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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Military and Naval Forces of the Dominion of Canada

VOL. V.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1871.

No. 34.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

BY G. W.

THE MILITIA LIST.

Before the close of the present year a large majority of the Battalions of the Militia Service of Canada will have completed the fifth year of their embodiment. Consequent on the completion of this term and during its progress, will, it is presumed, be a very considerable number of brevets, in conformity with the general orders according that boon to Captains and Field Officers after five years service in their respective ranks. The face of the Militia List will thus doubtless undergo a greater change before next March, than would occur in any ordinary two years. About next March would, therefore, be an excellent time for an effort to place it on a better footing, and in a better form.

Without the slightest depreciation of the labors of the gallant officer under whose supervision it was published last year, and whose mere important duties probably prevented his affording it the attention which it really requires, it is but plain matter of fact to say that the issue of last year was a great disappointment.

No improvement had been effected in the clumsy mode of detailing the Battalions.

No attempt had been made to complete the Seniority List of Field Officers, beyond what was contained in the List of 1867—a list of special rank, which standing by itself is an invidious absurdity—Heading a List continued on year by year it would be in its proper place.

The mistakes and omissions are not only numerous, but even annoying. Officers who have passed all the three Schools are put down as having passed one *only*; and there are actual omissions of names. At least one—that of Major Alger, the Senior Major on the List, does not appear in the last issue.

Two years ago a tabular form was suggested through the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, by which the seniority of Company officers, within their Battalions, would be shewn at a glance, and which, it was thought, would, once adopted, economize both space, time

and typography. Very nearly that form, as far as can be remembered, is here annexed, though doubtless it might be improved:

(County).					
—th		Militia. Motto, &c.		(Date of embodiment.)	
Rank.	Name.	Seniority.	Qualification.	Company.	Remarks.
				No., Locality.	

Now that officers have become thoroughly identified with the interests, the necessities, and the proprieties of the service to which they belong, there can be little doubt that they would be glad to subscribe a paying price for a reliable record of service and seniority, were it put in a respectable shape.

A circular to Battalion commanders would, or should, ensure accurate lists, and the number of field officers is not so great that the compilation of a correct seniority list need be a matter of either much time or difficulty.

THE BALLOT.

In an article appearing recently in the *Globe* it is stated that, in the opinion of those who are well acquainted with the working of the Volunteer system, the substitution of the Ballot would prove more expensive, by reason of the greater distances from Regimental head quarters, from which (it is supposed) men would be drawn.

Is there not some reason to doubt the correctness of this opinion?

Would there not always, as at present, be officers and non-commissioned officers in the township to notify and assemble the men?

Men are gathered together now from distant parts of townships remote from their Battalion head quarters. They would have no greater distances to traverse if they were drawn by ballot.

Take as an instance the County of Northumberland. The township of Sey-

mour is situated at the farthest diagonal corner of the county, as remote as is possible from Cobourg, the head quarters, Campbellford, the municipal centre, is 42 miles from Cobourg; and men belonging to the Campbellford Company come in many miles to that village. Would they have to come in any further, if they were balloted.

The Militia system is beginning to work well, but it is still open to the vital objection that volunteering lays the burden entirely on the willing, who pay both in taxation and personal service, while the tame, the lazy, and the disaffected, profit by their double sacrifice. Nothing will set aside this fact.

It is therefore matter of satisfaction to earnest members of the Force to see that the Adjutant General advocates the Ballot in his report for 1870.

Let us hope at all events that some system may be devised which will abolish from the Canadian citizen army the very name of "Volunteer"—a term which means everything that is lax, self-opinionated, and inimical to that perfect self-abnegation which is the basis of Military Discipline.

The *Mechanics' Magazine* tells us that there can be no doubt that at the present moment the naval power of England is seriously jeopardized by the disorganization and dissatisfaction which exists throughout the whole of the naval service, and it is only fair to assume that such results as the loss of the *Captain*, and the stranding of the *Agincourt* are referable to the chaos which prevails in the great department of the Admiralty. . . . The absence of a sound and efficient system of education for our naval officers is not the only want of our navy. The present system of administration, pursued at the Admiralty is neither economical or effective, as distinctly pointed out by the Duke of Somerset. It is a significant fact that there was not a single witness before the committee, of which the noble duke was chairman, who approved of the present admiralty system. There is at present nearly a complete stoppage of the flow of promotion, in the service and, as a consequence, immense dissatisfaction,

RIFLE MATCHES.

PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(By our Montreal Correspondent).

The third annual prize meeting of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association was opened on Tuesday at the Rifle Ranges, Point St. Charles. There are eight targets arranged as on previous meetings. The grounds appear in good condition and everything has been well attended to by the Executive Officers of the Association. The targets accommodate 96 men at a time, two of them when required being used as first class targets.

The marking is done by a squad of the 60th Rifles, under Mr. Toole. Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, C.M.G., acts as Secretary. The President, Mr. Brydges, has had a large marquee erected for the accommodation of himself and friends; amount offered in prizes and cups amounts to \$3,457.50.

The following are the Executive Committee:—

Lt.-Col. Brydges, President; Lieut.-Cols. Williams (60th Rifles), Grant, Bacon, Bethune, Fletcher, C.M.G., Mackay, D'Orsonnens and Rowe; Major Alleyne, A. F. MacPherson, Esq., James Esdaile, Esq., Captains Johnson, Rutherford, Quarter-Master Thomas; Secretary—Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher; Treasurer—G. MacDougall, Esq., Executive Officers—Major, Worsley, James Esdaile, Esq; Surgeon—Chas. A. Coats, Esq., M.D., 51st Batt.

At nine o'clock yesterday morning the first shot, making the usual bull's eye, was fired by Mrs. Col. Worsley, and the meeting was duly opened. Firing was immediately begun for

COMPETITION I.—OPENING MATCH.

Open to all members of P. of Q. R. A. whether by direct contribution or through affiliated Associations.

1st Prize....	\$30	4th Prize....	\$15
2d "	25	5th "	10
3d "	20	15 prizes of \$5	75

In all, 20 prizes.....\$175

Snider rifle, Gov. issue; range, 200 yards; number of rounds, seven, entrance, 50c.

In this match there were ninety-two entries. The firing squads were composed of twelve men each.

The weather was very favorable; there were not many spectators on the ground. At half-past twelve o'clock the opening match came to a conclusion with the following result:

SCORES.

Mr. Martin, Waterloo.....	433433	23
Sergt.-Major Saucier, 18th....	343334	23
Pte. Nichols, 51st.....	434333	23
W. Barr, Ottawa.....	344423	23
Ens. Wright 50th.....	334433	23
Pte. Rodger, Brockville.....	324343	23
H. Mundy, G. T. B.....	423334	22
Major Worsley, ".....	243333	22
Col. Sergt. Kelly, 60th Rifles....	434323	22
Pto. Gordon, 51st.....	334243	22
Pte. Jackson, G. T. B.....	435333	22
Sergt. Baxter, 8th.....	324434	22
Private Campbell, 3rd.....	332343	22
Private Goodhue, 54th.....	324433	22

Capt. Johnson, 51st.....	4334233	22
Private Cox, 5th.....	3324424	22
Mr. Bell, Ottawa.....	3434423	22
Sergt. Doudiot, 43d Batt.....	4333333	22
Sergt. Crean, G. T. B.....	3433333	22
Lieut. Hawley, 60th.....	3333334	22

Ensign Wright and Private Rodgers having tied, will shoot off this morning.

SECOND MATCH.

Competition II.—The Brydges Challenge Cup and Snider Championship Match—Open to all bona fide Volunteers (past and present) in the Province of Quebec, and to officers and men of Her Majesty's service stationed in the Province, ex-officers or men who have served for a period of not less than three consecutive years, to count as past Volunteers.

1st Prize Mr. Brydges' Cup, value \$150	
The Medal of the N. R. A. 25	
value \$25 and \$35.....	35
2nd Prize.....	40
3rd Prize.....	30
4th Prize.....	25
5th Prize.....	20
6 Prizes \$10 each.....	60
10 Prizes, \$5 each.....	50

In all, 20 prizes.....\$425

The Brydges Cup to be won twice in five years, not necessarily consecutively, before becoming the property of the winner, if not in five years to be competed for by the five winners; Snider Rifle, Gov. Issue; Ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards. Number of rounds at each range five (5.) Entrance, 50 cents. The forty highest in this competition to compete at 600 yards; 7 shots each for three prizes, viz., 1st prize \$80, 2nd prize \$50, 3rd prize \$20. Entrance, 50 cents.

The firing in this match at the 600 yards was not finished at six o'clock last night, but will be concluded this morning, when the official score will be made out.

TO-DAY,

at the conclusion of the firing during the early morning for the Brydges' Challenge Cup, the Maiden Stakes will be fired for.

At two o'clock in the afternoon the Battalion match will begin. The Band of the Grand Trunk Brigade will be on the ground, and a large attendance of visitors is anticipated.

Previous to the Battalion match, Lieut. Col. Brydges will entertain to luncheon in his marquee, the staff of Militia officers and a number of invited guests.

OFFICERS AND VOLUNTEERS,

A large number of officers and volunteers are present from different cities and towns in Ontario. Lieut. Bailie and Ensign Pollock, of the 60th Rifles, are also present. The Executive Committee have sent an invitation to Captain Westover to be present during the meeting, and the arrival of that officer is daily expected.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday the contest for the Battalion Prize was to take place. Hon. Sir G. E. Cartier, Hon. Jas. Ferrier, Hon. L. H. Holton and other notables were present.

The President of the Association gave a luncheon in his marquee to a large number of guests.

The Chair was occupied by Mr. Brydges on the right—Sir Geo. E. Cartier, and Hon. Mr. Ferrier on his left—Hon. L. H. Holton Lt.-Col. Grey, and Lt.-Col. W. O. Smith, C. M. G.

After ample justice had been done to the

very choice collation, the Chairman proposed the healths of Her Majesty the Queen and the Governor General, which were most heartily received.

The chairman in calling for the third toast, said that it was one which he was sure they would receive with the greatest possible pleasure. He was happy to see surrounding him so many representatives of the Volunteer Militia of Quebec and Ontario. They had also, he was glad to say, a representative from Nova Scotia with them. The toast which he was now about to ask them to drink was to the Minister of Militia who had done them the honor to be present with them, to testify by his presence the interest he took in all matters connected with the Volunteer Militia of Canada. (Hear, hear.) It would have been unnecessary on his (Mr. Brydges') part to enter into a long account of Sir George Cartier's good works; but this he would say, that he believed Sir George had done all in his power to promote the efficiency of the volunteer force, and the general prosperity of the country. (Cheers.) He proposed the health of Sir George E. Cartier Minister of Militia.

The toast having been received with all honour.

Sir G. E. Cartier said that he would be insincere did he not say that he was delighted to the utmost extent, with the toast which had just been drunk, and with the hearty manner in which it had been received. They had been kind enough to allude in the toast, to his high official duties. He might state here, in the presence of several members of the House of Commons, who would bear him out, that when the portfolios had been given to each member, he had chosen to manage the Militia Department, well knowing that there were difficulties in the way. The fact it was upon the question of a militia system that the government of which he was a minister had been defeated; and not liking over to be beaten, he had determined to take the office, despite the advice of his friends to the contrary. (Cheers.) He had difficult measures to carry, such as the fortifications for instance, unpopular to the utmost degree, and his Militia Bill, but he had carried both. (Cheers.) This Militia Bill people were apt to look at in their own way, and some volunteers feared that they were to be swept away altogether. This, however, was not the case. A militia had to be formed in two ways, first by volunteering, and if the volunteers did not succeed, the principal being recognized that each man owes certain military services to his country, the draft had to be resorted to. This alternative might possibly be resorted to in certain districts but he did not think it would be at all general. He thought too, that those volunteer camps which had been formed during the last summer would create a new era in the training of our men. Men were brought together in large bodies for sixteen days and became acquainted not only with company, but battalion and divisional drill and movements. He thought that next fall, in October or November, when the term of service of our men expired, the best part of them would rejoin their regiments, while in the place of those who went away recruits would come in and that there would not be any necessity for resorting to the draft. But even if the draft should require to be used in certain districts, he had no doubt that it would be responded to by the people with alacrity. (Cheers.) As a proof of the spirit of the volunteers, he might instance the tournament which they had come to witness, besides others in each of the other Provinces of the Dominion. Now all these proved the same thing, that there

existed throughout all this country a laudable military spirit. (Loud cheers.) Many people said that the volunteers would only turn out when the Fenians came. Now, let all gentlemen take notice that this year there had been no threat of Fenian invasion but a trial was made of forty thousand men. The Niagara camp, was a magnificent exhibition; and an American General who visited the camp regularly for several days, said that he had had no conception of how admirable a militia system ours was, and that when he reported upon it he would scarcely be believed. At Laprairie that gallant and distinguished officer Col. W. O. Smith, had under his command 6,178 men—there had been expected there about 3,500. At Levis, 2,300 were expected—3,000 came. And so on everywhere. They had expected to have turned out 14,500 men, and they actually turned out 21,000. He maintained that this was a great prognostication in their favour. There could be only one opinion, with regard to us in Canada, we looked with truest pleasure on the friendly relations at present existing between us and our neighbours; we did not look upon our military system as a measure of hostility, but only as a measure of preparation in case of need. (Cheers.) There was not the slightest doubt that these camps and tournaments would show a military spirit all over the Dominion, and when he looked back at that unpromising time, he felt animated to see their success, for the success was theirs, not his. So far as the law went the militia had plenty of that, and if his Hon. friend on his left were not so economical, there might be more money; indeed he might next year increase his demand, he would not say it definitely but he might. (Cheers.) He could say to them, therefore, there is plenty of law and power to do everything that is necessary, provided Parliament would only do its duty. (Cheers and laughter.) He was very glad to see his friend Mr. Holton there. Mr. Holton would not be able to gainsay him (Sir George) next year when he recalled the occurrences of the day. (The Baronet sat down amid loud and prolonged applause.)

The Staff Officers of the Militia was next proposed, coupling with it the name of Lt. Col. W. O. Smith, C.M.G.

Colonel Smith briefly but happily replied. Sir George Cartier also proposed Mr. Brydges, and that gentleman having responded in a few well chosen remarks the party broke up.

THE BATTALION MATCH

now was the chief centre of attraction. It had been going on for some time before the happy little affair above described broke up. Already the 8th Batt. Stadacona Rifles had won a lead, which seemed to promise that they would distance all competitors, and the result proved this surmise to be correct, as they won with several points to spare, making 201 points, the largest score ever made in a battalion match at a meeting of the Quebec Provincial Rifle Association.

The earlier part of the day had been occupied in completing Competition No. 2, firing for the Maiden Stakes and the Prince Arthur Stakes. The result of this last competition was not made known last night.

The scores will be found appended to the report.

During the Day Mr. A. Prentice, showed a rifle lately invented by a Mr. Duval of Laprairie. This arm is remarkably simple in construction, and rivals even the far-famed Martini-Henry in the rapidity with which it can be fired. The manner in which the breech works is as follows:—In drawing

back the hammer, the breech block falls down, if drawn back to the full extent the old cartridge falls out, the piece is then at full cock, the cartridge is then inserted into the breech, after which the breech block may be brought into place, and the cartridge exploded, both by pulling the hammer, or, if desired, the gun may be put at half-cock, where it remains quite as secure, if not more securely, than the common Enfield does. Thus in three motions the Duval rifle may be loaded and fired, any other extant requires four, at least the Martini-Henry ranking next to the Duval. But it is not so much in this one less motion, which is indeed but a trifling affair, that the advantage of the Duval rifle lies, as in the extreme simplicity and durability of all the parts of which the lock is composed. This advantage has been fully set forth, in a report made to the Imperial Government, by Lieut. Bailoy of the 60th Rifles, who was sent here to make a comparison of the Duval and Martini-Henry rifles. A Prussian needle gun was also exhibited on the grounds by M. d'Alba, formerly an officer in the Prussian service; but as that weapon has been so often and minutely described, it is scarcely necessary to speak of it here.

To return to the match. As the afternoon advanced more people interested in rifle shooting, for the most part Volunteers and their friends, besides any number of ladies, found their way to the grounds, and gathered around the firing points or under the shade-tents, lending an air of life and interest to the scene.

By five o'clock the firing had well-nigh ceased along the line of points, and by half-past five the states had been all collected in the Secretary's office. A few minutes later the result was declared, the Quebec Victorias, as stated above, being the winners. The cup, a magnificent piece of plate, was then handed over to the victors, who, headed by the Grand Trunk band, marched off the grounds with it. This concluded the day's proceedings.

Appended is a synopsis of the

SCORES.

THE BRYDGES CHALLENGE CUP AND SNIDER CHAMPIONSHIP.

Name.	Regt.	Score.	Prize.
G. M. Thomas,	54th	50	Cup, \$35
Major Worsley,	G. T. B.	49	40
Capt. Dale,	G. T. B.	47	30
Sergt. Vaughan,	60th	46	25
Ensign Iver,	58th	46	20
Capt. Morgan,	8th	46	10
Capt. Wall,	G. T. B.	46	10
Ensign Andrew,	3rd	46	10
Pte. Gough,	G. T. B.	45	10
Pte. Minor,	52nd	44	10
Pte. Gordon,	51st	44	5
Capt. Cleland,	51st	44	5
Capt. Shortliff,	58th	44	5
Pte. Mathewson,	3rd	43	5
Sergt. Turnbull,	G. T. B.	43	5
Sergt. Ferguson,	8th	43	5
Ensign Tribey,	G. T. B.	42	5
Sergt. Wilson,	P. W. R.	42	5
Pte. Ferguson,	G. T. B.	42	5
Lt.-Col. Lamontague,	B. M.	42	5

MAIDEN STAKES.

Open only to members who have never won a prize at any Rifle Meeting in Canada. Company and Regimental Matches not included:

1st Prize	\$25
2nd "	20
3rd "	15
4th "	12 50
5th "	10
10 prizes, \$5 each	50

Snider Rifle, Gov. Issue. Range, 500 yds. Number of rounds, five (5.) Entrance 50c.

BATTALION MATCH.

To be competed for by five officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of any volunteer regiment in the Province of Quebec, having affiliated with the P. of Q. R. A.

1st Prize—Dominion Provincial Cup, value \$800. Said Cup to be won twice in three years, previous to becoming the property of any battalion.

2nd Prize	\$40
3rd Prize	20
Highest individual score	20
Second	10

Snider rifles, Government issue. Ranges 500 and 600 yards. Number of rounds at each range seven (7.) Entrance \$2.50. No one can compete in this match unless six months a member of the corps he represents, and resident of this Province for past six months at least.

The following battalions competed: 1st Batt. G. T. Rifles, 2nd do. do., Montreal Garrison Artillery, 1st Prince Wales, Three Rivers, 50th Battalion, 3rd Victorias, 5th Royals, 60th, 54th and 8th Battalions, 1st Batt. G. T. Artillery.

First—8th Batt. Quebec.

Captrin Morgan	38
Sergt. Ferguson	46
Sergt. Baxter	44
Sergt. Holloway	41
Sergt. Hawkins	32

201	
Second, 2nd Batt. G. T. Rifles	189
Third, 54th Batt.	187
Fourth, 5th Batt.	174
Highest individual score, Corp. Gayland,	
51st Batt.	49
Second do., Sergt. Ferguson, 8th Batt.	46

The 6th Co., Prince of Wales' Rifles have decided upon the first Saturday in September for their annual match. Sergeant Wilson of the Prince of Wales' Rifles has made some splendid shooting at the two, five and six hundred yards range, scoring sixty-eight points out of twenty-one rounds.

Col. D'Odet D'Orsonnens, B.M., was the recipient last week of a very flattering address, signed by a large number of the officers of his district, expressive of their appreciation of the manner in which the gallant Colonel fulfilled his arduous duties at the late encampment at Laprairie. The address was presented at Colonel D'Orsonnens' house, and after thanking the deputation in a neat little speech, they were hospitably entertained by him, and the evening spent in a pleasant manner.

Major Hyndman, Paymaster, 5th Military District, has also received an address, largely signed by the officers of the District, expressive of their satisfaction at his untiring and successful efforts in his duties as paymaster. This is the second or third address the gallant Major has received, and there is no telling how many more are in progress.

Very sincere regret will be felt in volunteer and other circles over the death of Lieut. Colonel Fairbanks, who expired at Oshawa on Tuesday last. He was one of the most efficient officers in our incipient Canadian Army.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

JOURNAL OF THE RETURN TRIP.

STEAMER "ALGOMA,"
LAKE HURON,
July 8th, 1871.

Having just passed Sault Ste. Marie, I consider it high time to commence giving you a sketch of our journey from Manitoba as promised. The day also is propitious for indoor work such as letter writing, as that species of zoological rain yecept, "cats and dogs," has drown us all into the cabin.

However, to commence, the second or Quebec battalion embarked from Lower Fort Garry on the morning of Wednesday, June 7th, at 10 o'clock.

As Lieut. Col. Casault, C. M. G. had received orders to remain in Manitoba a month after the departure of the troops, and Major Irvine along with Capt. MacDonald being left with the service Company, the command of the regiment devolved on the next in signiority Capt. Samuel MacDonaid.

The force embarked in ten boats, and numbered twelve officers, one hundred and five rank and file, and twenty voyageurs.

At the hour of embarkation, a cold "Scotch mist" with occasional spurts of heavier rain descended on our devoted heads as we rowed down the river.

A little before sunset, however, the rain cleared off, so that by the time we reached the mouth of the river, where we encamped for the night' everything promised a fairer to-morrow.

Up bright and early next morning: not a ripple on the bosom of Lake Winnipeg. We rowed steadily until noon, when a slight breeze arose, which gradually increased and hurried us along until having favored us as far as Elk Island, we found on doubling the the Point that it blew right ahead.

We had hoped to reach Fort Alexander this evening, but this idea had to be abandoned, as the wind increased in violence, so running across from Elk Island to the main land, we encamped at Point de la Metasse.

On the next day (Friday 9th), the storm still continued, moderating, however towards evening, so that we ventured to make sail, and steer for Fort Alexander, which we reached about 8 p. m.

On Saturday we left Fort Alexander, and passing over Pine Portage, encamped on 2nd Silver Falls Portage.

The following day we proceeded as far as Grand Bonnet Portage, Divine service being held there by the chaplain, at 6.30 p. m.

On Monday we passed the 1st and 2nd Gallais de Bonnet Portage, and sailed about ten miles up Bonnet Lake, as our guide determined to try to ascend the Penawa river, and thus avoid the dangerous "seven portages."

As the river was too low to be navigated by the boats of the expedition on its advance to Fort Garry, the Quebec Battalion had the honor of being the first troops which ever passed over this route.

There are ten portages to be passed, none of which are named. Accordingly the officers of the first Brigade thought they were entitled to dub them as they pleased. Lots were drawn with the following result:—

- Portage No. 1.....Simard
- " " 2.....Dennison
- " " 3.....Vaughan
- " " 4.....Fletcher
- " " 5.....Macdonald
- " " 6.....Barrett
- " " 7.....Casault
- " " 8.....Wolsley

- Portage No. 9.....Jarvis
- " " 10.....Patterson

The shortest of these is Barret Portage, being only seven yards in length; the longest is Vaughan Portage, which is five hundred.

On Tuesday evening we encamped on the Long portage. All through Wednesday, the work was most laborious on the river. It is exceedingly shallow and strong, so that the boats had to be dragged almost the entire way from the fourth to the last portage. On Thursday morning at half past eight we re passed Otter Falls, Portage La Barrun, and Slave Falls, oncamping at the last named.

The next morning, Friday, 16th, at about 8.30, we arrived at the 3rd Pointe de Bois, and here an accident occurred to the boat of a Rev. Mr. Spence, a native Church of England Missionary, bound for his station at Islington, which might have proved serious had we not been there to render assistance. He had portaged and launched his boat, when unfortunately the painter or rope having been carelessly knotted, parted and before the voyageurs could prevent it, away went the boat drifting towards the rapids, when she was speedily capsized; and after performing some gymnastic exercises, not considered altogether consistent with the gravity which should characterize a sober-minded boat, she finally scouted the foot of the fall, and keel upwards, proceeded to novigate the lake below. One of our boats was manned, and proceeded to capture the erratic one. In this our men were successful, and had the satisfaction of returning Mr Spence his boat, not much the worse after her eccentric frolic.

Had we not happened to arrive when we did, there is no doubt that until other aid arrived there would have been for some time a clerical Robinson Crusoe on a Winnippegian Juan Fernandez.

Having passed the other two Pointes de Bois, on both of which the foliage was almost entirely destroyed by a species of caterpillar, we reached the Chute and Jocko in the midst of a rain storm, and encamped there.

On the 18th we arrived at the Grand Discharge, when some excitement was caused by the filling of a boat, and consequent danger of an old voyageur.

The following morning, with a fanning breeze, we proceeded on our last day's journey on the Winnipeg. At Les Dalies we made a portage, which we avoided on our former trip, as floating down the river, it is easy to run these rapids, but ascending, the boats have to be laboriously tracked for several miles, or a portage, 320 paces in length, to be made. We preferred the latter as being the most expeditious. We encamped after having left Rat Portage, at the Hudson Bay Post.

Strike tents early in the morning, and under the influence of a light breeze, embark on the Lake of the Woods. Encamp on an island within a few miles of the Grand Traverse.

Wednesday 21st.—After rowing a couple of miles a strong head wind compels us to seek shelter. We remain on a small island all day, and as the weather does not moderate, encamp there for the night.

On the next morning, Thursday, 22nd, at 5 o'clock, the wind being favorable, we make sail and at noon we arrive at Fort Louise, at the mouth of Rainy River.

We encamped that night about twenty miles up, where the Mattaina River and joins Rainy River on the Minnesota side.

Friday and Saturday were spent in a tiresome pull against the current. On Saturday evening we encamp about six miles

from Fort Francis, the men pretty much used up with so much rowing.

On the following morning we reach the Fort, where we find a large number of Indian Lodges, a council having been called to meet the Commissioners Messrs Simpson, Dawson and Pither, in order to make the proposed treaty.

We rested here all day, Church Parade being ordered at 2.35 p. m. The Indians appeared to be interested in the service, inquiring what it meant. I may observe that, without a single exception, all the Indians assembled on this occasion were Pagans.

On the next morning, after having awaited for some time the arrival of Mr. Graham of the Public Works, who had expected to overtake us at Rat Portage, we sailed, and after a splendid run of six hours, we arrive at Baro Portage.

On Tuesday, with a fair wind we cross Lake Namekan, sail up Loon river, and pass the three portages in the neighborhood of Loon Lake.

On Wednesday we traverse Lake Nequaquon and enter the Malgre River, the latter part of this evening, and the whole of the next forenoon been occupied in portaging over rough rocks or tracking the boats.

Sturgeon Lake and DieuX Riviere Portage were also passed to day (29th), and the following evening finds us toiling up the tortuous French River. This is a wretched little creek, about nine miles in length, so narrow that ours cannot be used, but the boats had to be pulled up, and so shallow a it near the Portage that the men have to wade in the water and drag the loaded craft up against the current.

We entered the river at 5 p. m. and finding at 10 o'clock that we were still at a distance from the portage, we encamped in a kind of a morass, and in the midst of a thunder storm.

We got over the portage (French) by dinner time, and sailing up Windgoostigon Lake we arrive at Brule Portage.

Baril portage is passed the following day, and here we met a number of employes of the Board of Works proceeding to Fort Francis with the engines, boilers, &c., for the steamers to be placed on Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods.

In the afternoon after a long pull of twenty miles we reach the Height of Lund Portage, where Mr. Dawson and a number of workmen and emigrants were encamped.

This portage is wonderfully improved since we passed it last July. It has been "curdroyed," and so made very easy to pass compared to formerly.

A few hours in the morning did all our portaging, and the brigade, having stoned themselves in three boats, we were taken in tow by the small steamer launch, which was formerly at Thunder Bay, and specuilly landed at Kashaboine Portage.

There we were delayed all day through the over-officiousness of a Mr. Van Norman, who had instead of delivering the message entrusted to him, made such a representation of our numbers that, in waiting for us as ordered by Mr. Dawson, the captain of the little steamer, owing to Mr. Van Norman's representation, thought it better to proceed to McNeill's Bay for more boats; so that instead of being able to proceed when were ready at 1 p. m. we were not on our way until 8.30, arriving at about 11.20 at the end of Shebandowan Lake.

On Tuesday, July 4th, being the next day we waited until the afternoon for baggage waggons; these arriving we marched at 1 o'clock, encamping at the Askondagie Creek. The next morning at 6.30, we march one

more, arriving before night at the fifteen mile shanty.

The following morning Thursday 6th of July, the Brigade marched at 4 o'clock, arriving by breakfast time at Prince Arthur's Landing. At about 1 p. m. the second Brigade also arrived, and the whole regiment embarked on board the steamer at about one p. m.

We understand that the first Ontario Battalion arrived at McNeill's Bay on Wednesday morning and may be expected by next steamer.

I have thus given you a brief perhaps a dry, sketch of our progress; but as I considered such would prove interesting to those of your readers who accompanied the expedition, or who have friends still amongst our ranks, I write in the manner I do, reserving for a future letter, an account of the various little incidents which occurred on our upward march.

After coming off the portages, I do not feel in the best of humour for writing, so trusting you will pardon the hasty manner in which I have thrown these notes together, I remain faithfully yours,

VASHI-VAZOUK.

—Montreal Gazette.

OUR RIFLE CLUB.

PORT HOPE, July 29, 1870.

At a meeting of the Port Hope Rifle Club, held in the Drill shed this evening for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and the despatch of business, it was

Moved by Color Sergt. J. Lawrie, and seconded by Sergt. John Gamble, that Armorer Sergt. Pidgeon be President for the ensuing year. Carried.

Moved by Corp. McGibbony, G. R. Coly, and seconded by Drum Major Shephard, that Gunner H. B. Hales be vice President for the ensuing year. Carried.

Moved by Sergt Gamble and seconded by Sergeant Richard Pidgeon, that Corporal Rankin be Secretary for the ensuing year. Carried.

Moved by Pte. Walter Carruth, G. T. Co'y, and seconded by Pte. William Trainer G. T. Co'y, that Color Sergeant J. Lawrie be Treasurer for the ensuing year. Carried.

The following members were appointed a managing committee.

- Pte. W. Carruth, G. T. Co'y, Foreman.
- " Wm. Trainer, " "
- Sgt. R. Pidgeon.
- Gun. Edwin Hamly.

CLUB OFFICERS.

President.

We may add that the Club had their annual shooting match, on Tuesday last, at which some remarkably good firing was done. The score owing to the want of space, we cannot give; but below append the list of successful competitors.

1 Drum Major H. Shephard.....	\$12 00
2 Col. Sergt. J. Lawrie.....	11 00
3. Gunner H. B. Hales.....	11 00
4. Sergt. Major A. B. Maguire....	10 00
5. Trooper. J. McNaughton.....	10 00
6. Pte. W. Carruth, G. T. Co'y....	8 00
7. Armorer Sergt. Geo. Pidgeon	
Silver Cup, \$5, and.....	1 00
8. Corp. R. Rankin.....	5 00
9. Sergt. John Gamble, Silver cup	
\$4, and.....	1 00
10. R. Pidgeon.....	4 00
11. Pte. John Henderson.....	3 00
12. " Wm. Trainer, G. T. Co'y.....	2 00
13. Cop. George Ferguson.....	3 00
14. Pte. James McGibbony, G. T.	
Company.....	3 00

15 Corp. George Tutton.....	2 00
16. Pte. J. Harman.....	2 00
17. Sergt. S. Marshall.....	1 00

We have been requested to return the sincere thanks of the Club to Mr. J. A. Montgomery, and Mr. A. W. Pringle for the beautiful silver cups presented by them to the club; as well as to other citizens of the town, who contributed money for the prizes.

On Monday evening last, the Club had a supper at Lambert's Hotel. The "spread" was an excellent one, and highly creditable to Mr. Lambert, who showed therein his ability to cater to the wants of a large party "with the best of them." The chair was occupied by Ensign J. P. Clomes, the vice chair by Armorer Sergt. Pidgeon. After the tables had been disposed of, the chairman called upon all to fill their glasses, and gave the toast "The Queen," which was enthusiastically received. Then followed "The Governor-General and Lt.-Governors."

Next—"Lt. Col. Williams," (who was unavoidably absent) "for he's a jolly good fellow," song by Private Carruth, G. T. R.

"The subscribers to the funds of the Club," drank with enthusiasm.

"The successful Competitors." Responded to by Drum Major Shephard, Gunner Hales, and Armorer Sergt Pidgeon. Song by Sergt. Lawrie, "Red, White, and Blue."

"The Grand Trunk Rifles." Responded to by Private Carruth.

"The President and vice President of the Club." Responded to by Sgt. Pidgeon and Gunner Hales. Song by Pte. Harmer G. T. R.

"The Press," coupled with the name of H. J. Buchanan, of the Times, Song "for he is a jolly good fellow." Responded to by Mr Buchanan.

"The Ladies," Responded to by Corp. Rankin and Drum Major Shephard.

"Our Host." Responded to by Mr Lambert.

The company separated about eleven o'clock, all highly pleased with the evening's entertainment. The affair was very successful and most harmonious. and Mr. Lambert certainly deserves great praise for the manner in which he discharged the duties of host.—Port Hope Times.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

From Mr. Waddington's Report on the route he has surveyed from Canada to the Pacific coast, we obtain the following information. The distance by the proposed route is:

	Miles.
From Montreal to Ottawa.....	115
Ottawa to the Mattawan.....	135
Mattawan to Fort Garry.....	985
Fort Garry to the Yellow Head	
Pass.....	935
Thence to the Limit of British Col-	
umbia.....	52
Route by the Upper Fraser (British	
Columbia) by "short cut".....	445
	—2,467

Total length from Montreal to the Pacific.....2,777

Against 3,305 miles from New York to San Francisco, or 228 miles less

The above distances may be classed in three categories, as regards the nature of the soil and country traversed, viz:—1. Level, rich, arable country; 2, rolling country, less fertile; 3, poor, mountainous, and timbered, in the following proportions: Valley

of the Ottawa, 70 miles, rolling; Montreal Valley, 69 miles, level; Clay Level Country, 250 miles, level; Laurentides, north of Lake Superior, 20 miles, level; Neebipigon and and Black Sturgeon District, 41 miles, level; Height of land to White Mouth River, 335 miles poor; Great Western Plain, 1,012 miles, level; Great Western Plain, approach to Rocky Mountains, 25 miles, rolling, Valley of the Assiniboine, 30 miles rolling; Rocky Mountains to the Cache, 80 miles, poor, Bad, or Gold Range beyond, 116 miles poor; Along Horseshoe Lake and River 20 miles rolling; Chilcoaten Plain, 152 miles level; Cascade Range (the Valley itself fertile), 84 miles poor. Being a total of 1544 miles of level country, 200 of rolling and 723 of poor.

Recapitulation.—Rich and cultivable territory, 1,744 miles; grazing, timbered and mountainous, 723 miles. Total, 2,467.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.]

THE BALLOT AGAIN.

(BY OUR KINGSTON CORRESPONDENT.)

A great deal of ridiculous nonsense has been uttered, by men who ought to have known better, on the subject of the ballot; but none, in our opinion, so superb as was contained in an editorial of the *Globe* on the 13th ult., for, in the first place, he (the editor) lays it down as of the utmost importance that we should have a force "adequate to the defence of the country should any emergency arise;" and a little lower down, in the second place, he says, "at present we fail altogether to see any occasion for anxiety." "Husband your strength in time of peace if you want to be ready for all contingencies," an admirable quotation misapplied, most honorable George.

It is an acknowledged fact in Volunteer circles that the companies cannot be filled to their authorised strength even now. If so, what will be their strength on the 2nd of October next?

We all, thanks be to the God of Battles, "fail to see any occasion for anxiety," all, both officers, men and civilians, but is that any reason we should do, as the Honorable G.B. would have us, if we were to interpret the word "husband" as he would have us do. No, the reasons for keeping up a force at all is not patent to our eyes and, therefore, it is that men cannot be induced to Volunteer. See how full the companies could be filled if there were to be even a whisper of another rail. But a force adequate to the defence of the country is on all hands agreed on as actually necessary. Granted, but if men will not volunteer how do you intend to get this force? We answer, "without fear, favor, or affection," by the ballot, and by the ballot alone will the force be kept up.

But before closing this article we would request our readers to return to the quotation used by our worthy friend the Hon. George. We sincerely trust he was not in

the habit of so misapplying his quotations in the House, when he led H. M.'s loyal opposition, because, if such was the case, we must say we can very easily understand why he was considered so dangerous. "Husband your strength in the time of peace," by learning your drill, by learning to fence with your swords and bayonets, by healthy exercise, so that if you have to run you can seize an advantageous position before the enemy can get there; by learning to use your rifles, cannons, pistols, etc. so that you can hit a nail in a tree or the ace of spades as easily as a man on horseback or afoot, it strikes us, men of Canada, that by these means, and *by these alone, would ye be ready for all contingencies.*" "Husband your strength," therefore, young Canada in the "time of peace," that should troubles or contingencies come, you would have, "a force adequate to the defence of your country."

THE WIMBLETON TEAM.

CAPT. MCCLENECHAN'S LETTER.

We were very much astonished here in good old hum-drum Kingston to peruse, in the *Toronto Daily Telegraph*, of Saturday last, a letter from Capt. McCleneghan to his paper, the *Woodstock Times*, in which he states that an officer, whom he designates as "a German Jew," cognomina "Werner," was "picked up at Kingston," and who acted as "friend and servant" to the Captain of the Team sent from Ontario to Wimbledon. We also were sorry to remark that therein he charges Pte. Murison of Hamilton with having in our humble opinion, most disgracefully sold the £100 prize and cup to Sir Henry Walford. Which of the two was the most disgraced in the transaction we leave to the feelings of the Volunteers of the Province of Ontario at large, and the people of Hamilton in particular.

We in Kingston feel that a great disgrace has been cast on our local Battalion by the conduct of one of its officers, in that he should have so far demeaned himself as to have acted the part of a "servant" to anyone, if Capt. McCleneghan's statement be true.

We feel that Col. Skinner did not act right towards either his "friend and servant" or towards the members of the team in informing them that *this officer did not belong to the team*, when first they went on board the steamer, and that when the shooting was over and the funds had to be divided, to inform them that he was on the strength of the team and would receive his share of them. We cannot too greatly condemn such vacillating conduct on the part of an officer placed in so responsible a position as was the Captain of the team.

We sincerely trust, however, that the very grave and serious charges against Colonel Skinner, and the statement in regard to Captain Werner, that he acted as a servant, are capable of being explained by each of them.

We know that Captain Werner left here with the intention of paying his own expenses, by doing which of course, and going as Mr. Werner, he could fill any menial position on board ship or in England he chose to, but if he went, with the knowledge of Col. Skinner, as a member of the team, he could not do so as a private person, but as Capt. Werner of the 14th Battalion. If he then received his share of the funds at the end of the meeting and on board ship acted as Col. Skinner's servant, the sooner he sends in his resignation the better will the officers of our local Battalion, we understand, be pleased, as they feel the indignity of having such a man as a brother officer too much to be patiently borne.

We clip you a piece from the *British Whig* of this city, of its issue of Monday last, Aug. 14th, which we believe to be the sentiments of the team generally, as Sgt. Kincaid evidently "goes" strong for Col. Skinner and is a man whose version may be taken as that of an unbiassed party either for one side or another.

We sincerely trust that Capt. McCleneghan did not mean to say literally what is decidedly insinuated in his letter, as such things would neither be creditable to the parties concerned, nor to the Force at large upon whom such conduct would reflect.

THE WIMBLETON TEAM DIFFICULTY.

Since we published on Saturday Captain McCleneghan's serious charges against Col. Skinner in regard to his management of the Canadian Team, of which we found a slight endorsement in the correspondence of the *Toronto Telegraph*, we have made it our duty to visit Sergeant Kincaid, 13th P.W.O. Rifles of this city, the only returned member of the Team so far, and ascertain from him the position of affairs in the little Canadian body up to the 25th July, the date of his departure from London. He gave his statement very freely, and from its apparent justice we are able to conclude satisfactorily that, as we had occasion to hope, things are not so black as they were done up by the gentlemanly but irate Captain in ink. He may have some ground for complaint; no man is infallible, and Colonel Skinner could not be severely condemned if he did leave a loop hole for the switch of censure to enter, but we fear that Captain McCleneghan has allowed his impetuosity to assume the better of his judgment.

Sergeant Kincaid tells us that Colonel Skinner acted the part of a gentleman to the members, and more of the companion than the lordly master. That he was not selfish nor ambitious of sole honors it was shown by his desire to have the members of the Team accompany him on every occasion when there was a promise of an honor being paid to them. He positively enforced on the men that they should accompany him to the reception at Hooten, and banquet at Liverpool, several having, perhaps from a feeling of preference for retirement, desired to remain at their lodgings. Had the Colonel wished for high honors for himself alone, here were two prominent occasions when he could have indulged himself fully. The fact is he seems to have shared the honors and the rough parts of the experiences of the trip in common with his men. He could not, in such case, have been so ignorant of the amenities of decent

life, as he is charged to have been. The exhibition he is stated to have made of the men on the passage over on board ship, was no exhibition at all, or if so, it was a very necessary one. He drew the men up for position drill, as it would be required of them at Wimbledon to shoot from the shoulder standing, and it was for their own good that they should be in practice to do it well. No display was intended, and Sergeant Kincaid did not feel, on his part, that it was. The box stall in which it is complained the men were housed in the sands near Liverpool, was after all a house 16ft. by 36ft., in which the men found themselves comfortable. They had each a bed, five-blankets, a mattress, and pillow, and were evidently snug enough. Col. Skinner lived with them and "put up" with the same fare and accommodations. The trip from Liverpool to Wimbledon was not unattended with privation, as the men left the place at 6.30 a.m., and arrived in Wimbledon at 4 p.m., during which journey there was only one opportunity of getting anything to eat. If Capt. McCleneghan was fortunate enough to obtain a pork pie he was better off than Sergeant Kincaid, for he got nothing. It was not altogether Colonel Skinner's fault if food was not to be obtained: he did his duty in seeing that the accommodations were provided in the various stages by road and rail for a rapid and uninterrupted journey. On the last Sunday at Wimbledon meals were to be obtained as usual at the pavillion—so the men need not have "got food where they could." On Monday they were not hurried away before time was given for breakfast, as it was half-past nine ere they started, and though the pavillion was closed, a capital breakfast could be obtained in the booths outside for eightpence. Capt. McCleneghan seemed "huffed" that morning, and said he would go to Putney for his breakfast. The return tickets on the Liverpool and Grand Trunk railroads, were perfectly good, as Sergt. Kincaid found. Up to the time of his departure from London on the 25th July, there had been no grumbling, even after the £15 had been paid to each man. No statement was asked for, and the subsequent demand, ill feeling and offer of £5 each was an after-piece of which there was no previous announcement. There was considerable dissatisfaction at Capt. Werner of this city, having the handling of the funds, and that his expenses should, after Col. Skinner had stated that he was brought over at his expense, be charged to the general fund, the benefit of which the Team proper were to share. Captain Werner acted as Quartermaster and Assistant to Col. Skinner, and seemed to have undue control of the funds. What seems most irreconcilable in Capt. McCleneghan is that on the day before he wrote the charges against Col. Skinner, he made the following remarks in a public speech:—"And taking every circumstance into account we feel that to our Captain, Lt. Col. Skinner, is due the gratitude of the people of Ontario, and it will ever be our duty to connect him with the recollections of this visit." In writing the letter next day, he transgressed a rule of the team, as newspaper correspondence was forbidden, except by the Colonel's permission.

While recording this satisfactory statement to undo the mischief of that letter, we regret to be compelled to endorse the statement that Murison, of Hamilton, sold his position for the Association Cup, to Sir Henry Walford. He had made 55 out of a possible 56, and was a tie with Sir Henry. One of the team heard him bargaining for £40 and when he lost the Cup it was agreed in

camp that he had bartered it. He told Sergeant Kincaid he had done so. The match was entered on his (Munison's) own account and the benefit and gains were to be his own. The act was not creditable to a Canadian rifleman.

THE WIMBLEDON TEAM.

AFTER THE CAMP AT WIMBLEDON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 26, 1871.

The papers will have supplied your readers with all the particulars of interest in respect to the efforts of the Canadian representation. I will not add one word of my own to the record of our success. If ever another team is sent out to this country provision must be made that the men are not placed at the mercy of a captain ignorant of the amenities of decent life, and who is not that vain as to suppose every attention bestowed upon himself and intended for his own especial benefit. We have had a man to deal with that, having so small a conception of the duty entrusted to him, he was constantly in trepidation lest a member of the body should share with him in the kindly speech or civilities of the people here. This was prominent from the outset, and the exhibition he made of us on the ship, in compelling us to muster on the fore deck, and to make amusement for the ship's crew and passengers by going through position drill, was certainly a feature not in the programme of our expectation. At Liverpool the twenty men and the captain quartered in the room on the sands, not larger than a box stall in Bishop's Hotel, and as for comfort, there was none. This lasted for two weeks, when we started on a first class car for Wimbledon, making the journey without anything to eat, except at our own expense, and then only able to get a cold pork pie. All this was submitted to under the assurance that after the contest at Wimbledon whatever was left, including winnings of public money, should be shared with the members of the team, and it was asserted by the "Captain" that nineteen included all—the other man, Werner, a German Jew, picked up in Kingston, was at his (Skinner's) own expense, simply as a friend and servant, with whom he proposed making a tour of the continent. The hope was with us all, that in submitting to so many indignities we should in the end be rewarded by an honest division of the funds and a happy separation. All this has been denied us. The matches closed on Friday, Saturday was review day, and all the matter of settlement need not have consumed half an hour. Except our tents, all were down on Sunday. That day we had to get food just where we could, and Monday morning found us hurried out of our tents without breakfast. We had the first promonition of what was to follow when our captain gave us our papers for our passage home, and our return tickets for the railroad to Liverpool, which by the way, he told us plainly enough were not worth a d—n, as the date had expired, and so also had our thirty day passes on the Grand Trunk.

This is the situation when we started for London. Here we put up at WILLIAMSON'S Hotel, a very comfortable Canadian house, and here we are. The papers sent by today's mail will show you how we were entertained by Mr. Mosley. To-night Mr. D McINNIS, of Hamilton, entertains a portion of our party and our Captain at Greenwich. I did not go, simply because having asked

SKINNER by writing to fulfill his promise, he choose to reply by saying my note was a piece of impertinence, and that his responsibilities were not to us but to the Council of the Ontario Rifle Association. It is proper to state that yesterday we were asked to meet our great man at the business house of Sir PETER TAIT, which we did, and there he gave us £15 apiece, deducting what each had borrowed, but not paying each what had been expended, which should have been met out of the common fund—items that had been accumulating ever since we started. On the distribution SKINNER stated that he had disbursed all the public money in his hands, and £75 more. In other words, he told us that he was out of pocket \$300 by us, he gave no particulars. Later in the day, and being pressed, for we had made calculations, he admitted that he had in his possession a further sum, but he did not say how much. He promised to see us in the evening, but failed to keep his engagement, and this morning, although at the door, did not come in or speak to any one. This was before my letter was written. At noon to-day he sent us his jackall to offer us £5 apiece, and he stated that he was certain Col. SKINNER would make good our outlay for food, etc. We refused (i.e.) several of us, to take the money without a full statement, and here the matter stands. I cannot say until to-morrow how he may proceed. Your readers, and the Canadian people, can from these simple details understand what "dirt" we have had to eat since placing ourselves under Col. SKINNER. That he will be called to account by the people of Ontario is certain, and I mistake the spirit actuating the noble head of our militia force, and Mr. Gzowski, if a terrible reckoning is not in store for one party. I have no means of knowing how much public money is in the hands of Col. SKINNER, nor can I tell how much private subscriptions has been received by him. I have made up an account of what our expenses may have been, and the figures are liberal, and you can form some notion of how matters stand, seeing the impression is that about \$7,000—perhaps more—is in his hands:

Expenses in Canada.....	\$ 100
Sea Passage.....	2000
Expenses at Liverpool.....	500
Two trips of Col. Skinner from Liverpool to London.....	100
Entrance fees at Wimbledon.....	562
Ammunition.....	45
Food for 20 men for 16 days.....	320
Tents for officers.....	50
Tents for men.....	60
Barrack damages.....	25
Liquor expenses of Captain's tent ...	500
	4360
Cash distributed.....	1425
	\$5785
<i>Contra.</i>	
Winnings.....	\$1475
Advanced by Col. Skinner.....	300
	1775
	\$4010

The point is this; Are we to allow a division including the Captain's own man? Did the people of Ontario mean to pay the expenses of Col. SKINNER's servant while on a continental tour, including his passage out? Are we to be denied a full and fair statement, or shall we push our rights, even to Bow Street? That is the consideration we take to bed with us this night. To-morrow, so far as I am concerned, will see the issue. I have

stood by SKINNER often put up with many very disagreeable things, and seen him neglect us, and hold my peace. Any further forbearance I will not give.

I have given you one phase of affairs, let me supply another. Our honors would have been greater in the matches but that Mr. MUNISON, who was "tied" by Sir HENRY HALL, for the Association Cup, sold his position for £35. This he did with the approbation of Col SKINNER, and the fact was as patent as noon-day, and was confessed by Munison himself to the writer and Dr. ORONYA TERMA. It was on the lips of all in the camp and caused a blush on every cheek but that of the wretch who could sell his own and his country's honor, and our be fogged Captain. But the whole is not told. From the few particulars that I have given you, the impression with your readers will be that we are in a sad plight. Those who have feelings above the "almighty dollar," do feel the disgrace. Instead of our Captain meeting with us and parting as men should meet and part, we are permitted to prow about as best we can, the only medium of communication with SKINNER being his lick-spittle WERNER. I understand that McNARON, of Cobourg, has drawn up a certificate of character for the Colonel, and that one or two have appended their names. I will not mix up a description of what I have seen with the details I have given. I will leave this place on Friday, when free from this sea of difficulty. All, in other respects, are well, and I hope Providence will spare us to return to our dear ones in Canada.—Woodstock Times, Aug. 11th.

ARRIVAL OF THE 100th CANADIAN REGIMENT.

This fine corps arrived at the North Camp Station, South Eastern Railway, from Lancaster, at eight o'clock on Thursday evening, under command of Colonel W. Campbell. The regiment was met by Capt. Hon. Edwards, D. A. O. C. M. G., and the bands of the 2nd batt. 4th, 101st, and 2nd batt 19th, which played them to Rushmore where the regiment was encamped. Shortly after their arrival at their camp the rain came down in torrents. The officer received an invite from and proceeded to the mess of the 94th regiment, and the sergeants were well provided for by the sergeant major and sergeants of the 2nd batt. 4th regiment, who had erected a marquee in the 100th encampment, and provided a good supper with the usual etceteras. The 82nd regiment, although only recently arrived, also invited the sergeants of the 100th, but the invitation of the 2nd batt. 4th was accepted. As these two corps (2nd batt. 4th and 100th) are well known to each other, they having laid side by side at Aldershot in 1859, and also at a subsequent date in Malta, there was much greeting among the various members of the two regiments, who were delighted at again meeting each other. The 100th, on their last stay at Aldershot, were noted for the great stature of a number of their men, and they are still a very fine corps, having many stalwart men still in the ranks of the regiment. The wives and families belonging to this regiment are left for the present at Bury. Marching in strength: 32 officers and 700 rank and file.—Sheikrakes Aldershot and Sandhurst Military Gazette.

"Are the jury agreed?" asked a judge of a court *atta*, when he met on the stairs with a bucket in his hand. "Yes," replied Patrick, "they have agreed to send out for a half a gallon."

THE
VOLUNTEER REVIEW
And Military and Naval Gazette.
VOLUME V.
1871.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW enters on the fifth year of its existence. When it was first projected fears were entertained for its ultimate success, as two efforts of a similar kind had been made and failed for want of support; but we are happy to say these fears were groundless, and that the VOLUNTEER REVIEW may now be said to be firmly established, thanks to the support it has met with from the hands of the Volunteer Force of the Dominion. It now circulates largely through Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and even the new Province of Manitoba, has extended its generous support. Nor is it confined to these Provinces only, but in the Mother Country, and even the United States it has subscribers and supporters. No other journal in the Dominion has so wide and extended a circulation as the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, and therefore it offers unparalleled facilities to general advertisers. Our terms for advertising will be found liberal on application, either personally, or by letter *post paid*.

The VOLUNTEER REVIEW will be supplied to clubs at the usual reduced rates, viz:

CLUBS of Five and upwards will be supplied at \$1.50 per annum for each copy.

CLUBS of Ten, and upwards at the same rate, the getter up of the Club to receive one copy *free* for one year. Payment strictly in advance.

No Volunteer officer can be well posted concerning the condition, movements, and prospects of the Force unless he receives the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

We number amongst our Correspondents and Contributors some of the ablest writers on military subjects in America.

Full and reliable reports of RIFLE MATCHES, INSPECTIONS, and other matters connected with the Force appear regularly in our Columns.

AGENTS.

Liberal terms will be offered to Adjutants, Instructors, and others who act as agents for us in their several corps.

LT.-COL. R. LOVELACE, is our General Agent for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

MR. ROGER HUNTER for that of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

REMITTANCES should be addressed to DAWSON KERR, Proprietor VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

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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 we may reach us in time for publication.

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The Volunteer Review,
AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1871.

EVERY matter connected with the Red River Expedition is of national as well as personal interest, and we, therefore, publish, for the benefit of our readers, a narrative of the return of the 2nd or Quebec Battalion, from the *Montreal Gazette*. It is most satisfactory to learn that during the return no accident of any kind intervened to mar its enjoyment. The officers of the force deserve great praise for the success which attended its movements.

The misfortunes or mismanagement of British ironclads are attracting considerable attention. First came the frightful disaster of the *Captain*. Next, the *Agincourt*, another ironclad of 6,621 tons, went on shore near Gibraltar in a smooth sea and in broad daylight. This was followed by the *Warrior* going ashore near Leghorn; and lastly the iron ship *Magara*, 1,395 tons, has been wrecked on the island of St Paul. The disaster to the *Agincourt* produced a very painful impression in England, and there was a demand that the Captain be held to the strictest accountability for the accident, which appeared to be the result of bad seamanship. It must be said, however, that the *Agincourt* is not so much damaged as it was at first supposed. Some £3000 expended on her will make her as strong as ever.

For the benefit of such of our readers as may wish to make the trip to the Province of Manitoba, the following from the *Manitoba News Letter* is a correct itinerary of the route by stage. Benson is 132 miles North-west of St. Paul, on the St. Paul's and Pacific Railway. The routes from that point to Fort Abercrombie was first opened by Capt. G. H. Perry, editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, in September 1870, by sending the clothing, hospital, medical stores, and baggage of the Red River Expeditionary force over it; the distance is 107 miles. The freight was forwarded by Hill Griggs & Co., on horse and ox teams; altogether there was about fifteen tons, the transmission of which occupied six days. It could have been accomplished in less than five, but heavy rains had swollen the creeks and rendered the natural road on the prairie muddy. At Fort Abercrombie the freight was put on board a flotilla of flat-boats, in which it made a twenty-three days' voyage to Fort Garry. These flat-boats are scows about 30 feet by 14 wide, and 30 inches deep. The lumber of which they are made will sell at Winnipeg for \$45 per M. The steamer *Selkirk* was then building, while the *International* had only made one trip to Frog Point, 45 miles below Georgetown. Owing to the distance it was not certain whether she would return, and her trips were very uncertain. Now, however, the two vessels make alternate trips, and there is a good stage service over the land throughout. The time from Twenty-five mile Point to Fort Garry is about four days. It is altogether an improvement on the mode of transit a year ago, the hardships and fatigue of which can only be appreciated by those who have experienced what the transport of freight over an unsettled country, and the navigation of an unfrequented river with the rudest and most primitive of appliances are. Emigrants from Canada should put themselves in the hands of Hill Griggs & Co., from whom they will receive every attention and courtesy. In September next the North Pacific Railway will be open to Georgetown from Duluth, and the route via Benson, Gagers, and Fort Abercrombie, be a thing of the past. The distance by the Red River from Fort Abercrombie to Fort Garry is little short of 800 miles; the route in the subjoined article is valuable. Captain Perry on his return camped at Twelve Mile Point wood and water plentiful. At east side of Big Salt River, (to the westward) plentiful, but water was carried from the Red River; at Grand Forks, wood and water plentiful; Goose River the same, and also Georgetown. None of those marches exceeded 36 miles, and all furnished comfortable camping ground. The water in Grand River is fresh. From Pembina to Fort Garry no difficulty is to be found in choosing camping sites, the houses are frequent and it is not easy to make a mistake. The waters of the affluents are also brackish:

"We subjoin for the use of immigrants and others, a table of the distances between the railway terminus at Benson and Fort Garry. The distance from Gager's to Twenty-five Mile Point were measured this spring by Dr. Schultz with an odeometer, and those between Georgetown and Pembina were ascertained in a similar way several years ago :

	Miles.
Benson to Gager's.....	27
Gager's to Wooded Lake.....	8
Wooded Lake to Norwegian's farm.....	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Norwegian's Farm to Elbow Lake.....	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Elbow Lake to Stony Brook.....	6
Stony Brook to Lightning Lake.....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lightning Lake to Old Crossing.....	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Old Crossing to Bend of Otter Tail.....	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bend to Connelly's (on Red River).....	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Connelly's to Fort Abercrombie.....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fort Abercrombie to Ten Mile Point.....	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ten Mile Point to Twenty-five mile Point.....	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
	132
(Twenty-five Mile Point is the present landing of steamer Selkirk.)	
Twenty-five Mile Point to Probsfield's.....	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Probsfield's to Georgetown.....	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Georgetown to Elm River.....	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Elm River to Camp Lake.....	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Camp Lake to Goose River.....	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Goose River to 1st Point.....	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1st Point to Buffalo Creek.....	10
Buffalo Creek to Running Creek.....	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Running Creek to Point.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Point to Elm Couleau.....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Elm Couleau to English Couleau.....	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
English Couleau to Turtle River.....	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Turtle River to Little Lake.....	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Little Lake to Riviere Marais.....	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Riviere Marais to Big Salt River.....	4
Big Salt to Little Salt River.....	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Little Salt to Grand Point.....	7 1-6
Grand Point to Twelve Mile Point.....	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
Twelve Mile Point to Pembina.....	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pembina to Province line.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
	295
Province Line to Fort Garry.....	65
Total.....	360

NOTE.—The western affluents of the Red River between Georgetown and the Province line are all more or less brackish, and horses should be watered at the Red River Points. There is no wood at Little Lake or at Running Creek, and it should be carried from Turtle River and from Buffalo Couleau."

The English correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette*, under date of the 22nd July, gives a very full account of the conference on Colonial questions, in which the principal part appears to have been sustained by the talented author of *Ginx's Baby*, Dr. Guthrie, and others; one of those individuals on whom honors have been thrust, an Hon. Mr. Strangways from New South Wales, created some amusement by his ideas of colonisation and peculiar notions of Colonial obligations as well as statesmanship—in fact he appears to be one of those *donkeys* accidentally pitched into positions they never were intended to fill by some caprice of Colonial constituencies, and who in return for the favor inflicted the greatest possible amount of injury on their constituents. This Colonial question is rapidly assuming a magnitude which will demand the enlightened action of statesmen, and those we can find in the

Colonies. In striking contrast to the imbecility of the Honorable, comes the astute, manly, and statesmanlike address of the Rev. Morley Punshon to the Wesleyan Methodist Conference delivered on the 25th of July, at the Oldham Street Chapel, Manchester,—an address we should say that would do honor to the greatest statesman in the British Empire,—remarkable as it is for its great breadth of political vision, force of thought, and graphic power of delineation, as well as for the exact and concise description of the actual relations existing between us and the Mother Country. The following extract from the Rev. Gentleman's speech should convey matter for grave consideration to the minds of every Englishman; and it is to be hoped the lesson taught to the very class it was necessary to reach, may have abundant fruits.

"The future of Methodism in Canada was inseparably bound up in the future of the Dominion itself. What that future might be it was not for him to predict. Wisely managed, blessed with the support of this great country, with an energy fitted to grasp great opportunities, and with a patriotism that would admit of no selfish aims among her sons, there was Empire in the young Dominion's loins. Whether that promise should ever be realized or not depended largely upon her own action, and largely also upon the treatment which she might receive from the home country. He was not there to talk politics, and that was not the place to do so if he were disposed. He would only say, therefore, that if the people of this country thought it worth while to retain the Dominion of Canada as an appendage of the British Crown, then her loyalty should be neither suspected nor rebuffed. She should not be told that the English people had no wish to retain her a moment longer than she was wishful to stay, because telling her that only put the thought of going into her head. And far more mischievous was it to tell her that Britain wanted to get rid of her. When a Fenian invasion had been put down by her own brave Volunteers, she ought not to be subjected to the mortification of hearing the national representative of England express thanks to other parties as if they had done the deed—parties by whose consent or connivance the conspirators were allowed to drill, march and organize, and start upon their miserable enterprise, and who never interposed until the whole thing proved a *fiasco* and a failure. She ought not to be made to feel that, when England gets into a difficulty they were very anxious to sacrifice the interest of the Dominion with a very little amount of self-denial, and that we appreciated that terrible Ahab who cast his eyes very lovingly upon Naboth's vineyard. He spoke those things, not as a Canadian, but as an Englishman in Canada who wanted truth and peace, and comfort and prosperity for England; and who had with all a most sincere and hearty admiration of many things and people in the United States and an intense love of that inner America which he had been privileged to see, but which did not often come to the surface; and he now bore to his friends here, on behalf of the Canadian Conference the most affectionate greeting."

This shews what an intelligent Englishman knows of Canada and its relations to Great Britain.

It is with very great regret we learn from an article in the *Woodstock Times* of the 11th inst., that serious disagreements have occurred between members of the Ontario Wimbledon team and their captain. This is the more unfortunate in view of the very great success achieved, the golden opinions won, as well as the favorable impression made on all parties with whom the team came in contact. From the very first we were averse to the principles on which the team was organized; a great and positive public duty can never be discharged by private enterprise, and the reasons are very obvious, the interests of the individual will always be preferred to that of the nation. Viewing our military organization as the direct agent on which the national security for national development is founded, and justly jealous of any interference therewith *outside* legitimate controul, we cannot view this unhappy contra-temps with complacency. This is not an age for small local scandals; the *press* compels every public man to live in the full glare of the sun as far as his official actions are concerned, and what is true of the individual is equally so of the mass, therefore, while justly proud of the measure of success attending the exertions of the team to acquit themselves as *Canadian soldiers*, we cannot but feel that it was very unwise to commit the control of their movements and the government of the whole to the unchecked will of any individual, and hope this will be a useful lesson to our military authorities to check any movement of an *extra official* character which would compromise the character of the military force of this country by allowing any self-established body to call themselves its representatives.

The principle must be enforced that the moment a uniform is donned the wearer must be and is under complete *military control*, and if the team were organized according to its just dictates, such episodes would be impossible. We hope and trust, however, that it will end without further recriminations, but it is a lesson which must not be forgotten; the next team that visits Wimbledon must be sent out by orders from the Militia Department and at the expense of the Dominion Government.

It would by no means suit the interests of this country that the opinion should get abroad in Great Britain that our soldiers were as insubordinate as the Bishop of Manchester described the English Volunteers to be—the whole unlucky affair is to be attributed to the manner in which the team was organized—by the enterprise of a private individual—but the country should not be exposed to suffer from a repetition of such conduct.

The question of a *federation* of the Empire will most probably meet a solution through the relations between Great Britain and Ireland.

"Mr. Isaac Butt, Q.C., delivered a lecture in the Birmingham Town Hall on Monday night, on "Home Rule for Ireland." Mr. Butt said that if men who were more interested in keeping the peace of Ireland and putting down crime than any English Parliament could be, were to meet in Dublin, they would in one month tranquilize any part of Ireland without resorting to such measures as the Westmeath Bill. To the Imperial Parliament he would leave everything connected with the dignity and honor of the Crown, the succession to the Crown, the army and navy, peace and war, India, the colonies—all that concerned Imperial questions; but if it were a question of suppressing tumult in Westmeath, or of Irish railways, or of anything of that nature, he would let the Irish Parliament, composed of gentlemen who understood their own country and their own business, deal with it. If they wished to keep Ireland by their side a friend and not a foe, their strength and not their weakness, let them give her that institution which had never yet failed in reconciling men to their government—a free and open Parliament to manage her own affairs. Mr. Butt added that he believed in his conscience that Home Rule would content the Irish people, and said that since the question had been raised there had been an absence of political agitation in Ireland. He appealed to the English workmen to stand by their Irish brethren, with whom they were bound in toil by bonds far stronger than those which bound together the rich and the aristocrats. Let Ireland be contented, and England, Ireland and Scotland would form a league against which all despots combined might dash themselves in vain. Mr. Maguire intends at the earliest possible day next session to submit the following resolution to the House of Commons:—"That this House do resolve itself into a Committee to take into consideration the expediency of instituting such a federal arrangement between the different portions of the United Kingdom as would enable Ireland through an Irish Parliament, to legislate upon matters of a purely Irish nature, while reserving to the Imperial Parliament complete control over all questions of an Imperial character."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

An English *Militia* officer has published the best, most comprehensive and readable book on the history and present strength of the British Army, its Reserves, Militia and Volunteers, we have ever read—under the very modest title of the "*History of our Reserve Forces*." It gives the world a clear, concise exposition of the true state of the forces Great Britain can muster than can be found in all the blue books together; this valuable book is accompanied by a map showing the subdivision of England and Wales into ten military districts, and by suggestions on the organization of the reserves, which cannot fail to place a powerful army in the hands of Great Britain; an army, moreover, which would strike its roots, as a popular institution, deep into society; and as the talented author advocates the true principles on which it should be organized, must become the force that will be finally adopted for its simplicity and efficiency. He has followed it up by a pamphlet on "*The strength and cost of the British Army and Re-*

serve Forces," a work equally valuable as condensing in a small compass all the really valuable information on that subject, showing conclusively how scandalously the army has been dealt with by ignorant and stupid legislation. We confess that these *brochures* have been received with heartfelt delight, as we had arrived at the conclusion that it was an impossibility beyond control to learn anything of the true state of affairs, and in vain to look for a sensible practical suggestion amidst the mass of crude theories on military organization issuing from the English press. We shall take an early opportunity to present (with the permission of the author) our readers with a full review of those works, containing copious extracts from its salient points. We are happy in being able to congratulate the talented author (G. A. Raikes, Esq., Belsize Park, Hampstead, London, Lieut., 3rd West York Light Infantry), on the very remarkable talent displayed as a military writer, and predict the success of the measures he proposes, feeling perfectly assured from the experience acquired in Canada, that they are the only ones applicable to the social condition of the people.

The good people of Picton with a proper regard for valuable services and a true appreciation of individual heroism, have given a complimentary dinner to Captain A. R. Macdonald, M. D., late of the Red River Force; it will be remembered that the gallant officer volunteered his medical services to proceed to the Saskatchewan last winter in order to render assistance to the Indians suffering from small pox, a duty he discharged faithfully and well, with how much self-denial and personal risk can only be known by those who witnessed his noble self sacrifice, and the people of Picton, in honoring him, reflect credit on themselves.

The attention of our readers is directed to the programme of the Dominion Rifle Association which appears in this issue. The annual tournament is to come off on the Bedford Range, Halifax, N.S., on 5th Sept. next, and a very successful gathering is expected. The best route for competitors proceeding to Halifax for the Dominion Rifle Association Meeting will be via Portland, St. John, N.B., and Annapolis. Parties leaving by the boat on Friday, 1st Sept., from Portland, will arrive in time to commence on Tuesday morning. It is expected that the journey can be made for a single fare, exclusive of meals, but that will be duly advertised. Competitors going should notify the Secretary at Ottawa before the 27th of this month.

We have to acknowledge the "Proceedings of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, 1870," from the Secretary, Lieut.-Colonel Stuart, containing a very able report and statement of the Tournament at Fredericton, N.B.

The oldest journal in our good city of Ottawa has been changed from a morning to an evening issue, and comes out with an entirely new face. We wish the spirited proprietor of the *Ottawa Evening Citizen* every success his enterprise deserves, and are quite sure that in public spirit as well as literary ability it will be a worthy successor of the *Ottawa Citizen*. *Le Roi a Mort, Vive Le Roi* is decidedly applicable in this case, and we are of opinion that the change has been made on fair and reasonable grounds. The first issue of the *Citizen* in its new guise was on Thursday evening the 17th inst., no time being lost between the demise of its predecessor and its own advent in greatly enlarged proportions.

Lt.-Col. POWELL, D. A. G., left Ottawa on the 10th inst., for London, on duty connected with his department.

REVIEWS.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY.—The July number of this able Review has been received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton street, New York. Its contents are as follows:—The Roman Empire; Theism; Hugh Miller; Hereditary Legislators; Nonconformity and the progress of Society; Jowett's translation of the dialogues of Plato; Miall's motion on disestablishment; Contemporary literature.

Stewart's Quarterly for July has been received. It contains:—The Three Ages; Our Girls; The simple fears of Life; Scott; Pen Photographs; Pluto's Prayer; Thickcray; Modern Tendencies; Mental Baricades; Notes from our Scrap Book; He and She; The Voluptaries; The great Religions; Literary Notes.

The *Westminster Review* for July has been received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company. It contains the following articles:—Religious life and tendencies in Scotland; The Poetry of Democracy; The Genesis of Free Will Doctrine; Abetard; The republicans of the Commonwealth; Army Organization; Early English Literature; the Government and the Liberal party; The functions of Physical Pain; Anaesthetics; On the Method of Political Economy; Contemporary Literature. This is a brilliant number.

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription up to Saturday, the 19th inst.

LONDON, Eng.—Lieut. G. A. Raikes, \$2.
CLARKSBURG, Ont.—Saml. Robinson, £-1, \$2.

(PER AGENT.)

MONTREAL.—Capt. Doran, \$2; Cap. A. Millar, \$2; Col. H. McKay, \$2; Capt. G. H. Henshaw, \$2; Capt. F. McKenzie, \$2; Capt. Kingston, \$2; Col. Hickson, \$1; Lieut. Col. J. Dyde, \$2.

QUINCY.—Lieut. Col. McEachren, \$2.
THREE RIVERS.—Lieut. Col. J. Hanson, \$1.
INVERARY.—Lieut. J. Wolfe, \$2.
CHATHAM.—Major Baxter, \$6.
CLINTON.—Capt. Murray, \$6.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Court Martial on the Captain Commander and Navigating Lieutenant of the *Agincourt*, which got ashore at Gibraltar, has concluded its sittings by finding those officers guilty of the charges of negligence &c. preferred against them—but under extenuating circumstances—Capt Beamish and Staff Commander Knight were sentenced to be severely reprimanded and admonished, and Lieut. Bell to be admonished.

Sir Roundell Palmer has been appointed Counsel, and Lord Chief Justice Cockburn Arbitrator on the part of England in the *Alabama* case.

An explosion of gun cotton has occurred at Stowmarket, by which eighteen persons were killed and forty others wounded.

Some rioting occurred in Londonderry on the 12th August, the anniversary of its famous relief. The Apprentice Boys were forcibly dispersed by the Police, and a procession interrupted which has annually taken place since 1690.

The Home-rule party are organising a demonstration at Newry, and a collision with the Orangemen is feared. Gladstone's Irish policy is evidently not satisfactory.

The Asiatic Cholera has appeared in London

It appears that it was the American frigate *Guerriere*, and not the British ship *Warrior*, which was ashore at Leghorn. She has been got off.

News has arrived that H. M. S. *Megara* has been run ashore at St. Paul's, one of two little islands in mid ocean between Cape Town and Australia, some time in the end of June. This vessel sailed from the Cove of Cork about six months ago and was said to be so unseaworthy that the crew refused to serve in her. A survey was held, part of her cargo discharged, and she was allowed to proceed on her voyage with thirty-three officers and three hundred and fifty men, Mr. Goschen stating in the House of Commons that she was perfectly "sound and strong." We would seriously advise the people of England on the occasion of the next catastrophe, to seize the First Lord of the Admiralty and a dozen of his subordinates and send them to sea in some crazy old tub to study navigation. *Punch* once advised Railway Directors being chained on an Engine to protect the public from accidents—the rule could as well be applied to those enlightened Whig-Radicals who undertake to command the Navy, having exchanged the Tailor's yard measure for the Admiral's telescope, they should take all the risks of the position as well.

The Court Martial on the leaders of the Commune in Paris still continues sitting every fresh witness establishing some fearful atrocity. The Abbe Dery said he had been for twenty-five years a missionary amongst savages, and he never before witnessed such brutalities as were daily enacted by those scoundrels during their usurpation.

A demand has been made for the extradition of *Communists* in Great Britain, but met with a decided refusal.

In Algeria the French troops have been crushing the insurgents; while at Versailles the Assembly are endeavoring to force another revolution, and this will probably end in the restoration of Louis Napoleon, as representing the party of order and stability.

The United States Naval forces have had another fight with the Coreans, beating them as a matter of course, and very effectually barring out all chances of conciliation by exasperating the people against them. It would appear the original cause of quarrel was not sufficiently grave to warrant that modern persuasive to final negotiation—a bombardment—but the logical sequence of events happened when one party was seeking a fight and the other doing nothing to avoid it. The return of the fleet to Chufoo is stated by the English Colonial Press in China to have all the effect of a defeat, and so the Coreans have interpreted it, as they have seized two Englishmen and one German engaged in saving materials from the wreck of the German schooner *Chusan* on Sir James Hale's Island, bound them hand and foot, slung them on bamboos and carried them into the interior. The British fleet has sailed from Japan to enquire into this outrage.

Indian troubles are threatening in the Upper Missouri, and it is the opinion of Generals Sherman and Hancock that a conflict with the Sioux there is inevitable.

A convention for the exchange of Postal money orders between Great Britain and the United States has been entered into; it will go into effect on 2nd October next, and exchanges will be made between the offices of the two Governments in New York and London.

Reports everywhere throughout the Dominion shew a most favorable state of crops, business relations and everything connected therewith are in a flourishing condition. A general prosperity pervades the country, and the only want felt is that of more human labour—some of that which is a drug and danger in Britain would be a real blessing to Canada.

It is rumoured that preparatory steps are taken to remove the armament from the Citadel at Quebec; this is to be followed by the withdrawal of the troops and the British soldiers will be withdrawn to England in pursuance of the policy of the Whig-Radicals; a policy which cannot fail to be disastrous—and so they meant it.

The Canadian team at Wimbledon have covered themselves with honor.

A question as to the application of the ballot to our military organization has been much discussed; as well as that by certain papers of relaxing our efforts because of the Washington treaty.

From Manitoba news has arrived that emigration is flowing rapidly into the country; and from British Columbia that the gold mines at Omickmee are exceedingly rich.

The condition of Suez Canal has excited a good deal of attention owing to its immense importance to the traffic of the world. The report of the celebrated Engineer M. Lesseps states that it has in no way suffered since its first opening—that there is 27 feet of water throughout—and that traffic is increasing thereon; there is however a deficiency to cover cost and interest which may continue for a year or two, but eventually this will right itself.

A meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Austria and Russia has given rise to a good deal of excitement in political circles—these *pow wows* seldom augur peace to the world.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 12th August, 1871.

GENERAL ORDER, (18.)

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

With reference to General Order, No. 14, 2nd June, 1871, Two Companies are hereby authorized to be enrolled from among the members of the late 5th Battalion Royal Light Infantry, (with a view to the reorganization of that Corps) under command of the two (late) Senior Captains of the Battalion, viz: Captain Frederick MacKenzie, Captain Hector MacKenzie.

By command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

The entries for the great four-oared race now number seven, viz: the Renforth and Winship crews of Newcastle on Tyne; the Coulter-Biglin crews of Pittsburg, the Paris crew of St. John, and the Prior-Barton, and Roche crews of Halifax. After the Renforth crew, on which most bets are laid, the Prior crew of Halifax is the favorite.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately favoured beverage which in any save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in ½lb., ¼lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London England.

DISARMAMENT.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

"Put up thy sword!" The voice of Christ once more
Speaks, in the pauses of the cannon's roar,
O'er fields of corn by fiery sickles reaped,
And left dry ashes; over trenches heaped,
With nameless dead; o'er cities striving slow,
Under a rain of fire; through wards of woe,
Down with a groaning diapason runs
From tortured brothers, husbands lovers, sons,
Of desolate women in their far off homes,
Waiting to hear the step that never comes;
O, men and brothers: let that voice be heard,
War falls, try peace; put up the useless sword!

Fear not the end. There is a story told
In Eastern tents, when Autumn nights grow
cold,
And round the fire the Mongol shepherds sit,
With grave responses listening unto it;
Once on the errands of his mercy bent,
Buddha, the holy and benevolent,
Met a fell monster, huge and fierce of look,
Whose awful voice the hills and forest shook;
"Oh; son of peace!" the giant cried, "thy fate,
Is sealed at last, and love shall yield to fate."

The unarmed Buddha, looking with no trace
Of fear or anger, in the monster's face,
With pity said; "Poor fiend, even thee I love."
Lo! as he spake the sky-tall terror sank
To hand-breath size; the huge abhorrence-brank
Into the form and fashion of a dove;
And where the thunder of its rage was heard,
Brooding above him sweetly sang the bird;
"Hate hath no arm for love," so ran the song,
"And peace unweaponed conquers every
wrong!"

REPORT ON THE RED RIVER EXPE-
DITION OF 1870.

BY S. J. DAWSON, CIVIL ENGINEER.

[CONTINUED.]

ADDENDA.

Document submitted in reference to the strictures published in England by an Officer of the Expeditionary Force.

At page 717, (December number), the following statement appears:—"When early in 1870, arrangements were being made for the dispatch of the Expedition, the Canadian Ministers impressed upon the Military authorities, responsible for its success, that by the time the troops had been collected together on the shores of Thunder Bay, the road from thence to Shebandowan would be fit for traffic, and that good roads would have been constructed over all the portages by the Public Works Department."

This story bears its own contradiction, for, it is likely, I may ask, that the Canadian Ministers impressed upon the military authorities, that a state of things existed so utterly inconsistent with what their Engineer in charge, reported to them?

At various conferences between myself and the Ministers, as well as with the military authorities, the actual state of the road was distinctly described to be just such as this very writer admits it to have been. The statement which appears in my report, was moreover given to the military authorities (see page 3) in writing, and before the Expedition left, it appeared, also, in my printed report, and yet according to this *truthful* writer, the Canadian Ministers impressed upon the military authorities, that all this was really not the case, and that the road was actually made the whole way; or, so nearly so, that it would be finished before the Expedition could reach it. We are asked to believe, in short, that Ministers impressed on the military authorities that I had made roads, where in writing, in print, and by word of mouth, I declared that I had done nothing of the kind. Really, when this writer next tries his hand at romance,

he should endeavor to keep more within the verge of probability,—such stories are not worth contradicting.

Coming to the January number of *Blackwood*, and passing the political allusions, and the references to another branch of the service, the following passage occurs at page 51:—

"Now and then these storms were accompanied by rain of quite a tropical character, after which the numerous streams became so swollen, that bridges were swept away, and long portions of the road, which had been constructed with infinite toil, were completely destroyed."

There is just so much truth in this that one small bridge was damaged, a culvert loosened, and some clayey portions of the newly made road-bed rendered, for a time, very soft and sticky. In making roads in such a country, the bulk of the labor consists in getting rid of the timber and grubbing out the roots. Now, the writer of the "narrative" plainly intimates that the fruits of this "infinite toil were completely destroyed," a result somewhat puzzling, as it was only possible, on the supposition that the flood had performed the extraordinary freak of replanting the trees. Yet, such is the difficulty to which willful exaggeration leads.

At page 56, (January number), it is said:—"Our transport horses were very fat when they landed, and had to begin work at once, so that, although allowed to eat as much oats and hay as they could, they quickly fell off dreadfully in condition."

It is perhaps a trivial circumstance to notice, but I do so merely to correct the error, into which the narrative falls, in almost every matter of fact treated of. The truth is that the horses were put on Cavalry rations, which are not sufficient for continuous hard work, and hence they fell off.

Many of them became sick, and unfit for use, to such an extent that at one time no less than sixty were reported to be in hospital.

It is customary in the lumber operations in the woods in this country, where the labor for the horses employed is very hard, to give them all the hay and oats they can eat, but it was only after the effects of stinted rations had become too obvious, that they were allowed sufficient food for the labor they were performing, and they began to recover rapidly.

The writer goes on to say, that "a large proportion of the horses were soon unfit for draught, owing to sore shoulders. Two causes contributed chiefly to this; first, the badness of the collars; and, secondly, the carelessness of the drivers. The harness had been provided by the Canadian Government, and, like all the military stores supplied by it for the Expedition, was of an inferior description obtained by contract, &c." p. 56, January No.

The narrative goes on to state that plenty of harness and other stores were in the Imperial Magazines, ready to be handed over at less price than the vastly inferior articles obtained, but that to suit the corrupt practices of the Canadian Ministers, the stores were taken from political friends, &c.

I believe it is really undisputed that the stores were all of the very best quality that this country could produce. The bulk of the voyageurs and workmen were all accustomed to live on the most substantial food, and much fatigue and hardship as they will go through uncomplainingly, they will not submit to inferior stores or supplies. On this Expedition the stores for all were of the same in quality, and instead of there having been any complaint the writer of the "nar-

rative" is the first to state that they were inferior. The writer must have known well that the harness in the Imperial stores was not adapted to the service or the purposes for which it was required; and with regard to the horses having been rendered unfit for work from sore shoulders, through the badness of the collars, &c., I shall merely quote one passage from Col. Wily's report to the Militia Department, written without reference to the "narrative," and already published.

"The harness after being inspected and approved by the Imperial Officers, was carefully fitted for the horses, and numbered with the number of the horse it was intended for, by the collar makers of the Royal Artillery Battery, then stationed at Toronto."

Here, then, we have on the one side, the official report, over his own signature, of a man of honor, whose good name, upright character and truthfulness have never yet been impeached, written in the midst of the community where he is known, and where the facts, too, are known, and would immediately confront him if they were the reverse of what he states; and, on the other side, the "narrative" of one who, in every circumstance of the Expedition seems to have taxed his inventive genius to find modes of expressing himself in absolute contradiction of the facts, and so remote from the scene that whatever purpose he may have had in view, could probably be effected before refutation or denial could confront him, if any one should think his tergiversations of sufficient moment to be noticed.

At page 61 (January number), the narrative says:—"According to the arrangements made with the Canadian authorities, the boats were to have been handed over to us complete with all their own stores, but unfortunately, from want of an organized system and from the lack of an official staff to carry out the instructions received from Ottawa, the details of all such arrangements invariably fell to the ground."

"The result was, that as every six or eight boats arrived daily, they had to be fitted with rowlocks, masts, sails, so that really the onus of fitting out the boats devolved on the troops, each Captain looking out for the equipments for the boats of his own brigade."

These statements are as untruthful and malicious, as I have pointed out preceding ones to be.

The boats were fitted out with everything which could possibly be required at Thunder Bay. All the articles specified in the annexed lists were sent with every brigade; nothing whatever wanting. True, rowlocks were lost in quantity, and oars and rudders broken in the weary process of dragging them up the Kaministaquia; but who lost those things?

Boats, partly manned by inexperienced soldiers, reached the Matawin Bridge, frequently with nearly all the outfit lost. Such boats as were handed over at Thunder Bay were left at that place (Matawin Bridge), and the voyageurs had again to take them in hand, and drag them through the rapids, higher up.

At Shebandowan Lake the "Canadian authorities" or those who acted for them had, at least, evinced their foresight by providing and sending forward to that place a second supply of everything in the way of boat outfit which could possibly be required. This enabled them to fit out the boats a second time. They had also sent forward carpenters and boat-builders, who quickly mended the boats, made masts, and replaced the broken oars. The author of the "narrative" says the onus of this work fell on

the troops. I can only say the statement is altogether unfounded; there were twenty-seven carpenters and boat-builders maintained at Shebandowan Lake, who did all of that work.

Col. McNeil, V. C., a gentleman who had the esteem and hearty good will of every soldier and voyager attached to the expedition, and who, I may add, had a far higher appreciation of what was proper, and what was required, than the author of the narrative, was in chief command at Shebandowan Lake, and he, with the assistance of Mr. Graham, an officer attached to the voyageur force, took good care that the *ouas* of looking out the equipment for the brigades did not fall on each captain to a greater extent than to see that he had everything he required. The *ouas* of looking after these arrangements fell pretty exclusively on Col. McNeil, and Mr. Graham, and it could not have been on shoulders better able to bear it.

At Shebandowan Lake the boats, after being overhauled by the carpenters, were handed over complete with all their own stores, and skilled voyagers told off for their guidance. I should hardly have been fulfilling my duty to the Canadian Government or the country, if I had handed voyagers and be its over to men unaccustomed to the management of either, before the difficulties of getting them to the smooth water of Shebandowan Lake had been overcome. Had I done so, there would have been a different result to the Expedition, and the author of the narrative would have had another story to tell.

He says: "The (voyageur) staff, with one or two exceptions, were the most helpless, 'useless men it is possible to imagine. Instead of being permitted to choose his own assistants, &c., he had all sorts of hanger-on about Ministers forced upon him. Some were broken-down drunkards. All belonged more or less to the class known in America as loafers, men who lived, no one knew how, spending all their time in bars, 'liquoring up and smoking.'"

In regard to the foul aspersion thrown in such elegant phrase on my staff. I can only say, that if there be a degree of ingratitude more reprehensible than another it is exhibited by him, who, to use a trite saying, "turns round to abuse the bridge which carried him over."

The staff so much maligned comprised two classes of men, the office clerks and the bronzed veterans who went forward with the Expedition. The latter, to whom, no doubt, the author of the "narrative" more especially alludes, were of the class who have their home in the forests, and whose summers are spent, not "in bars liquoring up," but on stony lakes or foaming rivers, in the pursuit of an adventurous and dangerous calling. For them I can say that there is not a more steady, sober, or hard-working class of people in the community. If proof were needed of the efficiency of those who accompanied the Expedition, I could point to the numerous letters given to them by the captains of their respective brigades, thanking them for their services, but there is a still better proof, plain and palpable to every one, in the fact of their having carried the Expedition safely to its destination.

As to their "liquoring up" there was no liquor allowed; its use was prohibited, by law, on the Public Works, and I had induced the commandant of the field force not to permit its being taken forward at all on the journey, as otherwise, great risk might arise to the men when engaged with boats in rapids. It was accordingly forbidden, and the

author of the narrative must be hard driven for a ground of accusation against the voyageurs, when he implies the contrary.

In regard to the office staff, they did not come at all in contact with the military, and, whatever their faults may have been, "liquoring up" certainly was not one of them.

The writer of the narrative proceeds to say, (page 62):—

"We were much amused one day with a young gentleman, who called himself the book keeper, at one of the road side stations. He, upon being asked the employment he had been hired for, said most naively, that having a brother in Manitoba whom he desired to see, his uncle, the Minister of Public Works, had placed him upon the staff of the Department so that he might be taken through in one of our boats without expense to himself."

This is a pure fabrication. The Minister of Public Works had no relative whatever, on the Expedition, and it is difficult to find any explanation that could give colour to the slander, for there was but one on the Expedition who had a relation in the North West. A lad of 17 years at one of the way stations had a brother in some remote part of that region, and he, I presume, is the person alluded to; he was placed there to receive receipts and to give receipts to the carters, and with a boyish love of mischief, may have crammed the man taking notes, as others seem to have done, with a great deal of nonsense but, that he uttered anything so ridiculous as claiming the Minister of Public Works as his uncle I do not believe. This lad did not go forward with the Expedition, nor was it ever intended that he should do so. Here, then, is a purely fabulous incident brought in by the author of the narrative for a very unworthy purpose.

The Minister of Public Works had done all that he could, to advance the Expedition. The officers of his Department were carrying it through, in the face of great difficulties, all working earnestly for that one object, and here this writer of fiction, not content with the general abuse in which he has indulged so freely, manufactures and gives currency to a pitiful and spiteful tale in order to damage that gentleman in the public estimation. The tale, too, is as stupid as it is malicious, for here at least, it is easily refuted, but then no doubt the author of the narrative reckoned on such tattle being believed in England.

The writer of the narrative says, (page 52):—

"The construction of this road was under the Public Works' Department, the gentleman representing which in the Ministry, was a French Canadian, and known to be heart and soul with the priestly party in Quebec; and, therefore, most favorably inclined to Riel. Men of a suspicious turn of mind, began to say that the fact of there being no road ready for our advance, was part and parcel of a political scheme whereby the departure of the Expedition might be stopped altogether."

A little further on, this voracious writer says:—

"Every probable, indeed almost every possible contingency had to be thought of and provided for, and it may be confidently asserted, that no expedition has ever started more thoroughly complete or better prepared for its work."

Indeed! and under whose direction was every possible contingency provided for? How were the beautiful boats, which carried the Expedition safely through, procured? Whence came the double supply of outfit so

thoroughly complete, that when one set was lost in the rough Kaminstiquia, another was in readiness?

It certainly was not the author of the "narrative," who had the foresight to look out all these things, but the much maligned Minister of Public Works, or what amounts to the same thing, his agents; but then probably his course in this respect was "part and parcel of a political scheme, whereby the departure of the Expedition might be stopped altogether."

"Men of a suspicious turn of mind" say many wise things, no doubt. But the author of the "narrative" may, nevertheless, derive some advantage from the learning, that men of a turn of mind not very suspicious, with the light of his production thrown on past events, say and believe, that there at one time existed, in another quarter, some evidence of a design to stop or abandon the Expedition.

When the boats were being torn and bruised in the rocky Kaminstiquia, and the main body of the force still lay in inactivity at Thunder Bay, the writer of the narrative may remember that it came to be whispered, even among high authorities in the field, that the Expedition was a failure, that the regular troops, if they were not to be overtaken by winter, must return at once, and he may probably be able to say whether there was not, at least, a little disappointment experienced in his own particular case, when General Lindsay, instead of issuing an order to return, commanded an advance.

Had that gallant officer done otherwise, it requires no suspicious turn of mind to imagine how the reviler of other men would have gloated over the disappointment and distress, which would have been occasioned to the gentleman whom he so foully calumniates, and who, no doubt, had disappointed him cruelly.

One little word, which it was in their power to utter, would have made them as angels of light in his eyes: but, alas, it was not spoken.

Taken as a whole, and viewed in the light of a romance, the "narrative" all in all, is a very readable paper; the lauding to the commander of the field force, whose spurs had to be somehow won, the exaggeration of difficulties, the inferential implication, where not broadly stated, that every act of any value was done, if not against civilian aid, are all very natural under the circumstances, while the scandalous imputations of priestly influences brought into play to shield a murderer from the arm of justice; the plots, according to the writer, of Canadian politicians; the almost, as he expresses it, Washingtonian jobbery of Canadian Ministers are all highly spiced incentives to that indignation it was, no doubt, the object of the writer to excite, to give additional importance to the obstacles which some one, modestly implied, rather than named, had to overcome.

Drawing aside the flimsy veil, however, with which the fictions of the narrative have interwoven the skeletons of some facts; laying aside, for the moment, the superficial views with which the mere reader of romance reads, but to be amused, and looking beneath the surface, as practical men, investigating what purports to be narrative of actual occurrences, will look, what do we find? Let us see. And, in this search after truth, let us take only such modicum of fact, as have by some accident, crept into the "narrative" itself, avoiding altogether any reference to the detail of the circumstances I have given in the preceding report.



DOMINION OF CANADA

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LIST OF PRIZES

TO BE COMPETED FOR AT THE ANNUAL MATCHES,
TO TAKE PLACE AT

HALIFAX, N. S.,

On TUESDAY, the 5th SEPTEMBER, 1871,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

All Comers' Match.

Open to all Members of the Association, whether by direct contribution or through affiliated Associations.

1st Prize.....	\$100
2nd ".....	60
3rd ".....	40
4th ".....	30
2 Prizes at \$20.....	40
20 ".....	10
10 ".....	5

\$520

To be shot for in two stages.

1st Stage—Enfield or Snider-Enfield Rifle.
2nd " Any Rifle coming within Wimbledon regulations.

Ranges—1st Stage, 200 and 500 yards.
2nd " 800 and 1000 yards.
Rounds—1st Stage, 5 rounds at each range.
2nd " 7 rounds at each range.

In the 1st Stage, 2 highest Scores to receive \$20 each
20 second highest " 10 "
10 third highest " 5 "

The 2nd Stage to be fired for by the 60 competitors making the highest Scores in the 1st Stage.

1st Prize.....	\$100
2nd ".....	60
3rd ".....	40
4th ".....	30

Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 50 cents.
2nd Stage, \$1.00.

Position—Shoulder at 200 yards, and any position at the other ranges.

Dominion of Canada Match.

Open to all Certified Efficient Members of Embodied Corps of Volunteer Militia or Militia, and to Members of the Staff in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and to Officers of the Volunteer Force who have retired retaining their rank, who are also members of the Association.

[Efficiency to be understood as having been a bona fide member of the corps to which the competitor belongs previous to the 1st of July, 1871, and as having during the twelve months preceding that day performed the number of drills authorised by any General Order in that behalf.]

Certificate to be signed by the Officer Commanding the Corps to which the competitor belongs.

1st Prize.....	\$150
2nd ".....	70
3rd ".....	40
30 Prizes at \$15.....	450
30 Prizes at 8.....	240
Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals, value 300.....	

\$1,250

To be competed for in two Stages.

1st Stage—Five shots each at 300 and 500 yards. The 30 competitors making the highest score to receive each \$15 and a First Class Badge.

The next 30 highest to receive \$8 each and a Second Class Badge.

2nd Stage—Five shots each at 600 and 700 yards; to be fired for by the first 60 winners in 1st stage.

Competitors making the highest score to receive \$150 and a Special Badge.

The second highest, \$70; and the third do, \$40. Government Snider-Enfield Rifle.

Any position.
Entrance Fee—1st Stage 50c., 2nd Stage \$1.

Provincial Match.

To be shot for by 15 Competitors from each Province, to be selected by the Provincial Association or its duly accredited Agent. Where there is no Association, the selection to be certified by the Senior Staff Officer in the Province to which they belong.

Names of the 15 men per Province to be given in to Secretary, the day previous to the match.

Efficiency and Certificate same as in Dominion match.

1st Prize to the highest aggregate score, in Plate or Money, as may be selected by the winning Province, as represented by its Association.....	\$500 00
2nd Prize to highest individual score.....	40 00
3rd " to 2nd ".....	30 00
To next 10 highest, \$5 each.....	50 00

\$620 00

Snider-Enfield Rifle. Any position.

Ranges—400, 500, 600 yards.

Five rounds at each range.

Entrance Fee, \$15 for each Province.

The Prize of \$500 to remain in possession of the winning Province, by which it is to be afterwards offered for competition, under such conditions as may be determined upon by the Provincial Association, subject to the approval of the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association.

The McDougall Challenge Cup.

VALUE \$200.

Presented by Mrs. P. L. McDougall.

Open to all efficient Volunteers or Militiamen of the Dominion of Canada, being members of the Association. Efficiency as in the Dominion match. The Cup to be the property of the member winning it twice, consecutively.

Ranges 400 and 600 yards.
5 shots at each range.

Any competitor not scoring 8 points at first range to be disqualified.

Government Enfield or Snider-Enfield Rifles. Government ammunition.

Entrance free.

Battalion Match.

To be competed for by ten officers, non-commissioned officers, or men, from any Battalion, Brigade, Squadron, or Field Battery of Volunteer Militia in the Dominion.

First Prize.....	\$100
Second ".....	75
Third ".....	50
Fourth ".....	30
Highest individual score.....	30
Next highest individual score.....	20
5 next highest, \$10 each.....	50
10 " 5 each.....	50

\$405

The Battalion prizes to be disposed of at the discretion of the Officer commanding the winning Battalion or Brigade.

Membership and certificates of efficiency same as in Dominion Match.

Selection to be certified by the Officer commanding the Battalion or Brigade.

Ranges—400 and 600 yards.
5 shots at each range.

Entrance fee, \$5 per Battalion.
Government Enfield or Snider-Enfield Rifles, Government ammunition. Any position.

Affiliated Associations' Match.

To be competed for by affiliated members of Affiliated Associations who also are members of the Dominion Rifle Association. The first, second and third prizes to be awarded to the highest aggregate score made by any five previously-named affiliated members of any Affiliated Association. The remaining prizes to individual scores.

First Prize.....	\$80
Second ".....	40
Third ".....	20
Highest individual score.....	15
Second highest individual score.....	10
5 next " " " \$5 each.....	25

\$170

Description of Rifle—Any rifle coming within Wimbledon regulations.

Ranges—500 and 700 yards.
No. of Rounds at each range—Seven.

Position—Any.
Entrance Fee—\$5 each Association.

Competitors in this Match must have been bona fide members of the competing Association, certified to by the President, prior to the 1st of April, 1871, and must be residents in, or in the immediate vicinity of the district, city or town represented by the competing Association.

Nursery Stakes.

Open to all comers who have not been winners of First or Second Prizes in the following Matches, viz:

"All-Comers' Match of 1868, 1869, 1870."
"All-Comers' International Match of 1868."
"2nd Stages of Matches of 1869-1870."
"Affiliated Association Matches of 1868, 1869, 1870."

First Prize.....	\$ 60
Second ".....	25
Third ".....	15
10 Prizes of \$10.....	100
10 Prizes of 5.....	50

\$250

Any Rifle coming within Wimbledon Regulations.

Ranges—700 and 900 yds: 7 rounds at each range.
Entrance—\$1.00. Any Position.

Prizes to the Highest Aggregate Scores.

To be awarded to Competitors making the highest Aggregate Score in the following Matches, viz:—

"1st Stage of All-Comers' Match."
"Dominion of Canada Match."
"McDougall Cup Match."

To the Highest Aggregate Score.....	\$20
To the Second Highest Aggregate Score.....	20
To the Third Highest Aggregate Score.....	15

\$85

Time Match for Breech-Loading Rifles.

AGGREGATE VALUE \$400.

Open to all efficient Volunteers or Militia Men as in the Dominion of Canada Match. 34 Prizes.

1st Prize, a Cup and 10 Sovereigns, presented by His Excellency the Governor-General,—
Total Value..... \$125

2nd Prize.....	40
3rd ".....	20
4th ".....	15
10 " of \$10 each.....	100
20 " 5 each.....	100

\$400

Gov't Snider-Enfield Rifles. Gov't ammunition. Any position.

Time.—For each Competition, 2 minutes.
Ranges.—200 and 400 yards.

Entrance Fee, 200 yards 50c., 400 yards \$1.00.
Each Competitor may enter 3 times at each range.

Details of Time Match.

Each Competitor to come to the firing point with as many rounds of ammunition as he deems necessary, but with his rifle unloaded.

He will be allowed one minute to take the position in which he intends to fire.

He will lead by word of command.
Loading must in all cases be from pouch or pocket.

Two minutes will be allowed him for the word of command "Present," which will not be given till the first loading is completed.

The Competitor will go on with the firing in his own time, after the first round, until the word "Time" is called.

If he is about to fire and has not done so when the command is uttered, he must come to the "Ready Position,"—if he fires after the word "Time" is called, he will be ruled out.

The Registers of the Match to be kept at the Butts, but the Score of each Competitor is to be signalled to, and recorded at the Firing-point.

The number of points made by each competitor to be registered opposite his name or number, stating the number of Bull's Eyes, Centres and Outs, as soon as his firing is finished.

The Target to be washed before another competition commences.

Military Match.

Open to Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of Her Majesty's Regular Forces stationed in the Dominion of Canada.

First Prize.....	\$30
Second ".....	20
Third ".....	15
Fourth ".....	10
5 Prizes of \$5 each.....	25

\$100

Snider-Enfield Rifles.
Ranges—200, 400 and 600 yards.

Five Rounds at each Range,
Entrance 25c.

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DOMINION OF CANADA



PROCLAMATION. CANADA.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c. To all whom these Presence shall come—

JOHN A. MACDONALD, Attorney General, Canada.

WHEREAS, It has been represented to us that certain persons within our Dominion of Canada, and without our License, are preparing or fitting out a naval or military expedition against the Dominions of His Majesty the King of Spain, to wit, against the Island of Cuba. And whereas we are on terms of friendship and amicable intercourse with His said Majesty, and with his several subjects and others inhabiting within the Countries, Territories, or Dominions of His Majesty. And whereas in and by a certain Act of the Parliament of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, made and passed in the Session thereof, held in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth year of Our said King, and known as "The Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870" it is amongst other things declared and enacted as follows:

1. "If any person within the limits of Her Majesty's dominions, and without the license of Her Majesty,—

Prepares or fits out any naval or military expedition to proceed against the dominions of any friendly state, the following consequences shall ensue:

(1) Every person engaged in such preparation or fitting out, or assisting therein, or employed in any capacity in such expedition, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labor.

(2) All ships and their equipments, and all arms and munitions of war, used in or forming part of such expedition, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

2. "Any person who aids, abets, counsels, or procures the commission of any offence against this Act shall be liable to be tried and punished as a principal offender."

Now know ye, and we do by and with the advice of our Privy Council for Canada, hereby proclaim and strictly charge all our loving subjects to govern themselves accordingly, and to abstain from violating or contravening the herebefore recited provisions of "The Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870."

And whereas by the said Act it is further provided that if the Chief Executive authority is satisfied that there is a reasonable and probable cause for believing that a Ship is about to be despatched contrary to the said Act, the Chief Executive authority shall have power to issue a warrant authorizing the seizure and search of the said Ship and her detention until she has been either condemned or released by process of law. And whereas certain powers of seizure and detention are conferred by the said Act on certain local authorities. Now, in Order that none of our subjects may unlawfully render themselves liable to the penalties imposed by the said statute, We do proclaim and enjoin that no Person or Persons whatsoever do commit any act, matter or thing contrary to the said provisions of the Act herebefore in part recited.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Well Beloved, The Right Honourable JOHN, BAYNE, Esquire, of Lisgar and Bellefleur, in the County of Cayan, Ireland, in the Province of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and a Baronet, one of our Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor General of Canada, and Governor Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Prince Edward. At Our Government House, in Our CITY OF OTTAWA, this First day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in the Thirty-fifth year of Our said King.

By Command, J. C. AIKENS, Secretary of State.



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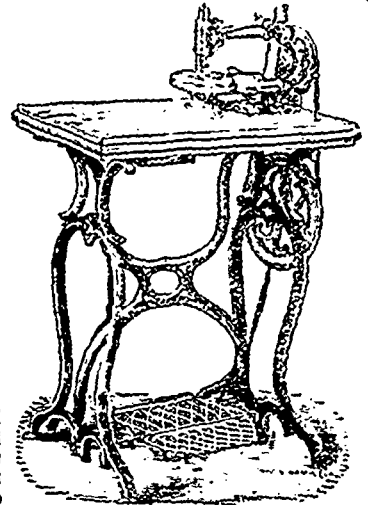
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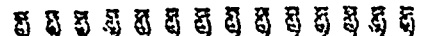
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