

Artillery. The above return shows the corps assembled at each of the camps, their strength, and numbers wanting to complete. The Brigade assembled at Kingston numbered 2,755 officers and men with 319 Horses and the camp was in operation for sixteen days on the same principle as those at Goderich and Niagara. The camp at Cobourg consisted of two Infantry Battalions, with one troop of Cavalry, numbering 701 officers and men with 60 Horses, and was only in operation for eight days, being also like the one at Sarnia under the ordinary regulations to time, pay and supply it was by no means so popular with either officers or men as the larger one at Kingston. I inspected the whole of the corps assembled at these camps and found their general condition to be on the average very similar in degree of efficiency to those in the Goderich and Niagara Camps. The Northumberland and Durham squadron of Cavalry under command of Lieut.-Col. Boulton, joined the camp at Kingston with a mounted band and together with the Frontenac Squadron, under Major Duff, was formed into a Provisional Regiment under the command of Lieut.-Col. Boulton. The Cavalry assembled at this camp presented a very creditable appearance, the majority of the officers and men being better mounted than those at Niagara, and they rode well; the arms and accoutrements of the Cavalry were in good order, but the uniform clothing much worn. I found the arms, accoutrements and clothing of the Infantry in a serviceable condition with few exceptions, and was much pleased with the manner in which they drilled at several field days. The Kingston Field Battery, under the command of Major Drummond, was inspected regimentally by the Inspector of Artillery, and reported as being in good serviceable order, making excellent practice when firing shot and shell at the target; the conduct of the men at the Kingston Camp was very good, no complaints being made by commanding officers, nor by the Civil authorities at Kingston.

The four Garrison Batteries of Artillery in this district went into Fort Henry at Kingston on the 4th September for eight days, under the command of the Inspector of Artillery, and the remaining corps, viz. the Napanee Cavalry troop, 45th and 48th Battalions of Infantry formed the Brigade assembled at Cobourg.

The best shooting battalion in the district was the 48th, figure of merit 14.53; the best shooting company was No. 1 Company, 48th Battalion, figure of merit, 24.04; and the best shot in the district was Corporal Frederick Hobbs, No. 1 Company, 45th Battalion, who made 51 points.

The whole of the Infantry corps in the two camps went through the prescribed course of target practice. The district paymaster was present at both camps, and paid all corps before they left for home.

Lieut.-Col. Patterson reported that the progress made by the troops in the sixteen days camp was very satisfactory, but that the eight days camp afforded too little time for instruction in drill and rifle practice to be of much value; that the whole of the men were reported as *bona fide* enrolled members of corps, but that he did not think the strength of existing Corps could be maintained continuously by the system of voluntary enrolment alone. He was unable to ascertain from commanding officers the probable number of men who will claim discharge from their respective Corps before the next Annual Drill, but from what he could learn, thought the number would be large, and considered that the time had ar-

rived when the ballot should be applied to fill up the ranks when volunteering was exhausted.

With a view to placing the Active Militia in this district on a better footing, and in order to regulate the proportion of arms, I beg to recommend that two additional troops of Cavalry be formed (one in each of the brigade divisions)—that all the Cavalry troops be then formed into one district regiment, to be numbered "the 3rd Regiment of Cavalry," that a battery of field artillery be formed in the sixth brigade division, and that two companies of engineers be raised, one for each brigade division in the district. Since the performance of the Annual Drill, the staff of the Militia in this district has sustained great loss by the death of Lieut.-Col. Patterson, a veteran soldier, trained in the regular army, long resident, and universally respected in the district.

#### MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 4.

The authorized strength of the Active Militia in this district is 3,228 (officers and men), exclusive of the Civil Service Rifle Company, which does not receive pay, and although a corps that would be of value as a home guard in an emergency, it could not easily be made available for active service. The actual number who have drilled for 1871-72 is 2,644, showing a deficiency of 594.

The force consists of  
 1 Field Battery of Artillery.  
 1 Brigade, and  
 2 Batteries of Garrison Artillery.  
 6 Battalions and  
 3 Independent Companies of Infantry.  
 and is composed of the following corps:—

	Wanting to complete.
Ottawa Field Battery.....	6
Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery.....	38
Gananoque Battery.....	12
Iroquois do.....	16
18th Battalion.....	39
41st do.....	70
42nd do.....	19
43rd do.....	160
56th do.....	58
59th do.....	176
Total.....	594

In addition to the above there is the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Battery of Garrison Artillery numbering 77, the Ottawa Rifle Company numbering 3 officers and 36 men, and the Pembroke Infantry Company, 2 officers, 38 non commissioned officers and men.

9 Batteries of Garrison Artillery (28 officers, 434 men), were drilled for sixteen days as artillery in Forts Henry and Frederick at Kingston, under the instruction of Lieut.-Colonel French, Inspector of Artillery, with marked advantage,—16½ officers, 1,941 men, with 90 horses were assembled in a brigade camp of exercise at Prescott for sixteen days and the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Garrison Artillery corps also performed sixteen days drill.

The Brigade Camp at Prescott was formed on the 12th September, the force assembled being moved into camp chiefly by railway, steamboat, and waggon. The Ottawa Field Battery, with four guns and 55 horses however marched from Ottawa, with the Ottawa Rifle Company as an escort, a distance of 59 miles, carrying their supplies, camp equipment, ammunition, and properly equipped for field service. On the 25th September I inspected this camp, which was formed on the Government ground at Prescott, close to Fort Wellington, the Brigade being under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Jackson,

(who in the absence of Lieut. Colonel Atchley commanded the militia of this district.) Major Scott, 42nd Battalion acting as supply officer, Captain McDonald, 59th Battalion, as Brigade Major, Lieut. Weatherley, Civil Service Rifle, as Musketry Instructor, and Captains Butterfield and Wells as Orderly Officers.

The condition and appearance of the Brigade was satisfactory, the majority of the men being able bodied, and in the prime of life; their arms and accoutrements were in serviceable order, and they had acquired considerable efficiency in drill. The Ottawa Field Battery was practised in gun drill, driving field manoeuvres, firing with shot, shell and case. The inspection of this battery was made by the Inspector of Artillery, who reports that "the gun drill was good, driving and manoeuvring good, and that the officer commanding was well up in field drill but that the battery took five days (including one Sunday) to march to camp, and that the distance might have been done in two, or at most three days." A battery of Horse Artillery of the Regular Army in England, on the conclusion of the autumn manoeuvres last September, marched to Woolwich in one day, a distance of forty-four miles.

This camp was visited by His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by several members of the Government who expressed approbation at the appearance of the brigade. The whole of the Infantry were practised in company, battalion and brigade drill, and performed the prescribed course of target practice. The supply and transport arrangements were well carried out.

The best shooting battalion in this district was the 41st, figure of merit 11.64; the best shooting company was No. 4 Company, 41st Battalion; and the best shot in the district was Sergeant William McNaughton, No. 3 Company, 41st Battalion.

The inspection of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Battery was made by Lieut.-Colonel Jackson on 21st November, whose report on the corps will be found in the Appendix.

Referring to the subject of recruiting corps in this district without the assistance of the Ballot, Lieut.-Colonel Jackson is of opinion that it cannot be done satisfactorily.

With a view to regulating the proportion of arms in Military District No. 4, I beg to recommend the gradual formation of Cavalry corps, the formation of another field battery of artillery in the district, and two companies of engineers.

(To be continued.)

LOSS OF THE LARGEST SAILING SHIP IN THE WORLD.—The loss at sea of the *Great Republic* was recently announced by telegraph. She is said to have been the largest sailing vessel in the world, 350 feet long, and of 4,000 tons burden. She has recently been known as the *Denmark* of Liverpool, and was abandoned at sea, in latitude 32° N., longitude 69° 40' W., with 15 feet of water in her hold. The captain and crew arrived safely at Bermuda, in the ship's boats. The *Great Republic* was constructed by Donald McKay, at East Boston, and was burned to the waters' edge in 1852, but was afterwards rebuilt and sold to an English firm, who registered her as the *Denmark*. During the Crimean war, she was hired by the English Government, and engaged in carrying troops and provisions between Marsilles and Sebastopol. At the time of her loss she was on a voyage from Rio Janeiro to St. Johns, N. B.