

in reality, the outlay on military preparation is as remunerative a transaction as any other commercial undertaking, and if the soldier does not make a direct return of money to the Exchequer he jeopardises his life to enable others to labor with both hands for that purpose. Any arguments on this question would be superfluous if every one of our merchantmen were obliged to double or treble their crews, go heavily armed and prepared for resistance, and if all those trades that now labor in peace, making money for themselves and the Exchequer, were obliged to devote half their time to acquire military discipline and doing military duty, would it not cost the people of Great Britain many times the £24,000,000 sterling, per annum the army now costs? It would at least cost four times as much, and the work would not be half as well done; this mercantile view of the cost of what is as necessary an outlay as insurance, or the investment of capital for profit lies at the root of all England's troubles respecting the efficiency of her army and navy—the fighting machine—her soldiers and sailors—are not half paid for the services rendered the country; and while all parties will freely invest money in costly mechanical experiments, such as the reorganization of the fleet, or rather its destructive improvements in artillery or equipment—the fighting machines—the soldiers and sailors, whose toil and lives are to make those mechanical contrivances effective are in a worse condition than when they were at the commencement of the present century; their pay has not improved and the end of the career is the workhouse, economy has abolished pensions, and economy, mercantile economy has robbed soldier, sailor, and officer alike. Our object in noticing those articles is to point out to our readers the possible complication in which we may be at any time involved, as well as the fallacies which have taken the place of common sense in the minds of the people of England. We look upon the display of troops before the Emperor of all the Russias as an exhibition of the nakedness of the land and an inducement similar to that offered his father on a former occasion, to bring matters to a crisis at once. Our readers will remember that JOHN BRIGHT and his compeers succeeded in persuading the late Emperor, NICHOLAS that England would not fight. The Crimean war followed. The review of the British troops before the Emperor ALEXANDER will be likely to confirm him in the idea that she cannot fight, and that the present opportunity is not to be thrown away.

DOMINION DAY in the city of Ottawa was celebrated with more than usual eclat. Business was suspended, and hundreds of persons took advantage of the cheap fares on the steamers and railways to make excursions to different parts of the country. In

the city there were attractions for those who who wished to remain and for strangers who came to see the capital. But the chief place of attraction was the Military Camp. At an early hour hundreds started for the Camp ground to witness the Military Review, which was a grand affair indeed. The Ottawa Garrison Artillery supplemented those in camp by turning out in full force under the command of Major Eagleson and headed by their fine band. The parade began at 9 a.m., Colonel Jackson being the chief officer in command. On the staff with Colonel Jackson were Col. Powell, Colonel Fletcher, Colonel Wily, Col. Ross, Colonel Macpherson, Colonel Brunel, Major Mattice, Captain Butterfield, Capt. in Jones and Lieutenant Supple. The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie and the Hon. Mr. Scott were present and expressed themselves highly satisfied with the review. The usual manoeuvres, marching past and skirmishing were indulged in, and the volunteers although but a short while in camp were complimented on the steadiness of their movements, knowledge of their drill, and cleanliness and general appearance.

On the word of command—"open column first review order," the staff officers and Messrs. Mackenzie and Scott advanced from the passing point to where the men were drawn up, the amalgamated bands of the Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery and the 42nd Battalion, playing the National Anthem. Commencing on the right with the cavalry, they inspected the battalions in the same order, the Premier expressing himself well satisfied with the general appearance and bearing of the men as he passed each corps. After the force had been thus inspected, they marched past in open column, the cavalry taking the lead, followed by the field battery.

The appearance of the cavalry was remarkably good, the line being even and the horses moving as a unit. In addition to their marching there is another highly commendable feature in the cavalry, and that is their reputation for cleanliness in camp, as well as in their personal appearance, as that of their horses. Col. Lovelace (Drill Instructor) may well feel proud of the proficiency they have made in the short space of time they have been under his instruction.

The Ottawa field battery came next and a finer corps, we are safe in asserting, the Province cannot boast of. They were the admiration of all on the field. The drivers, it was plain to be seen, profited greatly by the instruction given them. In marching past the staff, there really was not a horse's head six inches in advance of the other, although the field was rough and strewn with boulders.

The Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery followed the Battery, commanded by Major Eagleson. No. 1 Company was in charge of Lieutenant Evans, No. 2, Captain Patrick, No. 4, Lieutenant Grant, and No. 6, Lieut.

Mara. Each company was fifty strong, and the whole brigade contained 693 non-commissioned officers and men. Their marching was, perhaps the most precise on the field. They were the only corps whose rear ranks could be considered straight, with the exception of the Pembroke Company.

The 41st Battalion came next. On the whole their marching was not so good as might be expected from such active looking men, the rear ranks of most of the companies having the same falling as other corps. The front ranks, however, were perfectly "dressed."

The 42nd Battalion, the largest one in camp, was next in order, having attached to it two companies of the 43rd and two of the 18th. The finest marching of any corps was that of No. 7 (Pembroke). Since this company entered camp it has been regarded as the crack corps, and so much so that they have been relieved of doing guard duty of any description.

The 56th Battalion, of which the Ottawa Rifles form a part, also made a good show. For neatness they certainly deserve praise, and no one knew it better than Lieutenant Colonel Jessup and Adjutant Mowatt, who have been so long and favorably identified with the corps. At the Prescott camp the 56th established a good reputation, and we are glad to see the men so zealous in retaining it. Their marching was excellent.

The 59th Battalion brought up the rear with a stand of colors, Queen's and regimental. The color party was rather meagre, however, and consisted of only two officers and one color sergeant instead of a party of six. No. 3 company was the only one of six companies of the battalion that did not march well. Not only the rear, but the front rank was irregular.

The force after passing counter marched and returned with a noticeable improvement on the former attempt.

The cavalry and field battery then came down on the double, the former in excellent line, and the latter jumping over stones and hills and making it remarkably uncomfortable for the men seated on the guns and caissons. The cavalry did a little skirmishing and, after retiring, the 41st sent out a line of skirmishers and were subsequently replaced by a line from the 56th. The field battery also fired twelve guns, when the whole force retired and again formed in review order.

At this juncture Lieutenant Col. Jackson announced that the review was completed, and the men would parade through the city.

Colonel Fletcher remarked that he noticed a marked improvement in the appearance of the men even during the past two days.

#### THE PARADE THROUGH THE CITY.

After a short rest the troops marched to