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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. IV.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1870.

No. 31.

"THE OPERATIONS OF WAR EXPLAINED AND ILLUSTRATED."

(CONTINUED.)

The fifth chapter of Colonel Hamley's work is as follows:—

In the days when armies subsisted of necessity on the pilage of the country they made war in, the rigors of war were inseparable from the fact of war. The theatre of hostilities, like the English lines of invasion in France, like parts of Germany in the Thirty Years' War, became a hell, the soldiers demons. Any narrative of the time will show that life was to the wretched inhabitants filled with elements which make no part of the existence of any modern European people—terror ending in recklessness, the absence of all that provision for the future which hope and security induce, a greedy snatching at any present employment or respite from evil, and a general impression that the world was a scene of injustice, given over to the dominion of devils. These rigors naturally reacted on the character of those who inflicted them; soldiers grew remorseless, indifferent to suffering, fond even of inflicting it; friends as well as foes were subject to outrage, war was licensed devastation, and the territories which were the scene of hostilities became frightful deserts.

With the establishment of standing armies and the necessity of supplying them from their own resources, these horrors in great measure ceased. They were no longer inflicted by an army on its own or a friendly territory, but were used as a weapon against the enemy. But enough of the former spirit of cruelty still identified itself with war to cause commanders of high honor and reputation to commit deeds which from our point of view must always stain their names. Turenne ravaged the beautiful territory known as the Palatinate; and Marlborough, after marching from Flanders across Germany, supplied by the contributions of friendly States, resorted, on entering Bavaria, to what he calls "military execution," or systematic devastation, as a means of detaching the Elector from the interests of France, by compelling him to witness the sufferings of his subjects and the ravage of his dominions.

A little later than this, when discipline grew into paramount importance, when movements were quicker, and when armies in the presence of a ready foe found they must always be prepared to fight, the question of supplies came to be a still more considerable element in war. A curious calculation exists, made by Tempelhoff, a Prus-

sian general, the historian of Frederick's wars, which shows how vigorously the operations of his master were fettered by the necessity of providing assured subsistence for his army.

"A hundred thousand men," he says, "consume daily 150,000 pounds of flour, equal to 200,000 pounds of bread.

"Bread and forage are seldom to be had in sufficient quantities on the spot—hence magazines are established along the line of operations.

"The bread waggons carried a supply for 6 days—the men for 3 more.

"In commissariat-waggons, flour for 9 additional days could be conveyed—1 waggon to 100 men for 9 days; thus 1,000 waggons supplied the army for that time.

"An operation of 18 days' duration could thus be conducted without an intervening magazine; but field ovens were required to make the flour into bread. But bread for 3 days requires 2 days to bake it. At the end of 6 days, therefore, a halt must be made to bake, or else the ovens would fall behind hand with the supply. So that, advancing into an enemy's country, before magazines could be formed there, 6 days was the extent of march practicable without a halt.

"But when the ovens were at a greater distance from the magazines than the commissariat-waggons could perform, going and returning, in 9 days, the army fell short." Sixty miles was therefore the maximum distance to which the field ovens could advance from the magazines. If we add to this 40 miles, for the space which the bread waggons (which held 6 days' rations) could traverse in 6 days, going and returning, we have the full extent to which an army could venture in an enemy's country without forming magazines there—namely, 100 miles.

As at this time an army, instead of being an assemblage of bands or companies, each under its own immediate leader, had become an integer which did not admit of ready separation into parts; so the system of supply had also been highly organised in order to maintain this somewhat cumbrous machine in working order. Communications, to manœuvre against which scarcely entered into the combinations of the generals of a preceding age, had now come to be of the first importance, and the capture of a great magazine or a great convoy was a matter serious enough to derange a whole plan of campaign.

This ultra-methodical method of campaigning continued till the time of the French Revolution. Confronting all Europe, and destitute of all the material of war except men, France poured forth armies half-clad, half-fed, half-armed, but filled with valor, intelligence, and zeal. Old traditions

of methodical war, where troops slept under tents and were fed from magazines, were of no value to armies which possessed neither tents nor magazines. A new organization became necessary to meet these new conditions. An army, no longer itself an integer, was resolved into divisions, each complete in itself in all arms, and capable either of fighting alone or of taking its place readily in line of battle. The amount of independence thus gained rendered the task of supplying them comparatively easy. Alike in the plains of Flanders and on the summits of the Alps, the soldiers of the Republic learned to bivouac, and to maintain themselves in the country they made war in. What they lost in method they gained in nobility; taught by always present and always pressing necessity, they acquired the secret of spreading in order to subsist; but, being opposed to disciplined troops, they were forced also to possess a due facility of reassembling for battle. They were at once the most accomplished of marauders and the most intelligent of soldiers. And it was this combination of seemingly adverse qualities that distinguished them from the armies of the middle ages, where the troops were indeed skillful in the art of plundering, but had neither the discipline nor intelligence necessary for forming out of the scattered units a combined force that could oppose a regular army.

Formed by this rough training, the French army became an instrument in the hand of the most subtle, inventive, and audacious leader in the world. The old system of Frederick met the new system directed by Napoleon, and were shattered to pieces. And at the root of this new system lay the new method of procuring supplies.

But it would be a great mistake to suppose that Napoleon, when he became both chief of the State and head of the army, led on to conquest merely a horde of plunderers, who lived from hand to mouth. No general was ever more careful in accumulating great magazines and in protecting his communications. All his precepts prove that he felt more strongly even than the strictest generals of the old school the necessity of holding fast to the links which united him with his base. After Jena, for instance, when he had broken in a single day the power of Prussia, his first thought, after providing for the pursuit of his defeated enemy, was to establish a fresh and shorter line of communication with France, and to station on it great hospitals and depots of stores. In what, then, it may be asked, did the advantage of the French system consist, since it did not free him from the restrictions which hampered others? This question has been answered by one of the greatest of the gen

erals who confronted Napoleon, the Archduke Charles. After saying that "he who in his plan of campaign counts on the resources of the country he is about to traverse to support his troops, abandons himself to chance, and often runs the risk of subordinating his operations to his subsistence," he thus discusses the new system:—

"Since the Revolutionary war, the French armies have introduced what they call the system of requisition; and it is not to be denied that this mode, joined to the coercive measures which they permitted themselves to use, has fed their troops at the expense of the territory occupied, and at places where want of time, means, or defence, hindered them from establishing magazines.

"But the system of requisition is not new, for in all times during war forced contributions have been raised; only this system has received in our time an extension prompter in its results, in this way—that instead of apportioning the burden on the countries occupied according to their resources, and re-entering them only after expeditions, to replace the provisions consumed in the interval, or to form stores for future wants, all the supplies are seized on entering a territory in order to use them for daily consumption, without prejudice to subsequent more regular requisitions which the victor has incontestably the right to order.

"This mode of subsistence gives doubtless more facility to rapid and sustained operations, and offers, above all, advantages for the detached divisions; but it does not for all that dispense with the necessity for forming magazines on convenient and secure points; besides, the system of requisitions, especially since it has been so extended, must ruin a country, and is applicable only to that of an enemy. It is in its nature more proper to wars of invasion than to those of position, because in the first it matters little that the country traversed is wasted and devastated, whilst for stationary armies, foresight demands that their supplies should be assured, which requires that the necessary provisions should be stored in magazines on points previously arranged.

"If then the system of requisition, magazines being excluded, cannot be adopted as an immediate base of the subsistence of armies, it is nevertheless true that it gives certain facilities for replacing daily consumptions, establishing new magazines, and keeping in reserve for anticipated needs supplies already formed. Thus this system carries with it of itself the necessity of establishing magazines on strategic points."

"The Archduke's maxims on magazines." Jomini remarks, "are in general very just; in fact, the more formidable armies are, the more necessary are magazines. All is subordinate, however, to the nature of the country, to the resources which it offers as you pass through it, and to the respective forces of the parties. Besides, to establish magazines is not to give up the power of making sometimes ten or twelve marches without carrying them with you when a decisive operation is in question, and armies of 80,000 to 100,000 men are in a fertile country. But to enter on a barren region already ruined, or which the enemy lays waste as he abandons it, and where the points of support and of arrival are far distant from those of departure, is to expose the army to disasters such as the French experienced in Russia and Portugal. It was not that they had neglected to form magazines and to organize trains; but these were so far from the corps employed that the advantages of them became illusory."

It will be easily seen that this republican

system could not be applied by an army acting either in its own or in friendly territory. It was equally impracticable for the British in Spain, and for the Austrians in Germany and in Italy. Those armies could only draw their subsistence either from their own countries or from the willing contributions, duly paid for, of the people in whose countries they were operating. But however supplies may be obtained, the storing of them in magazines along the lines on which the army operates, is indispensable—and it is therefore necessary to inquire what is the method of forming depots to which all generals must resort. This is evidently a matter on which it is in vain to theorize and on which nobody is entitled to be heard on whom has not rested the responsibility of providing for the subsistence of armies. Let us hear the Archduke Charles on it:—

"As every line of operation ought to be covered by the movements and positions of the army, it follows that the most favorable points for depots of stores ought to be on that line; and as this line determines at the same time the direction of all movements, progressive or retrograde, it also indicates the most convenient roads for the transport of subsistence.

"To limit to a single line the establishment of depots and the arrival of convoys of materials necessary to the well-being of an army, is very difficult. They should therefore be placed upon many points which have sure communication with the line of operation—the more these points are multiplied, the more free will be the circulation and the surer the subsistence.

"The extent of country covered by an army increases with the distance from that army. It is right, then, only to establish some magazines close, and the majority at a greater distance in rear—the first to supply the needs of a few days, the others great depots. In the case of convoys, also, in order that they may be well covered, all the roads they move on should close toward the line of operation in proportion as they approach the army, and end by joining it. The concentric direction of the convoys may be good; but it will be so only against the attacks of great regular bodies. Good partisans will annoy the convoys always, whatever the direction of their routes, even if perpendicular from the centre of the base to the centre of the front, the case in which they are the least exposed to an assailant.

"Even fortresses cannot safely be made depots of, if the communications with them are precarious, for it is very seldom that an escort can defend a convoy against serious attacks. Strategic points only are proper for the establishment of great magazines, because generally they are at the centre of communications and offer every facility for the arrival of stores and their transport to the front, even should unforeseen circumstances cause a change of direction. Magazines, then, must not be established off the line of operations on points which are not united to it by many roads and in different directions.

"The relations between an army and the country behind it change according to the march of events and the successive occupation of the strategic points aimed at; so that the line of magazines must be modified by the movements of the army that there may be no break in the convoys; this applies to offensive movements as well as to retreats. To develop these principles we will take as an example the case of an army that marches from the Moldau to the Wernitz, following the line Budweis, Neumarkt,

Ratisbon, Donauwerth. And we will suppose—

"1st, That when the army quits Budweis the enemy is so distant that the principal magazines can be established on the line of operation, so that supplies will be available throughout the progressive movement.

"2nd, That great magazines will be established on the first line only, at a convenient distance from the army; from which others will be placed at intermediate points up to the front, where depots of immediate distribution will be formed for eight, or ten days at most.

"3rd, That neither these advanced magazines nor those at the greatest distance in rear are here spoken of, nor the direction taken by the convoys, which would be superfluous.

"Under these conditions, the establishment of magazines follows the movements of the army at the following stages:

"1st stage. When the army advances from Budweis toward Klattau, the magazines are at Prague, Budweis, Ufar-Linz (opposite Linz).

"2nd stage. Army at Klattau—magazines at Pilsen, Horadizowitz.

"3rd stage. Army at Ratisbon—magazines at Waldmunchen, Cham, Straubing.

"4th stage. Army at Ingolstadt—magazines at Ratisbon and Stadlam-Hof.

"5th stage. Army on the Wernitz—magazines at Kupferburg, Koshing, Vohburg.

"In retreating, the evacuation of magazines is accomplished on the same principles, thus:

"1st stage in retreat. Army quits the Wernitz—magazines at Stadlam-Hof, Ratisbon.

"2nd stage. Army quits Ingolstadt—magazines as in 3rd stage," etc., etc.

From this elaborate arrangement we see how much of a general's time and thoughts must be occupied with matters which are quite cast into the shade by his marches and battles, but without which his marches and battles would be impossible.

Jomini, without entering into such minute details as the foregoing, also touches on the subject. After remarking that soils, the seasons, the force of armies, the spirit of the population, are all variable causes influencing the supplies, he says the following general maxims may be established: That in fertile and populous countries the inhabitants of which are not hostile, an army of from 100,000 to 120,000 advancing towards the enemy, but still far enough distant from him to be able to include without danger a certain extent of country, may march during the time required for an operation, say one month drawing its resources from the country; that during this time all possible activity must be used to collect all the resources of the country to form magazines of reserve, and to supply the wants which the army will experience after the success of the operation, whether to concentrate in positions for repose, or to start anew on fresh enterprises; and that the magazines which shall have been collected by purchase or requisitions ought to be placed as much as possible on three different radii of communication, which will facilitate, on the one hand, the supply of the wings, and, on the other, the widest extension possible of the sphere of successive requisitions.

The effect of railways in modifying the conditions of war is in nothing so important as in the supply of armies. The enormous transport trains which formerly passed between an army and its base, may now be generally in great measure be dispensed with, and the connection will be maintained,

with far greater speed and certainty. An immensely increased area will generally be available for immediate supplies, and particular districts need no longer be subject to exhausting requisitions. The establishment of great magazines at the junction of important lines, will be effected with comparative ease, and the operations of army transport in the form of horses and vehicles, will be confined to the space between the depots formed on the railway and the front of the army. The sick and wounded, removed with ease and regularity, will no longer encumber the movements of armies to the same extent as before, and the commanders will be lightened of some of their heaviest cares. But the quotations we have made from authorities of a former epoch are no less applicable now than before. The same principles must govern the selection of points on which to establish magazines, and the direction of the lines of supply. And as railways are a more vulnerable kind of communication than ordinary roads, the general will not be less solicitous than before to guard his communication from the enterprises of the enemy.

In the campaign in Georgia, 1861 (described in Part IV., chap. VI.), the aid which Sherman derived from his railway was very important. He was operating in a country where the obstacles were numerous and the roads bad; and he was linked to his base by a single line of railway, conquered bit by bit from the enemy, who frequently broke it in retreating. "This main road," he says in his report, "has been admirably managed, and has supplied this vast army (100,000 men), so that not a man, horse, or mule, has been for a day without food, and with abundant supplies of clothing and ammunition." Not only was the daily supply kept up, but provisions for several weeks were stored at important points of the communications. And throughout the campaign the cavalry on both sides were extensively employed in enterprises against the railway, as the most effectual means of damaging the enemy.

It has been thought necessary to dwell so strongly on this part of the subject, because it is absolutely essential as a foundation to any solid superstructure of military theory, and because its importance is apt to be overlooked by those who form estimates of warlike operations. It is extremely difficult to persuade even intelligent auditors that two armies are not like two fencers in an arena, who may shift their ground to all points of the compass: but rather resemble two swordsmen on a narrow plank which overhangs an abyss, where each has to think not only of giving and parrying thrusts, but of keeping his footing under penalty of destruction. The most unpractised general feels this at once on taking a command in a district where his troops are no longer supplied by routine; or, if he does not, the loss of a single meal to his army would sufficiently impress it on him. While distant spectators imagine him to be intent only on striking or parrying a blow, he probably directs a hundred glances, a hundred anxious thoughts, to the communications in his rear, for one that he bestows on his adversary front. Perhaps no situation is more pitiable than that of a commander who has allowed an enemy to sever his communications. He sees the end of his resources at hand, but not the means to replenish them. Is he to spread his troops to find subsistence for themselves? How then shall they be assembled to meet the enemy? Shall he combine them for a desperate attack? How, if that attack fails, are they to be fed? He will then have no alternative but to make

the best terms he can, or see his army dissolve like snow. Even should there be near him large available stores of food, still, if the communication with his base be cut, his fate is merely postponed, for he can neither procure cartridges and balls for his rifles, shot and shell for his cannon, nor recruits for his ranks to replace the waste of battle. All leaders, then, must feel how stringent are the conditions under which they move, and how considerable must be the prospective advantages for which they will venture, even remotely, to risk the loss of their communications.

It will be necessary, then, for the student who prepares to follow on the map the operations of a campaign, to begin by ascertaining the bases, or points on both sides on which the armies ultimately relied for the supplies of munitions of war, and for the reinforcements which their respective governments furnished; constantly to note and bear in mind the main roads by which, moving from their bases, they approached each other; and lastly, to mark the positions of the fronts of the armies in all their changes.

Without these preliminaries he cannot hope to acquire a clear idea of the merits, object, or effect of a single movement.

(To be continued.)

BRITISH AND CANADIAN RIFLEMEN.

Canadian riflemen have recently won fresh laurels in the simultaneous match between the Victoria Rifle Club, of Hamilton, and the Bristol Long Range Rifle Club; the former were the victors by 16 points. Colonel Taylor, of Bristol, umpire on behalf of the V.R.C., writes that the Bristol "team" fired on the afternoon of the 7th inst.; that the day was fine, with a smart breeze, and that there was much mirage. Below will be found the score of the Hamiltonians, and also that of the Bristol Club. It will be seen that Mr. W. E. Metford, the patentee of the rifle used by the majority of the competitors, made the highest score. The conditions stated that bullseye should count 3, centre 2, and outer 1, instead of the usual 4, 3, and 2. We give the totals both ways:—

Names.	800 yds.		900 yds.		1000 yds.		Totals.
	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	
Mason J.	38	28	31	21	35	25	166
Murison	36	26	30	26	31	22	101
Adam	38	24	31	21	31	21	162
Mason J. J.	33	24	36	26	29	20	98
Freeborn	31	21	35	26	24	19	98
Brass	31	21	31	21	21	21	91
Schwarz	31	21	36	26	19	14	89
Murray	39	21	39	21	22	15	81
Totals	275	190	275	196	223	156	773

Names.	800 yds.		900 yds.		1000 yds.		Totals.
	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	
Metford	38	28	31	21	37	27	111
Linc.	32	22	31	21	31	23	99
Miller	31	21	31	21	30	24	98
Gibbs	35	25	25	17	37	26	95
Bingham	33	24	30	21	24	16	91
Schacht	30	20	31	22	25	17	92
Arrowsmith	34	25	33	24	16	11	81
Capt. Ford	31	21	31	24	16	10	84
Totals	276	198	264	187	216	150	755

Majority for V. R. C., old way, 18; new way, 16 points. Each competitor had ten shots at each range.

9TH BATTALION.—This Battalion left the City on Thursday morning, the 21st inst., under the command of Col. Panet, for St. Michel, where they will remain to perform the usual sixteen days annual drill. The men, who carried a full kit, looked remarkably clean and soldier-like. They were played down to the steamboat by the band of the 6th Regiment.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

The death is announced of Mr. McTavish, late Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, at Liverpool, on the 23rd inst. We gather from the *Montreal Gazette* that Mr. McTavish went to the Red River Settlement in 1857 as chief factor in charge of the Company's trading interests in that section of the country. In 1859 he succeeded Mr. F. G. Johnson as Receiver of Rupert's Land and local head of the Executive, and in 1860 on the death of the late Sir George Simpson, he became acting Governor of Rupert's Land, a position which he was permanently appointed in 1861 on the retirement of Mr. A. G. Grant. Since September last, his health gradually failing until death put an end to his sufferings on the 23rd.

THE INDIAN WAR.—A trader from Fort Garry, July 17th, reports that the Blackfeet Indians in the vicinity of Fort Carleton, were becoming troublesome, they had taken a quantity of goods and property belonging to traders there, and threatened others. The Fort has not been attacked or captured, as heretofore reported, but the officer in charge was alarmed for its safety.

Considerable fighting was going on between the Blackfeet, Sioux and piegans in the North West. The Indians are under the impression that Canada has bought the Red River from England, and that their presents may not be forthcoming as heretofore.

THE INDIAN ATTACK CONFIRMED.—Pembina dates to the 17th inst. reliable information has been received that the Blackfeet Indians have taken Fort Carlton—a Hudson's Bay post. Commander McDonald is among the killed. Forts Bell and Edmonton were also attacked.

THE CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS.—Major Walker asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies whether Her Majesty's Government had taken or were about to take any steps to mark its sense of the zeal and gallantry displayed by the Colonial forces during the recent disturbances on the Canadian frontier. Mr. Monsell stated in reply that Her Majesty's Government immediately upon receiving information with respect to the conduct of the Canadian Volunteers, addressed a despatch to the Governor General of Canada expressing—what I am sure was the feeling of the House and of the country—their sense of the spirit, bravery, promptitude and energy exhibited by the Volunteers during the recent disturbances on the frontier. They had further addressed a letter to the Governor General of Canada asking him whether there are any officers to whom he would recommend that the Order of St. Michael and St. George should be awarded. No answer has yet been received but I can assure the hon. member that Her Majesty's Government are anxious to mark, in every way they can, their sense of the gallant conduct of the Canadian Volunteers.

REVIEWS.

Blackwood for July has been received. It is, as usual, filled with interesting matter, and has the conclusion of the charming little novelette "John," in this number.

The *Illustrated Canadian News* comes to us in its usual attractive dress.

No musical family can afford to be without PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY. It is printed from full-size music plates, and contains in each number at least twelve pieces of choice new music. Price, \$3 per year. Subscriptions received at this office, where a sample copy can be seen.

RUPERT'S LAND AND THE NORTH-WEST.

OTTAWA, July 19.

The following appears in a *Gazette Extra* this evening—

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO
THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

No. 163.

DOWNS STREET, 25th June, 1870.

SIR.—Having reference to your telegram of the 12th inst., in which you stated that the transfer of Rupert's Land to the Dominion of Canada might properly take place on the 15th July. I have the honour to inform you that on the 22nd inst. Her Majesty was pleased to accept from the Hudson's Bay Company the surrender of that territory, in pursuance of the Rupert's Land Act of 1868, and by the accompanying order in Council, to unite Rupert's Land and the North-West Territory to the Dominion of Canada, from the 15th day of July.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GRANVILLE.

Governor General the Right Hon }
Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., }
G.C.M.G., &c., &c. }

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Court at Windsor, on the 23rd day of June, 1870 Present—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, the Lord President, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord Chamberlain, Mr. Gladstone.

Whereas, by the British North America Act of 1867, it was amongst other things enacted that it should be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on an Address from the Houses of Parliament of Canada, to admit Rupert's Land and the North-West Territory, or either of them, into the Union on such terms and conditions in each case as should be in the Addresses expressed, and as the Queen should think fit to approve, subject to the provisions of the said Act; and it was further enacted that the provisions of any order in Council, in that behalf, should have effect as if they had been enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

And whereas, by an address from the Houses of Parliament of Canada, of which address a copy is contained in the schedule to this order annexed, (marked A.) Her Majesty was prayed, by and with the advice of her most Honourable Privy Council, to unite Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory with the Dominion of Canada, and to grant to the Parliament of Canada authority to legislate for their future welfare and good government, upon the terms and conditions therein stated.

And whereas, by the Rupert's Land Act of 1868, it was, amongst other things, enacted that it should be competent for the Governor and company of adventurers of England trading into the Hudson's Bay (hereinafter called the Company), to surrender to Her Majesty, and for Her Majesty, by any instrument under her sign manual, and signet, to accept a surrender of all or any of the lands, territories, rights, privileges, liberties, franchises, powers, and authorities, whatsoever granted or purported to be granted by certain letters patent therein recited, to the said Company within Rupert's Land, upon such terms and conditions as should be agreed upon by and between Her Majesty and the said Company.—provided, however, that such surrender should not be accepted by Her Majesty until the terms and

conditions upon which Rupert's Land should be admitted into the said Dominion of Canada, should have been approved of by Her Majesty from both the Houses of the Parliament of Canada in pursuance of the 146th section of the British North America Act of 1867. And it was by the same Act further enacted that it should be competent to Her Majesty by Order or Orders in Council, or addresses from the Houses of Parliament of Canada, to declare that Rupert's Land should, from a date to be therein mentioned, be admitted into and become part of the Dominion of Canada:

And whereas, a second Address from both Houses of Parliament of Canada has been received by Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be pleased, under the provisions of the heretofore recited Act, to unite Rupert's Land on the terms and conditions expressed in certain resolutions therein referred to and approved of by Her Majesty, of which said resolutions and addresses copies are contained in the schedule to this Order annexed (marked B), and also to unite the North West Territory with the Dominion of Canada, as prayed for by, and on the terms and conditions contained in the heretofore first recited address, and also approved of by Her Majesty.

And whereas, a draft surrender has been submitted to the Governor General of Canada, containing stipulations to the following effect, namely:—

First—The sum of £300,000 being the sum hereinafter mentioned, shall be paid by the Canadian Government into the Bank of England, to the credit of the Company within six calendar months after the acceptance of the surrender aforesaid with interest on the said sum at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, computed from the date of such acceptance until the time of such payment.

Second—The size of the blocks which the Company are to select adjoining each of their posts in the Red River limits, shall be as follows:—Upper Fort Garry and town of Winnipeg, including the enclosed park around the shop and ground at the entrance of the town, 500 acres; Lower Fort Garry, including the farm the Company now have under cultivation, 500 acres; White Horse Plain, 500 acres.

Third—The deduction to be made, as hereinafter mentioned, from the price of the materials of the electric telegraph, in respect of deterioration thereof, is to be certified within three calendar months from such acceptance, as aforesaid, by the agents of the Company in charge of the depots where the materials are stored, and the said price is to be paid by the Canadian Government to the Bank of England, to the credit of the Company, within six calendar months of such acceptance, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the amount of such price, computed from the date of such acceptance until the time of payment.

And whereas, the said draft was, on the 5th day of July, 1869, approved by said Governor General, in accordance with a report from a commission of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, but it was not expedient that said stipulations not being contained in the aforesaid second address, should be included in the surrender by the said Company to Her Majesty of the rights aforesaid, or in this order in Council.

And whereas, said Company did by deed under seal of the said Company, bearing date the 19th day of November, 1869, of which deed a copy is contained in the schedule to this order annexed, (marked "C.") surrender to Her Majesty all rights of government and other rights, privileges, liberties, franchises powers and authorities there-

in and herein before referred to; and also all similar rights which may have been exercised or assumed by the said Company, in any parts of British North America not forming part of Rupert's Land, or of Canada, of British Columbia, and all land and territories except and subject, as in the terms and conditions therein mentioned, granted, or purported to be granted, to said Company by said letters patent.

And whereas, such surrender has been duly accepted by Her Majesty by an instrument under her sign manual and signet, bearing date at Windsor, the 22nd day of June, 1870.

It is hereby ordered and declared by Her Majesty, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, in pursuance and exercise of powers vested in Her Majesty by said Acts of Parliament, that from and after the 15th day of July, 1870, the said North West Territory shall be admitted into and become part of the Dominion of Canada, upon the terms and conditions set forth in the first hereinbefore recited address, and that the Parliament of Canada shall from the day aforesaid have full power and authority to legislate for the future welfare and good government of said territory; and it is further ordered that without prejudice to any obligations arising from the aforesaid approved report, Rupert's Land shall, from and after the said date, be admitted into, and become part of the Dominion of Canada, upon the following terms and conditions, being the terms and conditions still remaining to be performed of those embodied in the said second address of the Parliament of Canada, and approved of by Her Majesty as aforesaid:—

1st. Canada is to pay to the Company £300,000 when Rupert's Land is transferred to the Dominion of Canada.

2nd. The Company are to retain the posts they actually occupy in the North-Western Territory, and may, within twelve months of the surrender, select a block of land adjoining each of its posts within any part of British North America not comprised in Canada and British Columbia, in conformity, except as regards the Red River Territory, with a list made out by the Company, and communicated to the Canadian Ministers, being the list in the schedule of the aforesaid deed of surrender. The actual survey is to be proceeded with all convenient speed.

3rd. The size of each block is not to exceed ten acres round upper Fort Garry, 200 acres round lower Fort Garry; in the rest of the Red River Territory the number of acres is to be settled at once between the Governor in Council and the Company, but so that the aggregate extent of blocks is not to exceed 50,000 acres.

4th. So far as the configuration of the country admits, the blocks shall front the river on the road, by which means of access are provided, and shall be approximately in the shape of parallelograms, of which the frontage shall not be more than half the depth.

5th. The Company may for fifty years after the surrender, claim in any township or district within the fertile belt, in which land is set out for settlement, grants of land not exceeding one-twentieth part of the land so set out; the blocks so granted to be determined by lot, and the Company to pay rateable share of the survey expenses not exceeding eight cents Canadian currency an acre. The Company may defer the exercise of their right of claiming the proportion of such township for more than ten years after it is set out, but their claim must be limited to an allotment from the land remaining unsold at the time they declare their intention to make it.

6th. For the purpose of the last article, the Fertile Belt is to be bounded as follows: On the south by the United States boundary; on the west by the Rocky Mountains; on the north by the northern branch of the Saskatchewan; on the east by Lake Winnipeg, the Lake of the Woods and the waters connecting them.

7th. If any township shall be formed abutting on the north bank of the northern branch of the Saskatchewan River the Company may take their one-twentieth of any such township which for the purpose of this article shall not extend more than five miles inland from the river, giving to the Dominion of Canada an equal quantity of the portion of land coming to them of townships established on the southern bank.

8th. In laying out any public road canals, &c., through any block of land reserved to the Company; the Canadian Government may take without compensation such land as is necessary for the purpose, not exceeding one-twenty-fifth of the total average of the block; but if the Canadian Government requires any land which is actually under cultivation, or which has been built upon, or which is necessary for giving the Company's servants access to any river or lake, or is a frontage to any river or lake, they shall pay to the Company the fair value of the same and shall make compensation for any injury done to the Company or their servants.

9th. It is understood that the whole of the land to be appropriated within the meaning of the last preceding clause shall be appropriated for public purposes.

10th. All titles to land up to the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, conferred by the Company, are to be confirmed.

11th. The Company is to be at liberty to carry on its trade without hindrance, in its corporate capacity, and no exceptional tax is to be placed on the Company's land, trade, or servants, nor any import duties on goods introduced by them previous to the surrender.

12th. Canada is to take over materials of the electric telegraph at cost price, such price including the transport, but not including interest for money, and subject to a deduction for ascertained deterioration.

13. The Company's claim to land, under agreements of Messrs. Vankoughnot and Hopkins, is to be withdrawn.

14. Any claims of Indians to compensation for lands required for purposes of settlement, shall be disposed of by the Canadian Government, in communication with the Imperial Government, and the company shall be relieved of all responsibility in respect to them.

15. The Governor in Council is authorized and empowered to arrange any details that may be necessary to carry out the above terms and conditions, and the Right Hon. Earl Granville, one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, is to give necessary directions herein accordingly.

Here follows the "address of the Canadian Parliament to the Queen," "resolutions," &c.

SCHEDULE C.

The Governor and the Company of Adventurers of England trading into the Hudson Bay.

To Her Majesty Queen Victoria:

DEED OF SURRENDER.

To all to whom these presents shall come unto or concern:

The Governor and company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay send, greeting;

Whereas, the said Governor and Company

were established and incorporated by their said name of "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into the Hudson Bay," by letters patent granted by his late Majesty King Charles II., in the 22nd year of his reign, whereby his said Majesty granted unto the said Company and their successors the sole trade and commerce of all those seas, straits, bays, rivers, lakes, creeks, and sounds, in whatsoever latitude they should be, that lay within the entrance of the straits commonly called Hudson Straits, together with all the lands territories upon the countries, coasts and confines of the seas, bays, straits, rivers, creeks, and sounds aforesaid, that were not already actually possessed by or granted to any of His Majesty's subjects, or possessed by the subjects of any other Christian Province or State; and that the said land should be from thenceforth reckoned and reputed as one of His Majesty's Plantations or Colonies in America called Rupert's Land; and whereby His said Majesty made and constituted the said Governor and Company and their successors absolute lords and proprietors of the same territory, limits, and places aforesaid, and of all other premises, saving the faith, allegiance, and sovereign dominion due to His said Majesty, his heirs and successors for the same; and granted to the said Governor and Company and their successors such rights of government and other rights, privileges, and liberties, franchises, powers and authorities in Rupert's Land as are therein expressed.

And whereas, ever since the date of the said Letters Patent, the said Governor and Company have exercised and enjoyed the sole right thereby granted of such trade and commerce as therein granted, and have exercised and enjoyed other rights, privileges, liberties, franchises, powers, and authorities thereby granted; and the said Governor and Company have exercised or assumed rights of Government in other parts of British North America not forming part of Rupert's Land, or Canada, or British Columbia.

And whereas, by British North America Act, 1867, it is amongst other things enacted that it shall be lawful for her present Majesty Queen Victoria by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, on an address from the Houses of Parliament of Canada to admit Rupert's Land and the North Western territory, or either of them, into the Union of the Dominion of Canada on such terms and conditions as are in the address expressed, and as her Majesty thinks fit to approve, subject to the provisions of the said Act.

And whereas, by the Rupert's Land Act of 1868, it is enacted amongst other things that for the purposes of that Act the term Rupert's Land shall include the whole of the lands and territories held or claimed to be held by the said Governor and Company, and that it shall be competent for the said Governor and Company to surrender to her Majesty, and for her Majesty, by any instrument under her sign manual and signet, to accept a surrender of all or any of the lands, territories, rights, privileges, liberties, franchises, powers and authorities whatsoever, granted or purported to be granted by the said letters patent to the said Governor and Company within Rupert's Land, upon such terms and conditions as shall be agreed upon by and between Her Majesty and the said Governor and Company; provided, however, that such surrender shall not be accepted by Her Majesty until terms and conditions upon which Rupert's Land shall be admitted into the said Dominion of Canada shall have been approved of by Her Majesty, and embodied

in an address to Her Majesty from the Houses of Parliament of Canada, in pursuance of the 146th section of the British North America Act of 1867; and upon the acceptance by Her Majesty of such surrender all the rights of Government and proprietary right, and all other privileges, liberties, franchises, powers, and authorities whatsoever granted or purported to be granted by the said letters patent to the said Governor and Company within Rupert's Land, and which shall have been so surrendered, shall be absolutely extinguished; provided that nothing in the said Act contained shall prevent the said Government and Company from continuing to carry out in Rupert's Land, or elsewhere, trade and commerce.

And whereas, Her said Majesty Queen Victoria and the said Government and Company have agreed to the terms and conditions upon which the said Government and Company shall surrender to her said Majesty, pursuant to the provisions in that behalf in the Rupert's Land Act of 1867, contained, all the rights of Government and other rights, privileges, liberties, franchises, powers, and authorities, and all the lands and territories, except and subject, as in said terms and conditions expressed or mentioned, granted, or purported to be granted, by said letters patent, and also all similar rights which have been authorized or assumed by the said Government and Company in any parts of British North America not forming part of Rupert's Land, or of Canada, or of British Columbia, in order and to the intent that after such surrender has been effected and accepted under the provisions of the last mentioned Act, the said Rupert's Land may be admitted into the union of the Dominion of Canada pursuant to the thereinbefore mentioned Acts, or one of them.

And whereas the said terms and conditions on which it has been agreed that the said surrender is to be made by the said Governor and Company, (who are in the following articles designated as the Company) to her said Majesty, are as follows:—

[The terms are the same as those in the Order in Council preceding.]

Now know ye, and these presents witness— That in pursuance of the powers and provisions of the Rupert's Land Act of 1868, and on the terms and conditions aforesaid, and also on condition of this surrender being accepted pursuant to the provisions of that Act, the said Government and Company do hereby surrender to the Queen's Most Gracious Majesty all the rights of Government, and other rights, privileges, liberties, franchises, powers and authorities, granted or purported to be granted by the said Government and Company by the said letters patent of his late Majesty King Charles II., and also all similar rights which may have been exercised or assumed by the said Governor and Company in any parts of British North America, not forming a part of Rupert's Land, or of Canada, or of British Columbia, and all the lands and territories within Rupert's Land, except and subject as in the said terms and conditions mentioned, granted, or purported to be granted, to the said Governor and Company by the said letters patent.

In witness whereof the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into the Hudson Bay have hereby caused their common seal to be affixed the nineteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine.

THE LAW RETAINED BY THE COMPANY.

The schedule above referred to of lands selected by the Hudson's Bay Company at their posts, the district of the English river; posts of isles, a la Croise, 50 acres; Rapid

River 5; Portage la Loch, 20 say ten acres each end of Portage; Green Lake, 100; Cold Lake, 10; Deer's Lake, 5; total 190 acres in English river.

District of Saskatchewan, Posts: Edmonton House, 3000 acres; Rocky Mountain House, 500; Fort Victoria, 3000; St. Paul, 3000; Fort Pitt, 3000; Battle River, 3000; Carlton House, 3000; Fort Albert, 3000; White Fish Lake, 500; Lac la Biche, 1000; Fort Assiniboire, 50; Lesser Slave Lake, 500; Lac St. Anne, 500; Lac la Nun, 500. St. Albert, 1000; Pigeon Lake, 100; Old White Mud Fort, 50. Total 25,700 acres in the Saskatchewan District.

District of Cumberland, Posts: Cumberland House, 100 acres; Fort la Corne, 3000; Pelican Lake, 50; Moose Woods, 1000; The Pass, 25; Moose Lake, 50; Granda Rapid Portage, 100, 50 at each end of Portage. Total 4,325 acres in the Cumberland District.

District of Swan River—Posts: Fort Pelly, 3000 acres; Fort Alice, 3000; QUappelle Lakes, 2500; Touchwood Hills, 500; Shoal River, 50; Manitoba, 50; Fairford, 100. Total, 9,200 acres in the Swan River District.

District of Red River—Upper Fort Garry and town of Winnipeg. Lower Fort Garry, including the farm the company now have under cultivation; White horse plain, such a number of acres as may be agreed upon between the Company and the Governor of Canada in Council.

District of Manitoba Lake—Post: Oak Point, 50 acres.

District of Portage la Prairie—1000 acres.

District of Lac la Peine—Posts: Fort Alexander, 500 acres; Fort Frances, 500; Eagles Nest, 20; Big Island, 20; Lac du Bonnet, 20; Rat Portage, 50; Shonl Lake, 20; Lake of the Woods, 50; Whitefish Lake, 20; English River, 20; Hungry Hall, 20; Trout Lake, 20; Clearwater Lake, 20; Sandy Point, 20. Total, 2600 acres in Lac la Peine District.

District of York—Posts: York Factory, 100 acres; Churchill, 10; Severn, 10; Trout Lake, 10; Oxford, 100; Jackson's Bay, 10; God's Lake, 10; Island Lake, 10. Total, 260 acres.

District of Norway House—Posts: Norway House, 100 acres; Berens River, 25; Grand Rapid, 10; Nelson's River, 10. Total, 145 acres.

Total in the Northern Department, 42,170 acres.

Southern Department of Rupert's Land, District of Albany—Posts: Albany Factory, 100 acres; Martin's Falls, 10; Osnaburg, 25; Lac Seul, 500; total, 635 acres.

District of East Main—Posts: Little Whale River, 50 acres; Great Whale River, 50; Fort George, 25; total, 125 acres.

District of Moose—Posts: Moose Factory, 100 acres; Hannah Bay, 10; Abitibi, 10, New Brunswick, 25; total 145 acres.

District of Rupert's River—Posts: Rupert's House, 50 acres; Misstassing, 10; Teliskanny, 10; Waswonaby, 10; Meehiskun, 10; Pike Lake, 10; Nitchequon, 10; Kamapian, 19; total, 120 acres.

District of Kinogamissee—Posts: Matawaniganique, 50 acres; Kuckatoosh, 10; total, 60 acres.

Total in the Southern Department, 1,085 acres.

Montreal Department of Rupert's Land, District of Superior—Posts: Long Lake, 10 acres.

District of Temiscamingue—Posts: Kikabacogino, 10 acres.

District of Labrador—Posts: Fort Nascopie, 75 acres; out posts, do, 25; Fort Chimo, 10; Ungava, 100; South River outposts, 30; George River, 10; Whala River,

50; North River, 25; False River, 25. Total, 380 acres.

Total in the Montreal Department, 400 acres.

The Northern Department of the North West Territory, District of Arthabasca—Posts: Fort Chipewyan, 10 acres; Fort Vermillion, 500; Fort Dunvegan, 50; Fort St. John's 20; Forks of Arthabasca River, 100; Battle River, 5; Fond du Lac, 5; Silt River, 5. Total, 605 acres in Arthabasca District.

District of the McKenzie River—Posts: Fort Simpson, 100 acres; Fort Liard, 300; Fort Nelson, 200; The Rapids, 100; Hay River, 20; Fort Resolution, 20; Fort Rae, 10; Fond du Lac, 10; Fort Norman, 10; Fort Good Hope, 10; Peel's River, 10; Lapierre's House, 10; Fort Halkett, 100. Total, 900 acres in the McKenzie River District.

Total in the North West Territory, 1505 acres.

Recapitulations—Northern Department of Rupert's Land, 42,170 acres; Southern Department, 1,085; Montreal Department, 400; Northern Department of North-West Territory, 1,505. Total, 45,160 acres.

The *Broad Arrow* of July 9th has an admirable article entitled "Canada and its Volunteer Militia," in which, after stating that "the Canadians were indignant" at the conduct of the American Government during the late Fenian raid, and giving credit to the Volunteers for their gallantry and discipline, proceeds to give details of the battle of Ridgeway and the action at Fort Erie in June, 1866, from which the deductions are drawn "that the Canadian Volunteers, though brave as lions, want that coolness and steadiness which are to be found, as a rule, in British troops when under fire, even when they have sustained a slight check;" and while strong in the conviction that the Canadian Militia can acquire these qualities goes on to argue that it is a powerful reason why a larger proportion of British troops should be left in Canada than what the British Ministry has intended, and pertinently says "there are numerous details connected with his duty, &c., which the soldier can only learn by being actually made to do the thing himself by a man who thoroughly understands how it ought to be done. How are Canadian gunners to be taught their work and the knowledge of the numerous details and stores inseparable from the guns of the present day without the assistance of officers and men of the Royal Artillery? Have they got men who have been through a training in the various departments of the arsenal and are competent to handle the numerous projectiles, fuzes and stores indispensable for the proper service of modern artillery;" and he then shows the advantage of Militia being brigaded with regular troops, concluding with a suggestion that Canada might probably have retained them if the Government had met the Imperial cabinet with a proposal to pay a certain sum towards defraying the expenses of the Imperial garrisons.

It is undoubtedly true that the want of an ordnance department is felt and now

when the troops are withdrawn has become an imperative necessity which must be at once supplied. We have, thanks to our Military School system, some able artilleryists in the "Canadian Army," but men acquainted with the details enumerated by our contemporaries are not amongst our ranks; how ever, our force is only in process of organization, we have so far made admirable progress and we shall be able to master all details by and by. With regard to the withdrawal of the troops we do not think it was the duty of the Canadian Government to make any overtures on the subject of a subsidy to the Imperial cabinet, we have no internal enemies, our foes are external and their action is governed by hostility to Great Britain and not to Canada. We feel we are Englishmen and have as good a right to the assistance of British troops as the people of Cumberland or Cambridgeshire, and, therefore, no reason why we should pay for their presence amongst us, although even that would be done if the Whig-Radicals had made it a condition with us. If England maintained 16,000 men in the Dominion our proportion would be probably \$2,000,000 and the country would freely tax itself 40 cents per head for such a purpose. But in their lofty disdain of colonial connection the Gladstone cabinet withdrew the troops lest they should offend their friends the Yankees. However, we are able to keep our own heads, and although it is to be regretted that wiser and more liberal councils did not prevail in England, we will afford to send her assistance if her Quaker rulers get her into the *billows* which they are very likely to do.

In the *Broad Arrow's* detail of the Ridgeway campaign of 1866 there are some inaccuracies as an historical fact, that journal will excuse us for endeavouring to put those matters right and to show that the Canadian militia soldier can exhibit as much coolness and steadiness under fire as his brother of the regular service, while admitting the great value of the example of the latter and its effect on our troops.

The following account of the battle of Ridgeway and the action at Fort Erie is taken from a book published by Lieut. Col. G. T. Denison, jr., author of "Modern Cavalry Tactics," entitled "The Fenian Raid on Fort Erie with an account of the Battle of Ridgeway," especially as it will give our English contemporaries an idea of what our western frontier really is, and what erroneous opinions have been formed of the difficulties attending the defence of Canada:

THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS.

The Niagara frontier has always been, and always will be, a point on which an army directing its efforts against Canada from the United States would in all probability march and endeavour to effect a crossing, and it will be advisable here to give an explanation of the relative positions of the important points, in order to enable the reader the better to understand the movements which took place.

The Niagara River leaves the lower end of Lake Erie at Buffalo, and running in a geo-

eral northerly direction for about thirty-five miles, empties itself into Lake Ontario. About four miles from Lake Erie the river is divided by Grand Island, the main channel running between the Canadian shore and the island. At the foot of Grand Island lies Navy Island, on the Canadian side, it being about fifteen miles from Lake Erie, and about one and a half miles above the Falls. From the Falls to Queenston, some seven or eight miles, the river flows rapidly between perpendicular banks some 250 feet high; at Queenston the banks diminish to some sixty feet in height, and the river flows smoothly for eight miles into Lake Ontario. Two miles from the Falls is the Suspension Bridge, the only means of crossing between Chippewa and Queenston.

The Welland Canal, which connects Lakes Erie and Ontario, runs from Port Colborne on Lake Erie, distant about seventeen miles from Fort Erie, northerly through the villages of Welland, Port Robinson and Thorold, to St. Catharine's, and thence to Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario, following a course nearly parallel to the Niagara River, and at an average distance of about thirteen miles from it. The Welland River running from the west at right angles to the Niagara River, intersects the canal at Welland, and empties into the Niagara at Chippewa just above the Falls. It will be seen from this that there is a square section of country enclosed between the Welland Canal and the Niagara River, and Lake Erie and the Welland River. It may hereby mentioned that the Welland River is navigable from where it intersects the canal to its mouth. Between Port Robinson and the Niagara River there are only three bridges on the Welland River—two, the railway and the carriage road bridges, side by side at Chippewa, and the other four miles up at a place called Montrose.

The section of country which has just been described was the scene of the whole operations of the Fenian and Canadian forces and is very well intersected with railways. First there is the old Buffalo and Lake Huron Road, now called the Grand Trunk Railway, which connects with the Great Western at Paris and runs through Port Colborne along the lake shore to Fort Erie; Second, the Welland Railway which unites Lakes Erie and Ontario, running from Port Dalhousie along the Welland Canal to Port Colborne; and lastly, the Erie and Ontario Railway, just finished, which runs from Fort Erie along the bank of the Niagara River to the town of Niagara on Lake Ontario.

It should be remembered that only a few miles of the Niagara frontier between Fort Erie and the bridge was open to attack. Grand Island, for a long distance, covered the Canadian shore from a crossing, for the following reason: The Island is sparsely settled, and there is no harbour and no vessels ever lying on the Canadian side of it, consequently an enemy must come round the lower end of it, between there and the Falls, a distance of some two miles, or else cross above, between it and Fort Erie, a space of some four miles. This peculiar conformation of the river in reality gives only six miles available for crossing, out of some twenty miles in length.

THE CROSSING OF THE FENIANS.

During the last two or three days of May, 1866, the telegraphic despatches brought rumours of bodies of men moving northward along the various railroads leading to the lake borders. These men travelled, for the greater part, unarmed; and, if interrogated as to their destination, stated that they were going to California to work in the mines.

When they stated this intention while moving northward, they had some colour for their statements; but, when they continued the story after turning eastward from Cleveland, towards Buffalo, the impudence of the falsehood was unparalleled. On the 31st May, it was reported that large numbers of these men, whom no one doubted were Fenians, had arrived in Buffalo and had left there for some unknown point; but that it was supposed they had gone further east.

This information led to a belief that the design of the Fenians was to effect a crossing on the St. Lawrence or in the Eastern Townships, and not at Fort Erie. There were many, however, who were not deceived by this. It had long been anticipated by those who took the trouble to think upon the matter, and by those who, contrary to the general opinion, believed that the Fenians intended to attack Canada, that Fort Erie would be the first and most likely place to be attacked. There were many reasons on which to ground such a belief. In the first place, it was absolutely necessary that the movement should be conducted with the greatest celerity and secrecy; and, it was therefore impossible to concentrate a large number of men in a country place or a small town without attracting a great deal of attention, and without experiencing a great difficulty in feeding them. In a large city on the other hand, like Buffalo, 2 or 3,000 men could be easily accommodated, without any difficulty as to food, and without, to any great extent, inconveniencing the inhabitants, or even attracting their attention. Their numbers could be more carefully concealed, and their movements could not be so easily interfered with. In Buffalo there were more resident Fenians than in any of the border cities; and the immense amount of shipping in the harbours of Buffalo and Blackrock, rendered it easy for the Fenians to procure the means of effecting a crossing, while the enormous amount of trade which is continually going on there, the active movements, hither and thither, of numberless canal boats, tugs, schooners and steamers, employed on legitimate business, rendered it almost impossible for the United States authorities to search out and discover which particular boat, or set of boats, was engaged to carry over the Fenians.

Again: there were no Canadian or regular forces in Fort Erie or within 50 miles of it; and, the chance of taking it and pushing on and destroying the Welland Canal was a prospect that appealed strongly to their feelings. The destruction of the Welland Canal; or, at least, the suspension of traffic on it for a time, would be an enormous injury to Canada and her trade, while it would be a great advantage to Buffalo, inasmuch as the whole trade, or the greater part of what now finds its way to the sea by the Welland Canal, would be diverted to Buffalo, and through the Erie Canal to Albany and New York.

(To be continued.)

FRENCH AND PRUSSIAN ARMIES.

The following statistics will give an idea of the comparative strength of the French and Prussian armies. The French army in active service is classified as follows:—

Staff	1,773
Infantry	252,652
Cavalry	62,798
Artillery	39,883
Engineers	7,486
Gendarmes	24,535
Troops of the Administration	15,066
Total	404,192

This force is divided into seven army corps, commanded as follows:

Headquarters.	Commanders.
1. Paris	Marshal Canrobert.
2. Lille	General De D'Admirault.
3. Nancy	Marshal Bazaine.
4. Lyons	Gen. Count Palikao.
5. Tours	Marshal d'Hilliers.
6. Toulouse	General de Goyon.
7. Algiers	Marshal McMahon.

The regular reserve consists also of 400,000 men. In addition to these eight or nine hundred thousand soldiers there is the *Garde Mobile*, numbering 500,000 men fully drilled, who can be made available for active duty in a very short time.

The standing army of Prussia, or rather of the North Germanic Confederation, numbers about 450,000 men. In case of emergency this force very quickly can be doubled. The commander in chief of the army and navy is the King. The chief of the staff is General de Moltke. The regular army is divided into eleven corps or divisions, with the following commanders:—

Headquarters.	Commanders.
1—Koenigsberg	General de Manteuffel
2—Stettin	Prince Frederick William
3—Berlin	Prince Frederick Charles
4—Magdebourg	General d'Alvensleben
5—Posen	General de Steinmetz
6—Breslau	General de Tumpking
7—Munster	General de Zistrow
8—Coblentz	General de Bittenfeld
9—Schleswig	General de Manstein
10—Hanover	General de Voigts-Rhetz
11—Cassel	General de Plouski

The French naval force consists of 72,446 men. There are two admirals, C. Rigault de Genouilly and F. T. Trehouart; 6 active vice admirals, and 30 active counter admirals. The fleet on the 1st of January was composed as follows:—

Description	Number.	Guns.
Screw steamers, iron clad	55	1032
Screw steamers, non-iron clad	223	1618
Wheel steamers	51	116
Sailing vessels	100	914
Total	439	4,680

Besides these, there are 8 screw steamers, iron-clad, with 68 guns, and 23 non iron-clad, with 144 guns, building.

The Prussian navy is comparatively small, but its ships, though few, are constructed in the best manner and of the best material. The following table presents a view of the strength of the fleet:—

Description.	Number.	Guns.
Iron clads	4	49
Frigates and Corvettes	9	102
Gunboats	23	54
Yacht	1	2
Paddle corvettes	3	15
Sailing vessels	59	315
Total	99	637

The Darien surveying expedition is a failure, and the Nipsic, after coaling and provisioning at Aspinwall, and obtaining the men she was in quest of, has gone to San Blas. Capt. Selfridge expresses his entire want of confidence in any practical route for a canal across the Isthmus except in vicinity of the Panama Railway. The Nyack, after making a thorough survey of the Savana River, proceeded by the Bayano or Chepo. In the Savana River no impediments were found in the shape of rocks, snags or sand banks, and a considerable depth of water was maintained for 20 miles from its mouth. The Nyack had not crossed the bar of the Bayano, but she came up to Panama on 15th for mails and supplies. She returned to the scene of her labors, which is only distant from there about four hours.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV.

1870.

ON account of the liberal patronage extended to the REVIEW since its establishment we have determined to add fresh features of interest to the forthcoming Volume so as to make it every way worthy of the support of the Volunteers of the Dominion.

On account of the great increase of our circulation we have been compelled to adopt the CASIN IN ADVANCE principle. Therefore, from and after the 1st of January next the names of all subscribers who do not renew their subscription will be removed from the list. The reason for this will be obvious to our friends, as it will be readily understood that a paper having so extended a circulation must be paid for in advance, it being impossible to employ agents to visit all the points to which it is mailed.

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

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

CLUBS of Ten at the same rate, the sender of the names to receive one copy free for the year.

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. Also original historical reviews of America, and especially Canadian wars.

AGENTS.

Liberal terms will be offered to Adjutants, Instructors, and others who act as agents for us in their several corps. The only authorized agents for the REVIEW at present are

LT.-COL. R. LOVELACE, for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

MR. ROGER HUNTER, for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

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

DAWSON KERR.....PROPR. ETOR.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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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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Table with 2 columns: Category and Page. Includes sections like POETRY, LEADERS, CORRESPONDENCE, RIFLE MATCHES, SELECTIONS, REMITTANCES, and MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.



The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

"(Unbribed, unbought, our swords we draw, To guard the Monarch, fence the law.)"

OTTAWA, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1870.

Our Subscribers in Ontario will be called upon by our Agent, LIEUT.-COL. LOVELACE, (Agent for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec,) during the present month, and we will feel obliged by their promptly meeting the demands made on them for subscriptions due this office on account of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

THERE is a Nemesis that attends the footsteps of slanderers and false witnesses, continually leading them into positions where their mendacity and dishonesty is sure of exposure. "Murder will out," and so must malice and falsehood. Our readers will remember in the issue of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW of the 21st May last, an answer to a libel on the Militia Department which appeared in the Broad Arrow, purporting to be written by a person styling himself "Canadian Militia Officer." This creature appears again under the same nom de plume, and, if possible, outdoes his former effort in falsehood. That there may be no doubt about the matter, we give our readers a reprint of his production from the Broad Arrow of July 9th, only regretting that we have had to spoil the number of that valuable paper for the purpose: "THE MILITIA OF CANADA, ITS ORGANIZATION AND PRESENT CONDITION.

"SIR,—There is an article among the news items of the Broad Arrow for April last, taken from the Canadian Volunteer Review,

upon which I beg leave to make a remark. The Review says first, "that Sir George E. Cartier's Militia Bill has enabled the Adjutant General to organize the most effective militia bill in the world, and next, that General Lindsay's services, valuable as they may be, are not required in Canada."

A more deliberate and sycophantic falsehood than the first assertion never appeared in print, and as for the second, there was not an officer or man in the service but looked upon General Lindsay's reported mission (the reorganization of the Militia) as a perfect godsend, and they were correspondingly down in the mouth when they understood that the General had nothing to do with the local force.

Now for the standing and influence of the Review. The paper from which the above laudatory extract of Sir George and his Bill is taken, as long as it was edited by Mr. Ryan (late of the 100th) it was a pretty independent little sheet, and stood up manfully and well for the efficiency, proper organization, and rights of the Militia; but since the paper has passed under the control of the present editor, it is looked upon here as simply a puffing horn for Mons. Cartier's Militia department, and no more representing the wishes and feelings of the Volunteer Militia (the only force there is) than the London Times does, we hope, represent the sentiment of Britain upon the present colonial policy of the Cabinet.

The Militia of Canada, Sir, at least what is left of it, is exactly in the condition it was (only worse) before Col MacDougall, the late Adjutant General, left the country; the present Adjutant-General, Col. Robertson Ross, having made no change whatever, one way or the other, directly or indirectly, nor having the power to do so.

That he endeavored to procure some modification of the act this session of Parliament I have reason to believe, but he utterly failed when he came to press the alteration. He was told by Sir George, the omnipotent, when informed that the men were leaving and refusing to enroll under the new Act. "Let dem go, Colonel, let dem all go, I can get dem in plenty." Apropos. On the 18th ult. two battalions of volunteers, 350 men each, were ordered to be organized for service at Red River, one from Upper, and one from Lower, Canada. The Ontario, or Western Battalion, was all filled up by the 10th of May; the Quebec Battalion is not full at this moment (May 25th), and more than half the men in it are from Ontario, or are the disbanded soldiers of the Royal Canadian Rifles. Now mark, although the men sent from the various battalions (7 men each) were all picked, nearly one half failed to pass the doctor; yet they were nearly the choice men of their respective regiments and part of the best Militia in the world!

The fact of the matter is, Mr. Editor, the best men have nearly all left the service, and a large number of the best officers. The city battalions are mainly filled with young fellows not more than half grown, half of whom would be in hospital or their grave with less than a month's active service, and without ever firing a shot; the rural battalions, the mainstay of the force, are most of them only skeletons. The men left because they were disgusted, the officers because they were disheartened; the men saw that 300 or 400 took upon themselves the burden that ought to be equally borne by the 3,000 or 4,000 men of their respective regimental districts, with no corresponding advantage in any shape, but at a positive and actual loss, besides being laughed and sneered at by those who had as much right to serve, but who took very good care never to do any such thing. The officers left because

they saw, and see, that there is no hope of reward or encouragement for long and faithful service, that the few prizes in the force were always given to personal friends or political supporters, and that merit or efficiency had of themselves neither weight nor influence in the Militia Department, and that no difference was made *there* between the man who knew his duty and did it, and the officer who is alike ignorant, indifferent, and incompetent. The one sole hope for the militia of Canada is an Imperial investigation. Let an independent commission of regular officers go a round among the various battalions and visit a few of the isolated companies. Let them inquire into the company and battalion organization and the manner of recruiting and discharging, the amount of yearly drill authorized by law and the average attendance, and the when and how it is done, the amount of musketry instruction and ball practice, how the company and regimental records are kept, or if there are such things. What are the qualifications of the officers of the active Militia. What the formation and organization of the reserve Militia, and how it is officered, and how long it would take to prepare a regiment of the reserve for the field, *supposing there were arms to equip them!* or let the Commander-in-Chief get a confidential report from the Adjutant-General, Col. Robertson Ross, of what he was told by the officers of those battalions he inspected last year upon all the points raised in both my letters. Then the Duke can tell from the report, as all could tell from the report of a commission, whether I have been guilty of exaggeration, and if the Militia of Canada is the best or worst in the world.

Yours very truly,
 CANADIAN MILITIA OFFICER.
 Montreal, May 25, 1870.

It is hardly necessary to answer seriously the assertions of the writer of the above letter. They have falsehood, wilful and deliberate, written in every line. Events subsequent to the date, show that every article which appeared in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW with respect to the value of the Canadian Militia Law was the record of a mere matter of fact. A short time previously over 6,000 men had been placed on the frontier at a few hours notice, and while this slurderer was actually writing the above 13,000 men were assembling to protect Canada from an invasion of armed American citizens. This genius must be one of the veritable *Tooley street tailors*. Canada has been plagued within the past year with a set of little people great in their own estimation, who have undertaken to represent her political inclinations; and we have "*Canadian Militia Officer*" undertaking to prescribe for her military necessities all on his own hook. Like all great men, however, the country don't believe either in the political or military quacks. The former are principally foreigners, and, like the fox that lost his caudal appendage, wants to persuade us that they are in the prevailing fashion. They have secured one or two organs, and if of little account, make themselves heard occasionally, while "*Canadian Militia Officer*" must take his grievances to England to have a good *blow* out over them. He cannot get a Canadian newspaper to figure in on any account. Might it not be just

possible that he is a stray Yankee, especially as he hails from the headquarters of the political conspirators, with whom basswood hams, wooden nutmegs, and clock peddling, has proved a failure, and so he has turned his hand to the *milingtary business*. We are led to this conclusion on account of the fel lous frantic appeals to Imperial interference in the local affairs of the Canadian Militia, and the cool impudence with which he assumes that he alone is the only honest man in the force, and, in fact, in the whole country. No *Canadian Militia Officer* (incompetent and ignorant, as this false witness represents them to be) is so stupid as to adopt such a course. The Canadian Militia Law is that best adapted to the social condition of the people. The proofs are to be found in the alacrity with which the Volunteer force obeyed the call to arms, and the country may well be proud of the facilities and ease with which it can be mobilised.

The position taken by the VOLUNTEER REVIEW on Gen. Lindsay's mission, was the true one. His speech is sufficient answer to the falsehood of the correspondent of the *Broad Arrow*; and while his great services as General commanding the Canadian Army, which this fellow would try to make the people of England believe to be a myth, will be always gratefully remembered by the Canadian people; they feel proud that a native born Canadian rendered his abilities as an organizer unnecessary. The allegations charged, and whole motive of this letter is a direct falsehood, and *Canadian Militia Officer* knows it to be such. As for his appreciation of the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, *noblesse oblige*; we have nothing in common, nor would it be necessary to say one word about the course that journal has pursued, if it had not been that the fellows reckless impertinence led him to connect it with Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart, Minister of Militia and defence. From the first establishment of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, it always advocated a Militia law similar in character to that which the Minister of Militia carried through the House of Commons, and it could not so far stultify itself to find fault with a measure so much in accordance with the wants of the country; while it is well known that the REVIEW, although the organ of the Canadian army, is *not the tool* of the Militia Department, nor of any clique in the *personnel* of the force. Its course is as independent now as during any part of its career, and its efforts will be directed to establish the proper *esprit de corps*, without which no organization can exist, in spite of all the *Tooley street* conspirators or stray Yankees sailing under false colors in Canada. The *Broad Arrow* ought to be careful about admitting correspondence of so degrading a character into its columns, for we hold that the first principles of journalism are violated when a fellow without any pretensions to be a gentleman is allowed to libel the institutions of a country and its public men, and utter falsehood against the honor of its army.

Abuse of ourselves, as a matter of course, we laugh at; but understanding the principle on which its correspondent acts, which is to throw enough dirt, and some of it will be sure to stick, we shall answer his falsehoods, lest a wrong impression should be conveyed to the *Broad Arrow*, and thereby to the people of England.

That very efficient officer, Adjutant General Robertson Ross, is completing the organization of the Canadian Militia, left by Col. Macdougall necessarily incomplete. As the commanding officer of the force, he is charged with its discipline precisely as H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, is charged with that of the Imperial army, neither party may proceed to make organized changes without legislative sanction. The insinuation that he "endeavored to procure some modification of the *Act* this session," is wholly and utterly false, as well as the reported conversation, which alone had existence in the very fertile and not at all scrupulous imagination of the *Broad Arrow's* correspondent. The organization of the Red River expedition proves nothing: it had a political aspect rendering the service distasteful to the French Canadian population, and it is not truth that "more than half the men in it are from Ontario, or are disbanded soldiers of the Royal Canadian Rifles;" and as for the rest of the paragraphs, the men sent were *Volunteers* from the various corps; *were not picked* in any sense of the term, and being entirely under the control of General Lindsay, were subjected to the usual medical examination, and a *very few rejected* on account of the peculiar nature of the expedition, it is false that *nearly one half failed to pass the doctor*; and even with the test to which they were submitted, some ten or twelve have been sent back as unequal to the labor entailed since the expedition started. It is false that the best men have left the service; it is false that the battalions are mere skeletons; and it is equally false that "the prizes of the force are always given to personal friends or political supporters." Of the staff fully three-fourths, if not more, are gentlemen who have seen service in the British army; men without the slightest political influence in Canada, and whose sole claims rested on professional knowledge. So much for the allegations: now for the propositions. A commission of regular officers, as proposed by the *Broad Arrow's* correspondent, would be entirely useless, from the fact that the great problem of arming a whole people with their own assent in a free State, and subjecting that people to strict military discipline at certain periods, making them available as a defensive force, is in *process* of solution, and up to the present a decided success. The full scope and value of the measures necessary cannot be understood by people of the *calibre* of the *Broad Arrow's* correspondent, who will, with the shamelessness of all charlatons, urge their own personal views and objects, having their individual interests,

as the first consideration, in the face of truth and common sense, not caring what becomes of the rest of the community. But it is worthy of remark that the political discordance of five millions of people could only produce three annexationists. So the military grievance of 43,000 men of the active force, and 620,000 men of the reserve, could only find one exponent in the *Broad Arrow's* correspondent.

THE European belligerents, France and Prussia, have probably their armies in presence, awaiting the favorable moment to strike a decisive blow. Both countries are peculiarly vulnerable on their contremuous frontiers, and the advantages in the present instance will rest with whatever army moves with the greatest celerity. The battle of Sadowa gave Prussia a great accession of nominal strength in conquered States and Provinces. At the same time it must be remembered that there are sources of real weakness in the face of such a conflict as that provoked by the Prussian monarch. Prominent among them is that of the Kingdom of Hanover, whose people regret the rule of their good King George V., and the electorate of Hesse Cassel—the latter a strategical base of great importance, which it is stated the French will seize to prevent or paralyze the action of the Southern German States, and deprive Prussia of the assistance which their forces could render. It is said the Prussian General in command at Hanover has asked for reinforcements, and it is absolutely certain the people cannot be depended on in the event of the French advance. These circumstances will give the latter an immense advantage, which will no doubt be eagerly seized; and if, as is stated, they have had a whole week's start of their adversaries, the first campaign will be lost to Prussia.

At present these two powers only are in the field. How long others can keep clear is only a question of circumstances, but if the contest is prolonged beyond one campaign the war will become general. In this case the duty of the Canadian people is quite clear. We are Englishmen, and whatever part our country takes in the contest must be our part. On this point all Canada will be united, and the value of the Colonies to Great Britain will be demonstrated beyond question. In this country there will be neither fear nor misgiving. We can and will protect ourselves; and if the grand old Empire is hard pressed, 50,000 Canadians can be found to take the field in Europe to do battle in her cause.

We do not give the present British Ministry credit for any such foresight as that attributed to them by some of our contemporaries. Their sole object in concentrating the troops at home was to force on the country the conviction that they were unnecessarily taxed for the support of the army, and that a much less number would suffice, so that they might be enabled to

reduce the force still further. In a country where there is a plethora of unemployed labor, the experiment was both dangerous and foolish, as it could never be without good fighting material, irrespective of that in the ranks of the army. But the Radicals, with political economy always on their lips, are no utilizers; so, that, instead of placing the troops where there was ample space for their exertions, and giving the military idea at home full swing, they have adopted a directly opposite course, which will be marked by the confusion and disasters of the period of Pitt, Fox, and Burke. The English people will stand this for a limited period, and then comes the day of reckoning, in which Messrs. Gladstone, Bright & Co. had better look out. But here in Canada it is our business to stand by Great Britain, and prevent foreigners from fooling us. That duty this country is prepared to perform.

KINGSTON DEPOT COMPANIES.

Two Companies have been formed at Kingston to compose a depot for the Red River Expedition—one company for the Ontario and one for the Quebec Battalion. It is understood that the gentlemen named below will be gazetted officers of these companies, provided they obtain the proper quota of men which is set as follows: Captains to raise 25 each; Lieutenants, 13, and Ensigns, 12. For Ontario Battalion—Capt. Fidler, 49th Battalion; Lieutenant ———; Ensign Morrison, Toronto. For Quebec Battalion—Captain Larue, Three Rivers; Lieutenant Douglas, Quebec; Ensign De Bois, Quebec.

LT. COL. POWELL, D.A.G., left Ottawa for Quebec, last Friday morning, on business connected with his department.

We understand that Major Futroye, Deputy Minister of Militia, has left town on leave for some relaxation from labor.

COL. ROBERTSON ROSS, A.G., sailed from England in the "Scandinavian," and may be expected in Ottawa about the 9th inst.

SIR G. E. CARTIER arrived in this city last Thursday. We regret to learn that the Honorable Baronet caught cold on the journey. This, however, does not incapacitate him from working.

REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 30th inst.:—

TORONTO.—(Per Agent)—Col. Durie, \$2; Col. Denison, \$2; Major F. Dixon, \$2; Major J. Browne, \$2; Gardiner & Ramsay, \$1; Capt. W. Arthurs, \$2; Col. Brunel, 2; Dr. Thornburn, \$2; W. P. McKee, \$6; Capt. Bennett, \$2; Capt. & Adjt. Windeat, \$2; Capt. G. T. McTaggart, \$2; Major Boxall, \$2; Capt. W. Adamson, \$2; Dr. Richardson, \$2; Col. Denison, B.M., \$2; Major Scoble, \$4; James Tallon, \$2.
 PETERBORO.—Ens. Wm. Johnston, \$2.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

FROM MONTREAL.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

On Tuesday, the 2nd August, the matches of the Provincial Rifle Association take place at Point St. Charles, when \$3250 will be offered in prizes, divided as follows:—9 matches for Snider rifle, with cash prizes to the extent of \$1702.50 and cups to the value of \$850. Total \$2352.50, and three small-bore matches with prizes to the extent of \$645; also, extra matches with both Snider and small bore rifles. A good number is expected to compete and some good shooting will be made.

Lt. Col. Harwood has just returned from a protracted tour of inspection throughout his district. Camps were formed at Beauharnois, St. Hyacinthe and Berthier. Of the Beauharnois companies I have already written. The St. Hyacinthe camp was composed of eleven companies and they drilled for two weeks, the prescribed drill for two years, '70 and '71. They were under the command of Col. Audet, acting Brigade Major of the District, an officer who has a good reputation for discipline and instruction; on the whole, at inspection, the detachment did very fair and but a little more drill is needed to bring it up to the standard. The marching past was considered excellent and a great deal of importance was attached to their proficiency in this respect. At Berthier there were ten companies encamped, composed of fine tall and healthy looking fellows. The day of inspection was very stormy and that was a drawback; however, the Volunteers fully deserved the compliments that Col. Harwood thought fit to award them for their creditable appearance and the manner in which they had gone through the several movements. Col. Hanson deserves thanks for his efforts in promoting the efficiency of his command. If there were any defect at all it was in the manual exercise, in which, with a little more practice, they will do as well as in other essential requirements of a Volunteer force.

The Prince of Wales' Battalion of Volunteer Rifles have been in camp at St. Johns now some days. They muster about four companies. Major Bond is in command the other officers who are with them, Major Robinson, Capts. Rodger, Bulmer, Pearson, Bond, Paymaster Malloy, Lieuts. Robinson and Mudgo and Ensign Starnes.

The Government have taken action to accede to the demand of the Volunteers for targets, as 200 are being made at the Canada Engine Works for their use.

The annual rifle match of the 6th Battalion, Hochelaga Light Infantry, is now taking place at Point St. Charles; particulars in my next if I deem them interesting. I believe Capt. Muir intends to camp out his No.

1 Troop Volunteer Cavalry at Selby Grange for their annual drill, and to leave very shortly.

Major Labranch has organized a private class for instruction, but owing to the hot weather commencement of drill is postponed till September.

Why is popular feeling so much against France and correspondingly in favor of Prussia? The latter a power that has risen from a kingdom of seventeen to twenty-four millions. Prussia's success has given her an arrogance and ambition beyond all reason. She needs her pride humbled some, and with all her assurance and boast she will find "la belle France" a sturdy antagonist and a hard nut to crack—if she can even crack, which I very much doubt, and which she certainly cannot do single handed. The French are an impulsive, chivalrous people, our natural allies, and friendly disposed to England. Hand to hand England and France have civilized the world. What has Prussia done to this end? True, Prussia is a Protestant power, but are we to condemn a country because its people are of a different religion to ours? How did Prussia treat little struggling Denmark? What about poor Poland, clippings from Austria, and the absorption of the several German Principalities? What sympathy can she expect when others are trying the same little game? Let France and Prussia fight it out and settle it between themselves, the balance of power cannot suffer much either way, and will cripple both powers enough to keep them quiet for a good spell.

BRIGADE CAMP AT DESCHAMBEAULT.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR.—Would you kindly publish the enclosed account of Brigade Camp at Deschambeault for Volunteer information, those camps being far better than the Battalion camps. The only alteration is the numbers, which were thus:

70th Battalion.....	277
Portneuf Battalion.....	256
Quebec Battalion.....	213
Total	746

Yours truly,
E. LAMONTAGNE.

The 70th Batt. of Champlain, under Lt. Colonel Massicotte's command, 250 strong; the Portneuf Batt., under Major Panet's command, 250 strong, and the County of Quebec Batt., under Captain Taschereau's command, 205 strong—total, 705, were brigaded together at Deschambeault, under Lt. Colonel Lamontagne's command. One hundred tents were pitched one mile and a half from the Parish Church, on an elevation commanding a splendid view of the St. Lawrence and of the surrounding parishes. The men were in good spirits, and went to work heart and soul.

The reveille was sounded at 5 o'clock a.m.; parade from 5½ to 7 o'clock; Breakfast; from 8½ to 10 o'clock; drill continued; afternoon parade, from 3 to 6 o'clock; tattoo at 9 o'clock; lights out at 10 p.m.

A second and third-class target were put

up on the beach, half a mile from the camp, and every Company of the Brigade went in turn to fire fifteen rounds of ball cartridge at 200, 400 and 600 yards.—The result being satisfactory, a subscription for a Rifle Match was raised, and in half an hour \$56 subscribed 9 prizes were offered for competition to the whole Brigade.

Conditions of the match—Three rounds, at 200 and 400 yards, and the following was the result:

	Points.
1st prize, \$12—Pte. Louis Gauvin, Quebec Battalion.....	18
2nd prize, \$9—Srgt. Jean Magnan, Quebec Battalion.....	16
3rd prize, \$8—Capt. Geste, do do.....	15
4th prize, \$7—Ensign Beaver, Portneuf Battalion.....	14
5th prize, \$6—Pte. Charles L'Heureux, Quebec Batt.....	13
6th prize, \$5—Srgt. Fernand St. Arnaud, 70th Batt.....	13
7th prize, \$4—Pte. George Beaudrin, 70th Batt.....	13
8th prize, \$3—Pte. Amadeo Basil, 70th Batt.....	13
9th prize, \$2—Srgt. Robert Abelson, do.....	12

The several prizes were distributed the next day in front of the whole Brigade under arms, by the Commanding Officer, who encouraged them in continuing ball practice as one of the most important duties of a soldier.

The following officers were appointed Musketry Instructors to each Battalion, viz:—Lieut. Napoleon Dorion, Quebec Battalion; Lieut. Louis F. Guillet, 70th Batt., Champlain, and Ensign Beaver, Portneuf Batt.

The Brigade was inspected on Friday by Lt. Col. Duchesnay, Act. D. A. G. The Brigade received the Inspecting Officer in line with a general salute—bands playing. The Inspecting Officer went up and down the ranks, and immediately after took up his position at the flag staff, when the Brigade marched past in quick time, and did it in very good style, then formed quarter-distance column and wheeled into contiguous columns. After several brigade movements, each Battalion was put through manual, platoon and skirmishing exercise. After five hours of continuous drill the Inspecting Officer complimented them on their efficiency and appearance.

Lieut. Isaac Dusseault,
Act. Brigade Major,
Portneuf Batt.

July 9th 1870.

RIFLE MATCHES.

SHUEBREN FEST.

Another of those pleasant shooting matches took place on Wednesday last, (20th ult.,) as will be seen by the following score. The shooting on the part of these engaged was better than on the previous Wednesday, and the ground selected was the same as on last occasion. The Henry repeating rifle was used, and the distance was 250 yards. The day was fine and all enjoyed themselves amazingly. Mr. John Weinaugh, as will be seen, was the best shot, having scored 44; and Mr. George Glasco and Mr. Arthur Smith the next best. Mr. Weinaugh is an excellent shot, indeed we have no doubt but that he is the best in the county. After the regular match Mr. Weinaugh fired with one or two other parties, and he made five "bull's eyes" out of a dozen shots, at 300 yards. This is what we would call "tip top" shooting.

Capt. H. Lemmon.....	9	0	6	1-16
J. Weinaugh.....	12	9	12	11-44
J. Holme.....	0	4	1	7-12
R. McNaught.....	0	0	3	1-4
C. Wilkins.....	0	7	2	0-9
L. Mayo.....	0	4	5	8-17
G. Glasco.....	12	7	12	11-42

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Capt. Wm. Walsh.....	4	7	6	9-26
A. Smith.....	9	5	11	8-33
J. Thompson.....	0	0	6	0-6
C. Champion.....	0	1	0	5-6
H. Humburch.....	0	0	0	5-5
G. T. mandt.....	7	1	7	9-24
H. Batson.....	9	7	4	9-29

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Majority for Capt. Lemmon's side... 15
—*Brantford Courier*.

RIFLE MATCH.

An interesting rifle match took place on 23rd ult., on the Rideau range between four brothers and a team of four from the Civil Service Rifles. The "family" were victorious by 36 points. Considering the very strong wind blowing across the range the shooting was very good.

	200 yds	500 yds	600 yds	T'l.
W. H. Cotton.....	2334333	0433343	2002442	—55
F. M. Cotton.....	2233243	2333443	0203024	—52
A. F. Cotton.....	2233322	3344232	2032003	—48
J. Cotton.....	3333333	2223433	3234023	—57
	78	82	52	212
Capt. White.....	4242222	3024332	3220422	—50
Sergt. Walsh.....	3333322	3303022	2203230	—44
St. Blanche.....	2423234	0340222	2000420	—41
Boucherville.....	1233323	0222022	0003333	—41
	76	53	47	176

Majority..... 36

The return match came off on Thursday, and the brothers were again victorious. The following is the score:

	200 yds	500 yds	600 yds	T'l.
W. H. Cotton.....	4434044	2244444	2244320	—64
T. M. Cotton.....	3323333	3333443	3230003	—54
A. F. Cotton.....	3202323	4433330	3224443	—57
J. Cotton.....	3344242	4223302	3043302	—53

Grand total..... 228

C. S. RIFLES.

Capt. White.....	2302222	2333044	3224324	—52
Sergt. Walsh.....	3332222	2233404	2340000	—44
"Blackmore.....	3333332	0202220	0320030	—36
Boucherville.....	2333243	2023233	0443040	—50

Grand total..... 182

Majority for the Cotton brothers... 46

On examination of the score it was found that the brothers were again the conquering team by a majority of 46 points. Better shooting would doubtless have been made had it not been for the very high wind which prevailed.

—In to-day's issue of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW will be found the prize list of the Quebec Provincial Rifle Association; the total amount of prizes to be shot for will be over \$3,198. The number of matches will be thirteen. The Secretary is Lt. Col. Fletcher.

BINGEN.

BY HON. MRS. NORTON.

A soldier of the Legion lay dying in Algiers,
There was lack of woman's nursing, there was
dearth of woman's tears;
But a comrade stood beside him, while his life-
blood ebb'd away,
And bent with pitying glance to hear what he
might say.
The dying soldier falter'd as he took that com-
rade's hand,
And he said, "I never more shall see my own,
my native land;
Take a message and a token to some distant
friends of mine,
For I was born at Bingen—at Bingen on the
Rhine.

"Tell my brothers and companions when they
meet and crowd around,
To hear my mournful story in the pleasant vine-
yard ground,
That we fought the battle bravely and when the
day was done,
Full many a comrade lay ghastly pale beneath the
setting sun,
And 'midst the dead and dying were some grown
old in wars,
The death wound on their gallant breasts—the
last of many scars;
But some were young—and suddenly beheld life's
morn decline—
And one had come from Bingen—fair Bingen on
the Rhine!

"Tell my mother that her other sons shall com-
fort her old age,
And I was yea a truant bird that thought his
home a cage;
For my father was a soldier and even as a child,
My heart leaped forth to hear him tell of strug-
gles fierce and wild;
And when he died and left us to divide his scanty
hoard,
I let them take whatever they would—but kept
my father's sword;
And with boyish love I hung it where the bright
light used to shine,
On the cottage wall at Bingen—fair Bingen on
the Rhine.

"Tell my sister not to weep for me and sob with
drooping head,
When the troops are marching home again with
glad and gallant tread,
But look upon them proudly with a clear and
steadfast eye,
For her brother was a soldier and not afraid to
die.
And if a comrade seeks her love I ask her in my
name,
To listen to him kindly, without regret or shame;
And to hang the old sword in his place, (my
father's sword and mine),
For the honor of old Bingen—dear Bingen on the
Rhine!

"There's another—not a sister—in the happy
days gone by
You'd have known her by the merriment that
sparkled in her eye;
Too innocent for coquetry—too fond for idle
scorning,
Oh! friend I fear that lightest heart makes some-
times heaviest mourning!
Tell her the last night of my life, for see this
moon has risen,
My body will be out of pain, my soul be out of
prison;
I dream'd I stood with her and saw the yellow
sunlight shine
On the vine-clad hills of Bingen—fair Bingen on
the Rhine!

"I saw the blue Rhine: weep along, I heard or
seem'd to hear,
The German songs we used to sing in chorus
sweet and clear;
And down the pleasant river and up the slanting
hill,
That echoing chorus sounded through the even-
ing calm and still;
And her glad blue eyes were on me as we pass'd
with friendly talk,
Down many a path belov'd of yore, and well re-
membered walk;
And her little hand lay lightly, confidently in
mine,
But we'll meet no more at Bingen—loved Bingen
on the Rhine!

His voice grew faint and hoarser—his grasp was
childish weak,
His eyes put on a dying look—he sighed and ceas-
ed to speak.
His comrade bent to lift him but the spark of
life had fled,
The soldier of the Legion in a foreign land was
dead;
And the soft moon rose up slowly and calm she
looked down,
On the red sand of the battle field with bloody
corpses strewn;
Yes, calmly on that dreadful scene her pale light
seem'd to shine,
As it shone on distant Bingen—fair Bingen on the
Rhine!

THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.

XXII.

Early in April, 1814, the American Gen-
eral Brown marched from Sackett's harbor
to Buffalo, where he remained drilling his
troops and receiving reinforcements till the
middle of June, when he was ordered to pre-
pare for the fifth attempt at invading Cana-
da, but it was the 2nd of July before he
could put his force in motion. His force
consisted of 2580 rank and file of the regu-
lar troops of the United States, 400 artillery-
men having in charge eight field pieces and
two howitzers, a squadron of dragoons of 70
men, 900 Militia Volunteers and about 150
Indians, making a grand total of 4100 rank
and file. Between Erie and Lewiston there
was a force of over 900 men, the militia
of the district could muster 2500 men and
Commodore Chauncey might bring from
Sackett's Harbor 4000 so that the force
available for the fifth invasion of Canada
would number nearly 10,000 men.

The whole British force available, regu-
lars, militia and Indians, would not exceed
2500 men, of which 1780 would be regular
soldiers; out of this complement Forts Erie,
George, Mississaga, Niagara (in the United
States), and the post at Burlington Heights,
were garrisoned; the whole extent of frontier
to be defended was full 70 miles in length.

On the morning of the 3rd July the Am-
erican army crossed the strait in two divi-
sions, one landing a mile and a half below the
other about the same distance above Fort
Erie, against which they immediately march-
ed. Having planted a battery of 18 pound-
ers and fired a few shots, the garrison,
which consisted of two companies of the 8th
and 100th regiments, with a few artillerymen,
the whole commanded by Major Buck of the
8th, were summoned and having sustained
no greater loss than one man killed, surren-
dered to the number of 170 officers and men
and were at once taken across the river.

This disgraceful surrender compromised
General Hall in command of the frontier
and led to the disastrous battle of Chipp-
eway; the following is the official despatch of
that action:

CHIPPWAY, July 6th, 1814.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that
the enemy effected a landing on the morn-
ing of the 3rd inst. at the ferry opposite
Blackrock, having driven in the piquet of
the garrison of Fort Erie. I was made ac-
quainted with the circumstances about eight
in the morning and gave orders for the im-
mediate advance to Chippeway of five com-
panies of the Royal Scots, under Lieut.
Col. Gordon, to reinforce the garrison of that
place. Lieut. Col. Pearson had moved for-
ward from there with the light companies of
the 100th, some militia and a few Indians to
reconnoitre their position and numbers; he
found them posted on the ridge parallel
with the river and in strong force. I receiv-
ed instructions from Major Buck that they
had also landed a considerable force above
Fort Erie. In consequence of the King's
regiment, which I had every reason to ex-
pect the day before from York, not having
arrived, I was prevented from making an at-

tack that night. The following morning,
(the 4th), a body of their troops were report-
ed to be advancing by the river, I moved to
reconnoitre and found them to be in consi-
derable force with cavalry and artillery and
a large body of riflemen. Lieut. Colonel
Pearson was in advance during this recon-
naissance with the light company of the Roy-
al Scots and the flank company of the 100th
and a few of the 19th light dragoons, four of
whom and eight horses were wounded in
a skirmish with the enemy's riflemen. Hav-
ing been joined by the King's regiment on
the morning of the 5th I made my disposi-
tions for attack at four o'clock in the after-
noon. The light companies of the Royal
Scots and 100th regiments, with the 2nd
Lincoln Militia, formed the advance under
Lieut. Col. Pearson. The Indian warriors
were thrown out on our right flank in the
woods. The troops moved in three columns
the third (the King's regt.) being in advance.
The enemy had taken up a position with his
right resting on some buildings and
orchards close on the river Niagara and
strongly supported by artillery; his left to-
wards the wood having a considerable body
of riflemen and Indians in front of it.

Our Indians and militia were shortly en-
gaged with the enemy's riflemen and Indians
who at first checked their advance but the
light troops being brought to their support
they succeeded, after a sharp contest, in
dislodging them in a very handsome style.

I placed two light 24-pounders and a 5½
inch howitzer against the right of the
enemy's position and formed the Royal
Scots and 100th regiments, with the inten-
tion of making a movement upon his left,
which deployed with the greatest regularity
and opened a very heavy fire. I immedi-
ately moved up the King's regiment to the
right while the Royal Scots and 100th regt.
were directed to charge the enemy in front,
for which they advanced with the greatest
gallantry under a most destructive fire. I
am sorry to say, however, in this attempt
they suffered so severely that I was obliged
to withdraw them finding their further ef-
forts against the superior numbers of the
enemy would be unavailing. Lieut. Col.
Gordon and Lt. Col. the Marquis of Twe-
dale, commanding these regiments, being
wounded as were most of the officers belong-
ing to each. I directed a retreat to be
made upon Chippeway which was conduct-
ed with good order and regularity, covered
by the King's regt. under Major Evans and
the light troops under Lieut. Col. Pearson.
and I have pleasure in saying that not a
single prisoner fell into the enemy's hands
except those who were disabled by wounds.
From the report of some prisoners we have
made, the enemy's force amounts to nearly
6000 men with a very numerous train of ar-
tillery having been augmented by a very
large body of troops which moved down from
Fort Erie immediately before the commence-
ment of the action. Our own force in re-
gular troops amounted to about 1500 exclu-
sive of the Militia and Indians of which last
description there was not above 300. Fort
Erie, I understand, surrendered upon capi-
tulation on the 3rd inst. Although this af-
fair was not attended with the success which
I had hoped for, it will be gratifying for you
to learn that the officers and men behaved
with the greatest gallantry. I am particu-
larly indebted to Lieut. Col. Pearson for
the very great assistance I have received
from him and for the manner in which he led
his troops into action. Lieut. Col. Gordon
and Lieut. Colonel the Marquis of Twe-
dale and Major Evans, commanding the King's
regiment, merit my warmest praise for the
good examples they showed at the head of
their respective regiments.

The artillery under the command of Captain Mackonochie, was ably served and directed with good effect, and I am particularly obliged to Major Lisle, of the 19th light dragoons, for the manner in which he covered and protected one of the 24 pounders which had been disabled. I have reason to be highly satisfied with the zeal, alacrity and intelligence of Captain Holland, my aid de camp, Captain Elliott, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Staff Adjutant Greig and Lieut. Fox of the Royal Scots, who acted as Major of Brigade during the absence of Major Glegg at Fort George.

The conduct of Lieut.-Col. Dixon of the 2nd Lincoln Militia has been most exemplary and I am very much indebted to him for it on this as well as on other occasions in which he has evinced the greatest zeal for his Majesty's service. The conduct of the officers and men of this regiment has been also highly praiseworthy. Lieut. Col. Pearson has reported to me in the most favourable terms the excellent manner in which Lieutenant Hunter, with a part of the 19th light dragoons, observed the motions of the enemy while he occupied the position he took on his first landing and during his advance to this place.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
P. RIALI, Major Gen.
To Lieut.-General Sir G. Drummond.

The British force actually in the field were 1st Royal Scots, 500 rank and file, 1st Batt. King's Own or 8th regiment, 450 rank and file, 100th regiment, 450 rank and file, one troop of light dragoons, 45 men, and 20 royal artillery, total 1465 regular troops. They lost in killed 148 officers and men; wounded 321 officers and men and 46 missing, the whole losses would be more than one-third of the force engaged. The Americans admit a loss of 60 killed, 235 wounded and 27 missing.

On the morning of the 8th the American army crossed the Chippeway Creek, three miles above the British camp, the British troops were compelled to retire to Fort George. The Americans advancing to Queenston on the 9th where they encamped. On the same morning Major General Riall leaving a portion of his regular troops in garrison at Forts George and Mississauga, fell back towards Burlington Heights, but having effected a junction with the 103rd regiment and the flank companies of the 104th, at Twenty Mile Creek by which his force was augmented to about 2000 rank and file Militia and regular soldiers; he took post at Fifteen Mile Creek within thirteen miles of the American camp.

On the 15th the American General made preparations for investing Fort George, but a detachment of the 8th regiment with two 6 pounders compelled the reconnoitering party, though strongly supported, to retire. A good deal of desultory skirmishing ensued, generally to the loss of the Americans who had unmercifully plundered the farmers and wound up the list of atrocities by setting fire to the village of St. David's, consisting of 30 or 40 houses. On the 23rd, the day after performing this feat, the American General retreated to Chippeway declaring that it would require 6000 men and a large train of battering artillery to make any

impression on Fort George, although the works were in no better condition than when McClure with 2000 men abandoned that fort to Col. Murray with less than 500 men.

Having re-crossed the Chippeway the American army encamped on the right bank. The retreat of the Americans was reported to Major General Riall in the afternoon, and at eleven o'clock on the night of the 24th he ordered an advance of regulars and militia to the number of 950 rank and file with two 24 pounder guns and one howitzer to Lundy's Lane on the main road leading to Queenston and distant two and a half miles from the American encampment.

This movement brought on the hardest contested battle and most important action of the war. Neither General was aware of the issues to which it should lead, and, consequently, the action which followed was purely accidental as far as they were concerned.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS SPENT IN TEN YEARS,
AND NOTHING TO SHOW FOR IT.

In the United States Senate on Thursday the amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill, providing that no money appropriated for during the present fiscal year be expended on account of naval engines contracted for during the war was agreed to; and that to prohibit any retired officer being assigned to duty with any increase of the pay and allowances provided by law for retired officers of his grade, was discussed at length.

Mr. Drake of Missouri, opened the amendment, and said that many officers, physically unable to go to sea, were capable of performing many duties on shore, and the country should not lose their services, nor they an opportunity to add to their limited pay. He referred to the fact that these officers had not been retired for incapacity, but arbitrarily upon reaching the age of 62 years, and as a rule are still in the full enjoyment of their faculties.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., claimed that the navy was overburdened with owners, there being three times as many as necessary to command a navy of 40,000 men, and said that \$1,600,000 were required to pay the officers. Mr. Wilson proceeded to show that in the last ten years the Government had spent \$500,000,000 on the navy. And its weakness to-day was deplorable; it was so weak that the Senate and the country would be surprised to know the truth.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, speaking of the impositions to which the Government had been subjected in ship building, said that he knew of ships built forty and fifty years ago which are still doing good service, while ships built for the Government during the war were comparatively worthless. He agreed with Mr. Wilson that the navy was so weak as to make its condition deplorable and he wanted the country to know it. He argued that the millions of money that had been spent upon the navy since the breaking out of the rebellion had been virtually thrown away in consequence of the defective materials used, while the large navy afloat was not required. Yet as a measure solely of economy, he would have plenty of ship timber on hand and ready for immediate use. The expenditure now of \$3,000,000 in the purchase of live oak would, he thought result eventually in a great saving to the Government.

The amendment, with another for the increase in the force of seamen from 8500 to 10,000, was rejected, and the bill was passed.

MARINE NOVELTY.

[From the Quebec Gazette.]

A queer looking kind of craft has been constructed in England, and has moored in the Thames. The inventor, a sea captain, designs it for a mid-ocean telegraph station; also for a refuge and ocean post office, for a harbor, battery, and for a floating light house. The "thing" as an irreverent waterman called it, has a circular hull, with four equal projections or rays, like a huge star-fish, and is 39 feet long from ray to ray. The deck is protected by iron bulwarks, sloping outwards, and by means of clearing valves and water compartments her buoyancy is represented as a certainty and capsize an impossibility. It is constructed to deflect the waves as they strike, and four anchors will hold her in the worst tempest. A small model, 12 feet from ray to ray, is stated by Lloyd's agent to have rode out a tremendous storm at Southend without shipping a pint of water. The one in the Thames has a light and airy cabin 30 feet in diameter, and draws but 12 inches of water. One of eighty-five feet from ray to ray, which the inventor considers would be the proper dimensions for a full sized telegraph station, would draw only two and a-half feet. By means of these ships, it is maintained, a cable could be divided into short lengths, which would lessen the diameter and weight of the cable, and reduce the cost of construction and laying. The cable would be sunk from the centre of the floating station, where oscillation and friction would be reduced to a minimum, and the whole thing ride in safety at moorings in the heaviest seas. The strange ship is fitted with masts and bowsprit, and is said to have sailed well and answered her helm admirably. Such is the latest novelty in marine architecture. It may possess all the advantages its projector claims, but many will think that a telegraphic cable, once placed on the bottom of the ocean, is less likely to damage than when hanging from one of those "telegraph stations."

The "Paris Declaration" of 1866, which was signed by the Plenipotentiaries of England, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey, expressly forbids privateering. The language of the "Declaration" is unequivocal. In reference to the four points of special interest at present, it says:—

1. Privateering is, and remains, abolished.
2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.
3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.
4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

DENMARK FORTIFYING AGAINST PRUSSIA.—A letter from Copenhagen (June 26) to Paris states that while Prussia was sending from Berlin a special commission charged with the task of tracing out the new works which are to be raised on the island of Alsen, the Danish Cabinet was forming a committee of national defence with the object of fortifying the island of Zealand, on which the capital is built, and which is the last bulwark of Denmark.

The legislative Chambers of this country it adds, "are resolved to make any sacrifices to carry out that project."

THE FENIAN RAID.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY FOR WAR.

The Lieutenant General commanding Her Majesty's forces in Canada, has great pleasure in publishing in general orders the following extracts of a despatch he has received from the Secretary of State for war:

I am directed to express to you the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government on the complete success which has attended the measures taken by you in conjunction with the Government of the Dominion for the repressing of the inroads of Fenian brigands into Canada.

While entirely approving the judicious arrangements made for giving the support of Her Majesty's regular troops at those points where, if the affair had been more serious, that support would have been most effective and most valuable, Mr. Cardwell is particularly gratified by observing that the actual resistance to, and successful discomfiture of, the marauders has been due to the gallantry of the forces of the Dominion.

Her Majesty highly appreciates the promptitude which the loyal and industrious inhabitants of the Dominion, at the call of their Government, and at such sacrifice to themselves, left their occupations to range themselves under your command, and the vigor with which they repelled the wanton outrage directed against their country.

RIFLE MATCH.—The rifle match, Toronto vs. Guelph, eight a side, came off at the latter place on Thursday last. Toronto won by 12 points; score, Toronto, 366; Guelph, 354. Ranges 200, 300 and 500 yards.



QUEBEC PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Matches of this Association take place at POINT ST. CHARLES, on TUESDAY, 2nd of AUGUST, and following days, when \$3,250 will be offered in prizes, divided as follows:

Nine matches for Snider Rifle, with cash prizes to extent of \$1,702.50, and Cups to the extent of \$350. Total, \$2,052.50.

Three Small Bore Matches, with cash prizes to extent of \$645. Grand Total, \$3,197.50.

Extra Club Match, with both Snider and Small Bore.

Programmes to be had on application to any Brigade Major in the Province of Quebec, or from Capt. Esdalle; or

JOHN FLETCHER, Lieut.-Col., Secretary, Box #12 P.O., Montreal.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of AUGUST next, at noon, for the erection and completion of the Walls, &c., of the Library of the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.

Plans and specification can be seen at this office on and after the 23rd instant, where printed forms of tender and other information can also be obtained.

The names of two solvent and responsible persons, willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract, must be attached to each tender.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 15th July, 1870.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SECOND

Annual Prize Meeting,

TO TAKE PLACE

AT POINT ST. CHARLES, MONTREAL,

ON

Tuesday, 2nd Aug., 1870, & following days,

WHEN THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WILL BE COMPLETED FOR.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

- LT.-COL. ROUTH, PRESIDENT. LT.-COL. BULLER, Rifle Brigade. LT.-COL. D'ORSOINNES, MAJOR HANLEY, FLETCHER, ALLEYN, MACKAY, CAPT. WORSLEY, GRANT, JOHNSON, LAMONTAGNE, ESDALLE, BACON, A.F. MACHESON, ESQ.

COMPETITION I.—OPENING MATCH.

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

- 1st Prize, \$30.00 4th Prize, \$15.00 2nd " 25.00 5th " 10.00 3rd " 20.00 15 Prizes, \$5 each, 75.00

In all, 20 Prizes, \$175.00

Snider Rifle, Govt. Issue. Range, 200 yards. Number of rounds, seven (7). Entrance, 50 cts.

COMPETITION II.—THE 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, \$25.00 4th Prize, \$12.50 2nd " 21.00 5th " 10.00 3rd " 15.00 10 Prizes, \$5 each, 50.00

In all, 15 Prizes, \$132.50

Snider Rifle, Govt. Issue. Range, 200 yards. Number of rounds, five (5). Entrance, 50 cts.

COMPETITION III.—SNIDER CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

Open to all Bona Fide Volunteers in the Province of Quebec, and to Officers and Men in Her Majesty's service, stationed in the Province.

- 1st Prize, \$70.00 5th Prize, \$20.00 2nd " 40.00 10 Prizes, \$10 each, 100.00 3rd " 30.00 10 " 5 each, 50.00 4th " 25.00

20 Prizes in all, \$250.00

Snider Rifle, Govt. Issue. Ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yds. No. of rounds at each range, five (5). Entrance, 50 cts.

The forty highest in this competition to compete at 600 yards; 7 shots each for three Prizes, viz.: 1st Prize, \$80.00 3rd Prize, \$20.00 2nd " 50.00 Entrance, 50 cts.

COMPETITION IV.—PRINCE ARTHUR'S STAKES.

Open to all members as in Competition I.

- 1st Prize, \$30.00 4th Prize, \$15.00 2nd " 25.00 5th " 10.00 3rd " 20.00 10 Prizes, \$5 each, 50.00

In all, 15 Prizes, \$150.00

Snider Rifle, Govt. Issue. Range, 500 yards. Number of rounds, seven, (7). Entrance 50 cts.

COMPETITION V.—THE 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.

- 1st Prize.—Dominion Provincial Cup, value \$800. The said cup to be won twice in three years, previous to becoming the property of any Battalion. 2nd Prize, \$40.00 3rd " 20.00 Highest individual score, 20.00 Second, 10.00

Entrance Fee \$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.

COMPETITION VI.—MONTREAL STAKES.

Open to all members as in No. 1 Competition.

- 1st Prize, \$10.00 4th Prize, \$5.00 2nd " 25.00 5th " 10.00 3rd " 20.00 10 Prizes of \$5 each, 50.00

15 Prizes in all, 160.00

Snider Rifle, Govt. Issue. Range, 600 yards. Number of rounds, seven (7). Entrance 50 cts.

COMPETITION VII.—HIS EXCELLENCE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S MATCH.

Open to all members as in No. 1 Competition, 1st Prize—Cup, presented by H. E. the Govt Genl, and \$20.00 4th Prize, \$10.00 5th " 5.00 10 Prizes of \$5 each, 50.00 2nd Prize, 30.00 3rd " 25.00 15 Prizes in all, Cup and... 160.00

Snider Rifle, Govt. Issue. Ranges, 500 and 600 yards. Number of rounds at each range, five (5). Entrance 50 cts.

COMPETITION VIII.—THE FRONTIER STAKES.

Open to all members as in No. 1 Competition. 1st Prize, \$50.00 5 Prizes of \$10 each, 50.00 2nd " 30.00 2 " 5 " 10.00 3rd " 20.00

Snider Rifle, Govt. Issue. Range, 600 yards. Number of rounds five, (5). Entrance, 50 cts.

COMPETITION IX.—STRANGER'S STAKES.

Open to all comers. 1st Prize, \$50.00 5th Prize, \$10.00 2nd " 30.00 10 Prizes of \$5 each, 50.00 3rd " 20.00 4th " 15.00 15 Prizes in all, \$175.00

Rules, any coming within Wimbledon Regulations. Ranges, 600 and 800 yards. Number of rounds, 5 at 600 yds, 7 at 800 yds Entrance 50 cts.

COMPETITION X.—THE LADIES' CUP.

Open to all comers. 1st Prize, Cup or money, at winner's option, \$50.00 4th Prize, \$20.00 5th " 10.00 10 Prizes of \$5 each, 50.00 2nd Prize, 30.00 3rd " 25.00 11 Prizes in all, \$185.00

Rules, any, as in competition IX. Ranges 800 and 900 yards. Number of rounds at each, seven (7). Entrance \$1.00.

COMPETITION XI.—SMALL BORE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

Open to all comers. 1st Prize, \$50.00 4th Prize, \$20.00 2nd " 35.00 5th " 20.00 3rd " 30.00 5 Prizes of \$10 each, 50.00

10 Prizes in all, \$210.00

Rifles, any, as in Competition IX. Ranges 800, 900 and 1000 yards. Number of rounds at each, seven (7). Entrance \$1.00.

COMPETITION XII.—CONSOLATION MATCH.

Open to all unsuccessful competitors at this meeting. 1st Prize, \$25.00 5 Prizes of \$10 each, 50.00 2nd " 20.00 10 " 5 " 50.00 3rd " 15.00 10 " 2.50 " 25.00

25 Prizes in all, \$185.00

Snider Rifle, Government Issue. Ranges 200 and 500 yards. Number of rounds at each, five (5) position, any Entrance 50 cts.

COMPETITION XIII.—THE CLUB MATCH.

Prizes presented by the Montreal Rifle Club. Open to six men of any recognized Rifle Association of Club in the Dominion of Canada. To be shot for in two stages:

1st, at 200, 500 and 600 yards, with Government Snider Rifle. 2nd, at 800, 900 and 1,600 yards, with any Rifle, as in Competition IX.

Seven (7) shots at every range. The Club making the highest aggregate with both classes of Rifles to be considered the Champion Club of Canada.

1st Prize, A Silver Medal to each of the Winning Team. 2nd Prize, 3rd of Entrance Fees. 3rd Prize, Team to save its Entrance.

Entrance Fee, \$6.00 per Club.

AGGREGATE PRIZES.

For best aggregate score in matches 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8, with Snider Rifle, \$50.00 For second best in above matches, 25.00 For best aggregate score in matches 9, 10 and 11, with small bore, 50.00 For second best in above matches, 25.00

Winners of either Aggregate Prizes to have option of Cups or Money. In all 1 Prizes, \$150.00

SUMMARY.

12 Matches divided into two (2) Snider Rifle with Cash Prizes to amount of \$2,500; Dominion Cup, \$800, and His Excellency the Governor General's Cup, \$200. Total, \$3,500.

3 Small Bore Matches with Cash Prizes to extent of \$645. Grand Total, \$3,197.50.

Any one may become a member of the P. R. A. of Q., on payment of \$2. Association's affiliating with the P. R. A. of Q. are entitled to 20 Members Tickets on payment of \$10. Affiliated Associations will be charged 25 per cent. extra if Fee be not paid on or before Saturday, 30th July.

By order, JOHN FLETCHER, Lt.-Colonel, Secretary.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until noon of FRIDAY, the 5th day of AUGUST next, for the construction of a Regulating Weir, Raceway, &c., at the head of the Lachine Canal.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this office, or at the Lachine Canal Office, Montreal, on and after Friday, the 22nd instant, where printed forms of tender and other information can also be obtained.

The signatures of two solvent and responsible persons, willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract must be attached to each tender.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, July 13th, 1870. } 29-31st.



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Montreal, March 11th, 1870.

12-6m

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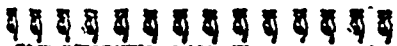
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Is hereby directed to the following Sections of the Act of the Province of Ontario, respecting the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages:—

11. The occupier of the house and tenement in which a death shall take place, or, if the occupier be the person who shall have died, then some one of the persons residing in the house in which the death took place, or, if such death shall not have taken place within a house, then any person present at the death, or having any knowledge of the circumstances attending the same, or the coroner who may have attended any inquest held on such person, shall, before the interment of the body, or within ten days after, supply to the Division Registrar of the Division in which such death took place, according to his or her knowledge or belief, all the particulars required to be registered touching such death by the form provided by this Act.

22. If any householder, head of a family, clergyman, physician or other person or persons required by this Act to report births, marriages and deaths, refuses or willfully neglects to do so within the time named, such person shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay a sum not less than one dollar, nor more than twenty dollars and costs, in the discretion of the presiding Justice before whom the case shall be heard; and it shall be the duty of the Division Registrar to prosecute all such persons so neglecting or refusing to make the required reports.

WM. P. LETT, Division Registrar In the City of Ottawa

City Hall, Ottawa, March, 21, 1870. 13-61

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JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

Montreal, March 16, 1870.

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