

entertained in the most hospitable manner, all the officers of the brigade at his residence at St. Andrews.

On the 1st July Dominion day, the corps paraded as strong as possible, and being formed as a brigade in line, a *fue de joie* was fired, and, afterwards, some simple brigade movements were credibly performed, considering the short time then in camp.

Officers commanding corps were directed to see that their men were exercised as much as possible in squad and company drill, preparatory to battalion drill, and subsequently in battalion drill preparatory to brigade drill and field manoeuvres, and I attribute, in a great measure, the success that attended their efforts in carrying out these directions, to the presence of a large number of the troops of the county, who were present to the front of the camp, and to the presence of one guide per company, the strength of officers thereof being reduced to two per company, was felt in some instances in which the non commissioned officers were not qualified to perform the duties of guides.

The camp was beautifully situated on a tableland near Joe's Point overlooking the bay, about two miles from the Town of St. Andrews, which place is a well known military position, and, it may be added, when Fenian marauders threatened to invade New Brunswick, St. Andrews was their selected point of attack. Invasion, however, was prevented by the preparations of defence there made.

Not only was the site of the camp all that could be desired in a sanitary point of view, as regards facilities for transport, and affording an excellent parade ground for each corps and for the brigade, but permission was obtained through the Honorable the Surveyor General to exercise the troops in different directions over a large extent of open country of varied features.

Field manoeuvres were commenced on the 8th July, and on the 9th the brigade was exercised in the presence of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the Hon. Dr. Tupper, M.P., and a large number of people of the place, when the following movements were performed in a manner which showed that much attention had been paid to the preliminary drills. The brigade had been formed in line of quarters columns, facing the south east on the grounds adjoining the camp, and on receiving intelligence of the landing of a supposed enemy on the beach in front, skirmishers, with their necessary supports, were quickly thrown out from the right (the 67th Battalion), while the rest of the brigade deployed; and a rapid advance was made, and attempt was then made on the part of the enemy, to turn our left flank and at the same time to gain a high position in that direction. To defeat their object a change of front was at once made by the brigade, fresh skirmishers were thrown out from Charlotte corps, and a steady fire was opened upon the enemy, who, being unable to accomplish either of their desired objects, hastily retreated towards Rocky Point, on the banks of the St. Croix River, where they expected to receive reinforcements. Our advance was first in line, and afterwards on approaching broken country, in fours from the left; fresh skirmishers were again thrown out from the 71st.

A lengthened march was made in that direction (the west), and on again coming in contact with the enemy on the commons (so-called), a well directed fire, first from the line, produced the desired results, viz., the impossibility of an enemy, even of superior strength, holding this position in our front.

During these manoeuvres—thus briefly described—the men displayed much intelligence in taking advantage of the local features of the ground and the officers in acting with promptitude, even when not with-in hearing of the brigadier, on observing a signal to advance or move in some required direction. And, I must add, that although the men had been kept under arms for several hours on this occasion, and had a somewhat long march; they returned to camp apparently but little fatigued, and not a man fell out of the ranks.

On the 10th of July the brigade having been formed as on the preceding day, in line of quarter columns, marched in column of route, with the customary advance and rear guards, and so on, until they had reached the new hotel, the advance guard having become a line of skirmishers, with its support, was prolonged and reinforced, and the brigade formed into mass of quarter columns, and subsequently deployed, when the skirmishers opened fire, and a steady advance was made until the high ground near the railway was reached, where the brigade in line opened fire.

The position was an admirable one, and the way in which the 67th Battalion held thrown out skirmishers and supports, and the St. Stephen corps had performed the duties required of it as a rear guard, received a word of commendation from the Brigadier.

Subsequently the troops were put through a variety of movements in brigade drill, in line, column, echelon, &c., to test their steadiness, and to mark the difference between drill and field manoeuvres, requiring accuracy in the former, while in the latter "accidents" of ground should be studied rather than mere precision.

On our return to camp His Honor the Lieutenant Governor presented the money prizes kindly contributed by friends of the brigade for the best shots at target practice.

And here I must bear testimony to the careful manner in which the Musketry Instructor (Mr. Hogg), himself a skilful marksman, carried out the target practice regulations, and with excellent results. That officer's report is enclosed herewith and speaks for itself.

A canteen had been opened in camp on the day of assembly under the usual regulations, not allowing the sale of spirituous liquors, but finding it desirable it was removed, men being able to purchase in town such articles as they required for their comfort. The field officer of the day (Lieut. Colonel Raymond) reporting on the subject, and having adverted to the satisfactory state of the camp as regards order and discipline, added, "I think it is clearly demonstrated that the men of this country do not require ale or beer (not being accustomed to it at home) which in many cases only creates a thirst for strong drink."

The tents were struck at an early hour on the morning of the 11th, and the troops returned to their homes in the same orderly manner which had marked their stay in camp during the whole period of training. The following brigade order was read on parade previous to the breaking up of the camp.

"CAMP TILLEY."

SAINT ANDREWS,

10th July, 1874.

Brigade Orders by Lieut. Colonel Maunsell, D. A. G., Brigadier.

(No. 6) "Camp Tilley" will break up tomorrow, the different corps composing it having completed their annual drill and target practice.

The Deputy General commanding, offers his sincere thanks to the officers, non commissioned officers and soldiers, for the prompt and cheerful manner in which duties have been performed and orders have been obeyed, while the conduct of the men has been most exemplary, not a single instance of crime having been reported to him.

Where all have done their best, and done it so well, it appears invidious to make any distinction, but having commanded three corps to the late Battle of Fredericton, Woodstock and St. Andrews in which the 67th and 71st Battalions have assembled their full authorized strength, the Brigadier must here advert to the fact, and will report favorably thereon, as reflecting high credit upon the Brigade Major, Lieut. Col. Inches, Lieut. Colonels Upton and Marsh, and those under their command, as well as affording another proof (if such were needed) of the loyalty and patriotism of the people of Carleton and York Counties.

The efficient corps from Charlotte County under command of Captains McGee and Hutton have been attached to the 71st Battalion for drill purposes, with the best results.

The numerical strength of corps permitting it, a brigade comprising four battalions, Lieut. Col. Raymond, and Major Morris commanding two temporarily formed Battalions, has been exercised with advantage in drill and field manoeuvres.

The medical officers report the sanitary condition of the troops as "most satisfactory," owing to the healthy situation of the camp, the excellent rations, and the abundant supply of good water.

Finally, in offering his best thanks to the staff, from the Brigade Major downwards, for a continuance of their valuable assistance and support, Lieut. Colonel Maunsell hopes that as these brigade camps are annually becoming more and more appreciated socially by officers and men, affording, as they do, opportunities of seeing acquaintances and making friends, the practical knowledge of the routine of camp duties here acquired, obedience enforced, discipline maintained, may be productive of much good.

By Order,

(Signed.)

J. A. INCHES, Lt. Colonel,
Brigade Major.

"CAMP APPLEBY."

Woodstock Field Battery.—Captain Donnell.

Circumstances prevented me from inspecting this corps with Lieut. Colonel Foster on the completion of the annual drill. But having seen the Battery on parade on the 2nd September, a few days after its assembly, I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the remarkable progress in drill then made, and in concurring with that officer in his remarks as to the excellent class of men of which the corps is composed, and as to the superior horses, for which, as Col. Foster states, the County Carleton is celebrated.

Lieut. Colonel Foster adds, that "after he had made a careful inspection of the battery, it was put through a variety of field movements, all of which were executed in a style highly creditable to the officers, non commissioned officers, and men, and the progress made in such a short time was far