

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
									/		



THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

Vol. I.

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1867.

No. 9.

A SONG,

Dedicated by Private John Tunic, of H. M. 16th Regiment, to the Volunteers of Canada West—to be sung in character.

In friendly grasp, your hand to-night,
My bold Canadian brother;
If war, then in defence of right,
We stand by one another.
So stood, I'm told, our sires of old,
The contest fierce maintaining,
Whilst on the soil where now you toil,
One foeman was remaining.

The hand that fells the lofty oak,
So served by manly labor,
Would also deal a sturdy stroke
With British sword or sabre.
The Fenian crew the day may rue
They venture to invade us;
We take our stand to guard this land,
And woe to them who "raid" us.

Perhaps 'twere best, let cowards say,
Backwoodman—hardy toiler—
To leave your cherished home a prey
To base-born Yankee spoiler.
Know, craven who would counsel thus,
(Your ancient prowess slighting,)
That sacred is the soil to us
Where gallant Brock fell fighting.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

We are not armed to carry war
To near or distant land,
To steep the smiling globe with gore,
Or prowl with hostile band.
But we are trained with trust above
To guard our native coast,
Our Queen, our fame—the home we love,
And those we love the most.

For this, the noble and the brave
Of gentle birth and name,
Ay, and the manhood nature gave
Stand proudly armed the same.
The courtier with the peasant blunt,
Who shrinks not neath his stare,
And looks as boldly to the front,
And working men are there.

It is a glorious, gallant band,
A phalanx grand and rare,
That heart linked thus doth firmly stand.
Let meet it they who dare.
The chivalry of labor, hand
In hand with knightly crew,
What living belt boasts other land
As potent and as true

WAR SERVICES OF THE STAFF OFFICERS IN CANADA.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JOHN MICHEL,
K. C. B.*

Administrator of the Government of Canada, and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces in British North America, entered the army in 1823, and rose very rapidly, becoming Captain in 1826, Major in 1840, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th Foot in 1842. In 1854 he was promoted to the full rank of Colonel, and to that of Major-General in 1858. In 1862 he was appointed Colonel of the 86th Regiment, and on the 25th of June he became Lieutenant-General. On the appointment of Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. Williams, in 1865, to the Governorship of Nova Scotia, Sir John became commander of the British forces on this continent. He first saw service in the Kaffir war of 1846-47, and on the renewal of hostilities in 1851, he again appeared on the field. In March, 1852, under Major-Gen. Somerset, he defeated the Kaffirs, and carried the Iron Mountain with the bayonet, notwithstanding a most vigorous resistance. In consideration of his distinguished services, he was nominated a Companion of the Bath and has received a Cape Medal. In the Crimean war he was engaged with the late Turkish Contingent, and was nominated to the 2nd class of the Medjidie. In 1858-59, Sir John was actively engaged in suppressing the Indian Mutiny, being in command of the Mhow field force. In Central India, at Beorora, he defeated the rebel Tantia Topce and his army, capturing 27 guns. At the actions of Mongrowlie, Sandwahó and Kurari, he utterly routed the rebels, capturing and hanging many of the ringleaders. For these services he received the Indian Medal, and was created a Knight Commander of the most Honorable Order of the Bath. On the refusal of the Chinese Ministers to sign the treaty in conformity with the terms of the

*It may not be generally known that, at the time of the Crimean war, and it may be the case yet for aught we know, the fees payable by the recipient of the Order of the Bath to the officials of the order, amounted to the extravagant sum of £164 13s 4d. Out of this sum the Dean of the Order received £22 6s 8d for his blessing—a price which we think we shall not be considered to be exhibiting a penurious temper when we say that we fancy it to be extremely dear.

Allies, the battle of Sinho was fought, in which Sir John commanded a division of the army; and at the attack of the Taku Forts he played a prominent part. In addition to his many honors, he has received the Chinese Medal and clasp for the Taku Forts.

MAJOR-GEN. HENRY WILLIAM STATED, C. B.,

Commanding the Western District of Canada, entered the army in 1835; became Lieutenant-Colonel in 1850, full Colonel in 1854, and Major-General in 1864. He served with the 2nd Regiment or Queen's Royals in 1839, during the campaign in Afghanistan and the country of the Beloochees, under Lord Keane, including the storm and capture of Ghuznee—a fortress at one time deemed impregnable. He was wounded in this terrible but glorious action, and has received the medal given in honor of the capture. In 1839 he was present at the capture by Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Willshire of Khelat, the capital of Beloochistan. In 1867 he served with the 72nd Highlanders in the Persian war, and commanded a brigade in the night attack and battle of Koosháb, for which he was made a Companion of the Bath. He served also with the 78th Highlanders under Sir James Outram, at the bombardment of Mohammerah. In the same year he served with Gen. Havelock's column, and was present at the battles of Bithoor, Mungulwar and Alumbagh, and commanded his regiment in the several actions leading to and ending in the relief of the Residency of Lucknow. On the death of the gallant General Neil, on the 25th of September, he succeeded to the command of the 1st Brigade, until the arrival of Lord Clyde, which he held during the whole of the operations throughout the defence of the Residency, and for two months with Gen. Outram's force at Alumbagh, including the repulse of several attacks, and the operations ending in the final capture of Lucknow. In April, 1858, in the Rohilkund campaign, he commanded the 2nd Brigade at the capture of Bareilly. He has received the Indian Medal and one clasp.

MAJOR-GEN. DAVID RUSSELL, C. B.,

Commanding the Eastern District of Canada, entered the army in 1823, became Lieutenant-Colonel in 1847, full Colonel in 1854, and Major-General in 1862. At the second relief of Lucknow, he commanded the 5th Brigade, and was severely wounded and particularly mentioned in dispatches as having greatly distinguished himself. For this he was gazetted a Companion of the Bath. Under Gen. Outram he commanded the 1st Brigade at the repulse of several attacks on the Alumbagh. At the fall of Lucknow he commanded the 2nd Brigade, which stormed the Imaumbarrah and captured the Kaiser.

high. He has received the Indian Medal and clasp for Lucknow.

COL. SOAME GAMBIER JENYNS, C. B.,

Commanding 13th Hussars in Toronto, C. W., entered the army in 1830; became Lieutenant-Colonel in 1851, and full Colonel in 1866. He served in the Eastern campaign of 1851-55, including the reconnaissance on the Dambo, commanding a squadron of the 13th Light Dragoons under Lord Cardigan. He was fortunate enough to be one of the gallant six hundred at that "death ride," the famous charge of the Light Brigade at the battle of Balaclava, in which he had his horse shot under him, and was senior officer of the 13th Light Dragoons out of the charge, and afterwards reformed the regiment for which he received the brevet of Major and Companionship of the Bath, and was specially mentioned in despatches as having distinguished himself. He was present also at the battles of Inkerman and Tchernaya, and at the siege of Sebastopol. He took part in the defeat of the Russians at Eupatoria, and has received the Crimean Medal and three clasps, and the Turkish Medal and the 5th class of the Medjidie.

COL. FRANKLIN DUNLOP, C. B.,

Commanding Royal Artillery in Canada, entered the army in 1829. became Lieutenant-Colonel in 1854, and full Colonel in 1858. On the breaking out of hostilities in China in 1856, he commanded the troops to the end of April, 1857. On the 16th of January, 1857, he suffered severely from an attempt by the Chinese to poison the inhabitants of Hong Kong by mixing arsenic with the bread. At the capture of Canton, in December, 1857, he commanded the Royal Artillery, and was, in recognition of his eminent services, gazetted a Companion of the Bath, and received the Chinese medal.

BREVET-COL. DANIEL LYONS, C. B.,

Deputy Quartermaster-General to Her Majesty's forces in Canada, entered the army in 1834, and became Lieutenant-Colonel in 1854. He served in Canada during the rebellion of 1838-38, and was present at the actions of St. Denis and St. Eustache. On the occasion of the wreck of the transport 'Premier,' on the 4th of November, 1843, he was honorably mentioned in despatches and general orders, and promoted in consequence. He went to the Crimea in 1854 as Major in the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, to which regiment he latterly succeeded to the command of, and was present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman. At Inkerman, although he had been prostrated by fever, he got up and took command of the parties of three regiments of the 1st Brigade. He was also engaged in the minor affairs of Bulgnae and Mackenzie's Farm, the capture of Balaclava and the whole siege of Sebastopol. In the earlier part of the invasion, he acted as Assistant Adjutant-General in the absence from sickness of Lieut.-Col. Wilbraham. In the attack on the 18th of June, he led the main column of the attack on the Redan by the Light Division, and in the latter part of the action he commanded a brigade, and was slightly wounded. For his services he was mentioned in despatches. Being engaged in the final assault of the Redan, he was severely wounded, and specially mentioned in despatches. From October, 1855, he commanded the 2nd Brigade of the Light Division. For his distinguished services in this war he received the Crimean Medal and clasps, brevet of Colonel, Sardinian Medal, and 3rd class of the Medjidie, and is a Companion of the Bath and Knight of the Legion of Honor. In 1860 he was employed as Assistant Adjutant-General upon the staff of

Lieut. Gen. Sir I. F. Love, K. C. B., Inspector General of Infantry.

BREVET-COL. JOSEPH EDWIN THACKWELL.

Deputy Adjutant-General to Her Majesty's forces in Canada, entered the army in 1834, and served in the campaign in Scinde, and was present with the 22nd Regiment at the battle of Hyderabad. The 22nd led the attack, and Sir Charles Napier, in his dispatch, says, "The battle was decided by the troop of horse artillery and Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment." Col. Thackwell received the medal for Hyderabad. In the campaign of 1844-45, in the Southern Mahratta country, he highly distinguished himself, and especially at the investment and capture of Forts Panulla and Pownghur. In the Russian war, in 1854-55, he served as Brigade-Major to the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, and was engaged in the battles of Alma, for which he was mentioned in despatches, and Inkerman, where he had his horse shot under him, and his services were again acknowledged by Lord Raglan in his dispatches. He took part in the siege of Sebastopol and the repulse of the sortie on the 26th of October, and Sir DeLacy Evans, in his official dispatch on the subject, spoke most highly of him along with others. On the 4th of August, 1855, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General to the 3rd Division, and served with it until the camp was broken up in 1856. For his services he received the Crimean Medal and three clasps, the brevet ranks of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, the Sardinian Medal and the 5th class of the Medjidie, and is a Knight of the Legion of Honor.

BREVET-COL. JAMES ROBERT GIBSON, C. B.,

Commanding the Royal Artillery at Kingston, C. W., entered the army in 1840, and became Lieutenant-Colonel in 1850. He served at the siege and fall of Sebastopol from the 14th May, 1855, in command of a field battery, and for nearly three months the artillery of the 4th Division, for which he received the Crimean Medal and one clasp, and the Turkish Medal. In India he served with Gen. Outram's force throughout the operations on the left bank of the Goomtee, at the siege and capture of Lucknow, where he commanded the artillery of Brig. Gen. Walpole's division, and was specially recommended for promotion for having distinguished himself throughout the operations, particularly on the 9th and 11th of March, 1858. At the action of Smrco, he commanded the Royal Artillery with Sir Hope Grant's column, and was severely wounded. Throughout the war he was five times mentioned in despatches, and received the brevet of Major, and Medal for India and one clasp for Lucknow, and was gazetted a Companion of the Bath.

BREVET-COL. GARNET JOSEPH FOLSELEY,

Assistant Quartermaster-General to Her Majesty's forces in Canada, entered the army in 1852, and immediately saw service with the 80th Regiment in the second Burmese war, for which he received a medal and clasp for Pegu. With Sir John Cheape in the expedition against the robber chief Myatooon, he was severely wounded when leading the storming party against that chief's stronghold, which was ultimately destroyed. Sir John mentioned him as having highly distinguished himself and done great service. As a lieutenant in the 9th Regiment he landed in the Crimea on the 5th of December, 1854, and was employed as acting engineer in the trenches until the triumphant fall of Sebastopol. He was engaged in the assault and defence of the Quarries on the 7th of June, and on duty in the trenches at the attack of the 18th of June,

and was specially mentioned in Lord Raglan's dispatch. In the sortie of the 30th of August, when in charge of the advanced sap, he was severely wounded. He has received the Crimean Medal and clasp, and 5th class of the Medjidie, and is a Knight of the Legion of Honor. In the Indian Mutiny, he particularly distinguished himself. At the second relief of Lucknow, at the head of his company, he stormed the mess-house, which was immediately carried. For his services he received the Indian Medal and one clasp.

LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM EAPLE,

(Genadier Guards, Military Secretary to His Excellency Sir John Michel, entered the army in 1851, and three years after he served with the 49th Regiment throughout the Crimean war, being present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, siege of Sebastopol, sortie of 26th October, and the assault of the Redan on the 18th of June. Latterly he was Brigade Major attached to the 2nd division. He has received the Crimean Medal and three clasps, the Sardinian and Turkish medals, and the 5th class of the Medjidie.

LIEUT.-COL. FAIRFAX CHARLES HASSARD,

Commanding Royal Engineers in Toronto, C. W., entered the army in 1840, and became Lieutenant-Colonel in 1863. He served in the Crimean war from November, 1854, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, sortie on the 11th of May, and the victorious expedition to Kertch and Yenikale. He received the Crimean Medal, brevet of Major, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and 5th class of the Medjidie.

LIEUT.-COL. PHILIP GOSSET PIRON,

Commanding the Royal Artillery in Montreal, entered the army in 1842, and became Lieutenant-Colonel in 1863. At the outbreak of the revolution in the island of Hayti, which upset the Emperor Faustin, in January, 1859, McCrea, as Major in command of three batteries of Royal Artillery and a detachment of the 41st Regiment, landed and protected the Europeans at Port au Prince, and carried off the Emperor, his family and ministers. The governments of England and France showed their deep sense of obligation and gratitude by tendering him their thanks, and he was at the same time raised to the rank of Brevet Major.

LIEUT.-COL. HON. RICHARD MONCK,

Military Secretary to his brother, His Excellency Lord Monck, Governor-General of British North America, entered the army in 1849. In 1850-52 he saw active service with the 43rd Regiment in the Kaffir war, for which he holds a medal. He is now Lieutenant-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards.

CAPT. HON. RAYMOND H. DE MONTMORENCY,

Thirty-second Regiment, Aide-de-camp to His Excellency Sir John Michel, entered the army in 1854, and took part with the 33rd Regiment in the siege of Sebastopol. At the attack and capture of the Redan, on the 8th of September, "he went most gallantly over the parapet of the Redan at the commencement of the assault, cheering on the men; and on the same day volunteered to lead a party to occupy some rifle pits, in order to prevent their being taken by the Russians, which he held some time after the attacking party had been with drawn." For this he received the Crimean medal and clasp, and the Sardinian and Turkish medals. In India during the mutiny, he commanded the 33rd against the rebels, and after the death of the senior officer commanding the Dohud field force in suppressing the insurgent Bheels in the Rew-Kanta Guzerat. He served with a wing of

his regiment at the siege and occupation of Dwarke, Okamundol, and has received the Indian war medal.

CAPT. WYKEHAM LAJON FEMBERTON,

Sixtieth Rifles, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor-General, entered the army in 1852, and served in India during the mutiny, and was severely wounded, losing two fingers of the left hand at Cawnpore, on the 27th of November, 1857. He has received the Indian Medal.

CAPT. CHARLES D. JACAN,

Seventy-fifth Regiment, Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Russell, C. B., entered the army in 1864. He served in the 7th Fusiliers at the ever-memorable siege and fall of Sebastopol, from 12th June, 1854, and in the first assault of the Rodan by the British, under the brave old veteran—Sir George Brown—he was severely wounded in four places. He has received the Crimean medal and one clasp and the Turkish medal.

CAPT. EDWARD J. FRYER,

Rifle Brigade, Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Stisted, C. B., entered the army in 1855. He served with much distinction in the Indian campaign of 1857-59, including the siege and capture of Lucknow and subsequent operations. He was mentioned once in despatches, and has received the Indian medal and one clasp. In 1861 he served as Brigade Major with the Sikhine field force, and for his zeal was again mentioned in despatches.

CAPT. PATRICK GERAGHTY,

Town-Major of Montreal, entered the army in 1854, and served through the whole of the Eastern campaign in 1854-55, including the battles of Alma, Inkerman and Balaklava and the siege of Sebastopol. He has received the Crimean medal and four clasps and the Turkish medal. In the Indian campaign of 1857-58 he was Adjutant of the 20th Regiment, and was present at the actions of Chanda, Umecorpore and Sultanpore, and at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and has received the Indian medal and one clasp.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTIONS.

BY BRIGADE MAJOR VILLIERS:

On Saturday, 16th February, the Volunteer Infantry Company, commanded by Capt. Yeigh, and the troop of Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Bingham, were inspected. The Infantry Company and troop turned out well—the former numbering between forty and fifty men, the latter (Burford troop) paraded 41 men and 3 officers. The inspecting officer complimented them on their good appearance, and the manner in which they went through their drill. The drill instructor, Mr. Williams, deserves much credit for the progress the men of the Company have made in their drill—also the officers, Capt. Yeigh, Lieut. Byrne and Ensign Wetmore are entitled to credit for the great interest taken by them to push the company forward.

PARIS COMPANIES.—On Friday evening, Feb. 15th, the Paris Rifle Company, commanded by Capt. Baul, and Capt. Heaton's Infantry Company, Mount Pleasant, were inspected. The turn out was good, and they made an excellent appearance, and went through their drill exceedingly well. The companies were highly complimented by the inspecting officer.

BRANTFORD COMPANIES.—On the evening of the same day the three Brantford Companies were inspected; the first, Capt. Curtis' Com-

pany, which was much praised for their appearance and proficiency in drill. The second, Capt. Lemmon's Company; and the third, Capt. Grant's Company. The Brigade-Major remarked in reference to the second company inspected, that he was well pleased with their appearance—that the clothing, arms and accoutrements were clean, and in good order, but that they were somewhat backward in their drill. He said that he was aware the Company was young, and had but little drill; but he hoped the next time he was on a similar tour, he would find them more advanced.

The Brigade-Major was accompanied by Col. Patton, Major Dickie and Adjutant Fear, officers of the Battalion.

STEVENSVILLE MOUNTED INFANTRY.—On February 21st, Col. Villiers inspected this company which paraded three officers and thirty seven men. The company was remarkably well mounted.

FORT ERIE INFANTRY.—On the evening of the 21st Col. Villiers also inspected Capt. Tribble's Infantry Company at this place. The men were clean and soldierlike, and promise to be a good company.

THE KINGDOM OF CANADA.

The following is a synopsis of the bill now passing through the Imperial Parliament, for the establishment of a new Kingdom in what has heretofore been known as British America. It is from a telegraphic despatch to the Globe.

The name of the United Provinces is to be "The Kingdom of Canada"

The Representative of Her Majesty presiding over the new kingdom is to retain the old title of Governor-General, and his salary is to be \$50,000 per annum.

The advisers of the Crown, forming the Federal Executive, are to be styled Privy Counsellors, and the whole body the Privy Council. The advisers of the Crown in the Provincial Governments are to retain the old name of Executive Councillors.

The Federal Legislature is to be known as the Parliament of Canada. The Upper House is to be styled "The Senate," and the Lower House "The House of Commons."

The Local Legislatures are to be known as "The Provincial Legislature of Ontario," Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, respectively; Upper Canada is to have but one Legislative Chamber, and it is to be known as "The Legislative Assembly of Ontario." The three other Provinces are each to have a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly.

The Speaker of the Senate is to be appointed by the Crown.

The power of the Crown, in the event of necessity to create Senators beyond the stipulated seventy-two, is limited to six creations.

The elections for the first House of Commons summoned under the Act, and for the first Houses of Assembly in the Federal Provinces, are to be under the direction of the Privy Council; and the two elections in any Electoral district are to be held on the same day.

The Executive Government of Ontario district is to consist of five members, namely:

- An Attorney-General.
- A Provincial Secretary.
- A Treasurer.
- A Commissioner of Crown Lands, and
- A Commissioner of Public Works.

The Secretary is to act also as Registrar of the Province, and the Commissioner of Public Works is to discharge the duties of Minister of Agriculture.

Provision is made for the admission hereafter into the Union of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Rupert's Land, the Northwest Territory, and British Columbia—"on such terms and conditions as the Parliament of Canada

shall deem equitable, and as shall receive the assent of the Queen; and in the case of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia as shall be agreed upon by their respective Legislatures."

LECTURE.—Capt. Bridgewater delivered his second lecture in Coulbours Hall, on Monday evening, to a full house. The two companies of Volunteers, in honor to the gallant Captain, turned out in full uniform. Much as the first lecture was admired, the second far exceeded it, and lasted a little over two hours. Military life in India was clearly and graphically set forth, together with the manners and customs of the strange people of that proud appendage to the British Crown. The lecturer was so loudly applauded as at times to prevent his proceeding. The Volunteers were earnestly appealed to, and urged in an eloquent manner, to stand to their colors. Nelson's signal,—"England expects every man to do his duty," was held up to them as worthy of being deeply impressed upon their memories, substituting Canada for England. The advantages we enjoy under a limited monarchical government were urged as a reason for being at any moment prepared to hurl defiance in the face of any foe who dared to invade our happy country. England's noble Queen was most happily pictured out, as possessing virtues which we all should be proud of, and which all would do well to imitate. At the close of the lecture the chairman (Capt. Boyd), on behalf of the audience, thanked the Captain for his excellent lecture, when three cheers were given for the Queen, and three for Capt. Bridgewater, who in a gentlemanly manner thanked the people of Owen Sound for the many acts of kindness shown towards him during his brief sojourn amongst them. We have only to add, that his manner and behavior merited it. We wish the gallant Captain every success.—[Owen Sound Times.

THE 100TH REGIMENT.—Despite the oft and chukkingly repeated assertions of "special correspondents at the Capital" to the contrary, we have it on the very best authority, that, instead of the right wing of the 100th Regiment, now stationed in Ottawa, being removed at an early day to some other point, the whole regiment will be sent here on the opening of navigation. We trust this will be the case, as the appropriate station of the Canadian Regiment is at the Canadian Capital. To make assurance doubly sure, our city authorities should at once take steps, in conjunction with the military, to provide a suitable range for target practice, for the use not only of the regulars, but as well of the various Volunteer corps of the city.—[Citizen.

GRAND MILITARY SOIREE.—An inspection of the Metcalfe Volunteer Infantry Company, under the command of Capt. Morgan, will take place at that village on Wednesday next, the 6th of March, before Lieut.-Col. Jackson, Brigade-Major. After this, in the evening, a grand military soiree and concert will come off in the Victoria Hall. The entertainment will be conducted under the patronage of Lieut.-Col. Jackson, Lieut.-Col. Powell, D. A. G., Lieut.-Col. Atcherley, D. A. G., Lieut.-Col. Wily, Lieut.-Col. Powell, 43rd H. Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Aumont, Capt. Smytho, 100th Regiment, Major Seale, Judge Armstrong, R. Bell, M. P. P., R. Lyon, Mayor of Ottawa, Dr. Grant, Edward McGillivray and others. The officers of the battalion will be present in uniform to take part in the proceedings. Mrs. Hanna and Mrs. Miles, of Ottawa, will preside at the piano. A most successful and pleasing entertainment is sure to result.

AN INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE ON THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.

Of the several corps that served in 1759, under the immortal Wolfe, the 78th or Fraser's Highlanders is probably the one which left behind the most memories. About ten years after the battle of Culloden, which terminated the unlucky rising of 1746, Mr. Pitt, observing with a liberal and statesman-like eye the spirit of loyalty towards those who placed confidence in them, which was the distinguishing characteristic of the Highland clans, resolved to employ them in the foreign service of Great Britain, under the command of officers chosen from the most esteemed Scottish families. He knew their chiefs could be depended on where their faith was engaged, and he was aware of the devotion with which the clansman followed the fortunes of his chieftain. The experiment succeeded to the fullest extent, and Mr. Pitt has the merit of drawing into the British service a hardy and intrepid race of men who served the Crown with fidelity—who fought with valor, and who conquered for England in every part of the world. Following up this enlightened policy in 1757, the Hon. Simon Fraser, who himself had been engaged in the rebellion, and whose father, Lord Lovatt, had been beheaded for high treason on Tower Hill, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of a battalion, to be raised upon the forfeited estate of his own family, then vested in the Crown. Without estate, money or influence, beyond the hereditary attachment of his clan, the Master of Lovatt found himself in a few weeks at the head of eight hundred men recruited by himself. His kinsmen, officers of the regiment and gentlemen of the country around, added several hundred more. The battalion was thus formed of thirteen companies of one hundred and five men each, numbering in all one thousand four hundred and sixty men, including sixty-five sergeants and thirty pipers and drummers—a splendid body of men, who afterwards carried the military reputation of the nation to the highest pitch. In all their movements they were attended by their chaplain, the Rev. Robert Macpherson, who was called by them "Caipal Nor," from his large stature. They wore the full Highland dress, with muskets and broadswords. Many of the soldiers added at their own expense the dirk and purse of otter's skin. The bonnet was raised or cocked on the one side, with a slight bend inclining to the right ear, over which were suspended two or more black feathers. Eagles or hawk's feathers were worn by the officers. During six years in North America, Fraser's Highlanders continued to wear the kilt both winter and summer. They, in fact, refused to wear any other dress; and these men were more healthy than other regiments which wore breeches and warm clothing. At the battle of the Plains of Abraham the loss of Fraser's Highlanders amounted to three officers, one sergeant and fourteen rank and file—ten officers, seven sergeants and one hundred and thirty-one rank and file wounded. It is a singular fact that Scotchmen were occupying high offices in both armies. Gen. Leve's aide-camp was a Chevalier Johnstone. The French had also a Scotch officer in charge of one of the Sillery outposts, his name was Douglass. It was one of the celebrated warriors of the Master of Lovatt who was the chief actor in the following incident. It has never appeared in print, being a family tradition carefully preserved amongst the lineal descendants of the other actor, the Panet Family, of Quebec. During the last year of the French dominion in Canada, there was a celebrated French surgeon, Dr. P. Badilart, an army physician. On the memorable 17th of September, 1757, Dr. Badilart was in attendance on the Plains of Abraham. On the retreat being sounded, a powerful Highlander by the name of Fraser selected the French physician amongst the fugitives and attempted to capture him. The disciple of Esculapius immediately drew a pis-

tol and attempted to shoot the soldier, who succeeded in disarming him before any harm was done after a struggle, in which the "Savage d'Ecosse," as the Highlanders were then styled by the French, remained the victor. After the surrender of Quebec the French surgeon was released, and having accepted the new regime, he determined to continue the practice of his profession in Quebec. Fraser also obtaining, shortly after, his discharge, settled in Quebec, where he taught a school in the vicinity of the residence of Dr. Badilart, in Garden street, we believe. A good feeling sprung up between the doctor and the Highlander, who whenever he met the son of Hypocrates, used to familiarly greet him with the salutation, "Bon jour, mon prisonnier." Dr. Badilart, being a man of ability, was well treated, nay, honored with appointments by the English government. Thus we find him in 1785 charged by government as assistant military surgeon to go and inquire and report on a new and dreadful disease then showing itself, and known as "La maladie la Baie St. Paul. Relentless fate successively removed the valiant Highlander and his fiery friend, "mon prisonnier," and the incident of the Plains might possibly have been lost and forgotten, had not, on the 13th of September, 1859, the centennial anniversary of the great battle, a descendant of Fraser unexpectedly presented and returned to a descendant of Dr. Badilart, the late John Panet, coroner of Quebec, the identical pistols used a century before.

VOLUNTEERING VS. THE BALLOT.

In the last number of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW allusion is made to the strain upon the Volunteer movement resulting from the absence of patriotism on the part of employers; and the editor proceeds to contrast the mercantile classes with the employer in rural sections. The case is put on a series of complaints prejudicial to the cities and towns. So far as the complaints have gone to which reference has been made, it is just possible that our contemporary is in the main correct. But it must be taken into account that volunteer organizations in the rural sections are comparatively speaking but in their infancy. Until recently the few battalions existing belonged to cities, and on the occasions requiring the service of the volunteer the hardships fell upon those bodies with the greatest severity. We apprehend that time will demonstrate the similarity of feeling between employers, whether in cities or in the country parts. Indeed one officer in this section has stigmatized the conduct of the agriculturalists as worse than could be expected from the most apathetic merchant, and other captains may have a similar tale to tell. Time only is wanted to remove all seeming differences, and then the proposal to sustain the force through the instrumentality of the ballot will apply, and the sooner all classes are made to feel the importance of the duty they owe to the state the better it will be. The very certainty of the ballot supplying deficiencies will stimulate volunteering. More than this, employers having the slightest respect for their young men, would sanction and encourage voluntary servitude rather than see their assistants occupy the less enviable position of forced attendance at drill, at perhaps the hours when leisure could be least afforded. Under the compulsory system drill would undoubtedly be in day time. Volunteers manage well enough with the spare hours snatched from ordinary recreation. We agree with the REVIEW that if a force is to be sustained up to a fixed standard as to numbers, the ballot must be introduced. If it tends to augment the ranks of the volunteer force all well, if not the responsibility must fall upon those who, having the

power to contribute, withhold all countenance, and who are best able to sustain the pressure. Close-fisted men may harbor the idea that the duty of defence belongs exclusively to the young without connexion or business; that the hardships of a soldier's life is his by right of his position, and to make him a soldier it is necessary that no hardship should be eased from his shoulders. In fact there are men who positively begrudge a friendly thought to the poor fellow in scarlet or green, who sneer at the mention of an outlay either for personal comforts or the means through which efficiency is obtained. These men are every where, and until their sons and their own firesides are made to participate in the sacrifices necessary, a right appreciation is not to be expected. The ballot carries with it to all such admonition enough; once called into requisition such men will find ample excuses for encouraging volunteering, if for no other reason than to keep intact the measure of their own household, and to save themselves from the consequences which the carrying out of the harsher method would involve. Under the pressure of self-interest men with wonderful alacrity learn what best suits their purpose, and just as merchants in cities and towns, and wealthy proprietors in the country, are indifferent to the system of volunteering now, so would they as interestedly become the advocates of that system if the other alternate was brought face to face with their concerns.—[Woodstock Times.

MISSISQUOI VOLUNTEERS.

MONTREAL, Feb. 9th, 1867.

SIR,—I am the honor to inform you by direction of the Adjutant-General of Militia, that His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, has been pleased to approve of the distribution to the non-commissioned officers and men of the Phillipsburg and Freilingsburg companies of the grant made by by-law 23 of the Corporation of the County of Missisquoi.

I have, further to inform you that orders have been transmitted to the officers commanding the companies in question to forward you certified rolls of their respective corps, with a view to the payment of the money, in such manner as you may think fit.

I am the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. OSBOURNE SMITH,
Lt.-Col. A. A. G. MIL.

W. W. SMITH, Esq.,
Warden, Phillipsburg.

In accordance with the above communication the Warden, W. W. Smith, Esq., notified the officers commanding the corps referred to, to call their respective companies together on Saturday last, and appointed that day to distribute the money in question. Accordingly on Saturday morning Mr. Smith proceeded to St. Armand and paid the non-commissioned officers and men of the Phillipsburg company, in conformity to the by-law passed by the County Council, to wit: 50 cents per diem to each married man, and 25 cents per diem to each single man, after which the company was reformed and three hearty cheers given for the Queen, three for the Warden, and three for Lieut-Col. Osborne Smith. The Warden in acknowledging the compliment to the Volunteers said:

"I had this morning the pleasing satisfaction of being able to give you an evidence of the manner in which your patriotic services during the late Fenian raid have been regarded by the loyal inhabitants of the county of Missisquoi, and I am sure you will all agree with me that a more satisfactory evidence could not well be given. This is by no means the only recognition of the services of our brave Volunteers, that has been shown by a grateful country. The generous action taken by the government on the losses of those who risked their all for their

native country at Lime Ridge, and their liberal gratuities to those who suffered, furnishes abundant evidence that patriotic services will ever be duly remembered.

"It is a fact, of which you may proudly boast that yours was the first company organized to repel the recent invasion of the country by the Fenians. That when, at the instance of your civil magistrates, the government resolved to organize a system of defence, it was to you, the children of the men of '37, that the first call was made. It was your hereditary loyalty that was first appealed to, when a base and wicked attack was apprehended on that flag and that government, so dear to all of us. How bravely and promptly you responded, let history speak, let it be told to your children as your fathers have told you, that the men of the border never falter or hang back when they are wanted,—but when an enemy is at hand their watchword is 'Ready aye Ready' It is a matter that fills me with pride that our brave old county, the mother of us all, is the first to award her faithful sons by paying as has been done to-day; you who stood by her in her hour of peril. Other counties moved more rapidly in the first instance, other counties patriotically resolved to pay their sons, but Missisquoi not only resolves—she executes. I am happy to speak of the readiness with which the various local municipalities in the county have raised their quotas of the money. Our thanks are likewise due to two ex-Wardens, Dr. Brigham and T. R. Roberts, Esq., both St. Armand men, by the way—for the zeal and fidelity with which they have urged your claims upon the public gratitude. It is perhaps within your knowledge that owing to a misapprehension of the question some difficulty was at first experienced in securing the necessary appropriation of the money on the part of the County Council, but I am happy to add that when the position of affairs was fairly understood, the County Council unanimously voted the money which has this day been paid over.

"If it was not for the presence of your gallant officers, Capt. Smith, Lieut. Sixby and Ensign Russell, I should speak of the fidelity to your interests, which they have ever displayed. How careful they have shown themselves to your comfort, how persistently they have striven for your efficiency in all soldierly accomplishments, how manfully they have pressed your claims upon public consideration, of this I can speak for I know it all. One word more, let the happy occasion be to us an additional incentive to a cheerful, hearty patriotism, that we may show ourselves worthy of the high destiny which I believe Providence has in store for us as a people."

In the afternoon the Warden, accompanied by Captain Smith and Lieutenant Sixby proceeded to Frelighsburg, where a crowded greeting, from Captain Titmore, Lieutenant Pattison, Ensign Chadbourn, and the non-commissioned officers and men of the Frelighsburg Company, awaited them. The men were duly paid upon the same basis as that granted the Phillipsburg company, and although the rain prevented any public demonstration, evinced in most unmistakable terms their satisfaction. —[St. John's News.

A DRILL SHED.—We are pleased to observe that a first-class certificate has been granted by the Board of Officers at Toronto to Major Hiram Dickie, 30th Brant Battalion, Brantford, also, that second-class certificates have been granted to Captain David Curtis and Lieut. Henry McAllister of the same battalion. It is really disgraceful that we have yet no drill-shed where these officers might impart the instruction in drill which they are eminently qualified to bestow. Battalion drill without a shed is out of the question during that part of the year when the young men of the country would have most

leisure to cultivate an acquaintance with military tactics. Every little town in Canada has a drill-shed, or one in course of erection; but we are a slow people, we are very prudent and economical where excessive prudence and economy are undesirable. We beg to call the attention of the county and town authorities to the fact that our Volunteers are without a drill-shed. Move on, gentlemen, move on.—[Brantford Expositor.

MILITARY ITEMS.

SIMCOE VOLUNTEER HUSSARS.—The attractive and really well-made uniforms of the Simcoe Volunteer Hussars have arrived here and give universal satisfaction. They are a fair simile of the equipments worn by the regular hussar troop now stationed in Toronto. In a few days we hope to see a parade of this new company, which we flatter ourselves will not only do credit to its officers and the county of Simcoe, but to the country itself, if ever they are required in actual warfare. We compliment Captain Boulton and his brother officers on the success which attended his application to government to have his company accepted, and then getting it changed from mounted infantry to hussars. Success attend the hussars, say we. —[Barrie Examiner.

MILITARY BALL.—The first annual military ball of the Bayfield Volunteer Company, under the auspices of the officers of the 33rd (Huron) Battalion, which came off at Bayfield on the night of Thursday, the 14th ult., was to say the least, a grand success. Over 80 tickets were sold. Goderich, Clinton, Senforth and Bayfield were represented. The Volunteers were in full uniform, which gave a lively appearance to the scene. A large number of the fair sex from Bayfield and vicinity were present, who seemed to be quite delighted with their "bould soger boys." The supper was got up by Mr. J. Joslyn, hotel keeper, and reflected great credit on that gentleman's taste as a caterer. Dancing was kept up with spirit till Sol's rays began to gild the eastern heavens.—[Goderich Star.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.—On Wednesday, the 20th ult., Brigade-Major Villiers and Lieut.-Col. Patton inspected the three Volunteer companies of this town. Companies Nos. 1 and 2 turned out well, and exhibited their usual efficiency in soldierly accomplishments, and were highly complimented accordingly. With regard to No. 5 Company, its officers seem to have neglected it, for not only was their number fewer than usual, but they were almost as deficient in drill as the other were efficient; so much so that Brigade-Major Villiers was compelled to remark that although their company was lately formed, they were very backward in acquiring a knowledge of the rudimentary duties of a soldier, and that unless they made greater proficiency in their drill, they would be struck off the list.—[Brantford Expositor.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.—Our village wore a very martial appearance on Monday, the 17th. The troop in command of Major Button, and the Markham Infantry Company, (No. 7, of the 12th Battalion) paraded for inspection by Lieut.-Col. Durie, Assistant Adjutant General. A telegram was, however, received from Brigade-Major Scobie, stating that Lieut.-Col. Durie was prevented, by important duties, from leaving Toronto, and that the inspection must be postponed. However, Lieut.-Col. McLeod, who commands the squadron of cavalry, inspected the troop, and expressed himself highly pleased with the soldierly appearance of the men, and with the efficiency they had attained.

DEBREC VOLUNTEERS.—After the usual drill on Thursday evening, the 21st, the members of the company, together with a few civilian

friends met in the Central Hotel for the purpose of supping together in honor of Capt. Howell, late commanding officer of the Company. Unfortunately Capt. Howell happened to be absent in Toronto on the night in question, and although it was something like setting the play of Hamlet without the part of the immortal Dane, yet, as all the arrangements had been made, and the Captain had been telegraphed for, it was resolved to proceed with the supper. Accordingly the company sat down to a most abundant and elegantly furnished repast, the excellence and abundance of which caused regret, that owing chiefly to the short notice and inclemency of the weather, a larger assemblage of friends and volunteers were not present to partake of it, and pay deserved honor and respect to Capt. Howell. The Chair was taken by Dr. Rounds and Capt. Laudlaw officiated as Croupier. After giving the loyal and patriotic toasts, the Chairman proposed the health of Captain Howell in very flattering terms, and then called upon Corporal Fisher to reply in room of the guest who had not arrived. Mr. Fisher acknowledged the difficulty and awkwardness of his position, but said he hoped they would accept the will for the deed, while he attempted to do justice to their late Captain to whom they were all aware they were indebted not only for the present efficiency, but the very existence, of the company. In return for the honor done him in his absence Captain Howell invited the gentlemen who had attended his complimentary supper, to a similar entertainment in the same place on Thursday last, the expense of which was defrayed by himself.—[Ayr Observer.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.—Brig.-Major Moffatt inspected the Morpeth Light Infantry Company No. 4 on the afternoon of the 13th ult. Although the weather was unfavorable, the muster was very good. The company being drawn up in their spacious drill-shed at the hour of two o'clock P. M., the Major entered and commenced a thorough examination of not only arms and clothing, but the proficiency of the men. The inspection lasted about two hours; and at the conclusion the inspector expressed himself highly gratified with the soldierly bearing of the company, their progress, &c. He also complimented the officers for the energy put forth by them for the purpose of making No. 4 Company one of the best and most efficient in the 24th Battalion, remarking that he doubted not they would succeed in not only making it one of the best in Kent, but one of the best in the Volunteer service of Canada. He would say to his old friend, Capt. Duck, "cheer up; do not be disheartened; your indomitable energy must be crowned with success when you have such good material to work on." You can too easily imagine what a growing condition a man's stomach would be in after going from early morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon without something to refresh the inner man. Well, in that condition we sallied forth to Bennett's hotel, where a sumptuous repast, ordered by the officers, had been prepared in mine host's usual good style, Capt. Duck taking the head of the table. On his right was Lieut.-Col. Moffatt, and on his left our worthy representative, A. McKeillar, Esq., M. P. After a reasonable time spent in discussing the topics of the hour—roast turkey, boiled turkey, boiled leg of mutton, and a dozen et cetera—we were astonished to learn that our Chatham friends would be obliged to leave us, on account of the distance they had to travel. Nothing daunted, however, we opened the evening's proceedings with the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, followed up by voluntary sentiment and song, which lasted till about 9 p. m. when we quietly separated, hoping that it would not be long before we should all meet again on a similar occasion.—[Cor. Chatham Planet.

Battalion Correspondence.

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

FROM HAMILTON.

13TH BATTALION.—Considerable dissatisfaction is occasioned in this corps about the arming of it with Spencer rifles, instead of Peabody or Snider rifle, as they were led to expect. In the recent trials by the United States Government, the Spencer was only recommended after the Peabody, which has been adopted as the arm for the United States regular army. I believe Repeating rifles are all very well in their way, but any man can deliver as many shots with a breech-loader of the common kind, as he can aim correctly. The Spencer is very easily got out of order, being rather complicated. Surely, in a matter of this kind, no niggardly feeling of false economy should actuate the Government, but let the force be armed with, at least, as good an arm as the enemy with which it will have to cope. The band connected with the battalion is improving rapidly, and it is hoped in a short time—under its able band master, Mr. Grossman—to be as good as, if not better, than any Volunteer band in the Province.

FIELD BATTERY.—This corps met for its usual weekly drill, on Thursday, February 14th. The men were somewhat chagrined at not having Armstrong guns served out instead of smooth-bores. The Battery numbers about fifty or sixty men, and is in a flourishing condition, and can present as good an appearance—both as to drill and members—as any Volunteer Battery in Canada.

THE HOME GUARD.—The several independent companies of the Home Guard are making rapid progress in their drill, under the supervision of instructors from the 16th Regiment; some of them are most excellent shots with the rifle, and muster on their drill nights in numbers which should be an incentive to our Volunteer companies.

DRAMATIC CLUB.—The amateur dramatic club of the 16th Regiment gave a most successful entertainment on Thursday evening, the 26th ult. The bill consisted of three farces. In "Boots at the Swan" the acting of Color-Sergt. Smith as "Frank Frisky," a Dragon Officer in mufti, and a "genelum" in the estimation of "Boots" (W. McKay), much afflicted, though he (Boots) was with deafness and a love of good brandy. Master E. Harrington made an excellent "Peter Pippin," though a vile hankering after the sweet things contained in a cupboard brought his ears into frequent contact with the housemaid's red fists. The second farce—"The Irish Tutor"—had been produced several times before by the club, but elicited as much applause as though it were its first appearance. Sergt. Harrington is, perhaps, one of the best Dr. Toolles we have ever seen. The "Widow's Victim," or the "Stage-Struck Barber," followed. Private W. Kay deserves great credit for his excellent rendering of three characters in this piece. His "Hamlet's Soliloquy, or Death," at the request of the very fascinating widow, was remarkably fine. Private Cunningham, the irresistible, fascinating and beautiful widow, done extremely well, but required too much

prompting. The entertainment was agreeably diversified by songs in character, double clog-dig, &c., by members of the Regiment. The band, under Corporal England, was in attendance, and discussed some very fine music.

The entire strength of the 16th Regiment had a march-out on Wednesday, 27th, in heavy marching order, and presented a very fine appearance.

On Thursday morning, the 28th, about two o'clock, a fire broke out in the officers' quarters of the 16th Regiment. Word having been sent to the barracks and engine house, a number of soldiers and the fire-brigade were soon on the spot, and succeeded in putting out the fire before it had got much headway. The contents of two rooms were destroyed. It is not yet known how it originated.

FROM COLBORNE.

A meeting of the officers of the 40th (Northumberland) Volunteers took place at Colborne, on Thursday, the 21st of February, to discuss regimental matters. The following officers were present:—Lieut.-Col. W. Smith, Major Wainwright, Capt. and Adj. H. Smith, Capt. Elliott and Graveloy, (Cobourg); Rogers, (Grafton); Vars, (Colborne); Webb, (Brighton); Hurlbut, (Warkworth); Duncan, (Castleton); Gifford, (Cold Springs); Lieuts. Floyd, H. R. Floyd, Stanley, Denne, Ewing and Crozier. Ensigns Austin and Campbell, and Assistant-Surgeon Dr. Norman Bethune. The only Company in the County unrepresented being No. 3, Campbellford. Arrangements were made for the formation and maintenance of a band. The adoption of the simple number of the battalion, as a forage-cap badge for officers, was decided on, and the questions of forage caps and numerals for the men, light coats for officers' summer wear, &c., were discussed and settled. The officers of the Cobourg Companies, to which the ladies of that town (ever foremost in graceful generosity to the Volunteers) some time since presented a magnificent stand of colors, most handsomely permitted the whole battalion to consider them as their own, and the inscription on the colors will accordingly be altered to "the 40th Battalion." The officers dined together at Mrs. Macdonald hotel, and separated at an early hour, many of them having considerable distance to travel home.

FROM DELAWARE.

26TH MIDDLESEX BATTALION.—On Saturday last Lieut.-Col. Graham brought to a close the inspection of this battalion, by inspecting No. 1 or Capt. Bullen's Company, at the village of Delaware. Among other manoeuvres the Company were marched past at the "double" and at the "run," which they accomplished very creditably. In the evening a substantial dinner was given to the Company by the officers and honorary members, several of whom were present, and all enjoyed themselves. The usual loyal toasts were done justice to, and the Lieut.-Colonel, in the course of some remarks, complimented the Company on their turn-out and general appearance. He said there was not much doing in the 26th Battalion at present, in consequence of having put in their yearly drill at Thorold Camp, but he trusted they would start with renewed vigour with the commencement of the new Militia year in July. They must not suppose, however, that the Militia department was idle. They had in the Adj.-General—Col. Macdougall—the right man in the right place; and he was working quietly and steadily for the improvement of the force. No doubt one of the first tasks of the Govern-

ment, on the completion of the great political changes which were taking place, would be to place the defence of the country on a proper footing. He was pleased to see by the papers that the Adj.-General was engaged in the preparation of a new Militia Bill, and he had no doubt that the effect would be, by taking steps to train the population at large as a reserve, that the ranks of the active force would be filled up, and Captains of Companies, instead of having to coax men to join as at present, would find their difficulty to consist in knowing whom to reject. Capt. Bullen, in returning thanks for the officers of the Delaware Company, alluded to the difficulty experienced by Captains in keeping up their companies to the full strength, and attributed it, in a great measure, as regarded his own company, to the lukewarmness of the inhabitants generally, with a few honorable exceptions. He thought that, considering the sacrifices to which Volunteers made themselves liable, in placing themselves at the disposal of the Government whenever their services were required for a mere nominal remuneration, they were deserving of more consideration and support from those who preferred staying at home.

FROM GRIMSBY.

VOLUNTEER BALL.—A very pleasant ball was held at Grimsby, O. W., under the auspices of the Grimsby Cavalry Company—Capt. Book—on Friday evening, 15th February, in the Town Hall. About fifty couples were present, including all the youth and beauty of that favored locality. The brilliant Hussar uniform of the Company presented quite a novel appearance. About eleven o'clock the party partook of a splendid supper, prepared by mine host—Capt. Randall, of the Mansion House. This splendid corps numbers about fifty men, and is well mounted and highly efficient in drill.

QUARTERLY INSPECTIONS

By Lieut.-Col. Jackson, Brigade Major, No. 1 Division, Upper Canada:

Monday, February 4th—Miller's Corner's and Vernon.

Tuesday, 5th—Russell.

Wednesday, 6th—Metcalfe.

Thursday, 7th—Manotick and North Gower.

Friday, 8th—Burrill's Rapid's and Merrickville.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—In answer to "Ian," we may say, 1st—That the Civil Service Regiment was removed from the Brigade Division, as the exigencies of the public service will not admit of their being called out for inspection or drill except at special times. 2nd—The question of precedence has not been raised further than pointed out in the Queen's regulations. The Grand Trunk organization is a distinct force for special duty, the same as the Civil Service Regiment. 3rd—The Commander-in-Chief appoints who he thinks fit as commandant in any place. 4th—The act, 27 Vic., cap. 3, section 34, points out distinctly the order in which command shall be taken when Volunteers or Militia, or both, are on parade, and our correspondent will see that his question is there fully answered.

For the Volunteer Review.

HAMILTON, C. W., Feb. 15, 1867.

DEAR REVIEW—As I have been a constant reader of your valuable paper since its commencement, I thought I would send you a few notes of the movements of our 13th Battalion

of Hamilton during the three weeks' campaign of June, 1866. Being a Briton, I suppose I have a Briton's right to grumble, and you will please excuse me if I take advantage and growl a little at things in general.

*To commence, then, at the beginning, we were roused by ringing of fire-bells and firing of cannon at about 6 a.m., on the morning of Friday, June 1st, 1866. On assembling at the Drill-shed, we found that the Fenians had crossed in considerable numbers during the night, and that we were to go of to meet them, and to accomplish this we set off on the cars at about 10 o'clock, our destination being unknown, but supposed to be somewhere about Fort Erie. Most of us had a hasty breakfast before we left, but a few had not. At about 3 p.m. we arrived at Dunnville, on the Grand Trunk Railway, and were there billeted for the night, and enjoyed a pretty good dinner at our respective billets. At about 6 p.m. the alarm sounded, and in a very short space of time we were again on the cars, en route for Port Colborne, or somewhere in that direction. On arriving at Port Colborne, at about 9 o'clock, we found the Queen's Own, of Toronto, already there. They being billeted on the village, getting anything to eat was out of the question, so we made ourselves as comfortable as possible on the cars all night. In the morning, owing to the indefatigable exertions of our gallant Major, our present Colonel, we obtained a slight quantity of food—about a loaf of bread between four or five, a red herring, and a biscuit or two. About 4 o'clock a.m. we left for Ridgeway, and there took part in the short conflict known as the skirmish of Lime Ridge. As there are a number of opinions about "that fight," I will pass it over. However, we came back to Port Colborne, and took possession of a school-house as a temporary barracks, where we tried to make ourselves comfortable for the night, and snatch a few hours' sleep, not having had any of any consequence since Thursday night. About 12, midnight, we were roused out, but soon dismissed, having been warned that we would have to assemble again at 3 a.m. At 3 accordingly we again fell in. By this time a detachment of ladies and gentlemen from Hamilton had arrived, bringing with them a supply of creature comforts in the way of bread and meat and tea and coffee. These were served out to us as we stood, being, for the most part, the first food since dinner at Dunnville the afternoon previous, with the exception of the bread and herring before mentioned.

The Queen's own, and other Volunteers, who came pouring in from all directions, left for the scene of action of the day previous, and we were left to garrison Port Colborne.

As I said before, we were quartered in a school-house—not a very large one—to the number of 350 men of all ranks. The desks and seats had not been removed, and they occupied about half of the available space. To one wing was allotted the upper part, and to the other the ground flat. One blanket per man was served out. On Sunday afternoon we were served out with a ration of bread and meat and coffee. For a couple or more days midnight alarms were the order, we being roused

from a broken rest on the soft side of a plank, for a bed was out of the question, and fallen in outside, and being under arms for a few minutes, we were then dismissed, and again tried to sleep. This was the caprice of some one, I cannot say who, as there was really no necessity for it; and I do not think that regular soldiers were ever treated in that fashion.

Port Colborne, as some of your readers may know, is a very low, marshy place, the soil being mostly a peat bog, and our barracks was erected on probably the most marshy spot in the locality. The parade ground was a small piece of ground in front of the school-house, and consequently a very shaky place, the vibration of the earth being quite perceptible at a distance of 100 yards from the parade.

As to washing accommodations, which are very necessary to a soldier, particularly to those situated as we were—having to sleep in our clothes and on the floor. There was, of course, the lake; but as that was a considerable distance from the barracks, we had to perform our ablutions in a small stream in front of our quarters, about three feet in width, and two to three inches in depth. Of course, in a very short time it became very dirty, as the fall was barely sufficient to carry off the water. We, however, occasionally had a bathing parade, which in some measure made up for the deficiency of water.

Then, as to messing, we messed by companies in the open air, on tables constructed of boards, which we confiscated to our use for the time being. In this particular, no change for the better was made during our stay. For provisions we had salt pork—not too lean—and bread, with occasionally potatoes, and for the first two or three days a glass of beer per man. Latterly we had fresh meat and butter for our bread; this was for dinner. For breakfast and supper we had to content ourselves with bread and tea or coffee.

As to guards, &c.; that was what we felt most, and about which we had really good cause to grumble. On Monday or Tuesday, 4th or 5th, we were reinforced by the Ottawa and Greenwood companies of Volunteers, who were billeted on the town, and who, together with the gallant Welland Field Battery, raised our effective force to about 400 men fit for service; a number being in hospital from the combined effects of fatigue, diarrhoea, and other kindred complaints, brought on by the semi-barbarous mode of living, and the miasmatic influences of the locality; but of this force we had to furnish, on an average, between 90 and 100 men for guard each day, and a picket of 50 men every night. The picket was fallen in at about 9 o'clock in the evening, and sent off to scour the woods in all directions, at times up to their knees in mud or slush. It would return at about 3 p.m. To give an idea of how often one's turn came for guard, let me cite my own case, which was by no means an exceptional one. I was put on at 10 o'clock in the morning, and came off at 10 next morning; I attended the various parades with the exception of the Adjutant's, and was warned for picket that night; next morning warned for guard again. This happened to me twice, and to many three or four times. In addition to this, the usual routine of fatigues, navying, &c., which every soldier knows all about. So much for guard duty.

Rouse sounded at three a.m. Having fallen in, roll was called, and we shivered for an hour or more, and were then dismissed. The parades during the day were as follows:—1st, parade at rouse; 2nd, Adjutant's parade, at 10 a.m.; 3rd, Commanding Officers' parade, at 2 p.m., occasionally a bathing parade and roll call at 7 p.

m. We were ordered to sleep in our clothes and accoutrements, and our rifles beside us, so as to be ready at a moment's notice—and the greater proportion did so.

About the last week of our stay some tents were erected for our accommodation, which, to some extent, relieved the overcrowding of the barracks, and were a much more pleasant sleeping apartment.

We were, for the greater part of the time, confined to barracks, but latterly one wing was allowed out in the morning after parade, and the other in the afternoon.

I have tried, Mr. Editor, to lay before your readers a short account of how we fared. If any other battalion or company underwent as many hardships or did such heavy duty, I think (always desiring to your judgment) we would like to have a similar account.

Apologising for occupying so much of your valuable space, and wishing you and your paper every success,

I remain, yours truly,
D. E. N

To the Editor of The Volunteer Review.

OTTAWA, 28th Feb., 1867.

MR. EDITOR,—It was with melancholy pleasure that I yesterday witnessed the funeral of a gunner of No. 2 Battery, Provisional Brigade or Garrison Artillery. The men composing the firing-party were most soldier-like in appearance, and the remainder of the funeral cortege, composed of members of the Field Battery, Garrison Batteries and Civil Service Rifle Regiment, were to be commended for their really good appearance as Volunteer soldiers. Of course the officers of No. 2 Battery were present, and much to their credit, the officers of No. 3 and 4 Batteries assisted in paying respect to the memory of a worthy and good man, although simply a gunner. Much surprise and comment have arisen from the absence of the commanding Officer of the Brigade, many thinking that his presence at the funeral of his first gunner, who has died in the Brigade, would not have tarnished the laurels he has won during his seven months' campaign in Prescott.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Your obed't serv't,
A VETERAN.

SNOW-SHOEING.—On Monday morning inst., about 150 men of the 100th Regiment, with nearly all the officers at headquarters, proceeded down Sussex street (Ottawa) to the wharf of the steamer 'Queen Victoria,' to practice snow-shoeing and judging distances. Many of the men did not know how to fasten on the snow-shoes; but once on, they marched off in a body down the river towards Waterloo village. For novices, they marched exceedingly well, but many a toss occurred on the way, and many a straggler was left behind. After about half an hour's practice at judging distances the troop returned in high spirits, the greater number apparently well pleased with their new drill.

INSPECTION OF THE MOUNT ELGIN RIFLES.—On Tuesday, the 19th inst., the Brigade-Major, Lieut.-Col. Richardson, Major Greig, and Instructor Chinner visited Mount Elgin to inspect Captain Heagle's Company. The number was exceedingly creditable, there being fifty men in the ranks. Considering opportunities, the acquirements of this company were highly creditable, but the intense cold of the afternoon rendered platoon movements almost an impossibility. Altogether, the inspecting officers were most agreeably surprised at the respectability of the force, and the attainments reached in so short a time.—[Woodstock Times.]

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, C. W., by GEORGE MOSS, Proprietor.
 Terms—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

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.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

GEORGE MOSS having this day purchased the entire interest of "THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW," the partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, as proprietors of the same, is hereby dissolved.

The REVIEW will in future be published by GEORGE MOSS, who hereby assumes all the liabilities, and to whom all accounts due thereto are to be paid.

GEO. MOSS.
 GODFREY S. O'BRIEN.

Witness,
 ALEX. RIGGS.
 Ottawa, February 26, 1867.



The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1867.

NOTICE.—The 3 cents postage marked on THE REVIEW of last week at the Ottawa Post-office, pays to the end of the quarter. The postage on THE REVIEW is 6½ cents per quarter, in advance, at all post-offices.

THE CANADIAN COMMONS.

BEFORE many weeks will have passed the electors of British America will be called upon to exercise one of the most important privileges that falls to the lot of a people in a constitutionally governed country. The first election of a legislature for the Kingdom of Canada—if that is hereafter to be our nomenclature—will be of paramount importance; for upon its character will depend, to a very great extent, the position which the new nation will assume in the eyes of the world. Thus far everything seems to have conspired to make our putting on of national dignity suggestive of a brilliant future. The inception of the project was characteriz-

ed by an entirely new estimate of themselves and their responsibilities on the part of Canadians. Never was the proverb "It is always the darkest hour before day" more applicable, in the political sense, than it was to the condition of the various legislative bodies in British America when union was invoked as a remedy. With no future to speak of before them, principles seemed to be lost sight of amid the scrambles for the spoils of office. By what hypocrisy and cant and double-dealing office might be obtained was the role on one hand; and by what paltry expediency and shuffling it might be retained on the other. Men went into Parliament, not as the representatives of a principle, nor even of a great party, but as the retainers of political chieftains, whose highest ambition was the aggrandisement of themselves. To be the steadfast partizan of some self-constituted idol was to be sound to the core, while the slightest independence of thought, the most trifling infraction of the dogmas of the hour, were denounced as the most deadly treason. Thus our politics came to be merely personal, and the worship of the veiled prophet of Khorassan was intelligent devotion, compared to that which was poured out at the shrine of personal ambition; for no sooner had the lieges been trained to accept one idea as the true one than the scene shifted, and the necessities of political leaders made a new delusion imperative. Of course, when such were the weapons of attack, it could not have been expected that similar ones would not be used in defence. The halls of the legislature, instead of being devoted to the higher interests of the country became the arena for the gladiatorial exhibitions of the "ins" and the "outs," and the chances of individual success were the only one that had influence or attracted support. No wonder, then, that legislation came to a dead-lock, and public policy became an apparently hopeless muddle. Amidst all this selfishness there was just enough of the leaven of true patriotism left, when the opportunity offered, to rise superior to the contemptible trammels which had dwarfed legislation during the preceding ten years. The country was weary of broils that led to no result, and the leaders of parties became tired of a conflict in which they lost more than they gained, either substantially or in reputation. Upon this gloomy scene the sunshine of a new nationality opened, promising a wider field for talent, a higher aim for patriotism, and a purer air for the development of statesmanship; and it is to the honor of our public men, that without distinction of party they devoted themselves to the expansion of the national problem, with an unanimity of which the previous history of parties scarcely gave a hope. In New Brunswick principles had quite as little strength as in Canada, and it is a strong evidence of the hold which the principle of union took upon the minds of the people, that in one short year it completely changed the complexion of the Parliament of that

Province. Thus we see that the principle of nationality has elevated the views of British Americans from the contemplation of lilliputian schemes, too often sectional and factitious to the grand one of taking no mean place among the nations of the earth. Under these circumstances we notice with regret that it is proposed by a few that the personal antagonisms—we can call them by no higher name—of the past shall be carried from the Provincial into the National councils. We regret it, not because we fear that they will have any weight in the general parliament, for there, any question to receive attention, must command the interest of the Commons and Senate from a national point of view, but because of the bad feeling which they would be sure to evoke in the country. We believe that the people are prepared to give the new constitution a fair trial upon its own merits, and if it is to be as successful as we all anticipate and hope, it must be supported as a bond of union among a people whose interest, and destiny are the same. The world will no longer look upon us as mere colonies for whose good or bad deeds England is responsible, and the estimate which will be formed of us will be affected by the tone assumed by every member. The curse of Canada heretofore has been the sectional oris of the Upper and Lower Provinces, and if these were to be continued and added to by distinctions and antagonisms between New Brunswickers, Nova Scotians, Quebecers and Ontarios, the union would be but a hollow farce, which we would have been quite as well without; and it is humiliating to see the very men who professed themselves ready to make any sacrifice for the sake of union now, belicing their solemn professions, and again devoting themselves to the ignoble task of arousing the demon of sectional discord. The country ought to see to it that such insincere demagoguism shall have no place in the Confederate Councils. In one respect, cordial unity is of paramount importance, and it was that which gave the project for consolidation half its importance. We allude to the subject of defence. It must from the outset be adopted as the rule that the whole must be responsible for the defence of even the weakest and least important part; and in order to grasp this subject fully the representatives of the people must be such men as will view the question from a broad and statesman-like point of view. Without a proper system of defence we would be constantly subjected to the kicks and insults of our unscrupulous neighbors; with it we can command and will receive their respect. We must maintain such a force as will sustain our freedom and independence, or instead of our aspirations being fulfilled, we shall be reduced to mere tributaries of a despotic Congress, as the South is at the present time. We must provide for ourselves a strong military organization, or in the end consent to be ruled by a military despotism furnished by our republican neighbors. We are well

aware that professions of economy are grateful to the electoral heart, and candidates for popular suffrages never fail to make use of them; but it is a dangerous word applied to military organization; for to be of use it must be done effectively, at whatever cost. Half measures are only a useless waste of blood and treasure, inviting attack, and powerless to resist it when it comes. The United States wasted utterly thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of treasure, by attempting a large enterprise with an inadequate force upon a cheap principle; and were at last compelled to adopt costly measures which they might much better have employed at first. Let us then, above all things, have in the national legislature men who will not be penny wise and pound foolish in this respect. Men who will have the courage to stand up before their constituents and say they believe the country to be worth defending; that it will cost large amounts to defend it effectually; and that while they will insist upon efficiency, they will be prepared to vote adequate supplies. Such men will be entitled to confidence, while constituencies may be pretty sure that those whose whole political stock in trade is "economy" are generally the most extravagant, depending upon their false professions to hide their delinquencies. This, without securing any good by their profligacy, is almost invariably the end of the "professional economist."

REORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.

A Kingdom without a regular soldier! Unique as it may appear, this is actually the position of Canada. To foreigners our position would appear very much like that of a prairie farmer, whose domain was too large and material too scarce to permit him to erect fences, and he therefore planted his home upon the plain, trusting to the pacific disposition of the wild denizens of the steppes to shield him in the pursuit of wealth and independence. But to those who are acquainted with our situation, it only shows the unbounded confidence of the rulers of these Provinces in the protecting arm of the mother country, and their faith in the courage and loyalty of our Volunteer forces. But when we have fully assumed the duties and responsibilities which our new name implies, something more must be done than has yet been attempted in the shape of providing a really effective defensive force. To England we may undoubtedly still look for assistance should a foreign Power wantonly attack us, and there is no reason to apprehend that our Volunteer army will become less enthusiastic should real danger arise than they have proved themselves; but under our new position, and under the new responsibilities which it involves, we must be prepared to assert our independence and maintain it under any circumstances. England might to-morrow become engaged in a life and death struggle

with the warlike Powers of Europe, and in that case our present dependence upon her strength would be unavailing; and if we ever had any reason for apprehension, it was not that England would not be willing to protect us, but rather that European complications would compel her to use her whole strength in defending her own islands and possessions in the Old World. While Great Britain is at peace, there is little danger that we shall be attacked; but if she were engaged in a great war we must of necessity, in the main, look to our own safety. Leaving out of the question those whose contracted views lead them to sneer at the colonies, this is undoubtedly the view taken of our position by those who believe that the prestige and glory of Great Britain is intimately associated with the success of her Colonial Empire. Europe armed to the teeth, and not too scrupulous in its recent policy, is not a neighbor by the side of which even the "tight little islands" can sit down in peace and without apprehension; and it has been a kindness to us, as well as a matter of duty on the part of British statesmen, to point out our danger, and assist us in preparing for any event which might overtake her or us. For this purpose all the influence that the Imperial Government could legitimately wield has been brought to bear in consolidating British American strength; and once the new Kingdom is fairly established, it is better that she should bid us go on our way rejoicing, and accustom us to depend upon ourselves, while she is still at peace, and in a position to prevent any wanton attacks, than be compelled to abandon us unprepared to our fate, when the stern voice of necessity should compel her to look to her own safety. In assuming, therefore, the dignity and importance of a nation the truth will more fully than heretofore be forced upon us that—

"In native swords and native ranks,
The only hope of courage dwells."

We may then expect that one of the first acts of the Canadian House of Commons will be to introduce a measure for the re-organization of the forces of the kingdom. In this scheme the basis must be compulsory, and the rallying point a standing army. Not that we believe compulsion will be required to any extent, for we feel certain that if the rule is established that every able-bodied man between the ages of eighteen and 45 owes two or three years of his life to the defence of his country, and every one is compelled to contribute according to his means towards the sustenance of the force, means will be found to fill the volunteer ranks to the required strength without resorting to conscription for active service. But even with the full complement of Volunteers, it will be necessary that the entire Militia forces shall be enrolled, and a system established by which any part or the whole, can be speedily put into the field, should the call for Volunteers at any time not be properly responded to, or should a sudden emergency

arise demanding extreme measures. A Volunteer army is undoubtedly more congenial to the majority of Canadians than conscription, and with the alternative of the less pleasing mode of enrollment, we believe it would be effective; but in the interest of Volunteers themselves, as well as of proper subordination and discipline, care must be taken that no more than their fair share of sacrifices, voluntarily assumed in consideration of certain privileges and immunities, which would not be open to balloted men, should be demanded of them. In fact, the Volunteer should be made to feel that he is receiving rather than conferring a favor by becoming a member of that honorable branch of the service. For this purpose commissions in the regular army might be held out as rewards to Volunteers. This, we conceive, would have a tendency to make Canadians take a pride in both these branches of the service. As to a regular standing army, there is little doubt that one will be established, however small it may be in the outset; for after assuming the position of a distinct nationality, it is scarcely to be expected that England will continue to garrison our cities and fortresses. All these subjects, and the best way of treating them, will soon be questions for discussion on the hustings and in the national legislature, and as it is only by full and free investigation that the real bent and determination of the country can be arrived at, the sooner it is commenced the better; and if politicians and statesmen should be compelled to change their pre-conceived views from conviction of their unsuitableness or inefficiency, it were better so than that the military problem should remain unsolved, and the kingdom undefended. On the inauguration of our new career the only utterly hopeless policy would be a masterly inactivity, in reference to that question of questions, our military and naval defences.

A GRACEFUL ACT.—At half-past three o'clock on Monday afternoon, the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of No. 1 Company, Civil Service Rifle Regiment, Ottawa, "formed" in the hall of the Eastern Departmental building, in front of the office of their Captain, Mr. R. S. M. Bouchette, Commissioner of Customs, and through Lieut. Braun conveyed to him their congratulations on his appointment as a Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition on behalf of the Canadian Government. Lieut. Braun, in well chosen words, remarked that it was exceedingly gratifying to them to know that the Captain of No. 1 had been selected by the Government to fill so important and honorable a position. He wished him a safe voyage and a happy return. Captain Bouchette replied in feeling terms. He would cherish with feelings of pride and pleasure the sentiments of the Company towards himself, so happily and kindly expressed by his friend Lieut. Braun. Capt. Bouchette concluded by inviting the Company to partake of wine with him.

CONFEDERATION.

The latest news by the cable is to the effect that the bill for confederating British America, has passed the second reading in the House of Commons. In the draft of the bill sent to this country, the name of the new nation is the DOMINION OF CANADA. It is possible that it has been changed to the KINGDOM OF CANADA, since the draft was sent from England.

INSPECTORS.

On the 25th, 26th, and 27th of February, Lieut.-Col. Jackson, Brigade-Major of No. 1 Division, U. C., inspected three of the Volunteer Companies of this Division—

At Carleton Place—No. 5 Company, 41st Battalion, Captain Brown, paraded 30 officers and men.

At Almonte—No. 1 Company, 42nd Battalion, Captain MacDougall, paraded 37 officers and men.

At Pakenham—No. 6 Company, 41st Battalion, Captain O'Neil, paraded 34 officers and men.

The Brigade-Major expressed himself well pleased with the clean condition of the arms of the several companies, as also with the progress made in drill during the quarter. While regretting that the companies had not yet received their new clothing (the old being quite unserviceable), he assured the men that the Adjutant-General was exceedingly anxious that every company should be properly clothed and equipped, and that so soon as a supply arrived in the country, the officers of the Department would hasten to supply their wants in this respect. In advertising to the comfortable and convenient new drill-sheds at Carleton Place and Almonte, he congratulated the men on their good fortune in residing where the public spiritedness and liberality of the people provided such comfortable quarters for them, and trusted that ere long the whole of the division would be dotted with similar ones.

QUARTERMASTER OF THE 5TH MILITARY DISTRICT, L. C.—We learn with pleasure that there is a probability of Capt. E. A. JOHNSON, 18th Battalion, L'Orignal, being appointed to this post, now vacant. Capt. JOHNSON has been an active and enthusiastic member of the Volunteer force, and has qualified himself for his duties in every way required by the Militia law; and under such circumstances it is but a matter of right that he, as a well qualified Canadian, should be, in common with other Canadians, selected for positions of honor and trust, when vacancies occur, in the Canadian force.

CIVIL SERVICES REGIMENT.—Last week, owing to the hurry of going to press, there was an inaccuracy in the report of the inspection of this corps. We stated the strength on parade was "about 200." It was 250, as the following "field state" will show. Present on Parade—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Adjutant, 2 Staff, 5 Captains, 11

Subalterns, 1 Sergeant-Major, 3 Staff-sergeants, 14 Sergeants, 6 Buglers, 205 rank and file—total, 250. On leave—1 Major, 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 1 staff-sergeant, 3 sergeants, and 25 rank and file.

It is not improbable that Col. Dawkins may be restored to the Guards in a short time.—[Glowworm.]

LIEUT. COL. SIR HENRY HAVELOCK, V. C., C. B., has been appointed Assistant Quarter-master-General in Canada, in succession to Col. Wolsley, whose period of service has just expired.

A NUMBER of recruits have lately joined the corps of Royal Engineers, most of whom, it is understood, have been induced to join this distinguished corps by the slackness of work in their respective trades.

THE fine band of the Grand Trunk Railway Battalion, Toronto, under the leadership of Mr. Murdoch, formerly bandmaster of the Queen's Own, played several tunes last evening at the drill shed. They were in full uniform, and marched and played as though they were at the head of the battalion on an inspection day, the "marching past" being done in "quick" and "slow" time.—[Leader, 23rd ult.]

THE NEW PLAN OF SHIP BUILDING.—Mr. Scott Russell informs us ('United Service Gazette,') on the authority of a little bird which has whispered to him, that our future men-of-war are to be a combination of the broadside and the turret. There is to be a sort of box battery, as we understand, in the central portion of the ship, and a turret at each extremity. What possible service this central battery can render which might not be better rendered by a central turret is past our limited comprehension, and we should very much like to know what is to become of the boasted handiness which has been so much talked of with regard to the 'Bellerophon.'

THE army estimates are nearly completed; and we ('Army and Navy Gazette') believe we may assure officers now serving that they are safe from further reductions or disturbance for a year at all events. The changes in numbers will be very trifling, and of a character not to affect the commissioned ranks. A considerable amount of financial reduction has been effected under the head of warlike stores, a result which is rather matter for surprise, considering how much had been already lopped off this item, and also bearing in mind that the armament of the new forts must be provided for before long.

THE proposal of the Recruiting Commission to make the recruiting of the army a distinct department, with an officer of rank at the head of it who would give his exclusive attention to the subject, has been objected to by the Horse Guards. The military authorities, says the 'Army and Navy Gazette,' think the business should continue to be under the Adjt.-General's department. Is it because the Deputy Adjutant-General has not work enough to do, and Whitehall is teaching Pall Mall in economy? We shall

be curious to learn the reason why a proposal in thus condemned which was unanimously recommended by the Commissioners, and indeed we believe by the witnesses examined by them on the subject; but no doubt there are reasons for the objections which we do not know.

THE SNIDER ENFIELD.—The breech-action of this gun is not adapted to withstand even a very slight escape; and any failure on the part of the cartridge tends to throw the breech violently open, and to cause a dangerous backward explosion. The first cartridges adopted for the arm had the original Potter base, a thin cup of brass, into which the body of the cartridge was wedged. When these bases were made absolutely perfect, as in those cartridges with which the first experiments were made, the security against explosion was all that need be desired; but the slightest crack or flaw in the brass, by weakening the base, rendered it less capable of sustaining the severe strain thrown upon it at the moment of firing. When the cartridges had to be made by millions, perfect and invariable freedom from flaws could not be guaranteed; and it was found necessary to adopt a stronger base, and so to provide a larger margin for imperfections of manufacture. The cartridges of this second pattern have proved thoroughly satisfactory, and we understand that no failure or tendency to explosion has been noticed in the large numbers which have been made during the past two months.—[Pall Mall Gazette.]

AN INFERNAL MACHINE FOR WAR.—Gen. Daule, of the French Engineers, has written to 'La Liberte' an account of a cannon with divergent tubes to throw musket balls. The number of these tubes will be in proportion to their calibre, and they are so arranged that at a distance of 600 metres the ball will be spread over a space of 15 metres, and at nearly equal distances from each other. The charge of powder is calculated to propel two balls at once from each tube, the trajectory of which will be the same as that of a large projectile from the same cannon. Thus a field-piece will be capable of holding 16 tubes and discharging 32 balls at once, which at a distance of 600 metres will strike upon a space occupied by 50 men in two ranks, those of the second rank being liable to be struck by the balls which have passed through the first. This new cannon is of iron, this being a more durable metal for the purpose than bronze.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Ottawa, March 1, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

Wm. Manton, Gentleman, is appointed Provincial Storekeeper at Kingston.

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

The Head-quarters of this Company are hereby changed to "Lobo."

30th Wellington Battalion of Infantry—The rank of Captain granted to Paymaster M. O. Macgregor, appointed by the General Order No. 3, of the 22nd ult., is Honorary.

44th Welland Battalion of Infantry, No. 3 Company, G. W. Railway Company, Clifton—
For Lieutenant Thomas Butler, confirmed in his rank, and as having obtained a second class certificate, in the General Orders No. 3, of the 15th, and No. 4 of the 22nd ult, read Thomas Butters.

The Komptville Infantry Company having failed its organization is now removed from the list of the Volunteer Militia.

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

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

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

DURING THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 2, 1867.

Ottawa—T. W. \$2, H. A. W. \$2, Major C. J. A. \$2, A. B. \$2, Dr. W. \$2, R. S. \$2, J. M. G. \$2. London—Lt. Col. M. \$2, Capt. M. \$2, Lieut. E. McK. \$1, Major A. McP. \$2, Capt. M. \$2, Capt. Dr. \$2, Sergt.-Major S. \$1. Ottawa—Lieut. W. C. \$2. Montreal—Capt. B. S. Smith's Falls—W. T. \$2. Warwick—Capt. C. J. K. \$2, D. W. \$2, Sergt. J. W. \$2. Wisbeach—S. B. \$2. Watford—Capt. McP. \$2, Ensign McL. \$2, J. K. \$2. Collingwood—Lt. Col. S. \$2.



OTTAWA, 9TH NOVEMBER, 1866.

At a Council held at the City of Montreal, on Saturday, the 3rd of November, 1866.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Finance, and under and in virtue of the authority of the 17th Chap. of the Con. Stat. Canada, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following articles which, under the provisions of the Act, intituled : " An Act to amend the duties of Customs and the Tariff of Duties payable under them," are to be admitted free of duty when imported by Shipbuilders for Shipbuilding purposes, viz :

- Ships' Blocks and patent bushes for blocks.
- " Binnacle Lamps.
- " Bunting.
- " Sail Cloth or Canvass, from No. 1 to No. 6.
- " Compasses.
- " Dead Eyes.
- " Dead Lights.
- " Deck Plugs.
- " Pumps and Pump Gear.
- " Shackles.
- " Sheaves.
- " Signal Lamps.
- " Travelling Trucks.

Yellow Metal in Bars or Belts and Yellow Metal Sheathing.

- Steering Apparatus.
- Composition Spikes and Nails.
- Shoating Copper and Nails.
- Iron Knees and Riders.
- Wire Rigging.
- Cordage.

Trécnails and Wedges
Iron Masts or parts of Iron Masts.

May be and they are hereby authorized to be taken out of Bond free of duty, when purchased by Shipbuilders exclusively for Shipbuilding purposes, subject to such orders and regulations for the protection of Revenue as may be from time to time imposed and sanctioned by the Hon. the Minister of Finance.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Assist. C. E. C.



FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS.

OTTAWA, 19th March, 1866.

Sir—I have it in command to call your special attention to the annexed copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Governor General of this Province, conveying Her Majesty's Orders that no Chilian or Spanish armed Vessels be allowed to bring their prizes into British Waters.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs and Excise.
The Collectors of Customs
At Seaports in Canada.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Cardwell :
Foreign Office, 2nd February, 1866.

Sir—Her Majesty's Government being desirous of observing the strictest neutrality in the contest between Spain and the Republic of Chili, they propose, with the view of more effectually carrying into effect this principle, to interdict the Armed Ships, and also the Privateers of both parties, from carrying prizes made by them into the Ports, Harbors, Roadsteads or Waters of the United Kingdom, or any of Her Majesty's Colonies or Possessions abroad.

I have accordingly to acquaint you that the Queen has been pleased to direct that orders in conformity with the principle above stated should forthwith be addressed to all proper authorities in the United Kingdom, and to Her Majesty's Naval and other authorities in all quarters beyond the United Kingdom, for their guidance in the circumstances.

I have, &c.,
CLARENDON.

The Right Honorable
Edward Cardwell, M. P.,
&c., &c., &c.

[Copy.]
CIRCULAR.

DOWNING STREET,
February 30th, 1866.

Sir—Her Majesty being fully determined to observe the duties of Neutrality during the existing hostilities between Her Catholic Majesty and the Republics of Chili and Peru, and being moreover resolved to prevent, as far as possible, the use of Her Majesty's Harbors, Ports, and Coasts, and the Waters within Her Majesty's Territorial jurisdiction, in aid of the warlike purposes of either belligerent, has commanded me to communicate to you, for your guidance, the following rules, which are to be treated and enforced as Her Majesty's Orders and Directions—

Her Majesty has been pleased to command that these rules shall be put in force in the United Kingdom, and in the Channel Islands, on and after Friday, the 22nd of March next, and in Her Majesty's Territories and Possessions beyond seas six days after the day when the Governor or other Chief Authority of each of such Territories or Possessions respectively shall have notified and published the same, stating in such notification that the said Rules are to be obeyed by all persons within the same territories and possessions.

1. During the continuance of the present Hostilities between Her Catholic Majesty and the Republics of Chili and Peru, all ships of War and Privateers of either Belligerent are prohibited from making use of any Port or Roadstead in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in the Channel Islands or in any of Her Majesty's Colonies or Foreign Possessions or Dependencies, or of any Waters subject to the Territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, as a Station or a place of resort for any warlike purposes, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment, and no Ship of War or Privateer of either Belligerent shall hereafter be permitted to sail out or leave any Port, Roadstead, or Waters, subject to British jurisdiction, from which any Vessel of the other Belligerent (whether the same shall be a Ship of War, a Privateer or a Merchant Ship), shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least Twenty four hours from the departure of such last mentioned Vessel beyond the Territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

2. If any Ship of War or Privateer of either Belligerent shall, after the time when this Order shall be first notified and put in force in the United Kingdom, and in the Channel Islands, and in the several Colonies and Foreign Possessions or Dependencies of Her Majesty respectively, enter any

Port, Roadstead or Waters belonging to Her Majesty, either in the United Kingdom or in the Channel Islands, or in any of Her Majesty's Colonies or Foreign Possessions or Dependencies, such Vessel shall be required to depart and put to sea within Twenty-four hours after her entrance into such Port, Roadstead, or Waters, except in case of stress of weather, or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or repairs, in either of which cases the Authorities of the Port or of the nearest Port, as the case may be, shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of Twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies, beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such Vessel which may have been allowed to remain within British Waters for the purpose of repairs shall continue in any such Ports, Roadsteads, or Waters, for a longer period than Twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed; provided, nevertheless, than in all cases in which there shall be any Vessel (whether Ships of War, Privateers, or Merchant Ships) of the said Belligerent parties in the same Port, Roadsteads, or waters within the Territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, there shall be an interval of not less than Twenty-four hours between the departure therefrom of any such Vessel (whether a Ship of War, a Privateer or a Merchant Ship) of the one Belligerent, and the subsequent departure therefrom of any Ship of War or Privateer of the other Belligerent, and the times hereby limited for the departure of such Ships of War and Privateers respectively, shall always in case of necessity be extended, so far as may be necessary for giving effect to this provis, but not further or otherwise.

3. No Ship of War or Privateer of either Belligerent shall hereafter be permitted while in any Port, Roadstead or Waters, subject to the Territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, to take in any supplies, except provisions, and such other things as may be requisite for subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such Vessel to the nearest Port of her own country, or to some nearer destination; and no coal shall be again supplied to any such Ship of War or Privateer in the same or any other Port, Roadstead, or waters, subject to the Territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, without special permission, until after the expiration of Three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within British Waters as aforesaid.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most humble servant,
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL,
The Officer Administering
the Government of Canada. 9-3in



FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS.
DEPARTMENTAL ORDER.

Ottawa, Aug. 13th, 1866.

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

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



FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,

Ottawa, June 14th, 1866.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Lights—Gulf of St. Lawrence, Prince Edward Island.

THE Government of Prince Edward Island has given notice that a Light House has recently been erected on the North Point of that Island, in 47° 3', 46" N., and Longitude 63° 59' 9" W. The Light has eight feet high above water, and shows a fixed white light.

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

STATEMENT

Of Militia Pensions and Gratitudes awarded by order in Council dated 25th January, 1867, upon report of the Board of Officers assembled to investigate and report upon claims for pensions or gratuities, on account of Volunteers killed or disabled by wounds or sickness on actual service in 1866.

Published under authority of the Act 22 Vic., Chap. 6, Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada

FIRST CLASS. UPPER CANADA.

No.	CORPS.	NAME.	Report of Medical Board.	Pension.	From.	Total Pension for one year	Gratuity.	Medical Attendance.	To whom payable.
1	Queen's Own.....	Ens Malcolm McEachern..	Killed in action.....	To	Widow \$184, and \$27 each to 5 children.....	June 2, 1866	\$ 319 00		
2	do	Sergeant Hugh Matheson.	Div'd of wounds rece'd in action.	do	do	do			
3	do	Corporal Francis Lakey .	do do	To	Widow, \$146.....	June 2, 1866	146 00		
4	do	Private William Smith....	Killed in action.....	To	Widow, \$110.....	do	110 00		
5	do	Private Mark Defries.....	do	To	None.....				
6	do	Priv. Christopher Alderson	do	To	Widow, \$110.....	June 2, 1866	110 00		
7	do	Priv W F Tempest.....	do	To	None.....				
8	do	Private J H Newburn.....	do	To	Mother, \$30.....	do	30 00		
9	do	Priv Malcolm Mackenzie.	do	To	Widow, \$240, (eldest son, nil), \$48 each, to 8 child.		834 00	121 50	
10	10th Royal.....	Captain and Paymaster John Huston Richey	Died from disease contr'd on ser.	To	None.....			100 00	Dr. Cahill.
11	18th Battalion.....	Private James Cahill....	do do	To	Mother, \$80.....		80 00	30 00	
12	Queen's Own.....	Private Jas H. Morrison..	do do	To	Widow, \$110.....		110 00	15 00	
13	13th Battalion.....	Private Daniel Laker.....	do do	To					

FIRST CLASS. LOWER CANADA.

1	Hochelaga Lt. Inf	Private M. Prudhomme....	Died from disease contracted on service.....	To	Widow, \$110, 2 children, \$10 each.....	June 10, 1866	\$ 180 00		
2	St. Therese Corps	Private P. Charron.....	do do	To	Widow, \$100, 4 children, \$10 each.....	April 1, 1866	150 00		

SECOND CLASS. UPPER CANADA.

14	Queen's Own.....	Actg. Serg. Paul Ewins..	Unfit for service or occupation from six months from date.....	Wound	40 cents a day.....	June 2, 1866	\$ 148 00	\$ 60 00	
15	do	Corp. John Connor.....	do do do.....	Sickness..	35 cents a day.....	July 1, 1866	127 75		
16	do	Priv. Cha. Thos. Bell....	do actual do.....	Wound....	20 cents a day.....	June 2, 1866	73 00	50 00	10 00 Dr. Nichol.
17	do	Priv. Alex. Ollphant.....	do usual do.....	Sickness..	80 cents a day.....	June 2, 1866	109 50		
18	do	Priv. Chas. Lugdill.....	do do do.....	Wound....	25 cents a day.....	June 2, 1866	91 25	50 00	
19	do	Priv. John White.....	do do do.....	do	80 cents a day.....	June 2, 1866	109 50	50 00	
20	10th Royals	Priv. Thomas Charters..	do greatly impairs general usefulness	Sickness..	25 cents a day.....	July 1, 1866	91 25		14 00 Dr. Newcomb.
21	do	Priv. Saml. McCeay.....	do do do.....	do	25 cents a day.....	July 1, 1866	109 50	5 50	do.
22	York Rifles.....	Priv. Chs. Ths. Robertson	do usual occupation	do	20 cents a day.....	July 1, 1866	73 00		
23	Loydton Infantry.	Lt W Tyrwhitt Armstrong	Unfit for service greatly impairs usual occupation.....	Sickness..	\$280 a year.....	July 1, 1866	280 00		
24	18th Bat. Hamilt'n	Act. Capt. P. Gore Eouth	do do do.....	Wound....	\$400 a year.....	June 2, 1866	400 00	1028 33	
25	do	Priv. Lavatt W. Smith..	do do do.....	Sickness..	20 cents a day.....	July 1, 1866	72 00		61 00
26	do	Priv. G. A. McKenzle....	do manual do.....	Wound....	20 cents a day.....	July 1, 1866	73 00		
27	do	Priv. Edwin Hilder.....	do occupation.....	do	40 cents a day.....	July 1, 1866	140 00		
28	Welland Battery..	Capt. Ed. Saunder King..	do do do.....	do	\$400 a year.....	June 2, 1866	400 00	1029 00	745 00 Dr. Minor.
29	do	Gunner Fergus Scholfield	do do do.....	do	50 cents a day.....	June 2, 1866	73 00	50 00	60 00 Dr. Farrill.
30	do	do John Bradley.....	do do do.....	do	50 cents a day.....	June 2, 1866	109 50	50 00	23 00 Dr. Neff.
31	18th attallon....	Priv. Eichd. Pattecoart..	Injury equal to 12 months.	Sicknes..	25 cents a day.....	June 2, 1866	91 25		10 00 Dr. Ryall.

STATEMENT of Militia Pensions and Gratuities, &c.—CONTINUED.

THIRD CLASS.

No.	CORPS.	NAME.	Report of Medical Board.	Pension.	From.	Total Pension for one year.	Gratuity.	Medical Attendance.	To whom payable.	
81	Queen's Own	Capt. Jas. B. Houstead	Injury equal to 2 weeks	Injury	No claim.					
82	do	Lt. Wm. Cooper Campbell	do 13 months	Wound	18 months pay gratuity.		865 05	114 00	Dr. Snall, \$80, Dr. Hodder, \$34	
83	do	Lt. Jas. Herbert Beaven	do 4 weeks	do	No claim.					
84	do	Ens. Jas. F. Smith	do 2 months	Sickness			75 00			
85	do	Ens. Wm. Faher	do 18 months	Wound	18 months pay gratuity		700 80	78 00	Dr. Stevenson	
86	do	Color Sergt. F. McHardy	do 4 months	do			250 00			
87	do	Priv. Thomas Oulster	do 4 months	do	4 months, at \$50		200 00			
88	do	Priv. James McFarland	do 3 months	Sickness			40 00			
89	do	Priv. Thomas Purdy	do 4 weeks	Injury			20 00			
40	do	Priv. Wm Thompson	do 10 weeks	Wound			90 00	21 00	Dr. Wm	
41	do	Priv. Geo Briggs	do 6 weeks	Injury	Gratuity, 6 weeks, at \$12		72 00			
42	do	Priv. Chas Winter	do 11 months	Wound	11 months' pay at \$20		320 00			
43	do	Priv. Richard Clayton	do 12 months	do			250 00			
44	do	Priv. Edward Capp	do 1 month	do			28 00			
45	do	Priv. Fredk Woodall	do 2 months	do			24 00			
46	do	Corp. James Bull			None.					
47	do	Priv. Alex Smith	do 6 weeks	Sickness			24 00			
48	do	Priv. Jas B Eutherford	do 3 weeks	Wound			60 00	15 00	Dr. Johnson	
49	do	Priv. Rupert E Kinrossford	do 2 weeks	do			64 00	5 00	Dr. Stevenson	
50	do	Priv. Wm Vandermislen	do 12 months	do			200 00	58 00	do	
51	do	Priv. E G Patterson	do 6 weeks	do			86 00	5 00	do	
52	do	Priv. Edgar J Paul	do 7 weeks	do			70 00	10 00	Dr. Payne.	
53	do	Priv. Edch Forsyth	do 2 months	Injury			100 00			
54	do	Priv. Alexander Muir	Injury equal to loss of use of arms 3 months	Wound			75 00			
55	do	Priv. John Jackman	do 6 weeks	Sickness			36 00			
66	10th Royals	Lieut. CH J Winstanley	do 10 weeks	do	30 cents a day for 2 years from 1st Nov. 1866.	1st Nov. '66	109 50	161 00	118 00	Dr. Philbrick \$100, Dr. Russell, \$18
67	do	Priv. John Cole	do loss of leg. 2 yrs 5 mos.	do			100 00	50 00	Dr. Newcomb.	
68	do	Priv. Michael McKenna	do 1 week	do			10 00			
69	do	Priv. Richard McCormick	do 6 months	Injury			160 00	25 00	Dr. Richardson	
70	do	Priv. Ezra Cummer	do 5 do	do			120 00	10 00	Dr. Winstanley	
71	do	Priv. Daniel Farrell	do 2 do	do			66 00	20 00	Dr. Newcomb.	
72	do	Priv. Joseph T Healy			None.					
63	18th Battalion	Priv. Samuel Dallas	do 4 do	Wound			98 00	4 00	Dr. Byall.	
64	do	Priv. Jas Mitter Stuart	do 10 do	do			50 00			
65	do	Priv. John Bobi Donnelly	do 8 weeks	do			43 00			
66	do	Priv. Wm Irvine	do 6 weeks	Injury			64 00	7 00	do	
67	do	Priv. John Geo Powell	do 7 months	Sickness			165 00	65 00	Dr. Turquand.	
68	do	Priv. Thomas Wyatt	do 9 weeks	do			54 30			
69	do	Lt.-Col. J A Skinner	do 6 weeks	do			204 00	40 00	Dr. Joy.	
70	do	Gunner Thos Higgins	do 10 months	do			240 00			
71	Welland Battery	do John Harrison	do 9 do	Wound			216 00			
72	do	do Jordan Thomas	do 3 do	do			84 00	30 00	Dr. McFarland.	
73	do	Sergt. John Tuck	do 3 do	do			96 00	28 00	Dr. Baxter.	
74	do	Priv. Robert Cranston	do 3 do	do			94 00	19 00	do	
75	Bradford Comp'y	Priv. J. Allan Young	do 1 do	Sickness			25 00			
76	Columbus do	Capt. Geo Frenauce	Unit for service and occupation 12 months	do	\$400 for one year, to be re-examined in 1867.	1st April '66	400 00	24 00	Dr. Warren.	
78	Peterboro do	Lieut. Wm N Kennedy	Injury equal to 6 weeks	do			65 00	18 75	Dr. Kinnaird.	
79	Toronto Naval do	Corp. Mate J Glendinning	do 14 weeks	do			163 00	26 00	Dr. Boss.	
80	Collingwood do	Corp. John Millwood	do 3 months	do			84 00	16 00	Dr. Stephen.	
81	10th Royals	Private John Douglas	Nil							
82	Ont. Battalion	Private John Spegram	Injury equal to 2 months	Sickness			48 00			
83	Scarboro' Comp'y	Lieut. John H. Stobo	do 2 do	do			24 50	21 00	Dr. Langsley.	
84	Cookstown do	Private Thos Stephenson	do 3 do	do			24 00	25 00	Dr. Scwell.	
85	do do	Corp. Geo. Boss	do 2 weeks	do			27 00	10 00	Dr. Schofield.	
86	do do	Private Geo. Graham	do 2 months	do			45 00	25 00	Dr. Scwell.	
87	do do	do Robt T. Banting	do 3 do	do			72 00	40 00	Dr. Schofield.	
88	do do	Lt. & Adl. Jacob N. Tabor	do 4 weeks	do			68 25	19 00	Dr. Tabor.	
89	Scarboro' Comp'y	Serg. Jas. Young	Injury equal to 3 months	do			48 00			
90	do do	Corp. Wm. Hall	do 2 months	do			43 00	22 50	Dr. Lapey, \$17; Dr. Wright, \$5.	
91	10th Royals	Priv. John Whitton	Nil							
92	Brampton Comp'y	Priv. George Elliott	Injury equal to 12 months (unit for service)	do	50 cts a day, to be re-examined 1867.	1st July, 1866	73 00	18 00	Dr. Haggie.	
93	Norval Company	Priv. Jas. Bryan	do 9 months	do	30 cts do do	do	109 50	20 00	Dr. Webster.	
94	Queenstown Co.	Priv. Jacob Stabbs	do 3 months	do	20 cts do do	do	73 00			
						Totals	\$4980 50	\$811 47	\$214 05	

The pensions granted to (No. 24) acting Capt. Percy Gore Routh and (No. 28) Captain Saunders King to be payable only from 2nd June, 1867.

All pensions granted to children, as above set forth, to cease at the age of (18) eighteen years for boys, and (21) twenty one years for girls, and that all other persons to whom pensions are granted, excepting those mentioned in the above abstract, as representing deceased Volunteers, and those who have lost a limb, are to appear before a Medical Board at the date of the expiration of each year's pension, with a view to determine whether the disability continues.

Payment will be made by the Receiver-General under the regulations laid down in the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, 22 Vic. Chap. 6.

T. D. HARINGTON,
Deputy Receiver-General.

RECEIVER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, 1st Feb., 1867.



SEALED TENDERS,

Addressed to the Undersigned,

WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE

Until Tuesday,

The Fifth day of March next,
at Noon,

For the construction of a

BULK-HEAD DAM

AND

TIMBER SLIDE,

At the Des Chenes Rapids,

between an Island and the

North shore of the Ottawa

River.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

May be seen at this office, where forms of tender may be obtained.

Tenders must be endorsed,

"TENDER FOR WORK ON DES CHENES RAPIDS."

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

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Feb. 20, 1867.



CARRILLON AND GRENVILLE CANALS.

SEALED TENDERS

ADDRESSED TO THE UNDERSIGNED will be received at this office, until

Monday, the 4th of March next,
AT NOON,

For the execution of certain Works on the Carrillon and Grenville Canals.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at this office, where forms of tender may be obtained.

Tenders must be endorsed,

"Tenders for Works on the Carrillon and Grenville Canals."

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

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, February 19, 1867.

MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS

ADDRESSED TO THE POST-MASTER GENERAL will be received at OTTAWA, until

Friday, the 15th of March next,
at noon, for the conveyance of

HER MAJESTY'S MAILS

on a proposed Contract for four years—twice a day each way—between

Aylmer and Ottawa, from the 1st April next.

Printed Notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and Blank Forms of Tender obtained at the Post Office of Aylmer and Ottawa.

EDWIN F. KING,

P. O. Inspector.

P. O. Inspector's Office,
Montreal, 20th Feb. 1867.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COY,

Oldest Established U. Canadian Office.

AGENCIES at all the principal places throughout the Province for the transaction of Fire and Marine business.

Head Office—Church street, Toronto. George Percival Ridout, Governor; T. W. Burrell, Managing Director. Agents for Ottawa, Herrick & Brush. Jan. 31st, 1867—5-6m



NOTICE.

VOLUNTEERS, and others interested, are notified that the Executive Council have authorized the

ISSUE OF THE

PENSIONS and GRATUITIES,

Which have been recommended in accordance with the terms of an

Order in Council,

DATED 21st August, 1886.

BY THE

Board of Officers assembled to Investigate and Report upon Claims for Pensions and Gratuities on account of Volunteers Killed or Disabled by Wounds or Sickness on Actual Service.

A list of the names has this day been published in the "Canada Gazette" by the Receiver General, who will pay the several persons entitled to receive the amounts awarded, upon compliance with the requirements of the Act 22 Vic. Chap. 6, Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada.

Militia Department,
Ottawa, February 2nd, 1867 } 5-3m

GEORGE COX,

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

CHARLES POTTER,

20 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

OPTICIAN, & O.,

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

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

Repairs of all kinds done on the premises.
February 2nd, 1867. 6-y

W. P. MARSTON,

MANUFACTURER and Importer of Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, Target and Hunting Rifles, Ammunition, &c., &c., No. 132 Young Street, Toronto.



AMERICAN INVOICES.—DISCOUNT.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

Customs, Québec, 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, 22nd February, 1867

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorised discount is declared to be 26 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,

MERCHANDISE Brokers, and General Commission Merchants, No. 452 St. Paul Street, Montreal. December 12th, 1866. d18 ty

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

In connection with the

LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE,

CAL INSTITUTE,

ALBERT STREET,

OTTAWA, O. W.

THIS INSTITUTION will be open from the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1867.

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

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

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

N. B. WEBSTER,

Principal of F. S. & M. Institute.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

PRESCOTT C. W.—L. H. DANIELS, Proprietor, and Agent for the Royal Mail Line of Steamers, New York, New, Furniture, and new Bedding throughout. Omnibuses to and from the Cars and Bays FREE OF CHARGE. Billiards and Livery attached. 1-1y

G. MERCER ADAM,
(LATE ROLLO & ADAM.)
BOOKSELLER TO THE PROFESSIONS,
BOOK IMPORTER
In Law,
Theology,
Medicine,
Education,
The Sciences,
and General Literature.
61 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.
"VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVE SERVICE HAND-
BOOK."
PRICE 75 CENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

LYON & REMON.
BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, Convey-
ancers, &c. Office—Over City Registry;
Metcalf street, Ottawa, C. W.
ROBERT LYON. EDWARD P. REMON.
Ottawa, January 1st, 1887. 1-1y

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

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

All orders punctually attended to.
N. B.—A large stock of Musical Instruments,
Walking Sticks, Canes, &c.
Ottawa, January 1st, 1886. 1-1y

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

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

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

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

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

He would call particular attention to his
Stereoscopic and other Views of Parliament
Buildings and Ottawa scenery, of which he has
a large variety constantly on hand, for sale.
N. B.—The trade supplied with Stereoscopic
and other views at reasonable rates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. K. M'GILLIVRAY & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—Im-
porters of English and American Manu-
factures, wholesale and retail; Electro-plat
ware, Fine Gold, Silver, Steel and Jet Jewellery,
and Fancy Goods of all kinds. All work war-
ranted. Ottawa, C. W. 1y

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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, 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.

HEUBACH & COWARD,

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

THOMAS ISAAC,

FURNISHING IRONMONGER,
AND DEALER IN

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

SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,

Sparks Street, Central Ottawa, Canada West.

R. W. CRUISE,

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent.
Office in Post Office Block, Ottawa. Reference—Allan Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Aumond, Esq., Hon. James Skead, M. L. C., A. J. Russell, C. T. O., Robt. Bell, M. P. P.
All Business with the Crown Timber Office and Crown Lands Department attended to.

PROSPECTUS

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 Soldier, embracing in its ranks thousands of the most influential and intelligent of our population, prepared to defend to the last the land they live in and the laws they reverence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEORGE MOSS,
Proprietor, Ottawa, C. W.

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

MATHEWS' HOTEL,

RIDEAU street, Ottawa. Omnibuses to and from the cars and boats free of charge. This House has been refurnished throughout, and is second to none in the Capital.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,

RIDEAU street, Ottawa, Andrew Graham, Proprietor. The best of liquors, and a well supplied larder.

CITY HOTEL,

CLARENCE street, Ottawa. William Graham, Proprietor. This house is well known to the travelling public of Canada, and still maintains its character as a first-class hotel.

GOULDTHRAITE'S SALOON,

CORNER Sparks and Elgin streets, Ottawa. Luncheon always ready, and the table supplied with every delicacy of the season. Choicest wines and liquors kept.

WM. B. AIRD,

COMMISSION Agent and Broker. Office—No. 3 Sussex street, next door to S. Howell's, Ottawa, C. W.

J. M. CURRIER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS of Sawn Lumber, etc., Ottawa, C. W. J. M. Currier, James McLaren, John McLaren.

G. H. PRESTON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, &c. Light Profits and Quick Returns. Two Stores—No. 13 and Also No. 93 Rideau Street, Ottawa City.