THE MONTREAL REVIEW.

Full Account of the Military Manœuvres.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Investiture of Commanders of St. Michael and St. George.

SIX NEW CANADIAN KNIGHTS.

Appointment of Canadian Aides-de-Camp to the Queen.

MONTREAL, May 26.—If there is one thing which more than another tends to keep alive the spirit of loyalty in Canada, it is the annual celebration of the Queen's Birthday. Fortunately occurring at a period of the year when nature begins to put forth its loveliest aspect—when spring is blossoming into summer—and at a time when men who are engaged in the active pursuits of life can best suspend their avocations for a day's recreation, it is fittingly observed as a general holiday by all classes of the community, in the enjoyment of which they also celebrate the natal day of their beloved Queen. On this the sixtieth anniversary of her Majesty's birth, it was deemed fitting that a review should be held in Montreal, not only in honour of the day, but as a welcome to her Majesty's daughter and son-in-law, to whom she has delegated authority as her representative in this broad Dominion. Accordingly orders were issued by the Major-General commanding the militia, for the assembly of the Montreal Brigade, and for the presence of certain other corps, as representative corps of their districts; in order that a review and sham fight on a large scale might be held in the presence of his Excellency the Governor-General and the Princess Louise.

THE QUEEN'S OWN.

Amongst the fortunate corps so chosen was the Queen's Own—a corps already celebrated for its efficiency and smartness, and one in which the citizens of Toronto justly feel a pride. Leaving that city on the 23rd inst., at about 5 p. m., the Queen's Own, some 530 strong, reached Montreal, without adventure or misadventure on the way, at about 7.30 a. m. on the morning of the 24th. The proverbial "Queen's weather" awaited them, and the brilliant sunshine, tempered by a refreshing breeze, gave promise of a fitting day for so grand a celebration.

THE 13TH REGIMENT OF BROOKLYN.

Amongst other visiting corps to the city were the 13th (Brooklyn) Regiment of the New York State National Guard, who had been tempted by the glowing description given by their chaplain—the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—of the military processings of last Queen's Birthday, and who were thus fired by the noble ardour of emulation to place themselves in friendly contest side by side with our Canadian militia. Upon intimating their desire to be present, a cordial invitation was extended to them by the Montreal volunteers, and they consequently arrived in Montreal on the 23rd inst., as the guests of the city and the active militia force, taking advantage of the opportunity for running the Lachine rapids, and thus entering Montreal by steamboat, at a point more suited for an official reception than the Bonaventure street station.

OTTAWA TROOPS.

At nine o'clock the Ottawa contingent arrived, consisting of the Ottawa Cavalry, or Princess Louise's Own Dragoon Guards, the Field Battery, and shortly afterwards the Governor-General's Foot Guards; and all were speedily quartered in the billets provided for them. Meantime the air was rife with martial music, and each arrival attracted fresh crowds of admirers as they proceeded upon their way, and it was not until after midnight that stillness pervaded the city.

ON THE REVIEW GROUNDS.

By half-past ten o'clock both spectators and military were on the road to "Fletcher's Field," a broken piece of ground of inconsiderable extent, which forms a part of Mount Royal Park. Excellent preparations had been made by the reception committee for the accommodation of sight-seers, a large and handsome grand stand having been erected on the western side. Improving upon former occasions, the military undertook all the arrangements instead of leasing the right to a contractor, and thus comfort was ensured, and something more—civility—a scarce accommodation in grand stands upon ordinary occasions. Before any of the troops arrived, the grand stand was fully occupied and thousands of people were ranged outside the ropes intended to keep the ground for the manœuvres. The population of St. Jean Baptiste village were early out in full force, and the stand erected by them, despite all protests from the Montreal civic and military authorities, was crowded to its utmost capacity. The first arrival on the scene of action was a company of sailors belonging to the Allan s.s. Peruvian, numbering 22 men. They might be regarded as suggesting Britain's naval as well as military power, and were true types of British tars. The Ottawa Field Battery came on the ground shortly afterwards and was well received. When the Brooklyn regiment appeared the vast multitude gave rounds of cheers, and forgot all differences of race and institutions. The fifty veterans, whose make-up resembles that of a gendarme, might have been an equal number of Canadian veterans of 1812, so enthusiastic was their welcome. The cordiality and friendship thus expressed was warmly reciprocated by the American visitors who had nothing but encomiums to bestow on their hosts. The light iron gray dress of the Brooklyn troops looked well on the field, but the colour was such that each man would prove a good target for any member of the Canadian Wimbledon team, even at very long ranges. In actual warfore the sombre hues adopted by the Queen's Own and Victorias would save many a skirmisher from being picked off by the enemy. The American troops took up their position on the ground in good style, headed by their fine band. The Governor-General's Foot Guards, who marched into the field to the strains of the "British Grenadiers," were the next comers. Next the Montreal cavalry rode across the sward, speedily followed by the Kingston Cadets, who received a cheer. The 65th Regiment, composed almost exclusively of French-Canadians and commanded by Lieut.-Col. Lablanche, was the next to arrive. The Montreal Garrison Artillery and the 6th Fusiliers were evidently popular troops.

THE VICE-REGAL PARTY.

The guard of honour, consisting of the Princess Louise's Dragoon Guards, entered the enclosure, and her Royal Highness and his Excellency, accompanied by a large and brilliant staff, appeared on the ground, amid ringing cheers frequently renewed. The Princess, who rode a fine charger, wore a black riding habit and ordinary hat, with white veil. The Marquis was attired in plain clothes, and wore the orders of the Bath and of St. Michael and St. George. A private carriage which followed was occupied by Lady Sophia MacNamara, Mrs. De Winton, and Mrs. Russell Stephenson, who were escorted to the dais in the centre of the grand stand.

THE REVIEW.

By this time the line was formed, the General and staff had taken their places in front of the centre, the aides-de-camp had a temporary respite from galloping, and when the tumultuous cheering that greeted the arrival of his Excellency and the Princess had died away, and the bands that had commenced to play the national anthem prematurely had been silenced, the business of the day commenced. Riding forward, the General commanding saluted their Excellencies, and they shortly afterwards accompanied him down the lines, commencing with the Dragoon Guards on the right, and finishing their inspection with the Queen's Own on the left of the line. Pausing for a few minutes opposite the 13th the Governor-General addressed them as follows:—

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE GALLANT THIRTEENTH,—I welcome you in the Queen's name to Canada, and thank you for coming to-day to do honour to her Majesty on this her birthday. We are brothers to-day in blood and great traditions, and I rejoice to see you here as our brothers in arms.

On returning from inspecting the line, his Excellency and her Royal Highness rode to the saluting base, taking their position immediately on the left of the flag staff, their staff being grouped in their rear. Resuming his position in front of the centre of the line, the General gave the command for the

FEU-DE-JOIE,

and after a few moments' pause, a sharp rattle of muaketry ran from right to left of the front rank, and back again along the rear rank, without a break or pause, and with that due regard to time, which is so necessary for a successful *feu-de-joie*. Immediately the artillery belched forth seven guns in volleyed thunder; and this procedure thrice repeated constituted the traditional military salute to her Majesty. To the connoisseur in such matters, the excellence of the *feu-de-joie* gave no mean indication of the discipline and training of the troops. Then came

THREE CHEERS FOR THE QUEEN

from four thousand willing throats among the volunteers, re-echoed by thrice three thousand equally willing and zealous spectators, the ladies even adding a treble to the bass of the sterner sex. This sound must have convinced our American guests that no scintillation of a thought of annexation, no deviation of allegiance from our true and rightful sovereign, was entertained by her Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects on Fletcher's Field. Shakos, busbies, and helmets being once more replaced, and the men having come to attention,

THE MARCH PAST

in column was the next feature of the review. Preceded by the General and his staff, the various corps wheeled on the saluting base. After the staff, the first to pass the saluting point were

THE PRINCESS LOUISE'S OWN DRAGOON GUARDS.

Dressed in dark blue tunics with white facings, brass helmets and waving white plumes, the new troop presented a very soldierlike appearance. They were exceptionally well horsed, and considering the short time that has elapsed since their formation, the *tout ensemble* was very creditable.

The whole force having passed in column, the cavalry and artillery began to mass upon the left of the saluting base for the trot past. This was well done by the Dragoon Guards, but not so well by the Montreal Cavalry. The Demi-Battery (B) went past in faultless style, not so the Shefford, who lost dressing completely. The Ottawa Battery was much better, and the Montreal Battery would have been very good if the band had not stopped playing and changed time just when they were opposite the saluting point. This was in order to play their own Battery past, but was hardly fair to the Montreal Battery. Next came the two companies of "B" Battery in quarter column doing very well, and the Montreal Artillery doing equally well, with the exception of No. 3 Battery, which lost too much distance. Then followed the Cadets, whose marching and dressing was unexceptionable, and who in turn were followed by the Engineers and infantry company attached. This ended the first brigade, who at once marched off to take up their positions for the sham fight.

To the music of the Foot Guards, on comes the Scarlet Brigade, the Guards leading off in splendid style, their distance and dressing being very good indeed. Following, and emulating their good example, came the 6th Fusiliers, and there was not a pin's choice between them and the Guards. Then followed the 5th Fusiliers, doing excellently well. In fact the march past in quarter column of the Scarlet Brigade was a thing that might be equalled but not surpassed by any troops.

Then came the 13th Brooklyn, marching splendidly, but owing to the time lost by the Scarlet Brigade in wheeling at the third point, they were checked and finally halted immediately in front of the saluting point. But even this proved a good test of discipline, for although immediately opposite the Princess, and with all the feminine attractions of the grand stand in her rear, if their republican notions led them to disregard royalty, not a head was turned, and the men remained as motionless as rocks until the command was given them to advance.

Afterwards came the Rifle Brigade, the Prince of Wales' leading, and retrieving their character for steadiness, imperilled by the Major's horse when in column. Next the 8th Royals, the 65th, the Vics., and Queen's Own, the marching of each being spoiled by successive checks and by the unsuitable character of the music. It is a pity that they should have suffered these drawbacks, as quarter column is a favourite and usually successful formation for rifle regiments. But the misfortune could not be remedied, and the opportunity for distinction was lost.

THE SHAM FIGHT.

If a sham fight is intended to verify its name, then the battle of Fletcher's field was essentially a success,—but if a sham fight is intended to give volunteers instruction in the art of war, then it was in every point a failure. The general idea was that an enemy occupied a position in front of the Agricultural Grounds, with a strong advanced post to the right front. In pursuance of this idea, the Montreal Garrison Artillery took up a position along the line indicated, and across Bleury street. The Engineers and St. Jean Baptiste Company formed an escort for two guns of "B" Battery, and occupied the strong outpost. Neither the one nor the other took advantage of shelter, although plenty was available; and the guns of "B" Battery were placed *on* the crest, instead of *behind* the crest of the hill upon which they were stationed. So much for the first position of the defence.

The attackers were to advance by both flanks upon the outpost, and deliver a frontal attack upon the main line. The Cavalry were to find the enemy's position, which they did by advancing at a walk to within 300 yards of a line whence a *feu d'enfer* was blazing at them. Having retired in a leisurely manner, the frontal attack was commenced by the Victorias and Prince of Wales' Rifles, who made a partial extension, and commenced firing—being directly enfiladed by the fire from the two guns on the advanced outpost, and the rifles of the two companies in support. The Queen's Own Rifles, upon whom and the 65th rested the responsibility of taking the outpost, did not send a skirmisher near the position. The latter regiment preferred to remain in column to the west of the grand stand, where they were directly in the line of fire of the guns, and of their supports. In actual warfare they would probably have remained there altogether, unless they had taken timely warning and retired about 100 yards, to a place where they would have been completely sheltered.

For some occult reason, the demi-battery, its supports, and the remainder of "B" Battery and Military College cadets, left the position which no man and no gun had ventured to attack, and took up a position to the right, on the slope of the mountain, losing their touch of the Garrison artillery, and, like Sherman, "cutting off their base." 'Tis true, they got into so secure a position that the officer sent to order them to rejoin the force upon the plain, could not find them when wanted; but what would have been the consequences to them if the Queen's Own *had* extended (which they did not), and *had* changed front half left (which they did not) while the 65th were taking up their attention in their front.

Then matters got mixed—so mixed that orders and counter orders were given to bewildered captains, who wandered about with their companies in column of fours seeking an enemy upon whom to pour out their concentrated venom at not knowing what to do. Happy that company of the Queen's Own Rifles, who stood boldly exposing their manly frames to the chances of a bullet finding its billet in their bodies, while firing at the Artillery, some sixty paces distant, at the foot of the hill near the "White House." They were the only Q.O.R.'s whose feelings got vent all that day.

But meantime the expenditure of blank ammunition, both gun and small arm, upon the plain is most prodigious. Line after line advances upon the undaunted and unshielded Garrison Artillery, whose fire is still unshaken and undiminished. It remains for the 13th Brooklyn to relieve the scarlet brigade, and forming by companies to the front, to pour in company volleys, and battalion volleys, until the artillery defenders are aghast and demoralized.

Then the bugles sound the recall—aides gallop in every direction—and presently out of chaos the Zulu formation is developed; which gives the doubtful advantage of a fire from two sides of a square, while four-fifths of the men cannot use their rifles. It was always understood that the tactics of the Russians at Alma and at the Tchernaya, where they opposed column to line, had put a stopper upon "Zulu" formations—or, at any rate, had relegated them to uncivilized nations, who do not study the art of war—but history repeats itself, and as ladies have revived the fashions of the Georges, so soldiers will revive the traditions of the past.

THE DINNER.

After the close of the field day came the more agreeable features of the day's proceedings. In the Agricultural Hall Mr. J. Sissons, the contractor, had spread a cold colation for 4,500 hungry guests—turkeys by the ton, beef by the cwt., hams by the dozen, bread by the cord, and potatoes by the cartload, were cooked, ready and waiting at 2 p. m. for the arrival of the masticators. Tea, coffee and lemonade were the liquids provided to wash down the comestibles, and hosts of waiters, both male and female, were in attendance to supply their wants. Very shortly after two the music of bands approaching was to be heard on all sides, and the front and side gates being flung open the various regiments marched in and commenced to pile arms preparatory to the feast. When the word was given to stand at ease, it was amusing to watch the pocket-handkerchiefs go—and the dust fly. By and bye, some organization was effected and the different corps marched into the building. The officers were provided for in a marquee by the side of the main building. It is a curious fact that the supply of food at the Crystal Palace did not in the least diminish the takings of the restaurant and hotel keepers, by who were liberally patronized by both men and officers when they were finally dismissed. After marching to their rendezvous the several regiments were dismissed and at liberty to seek their own amusement.

THE VICE-REGAL PARTY.

Her Royal Highness and his Excellency remained on horseback throughout the proceedings and moved over the field as the points of interest changed. At one time they would be at the saluting flag surrounded by their staff, and as the battalions passed they freely conversed with officers acquainted with the different corps. At another time they would occupy a position in the rear of the artillery and be almost hidden from the public gaze by dense clouds of smoke, which gave a realistic touch to the scene. His Excellency raised his hat as each battalion marched past, while the Princess bowed. Their interest in the success of the movements was marked, and the result could not fail to meet their best desires.

AN INCIDENT.

Among the incidents of the inspection may be mentioned the action of one of the veterans accompanying the Brooklyn regiment, who stepped out of the ranks and approaching her Royal Highness requested the honour of shaking her hand in token of his respect for Queen Victoria. The Princess smiled pleasantly and shook hands with the royalist soldier, who was of course highly gratified.

INVESTITURE OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

On the return of the vice-regal party to the Windsor Hotel an interesting ceremony took place in the ladies' parlors. His Excellency the Governor-General held an investiture of the most distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George, when, in obedience to her Majesty's instructions, the following gentlemen were created Knights of the Order:—Hon. S. L. Tilley, Hon. Alex. Campbell, Hon. Chas. Tupper, Hon. W. P. Howland, Hon. R. J. Cartwright, and Sir N. F. Belleau. Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G., and Sir F. Hincks, K.C.M.G., acted as sponsors. Cols. McEachren and Fletcher, C.M.G.'s of the order, were present at the ceremony. Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, accompanied by Mrs. DeWinton and Mrs. Russell Stephenson, honoured the investiture with her presence. Major DeWinton, Captain Harbord and Mr. Kidd were in attendance.

The ceremony was exceedingly simple and brief. Mr. Tilley, as the senior gentleman, first proceeded into the further parlour, where his Excellency, the Princess and attendants had taken up a position. The Finance Minister, who was accompanied by the sponsors, bowed and having knelt on the right knee, his Excellency touched him with a sword on each shoulder and commanded him to rise Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley. The newly created knight shook hands with the Governor-General, bowed to the Princess and retired. The same order of proceeding was followed in each investiture, except that of Sir N. F. Belleau, who, being already a knight, simply received the additional honor of the order of St. Michael and St. George. With the exception of the last-named gentleman and Dr. Tupper, all recipients of this mark of Royal recognition of public services wore the Windsor uniform. The Princes Louise and the ladies who accompanied her wore mourning of exceedingly plain and quiet style. At the conclusion of the ceremony His Excellency entertained the newly-created Knights at luncheon.

NEW AIDES-DE-CAMP TO THE QUEEN.

One of the happiest events of the day in the opinion not only of citizens of Montreal, but of all military men, is the announcement that Col. Dyde, the senior colonel of Canada, has been appointed to the distinguished position of aide-de-camp to the Queen. It is a fitting recognition by England of our Canadian volunteers, and no one is more worthy of the honour than Col. Dyde, whose name will be found enrolled among the list of officers in the Canadian militia beyond the recollection of our oldest inhabitant. He served prominently in the Fenian raids and during the rebellions, and is now deservedly respected as the father of the militia, and one who was ever loyal to the British flag. Col. Dyde is upwards of eighty years of age. He is still a hale and hearty man, and wears his uniform with the pride of a veteran soldier. On the review ground to-day the veteran was in attendance on the vice-regal party and her Royal Highness frequently consulted him regarding the movements.

Col. Gzowski, of Toronto, has received the like honour. As president of the Dominion Rifle Association he has been foremost in promoting the interests of Canadian marksmen and his name has long been associated with the appearance of the Dominion team on Wimbledon Common.

THE BANQUET.

In the evening a public banquet was given to his Excellency the Governor-General and Col. Austen and the officers of the Brooklyn regiment by the Canadian militia in the large dining room of the Windsor Hotel. A large and brilliant military and civil company assembled. General Sir Selby Smyth presided, and among the guests were his Excellency the Governor-General, Col. Austen, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mayor Rivard, Consul-General Smith, Col. Dyde, Col. Panet, Mr. Gault, M.P., &c. The band of the Victorias was in attendance. The health of the Queen having been drunk with enthusiasm,

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL proposed the toast of "The President of the United States." He said:—

GENTLEMEN,—I have the greatest pride and pleasure in calling upon you to drink the next toast upon the list, the health of the President of the United States. (Loud cheers.) In asking you to drink long life and happiness to him I desire to add the expression of a wish which comes from my heart, and in speaking it I speak as the representative of the Queen and the country I serve (loud applause), when I say may the Divine blessing be poured in richest abundance upon the noble and mighty nation over whom the President, as chief magistrate, has been called upon to rule. The President of the United States. (Cheers.)

Consul-General SMITH replied.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER also acknowledged the toast. He said:—

I confess the chief magistracy with us is not permanent in the life time of any one. Every four years obliges us to gather again the choice of the people as to their chief ruler, and so a term of eight years at the farthest, and often but four years, measures out to us the services of our most eminent citizens. In the brevity of the term we must find a reason for many things that must otherwise be open to criticism. Four years are not more than enough for one to learn how to govern. Another four years may give one an opportunity of displaying more wisdom in the management of the Government. In the case of Mr. Hayes, he has come to the magistracy at a time of peculiar embarrasment. Indeed, what President for the last twenty years has not been in embarrassment? Surely Mr. Buchanan was—of whom let me say nothing, because there is nothing to be said. (Laughter.) When President Lincoln was elected we were on the eve of the greatest civil war that the world probably has ever known. His first most honest endeavour was to prevent it. (Cheers.) But it burst on him like a southern tornado and the whole country was wrapped in the flame of war. After it had ended in the surrender of Lee and Jackson it seemed as though Lincoln might have at least one term in which he would not be obstructed by the uncertainties of the great conflict. It pleased God to give him the crown of martyrdom. Johnson, who was the Vice-President and who succeeded him, was a man of most honest intentions who undertook to carry out the line of policy declared by Lincoln in the reconciliation of the country. But Mr. Johnson was a man too liberal and too obstinate. He did not know how to change front upon the battlefield, nor how to adapt himself to the nature of the soil over which he had to march, and so settling himself in one particular position he very soon began to conflict with his own party, and when out of office was more welcomed than when he entered it. After him the choice of the people fell on General Grant. (Loud applause.) General Grant has been, and is, a man of luck, and I think he was lucky in his father and mother, lucky in the body and in the mind given him as a birthright. When he went into the war it was from the utmost obscurity he rose, although he had had a military education. He very soon had the good luck to succeed. Our nation was a great military academy for the first two years, and our best men were learning their trades. We were certainly surpassed in the art of obtaining victories by the army of the South of whose undoubted courage and of whose performance of what they believed in their own honest hearts to be their duty, of whose willingness to sacrifice life, property, and everything else, rather than give up what they believed to be right, all must be convinced. (Loud applause.) We were learning of them the art of war, and if we succeeded in overcoming them it was not because, man for man, we were better than they, but because the Northern men had behind them the industries, the moral sense of that indomitable spirit which education gives to a population of workingmen. For two years—and they were difficult ones—General Grant administered so that he continued to have good luck, and now having gone, after eight years of service to his country, he has good luck abroad, and if the cheers which he has received in every nation could be expressed in language they would encircle the world as a polyglot. (Cheers.) Contrary to the course of the sun he rose in the West. (Laughter.) He has gone east. He is coming back to the western horizon. Whether he will rise again time will tell. At this crisis it was that President Hayes was called to the chair of the magistracy. He represented the opinion of those men who felt that every vestige of the war as a moral force-producing power should be removed. (Cheers.) Now this task was not an easy one, and the presidential bed is not a bed of down. With great patience, gentleness and benignity he has maintained his front, and bids fair now to come out in the confidence not only of the party that elected him, but also in the judgment of the whole nation, second to no President we have had during the past score of years. The Government of the United States desires to express upon all occasions the principle of good will to all nations. We are not a nation destitute of the capacity for war, but we are not a warlike people. We understand the era in which we live; we know that intelligence, industry, and the building up of the common people in competence and power are the great ambitions of the time in which we live; and our Government embraces these views and desires no vain excuses. Why should we wish to extend our territory with a territory which we cannot for a couple of score of years fill up; even with a scattered population? We want no more mountains, no more gold and silver. We want a population peacefully resting between the mountains, and cultivating the valley. We want no neighbours' territory. (Applause.) If there be any territory that would naturally be coveted in a sense that does not break the commandment, it is your territory, gentlemen. (Laughter.) Once or twice we tried to take it, but did not get it. (Renewed laughter.) A fringe of Fenians once tried to take it and got it—(laughter)—a good deal more than they wanted. But they were not Americans. They came from the Green Isle. I think it may be said to the immortal honour of the 13th that it is the first regiment that has conquered Canada. (Loud laughter and cheers.) I might without irreverence be permitted to say, in the language of the Apostles, that our weapons are not carnal. We brought our hearts and you accept them. You may be sure that in so thrifty a people as we are, who count, and count accurately, the dollars, although we do not always equitably make them (all the more necessity for close counting) that men who earn their money by the honest sweat of their brow—and I am proud to say that the men of the Brooklyn 13th are workingmen—do not leave their homes a thousand miles away as a fancy. No. We came here animated by the generous sentiment of common neighbourhood. (Applause) Canada is better to us as a neighbour than she would be as a subject. She is better between us and the North than she would be if we were jammed close into the north. There is much territory in Canada which we prefer that you should cultivate. But your institutions are kindred to our own; they were drawn from the same source. Indeed what have we in America that we do not owe to dear old England. (Cheers.) First ourselves—(laughter)—then our literature, our religion, our jurisprudence, and that which goes under neither of these designations, that genius of nations which leaves them to prefer one nativer than another's carver, the progressive element, the expanding element, that element which dispels ignorance and brings in intelligence. It happened to our people a hundred years ago or so, just when we had come to our majority to disagree with our father and mother on the other side, and they undertook to whip us; and after the little unpleasantness passed away, it seemed very well that the term of anger towards Englishmen was "a Britisher." I use it without the adjective. (Laughter.) That feeling died out since our interests were reciprocal. Interests in the long run overrule prejudices. It happened during that memorable struggle that France opened her hospitable lands to our ambassadors. I know not whether the struggle could have been issued successfully if we had not had the benefit of her navies that hugged our shores and her soldiers and generals who aided our people. But there has always been in the bosom of our people a feeling of gratitude, and we shall count it an ill day indeed in which any hand shall be raised to harm that nation that in our birth-struggle gave a midwife's help to us. Yet we do not derive from France our jurisprudence, nor our literature, nor our religion, nor our stability. We honour her again and again and again. But blood is stronger than water, and after all, in spite of all, our hearts are towards our Motherland. (Loud cheers.) These are not only my sentiments, but the sentiments of every man who has had the happiness and the honour, which he will cherish as long as he lives, of expressing here the neighbourly friendship of the people of the United states. We wish to disturb no nation by combination or otherwise. Yet it would be a most unnatural thing if anywhere on the globe the interests of a common civilization should be imperilled and the flags of Great Britain and the United States be not wrapped together in a common cause. (Loud applause.) Our competition with you is a better industry—see to it that we do not surpass you; a better educational system—see that we do not outrun you; a better citizenship—it is for you to determine whether you will be passed in that. You have our heartiest good wishes and with the utmost generosity we saw marching past us such regiments as the Queen's Own wishing fervently that we might be thought worthy to share the honours with these men who are so well drilled. Our people desire to be even with you in every great industry that becomes a grand nation. (Cheers.) I cannot sit down without being permitted to add one single word, and that is to express the great gratification which I have to-night in being present at a meeting presided over by the Governor-General of the Dominion, whose father and whose mother I personally knew and revered and honoured, and that he represents, not alone officially, but in yet dearer and more intimate relations, the most noble Queen and Empress that sits upon any throne in the present era. (Loud applause.) It is necessary in every form of government that there should be more or less a policy and watchfulness in politics. They grow up around the throne as around the presidential chair, and may at times become an atmosphere in which truth is refracted. But in our land there are no politics to us around the British throne. We do not look to the Queen as a Tory or a Whig, as a Conservative or a Radical. We look to her as a wonderful specimen of womanhood, preserving throughout a long life—and may it be doubled in length—(Cheers)—such integrity and such goodness as to draw to her the sympathy, not only of her own subjects, but the admiration of our people—and now where in the world is a purer, simpler and kinder feeling and more ardent admiration than among the intelligent population of the United States towards Victoria, by the grace of God, Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India. (Loud cheers.

In conclusion, the speaker expressed a desire that the visit of the Brooklyn 13th would shortly be reciprocated by some Canadian corps, and resumed his seat amid great cheering.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH.

The chairman proposed the health of the Governor-General and Princess Louise.

His Excellency, who was loudly cheered on rising to respond, said:—

GENTLEMEN AND OFFICERS OF THE CANADIAN MILITIA:—Allow me to thank you from the depth of my heart for the extreme kindness of your reception. But you must allow me to ascribe that reception to my official position, for I am fully conscious that I have been too short a time among you to be able to do more than to claim your kindness and consideration. With the Princess it is different, and I believe I can claim for her personally a warmer feeling. (Loud applause.) For with regard to her you have in Canada the combination of those two sentiments which I believe are the most powerful in the human breast, the combination of loyalty and gallantry. (Loud cheers.) I cannot thank you enough on her behalf, or fully express her feelings as to the manner in which she has been received by every section of the Canadian people. I am often asked how she likes this country, and I can only reply to my numerous inquirers by repeating again what I have said to those who have asked personally, that, although she likes the country very much, she likes the people a great deal better. (Great cheering.) I must not forget to thank Sir Edw. Selby Smyth for the extreme cordiality with which he was so good as to propose this toast, and I can assure him that not only here amongst Canadian Officers, but anywhere else, I should have been proud to hear from him the words he has used. (Cheers.) He has, I am sure, earned the gratitude of every militia regiment in Canada during the time that he has been here, and he speaks, I am sure, as your representative with the full voice of your authority. (Renewed cheering.) It is impossible to read the able and the full reports which year after year have issued from his pen without seeing that he has given his whole mind to your service and has studied to the very utmost your welfare and the efficiency of your organization. (Applause.) He has held before your eyes a high standard. He has held that standard up with a most efficient hand, and I believe you thoroughly well know how valuable his services have been and what an advantage it is to have an officer at the head of the Canadian militia who has had experience in active warfare. (Loud cheers.) The manner in which the manœuvres were performed to-day shows how much value you have attached to his teaching, what full advantage you have taken of all the opportunities given to you. And, while I am on the subject of the review, allow me to congratulate you on having had in your midst to-day formed so splendid a part of your spectacle, the gallant American regiment, many of whose officers I have the pleasure of seeing in the hall. (Great cheering.) I wish to repeat to them to-night what I had the honour of saying to the regiment at large, that I thank them most sincerely for having come this long journey to honour our Queen's birthday. (Tremendous applause.) And I regard their having undertaken their journey, and having come here, as a proof of that amity of feeling and sentiment which is as strong in the breasts of the American people as is their community with us in that freedom which we recognize as our common heritage. (Cheering) I believe I am not wrong in saying that they have paid us an unusual compliment in allowing their band to play our National Anthem, while a part of their musicians were arrayed in our national colour. Some of the band wore the Queen's colours, and I believe I am not misinterpreting the feelings of the officers here present when I say that very many Americans, not only those of British race, but many others, wear in one sense the Queen's colour at their hearts—not with cheering and applause, but by because she is the Queen of that old country with which many of their most glorious memories are forever identified, that old country of which they are in their hearts as proud as I can honestly say England is of them, but also because the Americans are a gallant nation and love a good woman. (Great applause.) They have lent us their band to-day, and I believe they will always be ready to do so should occasion arise on which we may ask them to stand by us. (Cheering.) We have had a very pleasant day together which has been followed by a restful evening and a pleasant dinner, pleasant to all, I venture to say, but restful only to those whose face it has not been their lot to desert has been put upon the table and the wine has been passed round to be obliged by making speeches to "open fire" again. (Laughter and applause.) If our army could always depend upon having such a good commissariat as our little force has enjoyed to-day, it is my belief that field days would be even more popular than they are. I do not doubt if the finances of any people, no matter how many changes they should make in their tariff, could long stand the expense. (Laughter.) And it is perhaps fortunate that a force in the field cannot always carry about with it on a campaign a Windsor Hotel; otherwise the pastime of war would be a far more popular amusement even than it at present. (Great laughter.) People are now far too fond of it. The past has shown that they always have been so, and with the best resolutions for the future, the same is too likely to remain the case. Why is this? It is because they do not know what it is, and take everything that is unknown to be romantic. But if nations are happier when there is no need for them to squander wealth and spread sorrow and disaster by the maintenance of large forces, kept on foot for purposes of offence, yet it will be generally conceded that no nation should be content without a numerous, and efficient and well organized defensive force. This Canada and the United States desires to possess—(applause)—and the motto which was proposed by Lord Carlisle as that which the volunteer force in England should take, namely, "Defence, not defiance," is one which is equally suitable to our kindred peoples. (Great applause.) The militia force is the historic force of both countries. At our review to-day we have had one of the few occasions on which it has been possible of late to bring a fair number of men together for united drill. Good drill requires much attention and work, and I believe it has certainly been the opinion of the spectators of the force to-day that officers and men have made the best use of the opportunities which have been given them. (Loud cheering.) Throughout Canada the military spirit of the people has given the most admirable material to the hand of the experienced officer, and the Government has shown, not only by the appointment of the gentlemen whom I have the honour of meeting here to-night as the bearers of her Majesty's commission—(applause)—but also by the institution of the Military School at Kingston—(continued applause)—that they recognize that in the midst of the cruellest things the rulers of a people can do is to expose brave men without able leadership to the chances of a campaign. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I hope in a few days to be able to visit the Kingston school, which is so ably officered, and which during its short career has already struck deep roots in the confidence of the country, and is looked to as the training place of the rising Canadian officer. (Cheers.) Our militia force is large in number, and we have had during the last two years the best proof of the spirit with which it is animated. I should be neglecting an important duty were I not to take this opportunity of tendering the warmest thanks of her Majesty and the Imperial authorities at home to those gallant officers of the Canadian militia force who have of late offered themselves for service in active warfare, (cheers,) and to assure them that although it was not necessary to take advantage of their offers, that their readiness to serve has been none the less valued, noted, and appreciated, and that that noble spirit which binds together all branches of our Queen's army in whatever quarter of the globe they may stand and from whatever race they may spring, is seen with pride and satisfaction. (Loud applause.) And, gentlemen, although the bearers of commissions in our militia service have not been able to show their devotion personally to their Sovereign and country among the lofty ranges of Afghanistan or on the bush-covered slopes of Zululand, yet the news of the distant conflicts reached us in these regions well know, been watched here with as close an interest, as intense and hearty a sympathy, as in Britain itself. (Applause.) And the sorrow at the loss of such gallant officers as Northey and Weatherley—(loud cheering) —has been shared with our comrades in arms in the old country, not only because the same language is here worn, but also because the honoured dead are united with our people by ties of the closest relationship. The dividing seas have not sundered the brotherhood which the love of a gracious Sovereign and the passion for freedom make the lasting blessing of the great English commonwealth. (Great cheering.) And just as our country shows that she can strike from the central power whenever menaced, so will her children states wherever situated, respond to any call made upon them and prove that England's union with the great colonies is none the less strong because it depends on no parchment bonds, or ancient legal obligations, but derives its might from the warm attachment, the living pride in our empire, and the freewill offerings of her loving, her grateful and her gallant sons. (Loud continued applause).

The toast of "The Ladies" concluded the festivities.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

MONTREAL, May 25.—His Excellency the Governor-General and the Princess Louise attended divine service this morning at the English cathedral. The Bishop of Montreal preached on the subject of missions, with special reference to the recently-established bishopric of Algoma. He urged the importance of the Church as a whole liberally supporting the enterprise to which they had voluntarily committed themselves. Referring to the Muskoka district, he dwelt on the rapid increase of the population and the necessity for the establishment of missions at various points. In the course of his remarks, the bishop paid a fitting tribute to the virtues of her Majesty, and expressed confidence that her daughter now resident in the Dominion would find Canadians the most loyal subjects of the British Crown. The service closed with the congregation singing "God Save the Queen."

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached this morning at St. James' street Methodist church. There was a very large attendance of the general public and a portion of the 13th corps was present. The rev. gentleman's sermon was mainly devoted to an exposition of Christian virtues, especially love, in the course in which he dwelt on the brotherhood of nations.

DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICAN GUESTS.

The Brooklyn regiment left the city today for home by special train. A large number of citizens attended at the depot to witness its departure, and lusty and hearty cheers rang through the building as the train left.

Prof. Macoun, of Albert College, Belleville, will lead an exploring party from Winnipeg along the fifty-first parallel to the Rocky Mountains. The quality of the soil along the route will be tested, and the natural productions of the territory will be carefully examined.

COMMUNICATIONS.

JUSTICE AND WHISKEY.

To the Editor of the Mail.

SIR,—I find that one Mr. William E. Regis, a Justice of the Peace, for the County of Middlesex, appointed by the Mowat Government, is now a licensed hotel-keeper in the Village of Newbury and holds court there, and dispenses whiskey and justice in the same village. Is this lawful?

Yours, &c.,
RESIDENT OF THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURY.

Newbury, May 19th.

MR. CROOKS' PAMPHLETS.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—As one who takes much interest in the affairs of my native country, and as I happen to live in Tilsonburg, which forms part of the County of Oxford, wherein I was born, I should really like to know how it is that our Minister of Education, Mr. Crooks, manages to float a great number of pamphlets headed "Education Department" among the electors of our riding? When I say "how" I mean to enquire whether these pamphlets are published at the expense of the surplus which the late Sandfield Macdonald left in our Ontario exchequer, or whether they are published and distributed at the expense of Mr. Crooks?

Yours, &c.,
NEMO.

Tilsonburg, 20th May.

[The pamphlets referred to bear the imprimatur of the Education Department and were printed at the Government printer's. We infer they are issued at the public expense.—ED. *Mail.*]

THE CATTLE TRADE WITH ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—From recent cable advices it appears that upon the opening of navigation, as might reasonably be expected, parties in this country, as well as in the United States, eager to realise out of their winter purchases of cattle and sheep, have fairly inundated the Liverpool market. Would it not be more wise of shippers to distribute their consignments to other ports of Great Britain, instead of sending everything to Liverpool, the very worst market of the old country, take it all the year round. Let them ship to Greenock and Glasgow, and various other points, where the cattle markets are usually more steady, and from which ports freights per rail to the leading markets in the north of England, and straight through to London, can be more cheaply arranged than in Liverpool, and save all this confusion. The dockage at those ports is equal to all the wants of the Canadian cattle trade, where there is no chance of a block to the business as the salesmen there have any amount of pasture fields and shed accommodation in the immediate vicinity of the landing stage, at half the rates charged in Liverpool. Moreover, it is known that one of the oldest salesmen there has been negotiating with the Allan and other companies to place their consignments at so much per hundred pounds per head, at which they expect their freight to cost not much over four, instead of five to six, pounds sterling per head for cattle as formerly.

Yours, &c.,
EXPERIENCE.

Toronto, May 23rd.

SHOOTING CASE AT LONDON, ONT.

A White Man Dangerously Wounded by a Negro—The Latter Makes His Escape.

LONDON, Ont., May 21.—A desperate shooting affray occurred