeping lion in the bosom of the President, who drew a pistol upon the offender, and would no doubt have used it but for the timely interference of the police, who arrested both of the pugilistic councilmen and brought them before the Mayor, who gave them a lesson as to the duties of gentlemen, (which to me seems strange, as I doubt whether they ever lay any claim to the title,) and discharged them. This ended the performance for the day; but the old fire is still smouldering, and I wouldn't be at all surprised to see it break out again, and with greater fury.

What do you think of 400,000 people going to see one play? Yet such is announced by the Manager of Niblo's Garden who several months ago brought out a spectacular play called the "Black Crook" in which may be seen some fifty young darnels dressed in the shortest of dresses and the tightest of tights "throwing themselves generally." The secret of its successes is owing partly to the magnificent scenery, one scene costing \$21,000, and the grand annual display, and partly owing to the abuse it has received from one of the daily papers with whom Mr. Wheatley had quarreled, and it has consequently abused it to an unlimited extent. A clergyman called Smyth seeking notoriety, and endeavoring, no doubt, to make himself a second Spurgeon, visited the theatre and abused it the following Sabbath, taking good care to have himself well advertised before hand. It has now been running over a hundred nights, and it is likely to keep on running some hundred nights more. It is a remarkable coincidence that the receipts of the first and hundredth nights varied only to the extent of fifty cents. The Manager has made so much that he has paid a forfeit of \$30,000 to Barney Williams for breaking his engagement with him.

I have not mentioned the Fenians, from the fact that there is nothing heard of them. The President of one Faction—Mr. Roberts—is busy looking over his stock—he is a dry-goods merchant—hunting up refuse goods to send to the Canadian prisoners. His last donation, I believe, was a number of pairs of trousers. The other faction are busy hunting up their chief—Stephens—who has been for some time among the missing.

The weather has been and is now exceedingly cold to the great delight of both skaters and proprietors of the ponds. Skating is at fever heat, if I may use the term; every one, both old and young, who can manage to beg or borrow a pair of skates rushes off to Central Park to try their skill.

The latest excitement is base ball on skates. You must know that during the summer months the youths of this country are frantic on the subject of base ball, and it is not at all surprising to find them doing it on skates.

Yours, &c,

N.

GARJUNSON READINGS.—According to announcement, Lieut. Pope, assisted by Messrs. DeLisle and Richardson, gave his reading entertainment on Wednesday evening last, in

the Town Hall. There was a fair springling of ladies in the body of the room, groups of male listeners, with fatigued aspects, standing on each others' corns in the centre, and around the sides of the hall with a goodly background formed of serried ranks of England's warriors. The readings, on the whole, were good; and the selections anything but haplessness and simplicity would impart surpassing grace and win an easy way to the charmed hearts of the listeners, is the common error of all young artists. Mr. Richardson's readings are always well studied, but his efforts on this occasion were rather circumscribed, and to his numerous friends, unsatisfactory. We trust that at the next reading he may have an opportunity of appearing to more advantage, and take a more prominent part on the platform. DeLisle was in one of his happiest veins. He brought down the house. His droll rendering of some of the best jokes of A. Ward, Esq., J. P., of Baldwinsville, was irresistible, and his auditory was convulsed with laughter. We must say, however, that if the object of the readings were, what it ostensibly professed to be, to edify and instruct the soldiery, the entertainers were in some respects unfortunate in their selections. When the press is teeming with excellent books, when the literature of the day is crammed with facts, ten times as interesting and as startling as the story of "The Engineer," it is rather ridiculous to resort to the idle phantasies of such an author as Miss Amelia B. Edwards. Moreover, a reading of such an unconscionable length, is sufficient almost of itself for a single entertainment. We hope that short and spicy extracts from the best authors will fill the programme of the next evening's readings.—[Brantford Expositor.

FIGURE OF MERIT OF EACH COMPANY SERVING IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA AT RIFLE PRACTICE IN 1866.

4th Battalion 60th Rifles.....	113.11
1st Battalion 25th Foot.....	109.48
1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.....	104.90
30th Foot.....	103.91
47th Foot.....	103.15
15th Company Royal Engineers.....	96.48
1st do. do.....	93.69
2nd Battalion 4th Foot.....	84.51
4th do. Rifle Brigade.....	84.31
2nd do. 23rd Foot.....	84.14
1st do. 22nd Foot.....	83.70
1st do. 15th Foot.....	78.76
Royal Canadian Rifles.....	76.09
53rd Foot.....	69.55
2nd Battalion 7th Foot.....	69.39
1st Battalion 16th Foot.....	60.11
2nd Battalion 17th Foot.....	64.68
4th Company, Royal Engineers.....	62.74
18th do. do.....	56.21

Best shooting Regiment in British North America—4th Battalion, 60th Rifles 113.11

Best shooting Company in British North America—A Company, 25th Foot 140.53

Best shot in British North America—Private Glassfield, H Company 4th Battalion, R. Brigade.

2nd best shot in British North America—Sergeant Ward, F Company, 30th Foot.

3rd best shot in British North America—Private Bird, E Company, 1st Battalion, 25th Foot.

Best Judge of Distance in British North America—Private Scallen, C Company, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

The 100th Regiment does not appear in the above as their departure from Malta excluded them from rifle practice this year.

LATEST NEWS.

Springfield, Mass., 25th.—A man and his wife, named Cork, were lost in the storm at Florida, Mass., on Sunday night, and have probably been frozen to death, as all search for them has been unavailing.

New York, 25th.—R. Hamilton, formerly confidential clerk for H. & W. Simpson, No. 195 Bowery, was arrested on the charge of embezzeling from \$12,000 to \$15,000 from his employers.

Kansas City, 24th.—A delegation of Indians from all the tribes of Kansas, arrived here this evening from Fort Leavenworth, accompanied by Col. Murphy, superintendent of the Indian affairs, and the United States Commissioner. They will hold a council at the Sheridan House, to-morrow, after which they will go to Washington.

Brownsville, Texas, 24th.—Equesbo, where Mejia retreated from San Luis Potosi, is to be evacuated by him as soon as the Liberals advance upon that city. Escobedo left Monterey for the interior on the 17th inst. He is at the head of the largest Liberal army ever got together.

Washington, 25th.—The judiciary committee is daily taking evidence in the impeachment case, and Surratt will be brought before them as a witness as to Johnson's complicity with the assassination of Lincoln.

The failure of the open board firm of A. J. Meyer & Co. is announced. Their account at the Bank of British North America is said to be overdrawn \$210,000. The Bank has a reserve of over \$300,000, and the assets belonging to the defaulters firm are reported to be accepted, which would cover the losses occasioned to various parties by their failure.

John P. Yelverton, the highly respected President of the Bank of North America, died on the 23rd, being seized with apoplexy last night in consequence of excitement growing out of the bank by the failure of Meyer & Co.

Hudson, New York, 23rd.—The storm of last Sunday night resulted in a very serious detention on the Harlem railroad. About three miles below Hillsdale the drifts are from fifteen to twenty feet deep, and no trains have passed through since Sunday afternoon. It is said to be the heaviest snow storm that has visited that section of country since the Harlem railroad was put in operation.

New Orleans, 23rd.—The British ship 'Royal Sovereign,' laden with 2,850 bales of cotton, hence for Liverpool, was burned, and now lies a perfect wreck. The vessel was valued at \$60,000, cargo at \$400,000.

Washington, 23rd.—A prominent Republican member of the House of Representatives, in recently writing to a friend, says: "Touching the impeachment business, my own opinion is that all will amount to nothing. All the reports that the Committee on the Judiciary have been taking testimony bearing hard on the President are false. Not a single witness has been examined, and the Committee are proceeding with great caution."

The jury in the Stewart divorce case, wherein Mrs. Stewart sought a divorce from her husband, Rev. H. Stewart, on the ground of adultery, brought in a verdict not guilty. The case has been before the Superior Court in this city for the last thirteen days. The jury were out eighteen hours.

An engine with twenty employees on board, was thrown from the track of the Long Island railroad, near Jamaica, yesterday. One man was instantly killed, and the engineer horribly and probably fatally mangled.

New York, 24th.—According to the 'Avenir Nationale,' the Cabinet at St. Petersburg has addressed a circular note to the French Government on the Eastern question, which contains the following propositions:

The independence of the Montenegro and the Roumelia Provinces; the independence of

Egypt; the annexation of Thessaly and Epirus to Greece; the separation of the Isles from Turkey and their annexation to Greece, in independent existence; Bosnia and Herzegovina to be erected into a Kingdom under an Austrian Arch Duke; the independent principality, under a Russian Prince; and lastly, the European possessions of Turkey to be limited to Roumelia and Albania. France will reply in a few days.

The 'Liberte' has the following: "It would be vain to deny what is being plotted in secret; the division of the Ottoman Empire between Russia and England, both of them cordial allies of Prussia, their disinterested instrument, England is to have Egypt, Prussia the whole of Germany, and Russia to have Turkey, from which, however, would be cut out a kingdom of Greece of a suitable size for King George, the brother-in-law of the Prince of Wales, the heir apparent to the English Throne, and brother-in-law to the presumptive heir to the throne of Muscovy—and therefore the bond of union between England and Russia. Turkey, who begins to suspect the fate that awaits her, is making her arrangements; but where is the money to pay the fresh troops she is going to arm? This state of affairs explains the treacherous attitude of Italy towards Turkey. Italy is playing her cards."

The New York 'Tribune's' Washington special says the Judiciary Committee have changed Senator Wade's amendment to the Constitution, making the President ineligible for a second term, and will report it so as to provide that no President or Vice-President shall be eligible for re-election to either of these offices.

General Ashley is busily engaged in accumulating evidence for his impeachment of the President.

A new draft on the treasury has been organized in a scheme to construct a railroad through Texas and Mexico to the Pacific, with enormous grants of land and issue of Government bonds.

The steamship 'Cuba,' with European dates to the 13th and 14th inst., arrived at New York on the 23rd January.

The delegates from the British North American Colonies had been entertained to a grand dinner by the Canada Club of London.

The ship joiners preparing the 'Great Eastern' for the traffic between New York and Brest had struck for higher pay.

James F. Wilkinson, late manager of the London Joint Stock Discount Company, and well known in the banking world, has been found guilty of robbing his company of two cheques, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

The admiralty are preparing estimates to build 1 first-class armor-plated ship, 7 second-class—1 to be turret ships; a coast defence ship, 14 smaller vessels, and 20 gunboats.

A spirit of intolerance is showing itself at Rome. The services of the Scotch Presbyterians had been interdicted, and it was also hinted that those held by the American Protestants would be suppressed.

THE BABIN MURDER.

The Court opened at Aylmer, January 26, at 10 a.m., and was densely crowded by spectators, who eagerly sought admittance to hear the Judge's charge and the finding of the Jury. The prisoner, on being brought into Court, looked a little more care-worn than on any of the previous days of the trial and appeared to feel fully the uncertainty of his position. During the delivery of the Judge's charge, he anxiously listened to every word, and one could see by the nervous anxiety with which he caught up every sentence uttered by his Lordship, how intensely he felt the awful uncertainty of the future.

Silence having been called, his lordship laid down the law of the case simply and instructed the Jury to judge of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner solely from the evidence.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of one hour and twenty minutes, returned into Court, and amid the most solemn silence returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

The prisoner was then discharged.

THE FRENCH TRIALS are going on in Toronto with the same result noted last week—about half being convicted. The sentences of the latter are deferred.

SUICIDE.—A soldier of the 100th Regiment, named Robert Wooley, committed suicide by shooting himself, in the College Barracks, Montreal, on Friday morning. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict rendered that deceased committed suicide while laboring under a fit of insanity. He was 21 years of age, a native of Hantslet, Leeds, England, and only two years in the service. He was expecting money from England to purchase his discharge, and not receiving it committed the rash act.

A correspondent of the New York 'Tribune,' writing from Halifax, N. S., Dec. 23, says: "For some days past men have been very busy, under the direction of engineer officers, working at the forts on the islands in the harbor. They are as thick as bees, as if the British government meant to make another Cronstadt of the small city. It is said that 400 guns can now be brought to bear upon any point. It was to be supposed that, with an engineer officer for Governor, the defences of this port would be made strong, but the vast strength given them by Gen. Williams is rather surprising, and makes one think the General has got 'Kars on the brain.' All this is, of course, done by orders from England, and the question arises, Why is all this arming? Who is going to make war upon these Provinces. There can be only one answer to this. It is a provision against war with the United States. In the Confederacy that is to be, Halifax is to be the strong port in winter as Quebec is to be in summer."

The Kingston 'Whig' says:—"The three Fenian prisoners convicted and sentenced to death at Sweetsburg, named Thomas Madden, Michael Crowley and Thomas Smith, whose sentences have been commuted, in common with the condemned prisoners at Toronto, to twenty years imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary, arrived in this city on Wednesday night in charge of Capt. Schiler and six men of the Frontier Government Police, and were handed over safely to the authorities of the prison, who had diligently prepared comfortable and secure quarters for them as well as for their companions in trouble at Toronto. Intimation of their intended arrival having been given to the Police Commissioners, they despatched to the Grand Trunk station Sergeant-Major Robb and four of the city police in three cabs to meet the prisoners and escort the party to the Penitentiary. The prisoners were all hand-cuffed. Two of them appeared in perfect health and good spirits, but the other is suffering from two gun-shot wounds, one in the right shoulder and the other in the left side. Until the opening of navigation a volunteer guard will be maintained at the prison for the security of the institution."

Written for The Volunteer Review.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

No. 4.

In discussing a question of such importance as this of the Military Organization of the Province, it becomes necessary to prove from actual facts every theorem on which the success of this great political problem rests.

The extent of frontier to be defended will demand the services of every individual man. Taking the last census (1861) as the best possible guide in this matter, we have in Lower Canada, between the ages of 15 and 60 years, 286,867 male inhabitants, and in Upper Canada 377,847, making a total of 664,714 males, from which 25 per cent. may be deducted as impotent and even incapable of garrison duty, leaving 497,536 males capable of discharging ordinary militia duty, without taking into account the increase of population from immigration and natural causes in six years.

The census of 1851 gave the numbers of corresponding classes of population as 581,501 souls. This would be an increase of 183,213 in ten years, which would be a little over 38 per cent.

Assuming the same rate of increase, at least 50,000 men could be added to the available force of 1861, so that the calculations would now make it about 550,000 men; and if exemptions and all other contingencies were provided for, a force of fully 500,000 men could be organized for defensive purposes.

As the object in view is to make this force something more tangible than the mere paper Militia which has hitherto existed, the consideration of the question of cost is the only one presenting any difficulty whatever; and that has been shown as a not insuperable barrier to the success of a carefully considered and well managed measure.

In a paper of this description it would be absurd to enter into details; but it is evident that the permanent staff necessary to administer the affairs of a thoroughly organized local Militia need not materially exceed that already in existence for the management of a nominal and half organized force of 35,000 men.

In the larger force, the substitution of Colonels commanding each military district would prevent the necessity of employing, for some time, if not altogether, a host of Brigade Majors, Assistant Adjutant Generals, and other executive officers.

The position being an official recognition of social rank, would be eagerly sought after and pride taken in the earnest discharge of the duties appertaining thereto.

In fact, by carefully holding up all ranks in the Militia to that standard, the services of a very superior class of officers could be secured.

Very great and valuable services have been rendered to the cause of general organization by the establishment of Military Schools; but while the principle on which they were founded is faultless in detail, considerations have been lost sight of which neutralize to a considerable extent the full value which should have been obtained from their establishment.

In the first place, they were located in Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto, at great distances from the actual centres of the agricultural population.

Secondly—The bonus offered operated in a majority of cases to attract young men who have no idea of practising the profession of arms, and whose local position debarred them from the chances of commanding or raising Volunteer corps.

Thirdly—While the system pursued at the schools was calculated to make good drill instructors of those whose temperament gave them an aptitude for a soldier's life, it merely crammed the majority of the students with a knowledge for which they had no practical use, and without giving the habits or manners of officers, placed them at a disadvantage with the existing organization.

It was no unusual thing to see cadets with first class certificates acting as sergeants and privates in the Volunteer corps during the late Fenian raids; and while it was highly honorable to their patriotism and gallantry, it reflected no credit on the system which exhibited such an anomaly.

To make any movement of this kind available in this country, military schools must be established in each county town. The effect of the present system is to train a lot of officers who cannot raise men; and, as society is constituted, cannot be forced into commands without the soldier's good will and consent.

On this point alone the great difficulty of organization will rest. Military service must be voluntary, and the selection of officers must depend on other considerations besides that of being "crammed" at a military school.

The patronage, therefore, of our Militia Department cannot be concentrated as at the Horse Guards; a good deal of it must rest with the Minister of Militia, the Colonel Commandant of the District, and the commanding officer of the battalion; but in no case must it be exercised without such precautions as will make the individual recipient eventually effective.

A great deal has been written about the failure of the militia bill introduced in the session of 1862, the cause of which has been only partially understood.

The real cause of its failure was the cost involved, for which the country was not prepared, aided by the dread of the creation of an endless number of offices, which, it was asserted, would be conferred on officers of the regular army unacquainted with the social condition of the Canadian Militia.

Events since then have considerably modified public opinion as to the question of cost; but the other objection remains in full force, and would be urged with greater intensity than ever if any danger was apprehended.

To make a militia organization effective, care must be taken to draw a broad line of demarcation between the duties of the subject in a civil and military capacity. Once volunteer or militia soldiers are allowed to fetch their political or other squabbles into the drill-room, there is an end at once of discipline.

But a judicious selection of officers—local residents, who understand the character of the individuals to be dealt with—will obviate this difficulty.

To military officers who have served in regular armies all these precautions may be accounted absurd; but the principle must not be lost sight of—that the Canadian militiaman fights solely in defence of his home, his country and his sovereign, without fee or reward, and that will explain the anomaly by which his tastes or opinions in the selection of leaders must necessarily be consulted.

It is evident the present militia bill is defective. One portion of the absurd divisions into which it separates the Canadian army cannot be organized at all; another has been totally neglected, and the third is cramped and starved out of existence for want of suitable provision, and throwing on individual patriotism

and gallantry the burthen which should be borne by the whole community.

If anything could demonstrate fully the wish of the people for a thorough military organization, the condition of the Volunteer force would furnish ample evidence of that fact. Laboring, as it has done since its inception, under great difficulties, it furnishes to the world an example of patriotic gallantry and true patriotism unequalled in history.

In what other country, or under what other conditions would 35,000 men deliberately sacrifice time and money to qualify themselves for the defence of their country; whose sole expense is the arms, ammunition and clothing furnished—the latter paid for by a certain amount of drill each year.

Have the military authorities ever endeavored to ascertain the exact cost of each corps to the commanding and other officers, and by placing on the debtor side of the sheet the magnificent allowance furnished by the country, show the world at how cheap a rate the military duty of Canada is performed for the public, and the actual amount of individual sacrifice?

The great fault of the existing militia bill is the subdivision of the force into classes, thus making what should be purely a question of detail a matter of invidious distinction.

As a principle, it was and has been totally useless. Its provisions cannot be carried out, and have justly and repeatedly been violated in the interest of the public.

It remains, then, for the Administration to propose a bill suitable for the altered condition of the country, and applicable to the social position of the people.

Such a measure will be hailed with real enthusiasm, without any distrust of the motives of the promoters, and its certain success will be productive of much benefit to the country,

THE CHAMPION'S MONUMENT.

Lovers of aquatic sports may be pleased to know that a few days since the monument of Robert Coombes, the well-known oarsman, who was champion of the Thames from 1846 to 1852, was uncovered in Brompton cemetery. It is of Portland stone, and is 9 feet high, 6 feet 6 inches long, and 3 feet 6 inches wide. On the top slab is the representation of a wherry bottom upwards, over which is thrown a coat and badge, and by the side are broken skulls. On the edge of the ledge are Dibdin's lines:

Fare thee well, my trim-built wherry,
Oars, and coat, and badge, farewell;

This slab is supported by four figures cut out of the solid stonework, one at each corner. The figures represent four champions of the Thames; first Robert Coombes, in his rowing costume, holding a broken scull; second, Tom Cole, of Chelsea, wearing Doggett's coat and badge, with the peculiar pineapple button; third, James Messenger, Kingston, with the coat and badge of the Thames National Regatta; fourth, Henry Kelley, of Putney, an athlete in rowing costume. Each figure stands on an octagon dwarf pedestal, and there is an appropriate inscription.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—We are glad to notice that Mr. R. H. Bonnycastle, of Campbellford, has just taken a certificate from the Toronto School of Military Instruction. The more pleased are we at seeing this, because Mr. Bonnycastle, unlike many other young men, has not shrunk from serving his country in a rank subordinate to that for which he has now qualified himself. He became a member of the Campbellford company at the time of its organization, did active duty with it as sergeant during the months of March and June last, and still later at the Thorold camp, and we hope to see him gazetted to its vacant Lieutenancy.—[Colborne Express.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Communications regarding the Militia or Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial department, should be addressed to the Editor of *The Volunteer Review*, Ottawa.

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

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

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

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

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



The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1867.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

The Montreal "Daily News," which affects something of a military character, while admitting the main points of our article of two weeks ago upon the subject of the unfair proportion of the burden of keeping up a defensive force in time of peace which is put upon the shoulders of Volunteer officers, in some particulars misrepresents us, and in others advances remarks which to our mind will not bear investigation. In the first place, the article of the "News" is evidently based upon a slight knowledge of city organizations only, and although the officers of city battalions do much more than the wealthy around them should ask them to do, in a matter in which all are interested, and those possessed of the most means the most deeply, the unfairness of the burden which they bear is light compared to that which falls to the lot of officers of battalions and companies in the country. In cities the men as a general they have but a few rods to walk to their place of drill—generally a suitable drill shed, and if not the more shame to the citizens—they have frequent battalion parades where a laudable emulation animates each battalion and company, and each man in the several companies to make his own the best. They have gala days and grand rifle matches, bands, honorable positions on important occasions, and often they even vie with the regulars in the gallantry of their deportment and the steadiness of their manoeuvres,—all these

they have at their own doors without travel or expense to the men; and therefore in metropolitan districts it is not difficult to keep the force together; but even there the officers do much more than their share. In rural districts few indeed of the above advantages exist to incite men to volunteer and to take a pride in the efficiency of their corps; and they are left chiefly to the one motive—a patriotic desire to serve their country in the hour of danger—to induce them to enroll themselves. Often after a hard days work some of them have miles to go in order to attend drill; and whenever there is battalion exercises the men of every company except one, perhaps, in a favored central locality, have not only a day to spend from their business and a day's expenses, but have their fare, by rail or otherwise, to pay in order to learn the art of defending the close-fisted neighbors whom they leave at home, turning their time into money and generally taking care of No. 1. The "News" makes us say that part of the expenditure to which officers are subjected goes in the direction of "remuneration of needy Volunteers leaving their employment." We said nothing about "remuneration" nor "needy Volunteers," for the young men of the country do not expect the one, and if they were not asked to do more than their share they could not be taunted with being the other. They should not be asked to spend both their time and money while their wealthy neighbors will do neither. Knowing that their men use these arguments with justice the officers of companies endeavor to make the sacrifices which their men have to undergo as light, and the service as attractive as possible, and in doing so theirs should not be the only pockets made to suffer. The "News" says:

"We must protest against the assumption of the writer that volunteer officers are compelled to incur any expenses over and above those at present sanctioned by authority. Every officer joins the force under well understood conditions, and we cannot conceive anybody in his senses jeopardizing his position and ruining himself by unauthorized expenditure out of sheer regard to patriotism. There may be cases in which such expenditure is directly traceable to a desire to conceal individual unfitness for command, and a want of that natural capacity for holding volunteers in such control as shall ensure the perfect effectiveness of men and material. The writer tacitly admits this when he traces such expenditure to a desire on the part of Captains to ward off disadvantageous reflections on their knowledge and fitness for the positions they hold. Such an admission involves the efficiency of not only the officers but the men, and we should be loth to think it has a general application."

In reference to the first point in the above extract we distinctly stated that the law did not compel officers to make sacrifices, but it left them in such a position that they must do so or see their commands become disorganized, and if the writer in the "News" cannot "conceive any body in his senses ruining himself out of sheer regard to patriotism" he is precisely in the position of

those who sneer at our citizen soldiery as many thriftless fools. It is fortunate for the self-respect of our countrymen, for our independence and for the reputation of our country abroad, that there have been and are still Canadians who did not and do not look so lightly upon patriotism as the realistic philosopher of the "News." As to spending money for the purpose of concealing unfitness for command, it is simply nonsense, unless it is meant that it is used to bribe inspecting officers; and we think that even the "News" would hardly go so far as to insinuate that the Adjutant-General would report a company efficient that was not so. In speaking of this subject it must ever be borne in mind that no one is compelled to volunteer, and that a six months notice is sufficient to enable any Volunteer to quit the service legally. We know of one Captain who adopted the course laid down by the "News," whose "natural fitness for holding Volunteers in control" was such that his Company became utterly disorganized, and when he had not a man left he succeeded by seniority to a Majority. Instead of ruining himself he ruined his command, and our Militia system rewarded him for his prudence. As to "individual unfitness for command," fortunately for the efficiency of the Volunteer force, officers are no longer the judges as to their own qualifications—they must either pass the ordeal put before them by the rigid disciplinarians of the military schools, or pass a military examination before a board, and if "individual unfitness" occasionally manages to "pull through" it is the exception to the rule; and therefore the sneer on that head loses all its point. But it is useless pursuing the inuendoes of the "News" further. What we contended for and what we still contend for is simply this: That the men of the force should give a portion of their time to their country, but that all other necessary expenses, whether of travel or otherwise should be borne by the country at large. When this measure of justice is acknowledged by the country and some portion of Militia service is exacted from every man capable of bearing arms, our young men will be not only willing but eager to join the Volunteer ranks, and drilled men will always be available to act as an advance guard in case of invasion, and give time for the mass of our fighting population to be put in motion, and officers will not be subjected to expenses which should be distributed fairly according to wealth, and which often they can ill afford.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN THE UNITED STATES

Notwithstanding the impertinent interference of the United States authorities in the affairs of their neighbors, their disregard of the principles they themselves laid down in reference to the occupation by French troops of Mexico, and their braggart threats of the absorption of British America, it seems

more than probable that the questions arising out of the late war will give the United States forces quite enough to do on their own soil. The tyrannical course adopted by Congress in attempting to place the Southern States in the position of conquered territory, and excluding the Southern people from all rights except such as will not interfere with the political ascendancy of the Northern Radical majority, has thoroughly extinguished every hope of these lately in rebellion, that the extinction of slavery and their submission would restore them to an equality with the Northern majority; and therefore the feeling against the Union is quite as bitter to-day as when the first shot was fired on Fort Sumter. And what gives the Southerners a strength which the secessionists of 1861 had not, is the fact that the President, taking his stand upon the provisions of the Constitution, is thoroughly with those who demand emancipation from the despotism of Congress, and he has shown that he will execute the duties which he conceives his oath of office imposes on him, even if in doing so he is compelled to appeal from Congress to the army, of which he is commander-in-chief. A late number of the acknowledged Washington organ of President JOHNSON'S Administration gives expression to the following ominous language in reference to the unyielding determination of Congress to pursue a high-handed course by the impeachment of the Chief Magistrate:

"If necessary, its (the administration's) strong and iron hand will be invoked to stay the course and prevent the consummation of Radical treason. The great oath of the President to protect and defend the Constitution will not be forgotten, and the people who sustain him with their 500,000 majority of the voting population north and south will not forget him. Events have already brought the Government to the very verge of another revolution. If the Radical majority in Congress pursues its treasonable course much longer, the Government, in order to sustain itself, will have to arm its supporters. At the call of the President, his friends north and south, and the army and navy will respond. In such a contest the issue cannot be doubtful. Congressmen may be valiant fighters on the floor of Congress, but when they come to lead their cohorts into the field, it will be another thing. The real armies and great soldiers will be found fighting under the flag. We advise the opposition of the determined and fixed fact that ANDREW JOHNSON will serve out his constitutional term of office."

The northern minority are evidently beginning to feel that in crushing the liberties of the Southern States they have endangered their own. The much lauded and venerated written Constitution is overridden by Congress as so much waste paper, whenever it conflicts with their intolerant views, and it is now felt that the decisions of the Supreme Court will afford no protection. If, therefore, Congress pushes its usurpations to extremes, as it seems determined to do, the northern supporters of the President will undoubtedly appeal to the arbitrament of the sword. Nothing would create a greater feeling of exultation in the late Con-

federacy than such a denouement. The smouldering fires of hatred would burst out afresh, and joining their forces with those of their northern sympathisers, who could no longer have southern slavery thrown in their teeth, it is pretty certain that the power of the Federal Government would be limited, and the right of States, as claimed by Virginia when the ordinance of secession was passed, fully established. The "Model Republic" would then present the spectacle of a nation composed of disjointed fragments, antagonistic to each other and to the central authority, and the prospect before it would be a life of constant turmoil, until some American NAPOLEON or BISMARCK shall reduce it to a military despotism, or until it is parcelled out into geographical divisions—East, South, and West—as predicted by Sir E. B. LYTTON. So far as we are concerned, this internal strife will give us ample time to establish British American nationality; it will be a warning to us to avoid the dangers which the establishment of a Government on the principles upon which that Government was formed invariably entails, and the chief cause of apprehension will be that effort: ill undoubtedly be made to divert the attention of the various States and parties from their own grievances by a foreign war. Against such a contingency it is our duty to amply provide; and divided as the States must be, from political reasons, against themselves, their excess of numbers will be neutralized, and acting, as we will be, on the defensive, the successful maintenance of our British independence cannot be problematical.

DISAFFECTION.

To interfere in matters purely political is no part of our duty, but we claim to be thoroughly British, and believe we are safe in saying that the great mass of Canadians are so. There is, however, a faction in the city of Montreal which has made itself offensively conspicuous by its disloyal actions; and unfortunately, through the machinations of Mr. BAENEY DEVLIN, the St. Patrick's Society of that city has been made to give it an importance which it did not deserve. On a late occasion, the meeting of the society was noticeable for the absence of the National Anthem from the programme, and the prominence which was given to the names of Yankee and Fenian sympathizers; and referring to these features, the 'Journal de St. Hyacinthe' makes the following treasonable remarks:

"The Irish, like the French Canadians, have too many reasons for detesting England for this manifestation of our Irish fellow-citizens to cause us the least chagrin. We rejoice at it for their sake and our own. It is time that abject servility should give place to a proper assertion of our rights. It is time that we should set ourselves—Irishmen and French Canadians alike—to the work of showing the English that we are far from holding to the maintenance of British power on this continent; and that, on the contrary, the happiest day for us would be

that in which we should be freed from it forever."

The action of such men as Mr. DEVLIN and the language of the above journal, while enjoying the protection of British laws and the support of a British public, is infinitely more atrocious than those of the duped wretches who make the States a base of operations against this country; and our only surprise is that the magistracy of the localities which they pollute, does not, under the act of last session, take cognizance of their cases. As to the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, it has brought disgrace upon Irishmen in this country, and it becomes the duty of those belonging to that nationality in Montreal to wipe off the stain by the expulsion of those who have used the society as a cover for their vile intrigues. If they do not, the Montreal society will have the unenviable reputation of being the only one of the kind in the Province which neither respectable Irishmen nor Canadians can recognize without a blush.

CONFEDERATION.

From our English files we learn that a revision of the scheme of Confederation adopted at the Quebec Conference had been placed in the hands of Lord CARNARVON, to be put before the Imperial Parliament by him at its opening on the 5th of February; and further, that it received the unanimous approbation of the Colonial delegates. In England all parties are in favor of the measure, though from many different reasons—the Conservative party, because they desire to build up and strengthen the Colonial Empire; the Radicals, because they think it will render us more self-dependent, and lessen what they are pleased to call the burden which our protection casts upon England; and the Goldwin Smith school, which hopes it will lead to absolute independence.

With none to oppose, it is probable that the measure will pass at once, and we may therefore prepare for the speedy inauguration of British American Union. There is no subject upon which Confederation will have a more important bearing than upon our Military policy. Amendments and improvements, though much needed, have been permitted to remain in abeyance, on the ground that the Confederate Legislature might overturn any system that might be adopted by Canada; but when the consolidation of British North America is accomplished, we are justified in believing that a vigorous and comprehensive system will be developed which will put the duty of preparing for defence fairly upon the shoulders of all.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.—Brigade Major Barretto inspected the Owen Sound Volunteer Companies last Wednesday night, and expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance of the men and their arms and accoutrements. Captain Butchart's Company acquitted themselves with the highest praise for their appearance and proficiency. Capt.

Boyd's Company, though unaccustomed to the movements of Battalion, which movements are nearly new to them, acquitted themselves creditably. With the experience of camp life, which they expect next summer, and the Battalion Drill that No. 1 Company had last spring at the front, we expect our young volunteers to equal anything in the Province, as No. 1 has already done. Truly we have reason to be proud of the Owen Sound Volunteer. In our heart we say three times three cheers for them.—Thus speaks the Owen Sound 'Comet.'

THE CIVIL SERVICE REGIMENT.

At the usual drill parade of No. 3 C. S. R. Regiment, on the evening of Friday last, the commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. WILLY, took occasion to compliment the men on their large attendance, their steadiness under arms, and their general good progress. At the same time the gallant Colonel took occasion to animadvert upon the malicious and unfounded report which had been circulated from Ottawa respecting the slack attendance of the corps at drill, and their defective discipline; a report which their general good attendance and the uniform support which he had invariably received from all ranks in the discharge of his duties most emphatically contradicted.

The new uniforms and equipments specially ordered from England for the regiment, have arrived, and the officers will hereafter present an appearance, when on parade or at drill, which will tend to relieve the offended susceptibilities of our correspondent of last week, who evidently wrote without taking the trouble to enquire whether the matter he complained of was unavoidable or not.

In reference to correspondents, both telegraphic and otherwise, it would be well for them to "be sure they are right, and then go ahead," and they will not then fall into the mistake of doing such injustice as we have noticed.

DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES OF VOLUNTEERS.

A correspondent asks, 1st—Can a volunteer be compelled to turn out on the regular drill nights of his corps? and 2nd—Is a commanding officer obliged to accept the resignation of volunteers? In answer to the first, unquestionably yes; and to the second, six months' notice of the intention to resign must be given; but until that time expires, the volunteer giving such notice is to all intents and purposes subject to the regulations for the government of the force.

When a man voluntarily accepts the honorable position of one who is ready to prepare himself for the defence of his Queen and country, he accepts all the duties and immunities connected therewith, and it should be his pride to perform his part to the letter, and we cannot think so meanly of any number of the Volunteers as to suppose they would require compulsion to be used. We shall labor earnestly that full

justice shall be done the members of the Force; and when the Militia is called into service, which will be before long, the volunteer will, besides having the privilege of selecting his own corps, have the honor of doing freely, from patriotic motives, what the drafted man will be required to do by law. But unless the men of the force do their duty punctually and cheerfully, their advocates cannot with justice claim for them that consideration from the military authorities and the Legislature which can be demanded with force on behalf of men who have performed their part in every particular. Punctuality in attending drill, and obedience to orders, are the first requisites of good volunteers, and we hope they have only to be emended of the fact to render any complaints of commanding officers unnecessary; and in the matter of punctuality, officers should be careful to set a good example. On those grounds only can appeals on behalf of the Force have any effect. We can only claim for them such considerations as their cheerful compliance with the duties of their position entitles them to. If compulsion must be used, it reduces the volunteer below the position of a conscript; for he has freely undertaken a part which he has not the manliness freely to perform—a position which no true soldier would wish to occupy.

INSPECTIONS—FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, C. W.

The Quarterly Inspection of the following Volunteer Companies, by Lieut.-Col. Jackson, Brigade Major, took place on the 15th, 16th, and 17th instant, and paraded as follows:

Brockville Infantry Company (No. 2 Co., 42nd Batt.) Captain Starr.—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 32 non-commissioned officers and men, and 8 drum and fife corps—total 42.

Morrisburg Battery Garrison Artillery, Captain Rubidge.—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and 37 non-commissioned officers and gunners—total 40.

Prescott No. 1 Rifle Company, Lieut.-Col. Jessup.—1 captain, 2 subalterns, and 36 non-commissioned officers and men—total 47.

Prescott No. 2 Rifle Company, Major White.—1 captain, 2 subalterns, and 44 non-commissioned officers and men—total 47.

Brockville Rifle Company (No. 1 Co., 41st Batt.) Captain Cole.—1 lieutenant, 2 staff-sergeants, and 36 non-commissioned officers and men—total 39.

We understand that the Brigade Major, Lieut. Col. Jackson, complimented the several corps on their general appearance and efficiency in drill.

RIFLE PRACTICE.—An association named the "Toronto Rifle Club" has been formed in that city for the purpose of perfecting its members in the use of the rifle. They have a fine range on the flats of the Don river of 800 yards, which they intend soon to increase to 1,000. It is under first-rate management, and has published a pamphlet of excellent rules and field regulations. The officers are: President, Major W. F. McMASTER; Vice-Presidents, Captain GUNNER and Captain BOSTEAD; Treasurer, Dr. ROSS; Secretary, Ensign ELIAS.

OTTAWA GARRISON BATTERY.—As will be seen from advertisement, the first anniversary ball of the Ottawa Volunteer Garrison Battery will take place under the auspices of the officers of the brigade, on Wednesday, Feb. 16, at St. Patrick's Hall, Sussex street. From what we know of the arrangements already made, we are warranted in predicting for it a very great success.

OTTAWA FIELD BATTERY.—We are glad to learn that Captain J. FORSYTH, Ottawa Field Battery, has received the appointment of drill instructor to that excellent and efficient corps. We believe the appointment dates from the 1st of October last. The battery is fortunate in securing the continuance of the valuable services of so competent an officer as Captain FORSYTH.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG.—We are glad to learn by a private letter from an old lady—not too old, however, to feel the enthusiasm of youth for those whom she fitly terms our "noble volunteers"—that the ladies of Morpeth, county of Kent, on the 18th inst., presented Captain DUCK'S Volunteer Company with a beautiful flag, at the drill shed of that village. Mrs. M. WILSON presented the colors, and Mrs. HEYWARD read the address, after which there was a grand picnic and a pleasant time, such as patriotism only can achieve when the ladies invoke it.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

DURING THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 26, 1867.

Ottawa—A. T., \$2; Captain C. E. P., \$2; Dr. J. A. G., \$2. Prescott—J. L. C., \$2; Lieut. R. W., \$1; Major B. W., \$2. Williamstown—G. McG., \$1. York—Lt.-Col. D., \$2. Brighton—Captain A. C. W., \$2. London—Lt.-Col. J. B. T., \$2. Pleasant Hill—Captain M., \$2. Montreal—J. F., \$2; Col. D., \$1; Col. T. L., \$1; Captain R., \$2; Dr. G., \$2; Dr. A. N., \$2; F. K., \$2. Hamilton—Dr. J. R., \$2; Ensign C. D. C., \$2; Ensign H. C. B., \$2; Lieut. J. Y., \$2; Lieut. J. G. L., \$2; P. S. D., \$1; J. McA., \$2; J. S., \$2; R. G., \$2; H. G., Captain F. M., \$2; Captain J. N. G., \$2; F. A., \$2; Ensign A. R., \$2. Ingersoll—Ensign J. B., \$1. Colborne—J. A. G. C., \$1. Chippewa—F. M., \$2. Ottawa—A. R., \$2. Beauharnois—Capt. M. M., \$2. Ottawa—J. B., \$2; Col. C., \$2; W. McK., \$2.

To the Editor of The Volunteer Review.

WHERE HAS THE MONEY GONE?

BROCKVILLE, 23rd Jan., 1867.

SIR,—In your issue of the 21st inst., an article headed "A Duty Neglected," suggests the propriety of presenting the 100th Regiment "with a stand of colors, and also a service of plate for the officers' mess."

I quite agree with you on the subject, but would remind you that a subscription for the latter purpose was taken up through some parts of Canada a short time after the Regiment was organized. Now, Sir, if the money has not been appropriated for what it was intended, it is time the subscribers were made aware of it. Perhaps some officer of the Regiment will enlighten us

To the Editor of the Volunteer Review.

OTTAWA, Jan. 22, 1867.

Sir,—The perusal of the article in your last number on "The Mess and Messing" has called forth the following lucubration.

If you in your wisdom consider, for a single moment, that it is out of place please oblige me by throwing it into the waste paper basket.

Yours,

DISCIPLINE.

Now that the active force of the Province has attained such respectable dimensions might it not bear well, as far as possible, to infuse into it as much fraternal feeling and action as possible? Can you, therefore, Mr. Editor, suggest anything which would be better calculated to effect this all-desirable object than the establishment of Garrison Volunteer Messes, to be organized and conducted on such principles as would be sure not to give offence.

As things now are it is no unusual thing to see many gentlemen holding commissions in the Active Force dining at one or more of the respectable chop houses of the city, and where, notwithstanding all the disadvantages of uncertain hours, casual meeting and motley dress, withal the *esprit du corps*, still seems to manifest itself.

I may be wrong, but it seems to me that after an accepted conditional entrance fee the unmarried officers of the Active Force could regularly and daily dine together as cheap and far more harmoniously than they do as things now stand. In regard to the "Patres Conscripti," after the payment of such introductory fees as may be agreed upon, it strikes me they might, with all safety, be looked upon as honorary members of the mess, at a cost on dining at their own instance which would cover incidental expenses.

Lastly, that an essential prerequisite in connection with the institution consists in the officers all being duly and properly attired in the dinner dress which appertains to their rank and the branch of the service to which they belong.

After an arrangement of the above character being duly and properly carried out we should never hear of "Half-dressed Soldiers," in so far, at least, as concerned the officers.

To the Editor of the Volunteer Review.

WHY DON'T THEY COME?

OTTAWA, Jan. 25, 1867.

DEAR SIR,—Although Quebec has thousands of guns of every calibre rotting and rusting away, piled 20 feet deep in parts of that Fortress, yet the numerous Batteries of Volunteer Garrison Artillery in the Province are unprovided with that arm, in the use of which it is imperative they should be thoroughly exercised.

The only tangible reason for their non-arrival, not only in the Capital but other parts of the Canada, is that endless system of red tapeism, which seems to be to the characteristic not only of our own but also of the Imperial Government and that endless system of routine, which requires a guard for every rusty piece of ordnance—valueless except as old iron—but of inestimable service to Volunteer Artillery corps for drill purposes.

A movement should be made in this matter at once. A representation of Volunteer Artillery Officers of the facts would have the desired effect—for assuredly, if Batteries of Artillery are deprived of and prevented from using that arm for which they were organized, it would be much better to change all their trappings for those of the sombre hued Riflemen or the bright scarlet of the Infantry.

The fact is patent to all that with the exception of one or two corps in garrison cities the Volunteer Artillery of Canada know nothing, and in the existing state of affairs can learn nothing of their real duties.

BATTERY.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 25th Jan., 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

Until further orders, a sum not exceeding the rate of fifty (50) dollars per company per annum, will be allowed for drill instruction, in country districts where no battalion drill instructors have been appointed, the Captains of companies and Brigade Majors certifying in the usual manner as to the due performance of the duties before the allowance can be claimed.

No. 2.

The St. Thomas and London troops of cavalry are hereby formed into a squadron: No. 1 Troop, St. Thomas. No. 2 Troop, London.

To be major commanding, acting till further orders: Captain John Cole, No. 1 Troop. 7th Battalion of Infantry, London.—To be quartermaster, with the rank of lieutenant: John B. Smyth, gentleman, vice A. G. Smyth, appointed District Quartermaster.

9th Battalion Voltigeurs de Quebec.—Ensign T. E. Gauvrea is appointed to No. 3 company, and not to No. 1 company, as was stated in the General Order No. 3, of the 4th instant.

10th Royal Regiment of Toronto Volunteers.—To be paymaster, with the rank of captain: Quartermaster Rufus Skinner, Vice Ritchey, deceased.

23rd Essex Battalion of Infantry, No. 3 Company, Sandwich.—To be captain (temporary): Lieutenant Jas. Wallace Askin, M. S., vice Meloche, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be lieutenant (temporary): Ensign Charles W. Gauthier, M. S., vice Askin, promoted.

24th Kent Battalion of Infantry.—To be Surgeon: Charles J. S. Askin, Esq., M. D.

26th Middlesex Battalion of Infantry.—To be quartermaster (temporary): Frank Hughson, gentleman, M. S.

34th Ontario Battalion of Infantry.—To be surgeon: Wm. O. Eastwood, Esquire, M. D.

To be assistant surgeon: James Jager Hillary, Esquire.

To be quartermaster: Robert Ebenezer Perry, gentleman.

No. 2 Company, Oshawa.—With reference to the General Order No. 1, of the 26th October last, Ensign William Deans is now permitted to retire retaining his rank.

35th Brant Battalion of Infantry.—To be surgeon: Edward Theodore Bown, Esquire, M. D.

46th East Durham Battalion of Infantry, No. 7 Company, Jancsville.—The name of

the ensign appointed to this company is 'Magil' and not 'Magee,' as was stated in the General Order No. 2, of the 21st December last.

No. 3.

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

FIRST CLASS.

Lieutenant Jno. Le B. Ross, Civil Service Rifle Regiment, Ottawa.

Major Wm. Higginson, 18th Prescott Battalion of Infantry, Hawkesbury Mills.

Major John Simpson, 11th Battalion Argen-teuil Rangers, Lachute.

SECOND CLASS.

Lieutenant R. E. Hill, Montreal Light Infantry.

Ensign J. J. Henderson, 2nd Battalion Victoria Rifles, Montreal.

Lieutenant James Rogers, 1st Battalion G. T. R. Regiment, Montreal.

Lieutenant J. W. Higginson, 18th Prescott Battalion of Infantry, Hawkesbury Mills.

Ensign H. Bulmer, 1st Prince of Wales Regiment, Montreal.

Captain J. W. Kearney, Bishop's Guard Drill Association, Montreal.

Lieutenant J. H. DelesDerniers, Montreal Light Infantry.

Lieutenant W. Ireland, Montreal Light Infantry.

John Earle, gentleman, Lachute.

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

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

MILITIA DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

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

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

IN CANADA EAST.—As Assistant Adjutant General.—Lieut.-Colonel Osborne Smith, Montreal. As Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generals.—Lieutenant-Col. L. A. Cassault, attached to Head-Quarters, Ottawa, Lieut.-Col. J. Macpherson; Montreal; Quebec vacant. Captain Smyth, 30th Regt., Supt. of Schools of Military Instruction; Military Surveyor vacant.

STAFF OF BRIGADE, MONTREAL.—Commandant Colonel John Dyde; Lt.-Col. E. D. David, A. A. General Cavalry; Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut.-Colonel George Smith; Assistant Quartermaster General, Lieut.-Colonel Theodoro Lyman; Brigade Major of Military District No. 11, Major Thomas Bacon; Aide do Camp to Commandant, Captain John Dyde; Brigade Paymaster, Lieut. Colonel C. E. Rolfe; Brigade Surgeon, Doctor Alfred Nelson, M. D.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The VOLUNTEER REVIEW is published. It is well got up and ably edited.—[Ottawa correspondence Globe.]

We have just received the first number of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, a new paper in the interests of the Volunteer force of Canada. It is published in Ottawa by Messrs. Moss & O'Brien. Their enterprise deserves success.—[Aylmer Times.]

"The Volunteer Review."—This is the title of a journal just started in Ottawa, which announces that it is devoted to the interests of the military and naval forces of British North America. It is well printed, and contains a large amount of reading matter interesting to military men. It will appear weekly.—[Toronto Ev. Tel.]

"The Volunteer Review."—The first number of a journal, under the above title, published at Ottawa, has reached us. It is neatly printed in a quarto form, and consists of sixteen pages of original and selected matter. Judging from the merits of this initial number, we are inclined to predict for this new publication a successful career.—[Quebec Gazette.]

"The Volunteer Review."—This is the title of a new journal, issued at Ottawa, in the interests of Volunteers. The paper itself is an excellent one, and the matter is of such a character as to be exceedingly interesting to those for whom it is intended. The "Review" is printed for the proprietors at the 'Citizen' Office and is devoted to the interests of the Military and Naval Forces of British North America.—[Cobourg Sun.]

"The Volunteer Review."—We have received the first number of "The Volunteer Review and Military and Naval Gazette," a paper just established at Ottawa, having for its object the advocacy of a system of national defence for British North America, and to afford through its columns a medium for the discussion of questions of interest to the militia force of the country. It is well got up and the first number gives evidence of considerable ability. We hope it will succeed.—[Cobourg Star.]

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—We have received the first number of this new weekly journal, hailing from Ottawa. As its name denotes it will be specially devoted to the discussion of matters relating to the military and naval services of the Empire. The great interests which are involved in these services, and the particular importance which is attached to an efficient development of our means of defence, are such that the promoters of the REVIEW are justified in expecting a very liberal support of their undertaking. We hope it will have a large patronage, and in every respect prove a success.—[Montreal Daily News.]

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—As we go out of existence, a new journal is being born in Ottawa, destined, we trust, to have a longer and more prosperous career than the 'Post.' We mean THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, published by Messrs. Moss & O'Brien, an advance copy of which now lies before us. It is a sixteen page quarto, very neatly printed, and contains a large amount of very interesting reading matter, both original and selected. The editorial articles are well written, and evidently come from one who is not only well up in the details of military matters, but is also a practised hand at the pen. They are, we believe, from the pen of Mr. Riggs, who is not only a graduate of the Military School, but has had considerable experience in an editorial capacity. These two qualities combined, ability to wield the sword and pen, should make him peculiarly acceptable in such a position as that of writing for a Volunteer Review. The REVIEW meets a long-felt want, and we trust that the Volunteers of Canada will exert themselves to see that it receives a proper support. It will be of great value to them as an organ devoted especially to their interests, and we wish the proprietors every success.—[Ottawa Post]

"The Volunteer Review and Military and Naval Gazette."—We have received the first number of the above number of the above publication. It is published at Ottawa and its typographical appearance reflects great credit upon the publishers. It contains sixteen pages of written and selected matter, the editors, Messrs. Moss & O'Brien, being evidently men of no mean ability, and seem to be well versed in military and naval matters. We have no doubt it will prove not only to be a success to the proprietors, but also become an established authority on military and naval subjects in the Provinces. The subscription price is \$2 per annum in advance. We commend it to the military in this section.—[Clinton New Era.]

The Volunteer Review.—We have received the first number of the "Volunteer Review," published at \$2 per year, by Messrs. Moss & O'Brien, Ottawa, and specially devoted to the interests of the Volunteer and Militia. It is well printed on good paper; contains sixteen folio pages, presents a neat appearance; and altogether is most creditable to the enterprising proprietors. Its selections also appear to be made with considerable judgment; its correspondence is interesting, and its editorials are carefully prepared. We commend it particularly to the Volunteers, to whom its information must prove valuable; and wishing it all success, have much pleasure in placing it on our list of exchanges.—[Perth Courier.]

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—We have received the first number of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, published in this city by Messrs. Moss and O'Brien, the prospectus of which we noticed some time ago. The REVIEW presents a neat mechanical appearance and reflects great credit on the judgment exercised in the selection of its matter. The editorial articles are written with care and ability, and give promise that the REVIEW will be in every respect equal to its mission. Our gallant volunteers, and indeed the public generally, should encourage its circulation, as its speciality is a subject of great importance to the future of the country, and the number before us indicates that it will well deserve the support of the public.—[Ottawa Times.]

The first number of the new weekly journal, THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, was published yesterday. This new candidate for public favor and sustenance, as its name denotes, will be specially devoted to the discussion of matters connected with the Volunteer service of the Provinces and in a general way to matters relating to the military and naval services of the Empire. The great interests which are involved in these services and the particular importance which is attached to an efficient development of our means of defence are such that that the promoters of the REVIEW are justified in expecting a very liberal support of their undertaking. The number now before us displays much care and neatness on the part of its editors and its typographical appearance is creditable. We hope that the proprietors of the REVIEW may meet with that encouragement which they really merit at the hands of Volunteers and the general public.—[Ottawa Citizen.]

We have received the first number of 'The Volunteer Review,' a weekly journal, devoted to the interests of the military and naval forces of British North America. It is published at the low price of \$2 per annum, and is worthy of the heartiest support of Canada Volunteers and the public generally.—[Milton Champion.]

The Volunteer Review.—As a foreshadow of the enlarged sphere of nationality upon which we are about to enter, and the mouthpieces of interests which in future cannot be safely overlooked or neglected we hail with pleasure the appearance of this brother-in-the-ranks. The number before us indicates the use of a vigorous pen on the part of the Editor, and contains much able correspondence. The arrangement and typography are all that could be desired. As a sample of its spirits we give a short extract from the leading article, and wish it a long and prosperous career.—[Goderich Star.]

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—We have received the first number of this valuable journal published in Ottawa. It far surpasses our expectation of it, both as regards its military usefulness, and as a literary journal of useful and general information. It has come too late for any further remarks this week, but we shall have pleasure in noticing it at a future time. Those wishing to subscribe for it will bear in mind the address is Moss and O'Brien, Ottawa, and not forget to enclose \$2, the subscription.—[Toronto Watchman]

We have received the first number of this new aspirant (the 'Volunteer Review') for public favor. It is published in the city of Ottawa, and devoted "to the interests of the military and naval forces of British North America." We hope it may be successful.—[St. Catharines Post.]

'The Volunteer Review.'—This is the title of a new publication devoted to the military, naval and volunteer interests of the country. It is published at Ottawa by the proprietors, Messrs. Moss & O'Brien, the former well known here as the clever and popular reporter of the 'Citizen.' The 'Review' is a large paper, containing sixteen pages of demy closely printed matter, original and selected. It is well conducted. Our only fear in regard to it is that it is on too expensive a scale. It should be in the hands of every person interested in the matters upon which it treats, and who is not? Every Volunteer in a position to do so should subscribe for it at once. It is a credit to the Volunteer movement. It is published every Monday morning at the low rate of two dollars per annum.—[Cornwall Freeholder.]

We are in receipt of the first number of the 'Volunteer Review,' a weekly paper published at Ottawa, and devoted to the interests of the military and naval forces of British North America. As its name indicates, it is specially of interest to the volunteers, and should be in the hands of every one of our citizen soldiers who wishes to be more than a mere military machine, and intelligently to perform the duties he has undertaken; but while it is peculiarly interesting to volunteers, it will be found not devoid of interest to others of our citizens. We hope the proprietors may meet with the encouragement which their enterprise merits. \$2 per annum. Address Moss & O'Brien, Ottawa.—[Owen Sound Times.]

'The Volunteer Review.'—We have received the first number of this publication, the object of which is to advocate a system of national defence for British America, and to afford through its columns a medium for the discussion of questions affecting the militia force of the country. It is a well got up and handsomely printed serial of sixteen pages. It is printed at Ottawa by Messrs. Moss & O'Brien.—[Cobourg Sentinel.]

We are in receipt of the first number of 'The Volunteer Review,' published at Ottawa by Messrs. Moss & O'Brien. It contains a vast amount of information, interesting not only to the volunteers, but to the public generally. Terms \$2 a year.—[Ingersoll Chronicle.]

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—We have received the first number of this new publication, and we are gratified to find that indications are not wanting of the full redemption of the pledges set forth in the publishers' prospectus; and if one officer in the limits of each Battalion can be induced to act a friendly part in introducing the 'Review' and receiving subscriptions its success financially can be readily secured. The difficulties to be encountered in starting a new enterprise will account for any short-comings which may appear, but time will make the paper readable enough, as subjects are in abundance, and the vigorous pen of the editor will not fail to grapple with each. There should be for such a paper a numerous staff of correspondents, and we apprehend the working of the Militia and Volunteer system will produce an abundance of critics and complaints. Every officer of either branch of the service will do well to secure a copy of the 'Review,' and to the men of the force it will prove a very interesting companion.—[Woodstock Times.]

"The Volunteer Review."—This is the title of a new journal, published at Ottawa by Messrs Moss & O'Brien. It is gotten up in the interest of the Volunteer Militia of Canada, is neatly printed, and is worthy of an extended circulation.—[Perth Standard.]

"The Volunteer Review."—We have received the first number of "The Volunteer Review and Military and Naval Gazette," a new weekly publication devoted to the interests of the Canadian Volunteers. It is a most respectable and interesting paper, and we are sure, from the vigor and readableness of its articles that it will grow into very general favor with all classes.—[Chatham Planet.]

"The Volunteer Review."—We have to thank the publishers, Messrs. Moss and O'Brien, for the first number of this new candidate for public favor. It is neatly printed, and devoted, as its name implies, to the interest of the military and naval forces of British North America, and contains sixteen pages. We hope the Volunteers of Prescott will not fail to extend a favorable greeting to this new journal.—[Prescott Messenger.]

When almost every interest of importance has its organ, it is surprising that the "citizen soldiery" of this country has been so long without one. The anomaly, however, exists no longer, as Mr. Moss—formerly of the Stratford 'Beacon'—has, in conjunction Mr. O'Brien, commenced at the seat of government a journal specially devoted to the interest of the Volunteers of Canada. It is called "The Volunteer Review," and is got up with much taste and skill.—[Stratford Beacon.]

"The Volunteer Review."—This is a neatly printed paper, issued by Messrs. Moss & O'Brien, of Ottawa, in the interest of the military force of our country. It contains a large amount of editorial and selected reading, bearing more or less on matters military. The publishers rely on the Volunteers of Canada for support, and we have no doubt they will find them as ready to come forward to their aid as they were when danger was near to face the enemy. We wish the "Review" every success.—[Brantford Expositor.]

"The Volunteer Review."—We have received the first two numbers of "The Volunteer Review, and Military and Naval Gazette," published at Ottawa by Messrs. Moss & O'Brien. The "Review" will contain accurate information concerning the movements of the imperial forces in British North America, and the movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia; army, navy and militia appointments, promotions, general orders, etc., reports of reviews, inspections, rifle matches, improvements in arms and drill, munitions of war and fortifications, and all intelligence of a military and naval character, with copious notes and criticisms from able pens. It cannot fail to be interesting to the Volunteers and the public generally. We wish it luck.—[Berlin Telegraph.]

"The Volunteer Review."—We acknowledge the receipt of the first number of "The Volunteer Review and Military and Naval Gazette," a new weekly paper just issued at Ottawa, devoted to the interests of the military, and especially of the Volunteer organization of British America. "The Volunteer Review" fills very worthily the useful place of a military journal much needed in Canada. Judging by the contents of the first number, we should say it was admirably adapted to become the organ and to represent the special interests of the Volunteers. Not but what the whole press of Canada, without an exception, does its duty to the volunteers, but yet, there are many special matters connected with the system and organization that require a special organ to do them justice at all times and on all questions affecting them. In England the army and navy have their own organs, distinguished by their military spirit and usefulness, and we are certain there is room and support in Canada for a clever military journal like "The Volunteer Review." We can heartily recommend it to the public, and trust it will be well sustained.—[Niagara Mail.]

"The Volunteer Review."—This is the title of a new journal started at Ottawa, to be published in the interest of the Volunteer force of the Provinces. It is to be issued weekly, at two dollars per annum, and each number will contain sixteen pages. Volunteers and others who wish to keep posted in the military affairs of the country will find it of great value.—[Napamoc Standard.]

"The Volunteer Review."—We are in receipt of the two first numbers of the organ of the military forces of British North America, published in the city of Ottawa by Messrs. Moss & O'Brien—subscription price two dollars a year, payable in advance. The "Review" is got up in quarto form, each number containing sixteen pages, suitable for binding, well printed, and in every way worthy of the support of every man interested in the defences of the country. We wish the "Review" every success.—[Woodstock Sentinel.]

"The Volunteer Review and Naval Gazette" is the title of a new paper to be issued at Ottawa on every Monday, the first number of which we have received. It is conducted by Messrs. Moss and O'Brien; and, judging from the first number, is certain to be of very great advantage to the interests of the volunteer force in the country. Its success, of course, will depend upon the support it shall receive; and the volunteers owe it to themselves to send in their subscriptions at once. We hope they will do so.—[Hamilton Spectator.]

"The Volunteer Review"—A sixteen page paper, devoted to the interests of the military and naval force of British North America. Published weekly at Ottawa, by Messrs. Moss & O'Brien, at two dollars per annum. We have just received the first number of this periodical, and a hasty glance at its contents impressed us favorably. The articles are written with vigor, and evidently by a practiced hand, and the selections are such as particularly interest volunteers and others connected with the Provincial Militia.—[Listowel Banner.]

"The Volunteer Review."—We have received the first numbers of a new journal, published in Ottawa, bearing the above title. It is a sixteen page quarto, neatly printed, and displays editorial ability of no mean order. Its conductors are, evidently, as well acquainted with the pen as with the sword, and we hope their labors with the former will be pleasant and long continued before they lay it down to take up the latter. As its name implies, it is to be an organ specially devoted to the volunteers, and to them in particular, and to the public in general we heartily commend it.—[Smith's Fall's Review.]

"The Volunteer Review."—The first number of "The Volunteer Review," published by Messrs. Moss & O'Brien, in the City of Ottawa, has been received. The number before us is neatly got up and well printed, and contains a large amount of interesting reading for the Volunteer force of the country. The terms of subscription are only two dollars a year. Every Volunteer officer and non-commissioned officer should at once send in his name for a copy for the year. The enterprising publishers are entitled to the cordial support of the whole Volunteer force. We wish them every success.—[Collingwood Enterprise.]

We acknowledge the receipt of two numbers of "The Volunteer Review," published at Ottawa, at two dollars per year. It is well printed on good paper, in quarto form. Its selections are excellent, and its title, "The Volunteer Review," shows that its object is for the discussion and advancement of all questions connected with the Volunteer force of Canada. In this section of Central Canada it should meet with considerable patronage from the Brockville Battalion, as well as from the Volunteers of the Province, and we hope that every commissioned and non-commissioned officer in this section of the country will willingly patronize the establishment of a journal solely devoted to the interest of their respective corps.—[Brockville Canadian.]

"The Volunteer Review."—The first and second numbers of this really interesting journal are on our table. As its name denotes, it will be specially devoted to matters relating to the military and naval services of the empire. It is well printed, ably edited, and hails from the city of Ottawa. No military man, no matter of what rank, should be without it.—[Mitchell Advocate.]

"The Volunteer Review."—We have received the second number of "The Volunteer Review," a weekly journal published at Ottawa, and devoted to the interests of the military and naval forces of British North America. We hail the advent of this journal with much pleasure; it is just what is wanted, and ought to be taken by every volunteer soldier in Canada. It appears to be carefully edited, and is in all respects an interesting as well as a very useful publication.—[North Wellington Times.]

MILITARY BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.—The Board of Staff Officers appointed by Lieut. Colonel Richardson to inspect the arms and accoutrements of the different companies of the 22nd Battalion have partially completed their duty. Not long since the North Oxford company was visited, and from all we can learn, stores in the armory under the charge of Captain Jarvis were in proper order. Later a visit was made to Princeton, when the arms, etc., in charge of Captain Stitt were inspected. As at North Oxford, so it was at Princeton. The Board were sumptuously entertained in the latter place by Major Cowan, of the Oxford Volunteers. On the occasion the company included, beside the Board—which consisted of Major Greig, Adjutant White, Quarter-master Craig, and Staff Officer Chimmer—Major Cowan, of the Oxford Battalion, Major Coward, of the 3rd Blenheim Sedentary Militia Ensign Patullo, of the Drumbo Infantry, and a number of private gentlemen. To-day Board inspect the Norwichville company and on Wednesday next it is the intention to pay an official visit to Nos. 1 and 2, Woodstock. On the same day the Brigade-Major will inspect the men of the two last named companies, when a full attendance is expected. The inspection in Woodstock will take place at 6 o'clock, p. m.—[Woodstock Times.]

ARMY IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

STAFF.

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

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

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

CANADA.

Aide de Camp—Lieut J E C C Lindesay
Major of Brigade—Capt R C Healy.
Major General—D. Russell, C. B.
Major General—Hy. Wm. Stisted, C B
Aide Camp—Capt J F Bell.
Major of Brigade—Capt H Nangle
Deputy Adjutant General—Bt Col J E Thackwell, unattached, Montreal.
Assist Adjutant General—Lt Col W I Lyons.
Dep Quar Mast Gen—Bt Col D Lysons.
Assist Quar Mast Gen—Bt Col G J Wolessely
Town Majors—Capt Jas Pope, Quebec, Capt P Geraghty, Montreal.
Fort Adjutant—Capt B Stratford, Toronto
Commanding Royal Artillery—Col F Dunlop, C B, Montreal; Lieut Col R B McCrea, Quebec, Bt Col J S Gibbon, C B, Kingston; Lt Col P G Pipon, Montreal; Bt Col R F Mountain, Toronto.

Major of Brigade—Capt G A Wilkinson, Royal Artillery.
 Commanding Royal Engineers—Col C E Ford, Montreal; Lt Col T L J Gallwey, Quebec; Lt Col F C Harsard, Toronto.

NOVA SCOTIA.

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

Major General—Hon James Lindsay.
 Aid de Camp—2nd Capt F W de Winton.
 Major General—Chas Hastings Doyle.
 Aide de Camp—Capt H W Clerke.
 Major of Brigade—Capt R B Stokes.
 Assist Quar Mast Gen—Bt Lt Col A A Nelson.
 Town Major—Bt Col A F Ansell, Halifax.
 Commanding Royal Artillery—Col J H Francklyn, C B.

Commanding Royal Engineers—Lt Col R Burbaby.
 Inspecting Field Officer of Militia and Volunteers—Bt Lt Col J W Laurie.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

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

Town Major—Lt T E Jones, St John's.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Anth Musgrave, Esq., St John.
 Fort Adjutant—Lieut W Gillmor.
 Commanding Royal Artillery—Capt C Wright.
 Commanding Royal Engineers—Bt Lt Col C B P N H H Nugent

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

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

DRILL NIGHTS.

The following will be the distribution of the nights for drill at the Drill Shed for the different corps in Ottawa until further orders:—

Monday night, Provincial Brigade Garrison Artillery.

Tuesday night, Right Wing C. S Rifle Regiment.

Wednesday night, Field Battery of Artillery.

Thursday night, Ottawa Provisional Battalion.

Friday night, Left Wing C. Service Rifle Regiment.

Saturday night, Independent Corps.

BREECH-LOADERS.—Parties desirous of having rifles converted can be accommodated in Toronto by Mr. GRAINGER, who was the first, and we believe the only one as yet, to engage in the enterprise in Canada.

The Admiralty is proceeding with the construction of an enormous floating iron dock for government service at Bermuda. It will weigh 3,000 tons, and be able to lift ponderous iron-clads of the Bellerophon class out of the water. The British Government is clearly determined to hold its own in American waters in case of a war with our neighbors.

REGIMENTS IN CANADA AND OFFICERS COMMANDING.

Montreal—Headquarters of the Army in Canada. Squadron 13th Hussars, Captain Clarke, commanding.

Royal Artillery, Colonel Dunlop, C B, commanding.

Royal Engineers, Colonel Ford, Commanding.

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

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

Detachment 100th Regiment.

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

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

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

30th Regiment, Colonel Pakenham, commanding.

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

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

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

Royal Canadian Rifles, Lieut-Colonel Moffatt, commanding.

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

Royal Artillery, Colonel Mountain, commanding.

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

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

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

London—Royal Artillery, Captain Gore, commanding.

53rd Regiment, Lieut-Colonel Harenc, commanding.

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

St Johns—Detachment Royal Canadian Rifles.

Chambly—Detachment Royal Canadian Rifles.

Isle au Noix—Detachment Royal Canadian Rifles.

Fort Erie—Detachment Royal Canadian Rifles.

100TH, OR PRINCE OF WALES' ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT

Colonel—Sir E. McArthur, K. C. B., Lieut.-Gen., Hon. Colonel.

Lieut.-Colonel—W. Campbell, Commanding, Ottawa.

Major—H. Cook, Commanding Detachment, Montreal.

CAPTAINS.

H. G. Browne, V. C. Ottawa.

T. W. Smythe Depot.

G. Macartney On leave.

R. L. Bayliff Depot.

H. E. Davison Staff College.

H. U. Prior Leave.

H. B. Korstman Ottawa.

G. Parker Leave.

J. J. E. Herzig Ottawa.

J. Lazebny Montreal.

A. Triggs Leave.

C. A. Boulton Leave.

LIEUTENANTS.

H. I. Nicholls Leave.

L. A. Cassult A. A. G. of Canadian Militia, C. E.

W. P. Clarke I of M. Ottawa.

B. M. Dawes, Adj. Depot.

A. W. McKenzie Montreal.

W. Hudson Leave.

J. C. Shirley Ottawa.

G. D. La Touche Leave.

D. S. D. Johnstone Depot.

G. P. Lowry Montreal.

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J. Hart Ottawa.

ENSIGNS.

H. H. Prior Depot.

W. H. A. Deays Leave.

A. Merritt Leave.

M. J. Sawyer Leave.

H. L. Orme Leave.

F. Arkwright Ottawa.

J. R. Atkin Montreal.

L. N. de la Cherois-Crommellin Montreal.

C. V. S. Downes Ottawa.

T. G. Clery Ottawa.

Paymaster Vacant.

Ins. M. W. P. Clarke, Lieut. Ottawa.

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Sur.—R. W. Jackson. "

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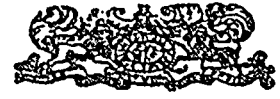
FIRST ANNIVERSARY BALL

OF THE Ottawa Volunteer Garrison ARTILLERY, under the auspices of the officers of the Brigade, will take place WEDNESDAY, February 6th, at the St. Patrick's Hall and Canadian Institute, Lower Town.

The supper will be provided by Proderick, and the music by Gowan's Quadrille Band. Double Tickets \$2; Single Tickets \$1 50.

Tickets can be had at Graham's and Young & Radford's, Centre Town; at Miles', Proderick's, and Graham's (St. Lawrence Hotel), Lower Town. Sergeant Major RHODES, President.

Quartermaster-Sergeant JOHN PEACOCK, Secretary. Ottawa, January 23. 4-3



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, Jan. 25th, 1867.

In accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorised discount is declared to be 20 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.

WILSON & PATTERSON,

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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 now ideas require to be well matured before trial, owing to the vast expense such experiments entail.

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

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

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

We have thus given briefly an outline of the course we intend to pursue, and the reasons which have induced us to embark on the enterprise. In carrying it out, no pains or expense will be withheld to procure for "THE REVIEW" the earnest 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 Defence.

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

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

PRESENT:

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

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

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

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

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

(Signed,) EDMUND HARRISON.

January 5th, 1867.

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R. W. CRUISE,

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