

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X



# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. V.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1871.

No. 27.

### VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.—No. XVI.

#### THE LESSONS OF THE DECADE.

BY A VOLUNTEER CAVALRYMAN.

(From the United States Army and Navy Journal.)

#### BEAR GUARDS—RAIDS—PIONEERS.

In retreats, when forced back, the order of battle, with covering skirmish lines, dismounted and mounted, alternating to check the pursuit, has been described in the first chapter. It is simply a retrograde battle, with every point stubbornly disputed.

In a retreat in the face of the enemy, who merely follows in a corps of observation, the regular advanced party is transferred to the rear and exercises the same duties on inverse principles. They retire slowly, halting to fight dismounted if pressed, taking every advantage of ground, and ought to be supported by the mounted skirmish line and a battery. By holding on in this manner they can often detain the enemy half a day, while the rest of the corps goes on at its leisure. A single brigade in this manner can easily cover a whole corps; but its commander must keep his eyes well open, and the division general ought to be with him with plenty of scouts. In returning from a successful raid this is particularly necessary, and on such occasions it will often be found requisite to guard both front and rear with the brigade advanced parties, as that is the time usually selected by the enemy to intercept the raiders with heavy forces of infantry.

As raiding is the operation by which cavalry can be made most strategically important during a campaign, so it is also the most difficult operation to conduct with undeviating success, and by which to effect results commensurate in importance with the losses in horseflesh forced marches, and in men and animals in the attempt to rejoin the army.

The close of a raid is its point of greatest danger. By celerity and secrecy the general may manage to escape the enemy and make his march outwardly. He may even cut his railroad, burn the depot he is after, and play the devil with the enemy's communications and supplies; but if he cannot rejoin the army in safety, all his work may be thrown away. If he has to cut his way through, the losses in men and horses will more than counterbalance the gains of the raid.

On his return then it behooves a cavalry general to be even more wary and watchful than when he set out on his raid. His scouts must be on the alert, night and day, to find out where the enemy is and what forces are on the road to intercept him. He must keep his command well in hand, his columns as short and broad as the ground will admit, feeling his way with the far-reaching advance scouts and flankers. He should endeavor to accumulate three days' grain from his foraging parties to last his men through the final three days, when foraging will be no longer prudent or even possible. When the position of the enemy is ascertained, if his force is too heavy to be cut to pieces, he must be deceived as to the direction of the march; and during the night the other flank must be passed.

It is impossible to give wooden rules for the guidance of a raiding general. Briefly, he must be ever vigilant and fertile in stratagems, always ready to back out of a scrape without loss, and as ready to fight his way if he sees a good chance. General Sheridan was, of all others, the most entirely successful raider of the civil war. He did immense damage to the enemy on every occasion, and always managed to get back in perfect safety. His losses in horseflesh from hard marching were exceedingly heavy, but the desolate nature of the country through which he raided was principally to blame for this. Skinned and scraped by the passage of two armies, hither and thither, for three long years, the land could not furnish a single ear of corn in many places. In these parts of Virginia hitherto untouched we fared sumptuously.

As a contrast in results to this model general's raids, the expeditions of Stoneman in 1863 and 1864, of Kilpatrick in December, 1863, of Wilson and Kautz on the left flank of Grant's army in 1864, are fruitful lessons. Stoneman's first raid before Chancellorville killed several hundred horses, cost an immense sum in lost equipments, and accomplished almost nothing. Transferred to the Southwest with Sherman, he was compelled to surrender with his whole force while on another raid. Kilpatrick's Richmond raid cost us the loss of Colonel Dahlgren and the annihilation of his column, and accomplished as little as Stoneman's. Wilson and Kautz were so roughly handled on their return to the army, after a raid otherwise successful, that they lost all their guns, and their commands only escaped by scattering and coming in individually, as luck brought them, while more than half were captured. The difference between the commanders in question and Sheridan lay in one word, vigilance. Sheridan was never surprised when

present with his army. He always knew where the enemy was, and preferred to surprise him. The other generals suffered all their losses from want of vigilance.

A cavalry general on a raid must always be awake, or at least he must take as little sleep as nature will submit. He must surround himself with pickets that will stretch for miles, and keep his corps encamped in as small a space as possible. Woods are best for this purpose, on many accounts. They hide the number of troops, furnish fuel for fires, and hitching posts for horses. They are easily defensible in case of a surprise or attack, and by pushing out the pickets to the edge of the open ground the grand requirements of a perfect camp ground are fulfilled, viz., wood, water, and security. Water is almost invariably to be found in or near the woods, from their very nature. Security against attack is gained by felling a few trees on the flanks of the camp to entangle an enemy. Breastworks can be improvised in half an hour among woods. In the summer, by taking the precaution to encamp early, and put out fires after dark, a whole corps of cavalry can be buried in the woods without giving a sign of its presence.

On raids, as at all other times, a pioneer corps will be found very essential to the protection of a cavalry corps. Whether for taking down fences, throwing up breastworks, or making bridges, their services are invaluable. The practice during the war was to detail two men from each company in a regiment, each carrying an axe or spade, making twenty-four pioneers to each regiment, with a sergeant to command them. The cavalry corps would thus have a total of four hundred and sixty-eight pioneers, an ample force if used together to do anything requisite in mending roads, removing obstacles, or making bridges. If these pioneers follow brigade headquarters habitually, they will be found much more available than if left with their regiments. At night their only duties should be to pitch the headquarter and regimental mess-tents, and they should be excused from picket duty.

With regard to the axes for the men to use in campaigning, etc., I am convinced that their issue and carriage would pay in the end. If the squad system is adopted, of sections of four to eat and sleep together, the system being enforced, number four of each set can carry an axe in a sling. It to be clearly understood that such axes belong to the squad, and is to be carried in turn by each member. This allowance will be found to be ample, and will save much distress when circumstances compel the encampment in the open fields. One axe is

worth a dozen hatchets to cut picket pins and firewood, and is also enough for a squad of four comrades accustomed to mess together. Its weight in a sling is not much, and in dismounted fighting the horse-holder carries it. In the late war axes were looked upon as personal property in many cases, and much selfishness was displayed in their use. In the squad system this is unknown. One man will hold the horses, one cut the pins and firewood, another carry them down to the horses, while the fourth makes the fire. The advantages of co-operation and division of labor are as apparent in the case of men as of officers. The disadvantages of solitary churlishness are as evident.

(To be continued.)

## DOMINION OF CANADA.



### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

#### HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 28th June, 1871.

#### GENERAL ORDERS, (16.)

No. 1.

#### ACTIVE MILITIA.

##### BRIGADE CAMPS, 1871-72.

###### AT LAPRAIRIE.

Adverting to General Order (15) No. 2, of 6th instant, the following corps have been added to the list of corps from Military District No. 6, which are ordered to perform their annual drill for 1871-72 in the Divisional Camp of exercise at Laprairie on 27th instant:

4th Battalion "Chasseurs Canadiens."  
65th Battalion "Mount Royal" Rifles.  
Wotton Infantry Company.  
St. Edouard de Gentilly Infantry Company.

Ste. Gertrude Infantry Company.  
Victoriaville Infantry Company.  
Arthabaskaville Infantry Company.  
St. Valère de Bulstrode Infantry Company.

###### AT PRESCOTT.

Adverting to General Order (12) 5th May, 1871, paragraph 3, the date of the assembly of Military District No. 4, Brigade Camp at Prescott, is changed from 1st September to 5th September, 1871; and the following corps to form the Brigade Camp will assemble accordingly at Prescott on 5th September, 1871:

Ottawa Field Battery of Artillery.  
Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery.  
Gananoque Battery of Garrison Artillery.  
Iroquois Battery of Garrison Artillery, attached to 56th Battalion.

18th "Prescott" Battalion of Infantry.

41st "Brockville" Battalion of Rifles.

42nd do do Infantry.

43rd "Carleton" Battalion of Infantry.

56th "Grenville" Battalion of Infantry.  
59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Battalion of Infantry.

Ottawa Rifle Company.

Pembroke Infantry Company.

The Ottawa Field Battery will proceed by road, marching in two days, to join the camp at Prescott, with their camp equipment, etc., packed on the waggons and gun limbers.

#### STAFF.

Adverting to General Order (17) 12th May, 1870, Lieut.-Colonel Patterson will continue to act as Deputy Adjutant General of Military District No. 4 during the absence on leave of Lieut.-Colonel Jarvis.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

No. 2.

1st Squadron of Northumberland and Durham Cavalry.

To be Veterinary Surgeon:

John S. Cesar, Gentleman.

#### London Field Battery of Artillery.

The resignation of 1st Lieutenant and Captain Beaufort Henry Vidal is hereby accepted.

#### Collingwood Brigade Garrison Artillery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant:

Gunner John Donaldson, M.S., vice Robertson, resigned.

7th Battalion "The London Light Infantry."  
No. 8 Company, St. John.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign George Wood, M.S., vice Benjamin Wilson, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be Ensign:

Sergeant William Elliott, M.S., vice Wood, promoted.

15th Battalion "Argyle Light Infantry."  
No. 4 Company.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign George McKenzie Stewart, V.B., M.S., vice Alexander Robertson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign:

Sergeant Lewis Allan Appleby, M.S., vice Stewart promoted.  
No. 6 Company.

To be Lieutenant:

James W. Dunnett, Gentleman, V.B., formerly Paymaster 57th Battalion, vice George D. Dickson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign:

Sergeant James Whiteford, M.S., vice C. E. Higley, left limits.

16th "Prince Edward" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Paymaster:

Lieutenant Walter Ross, from No. 1 Company, vice Morico, left limits.

27th "Lambton" Battalion of Infantry.  
No. 7 Company, Garrison Battery of Artillery, Sarnia.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant James Hewett Wood, M.S., vice C. Seager, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

28th "Perth" Battalion of Infantry.

The resignation of Major Charles James is hereby accepted.

No. 4 Company, Listowell.

To be Lieutenant:

Isaac Capel Tilt, Gentleman, M.S., vice J. Zimmerman, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign:

Thomas George Fennell, Gentleman, M.S., vice W. H. Hacking, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

30th "Wellington" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Lieut.-Colonel:

Major Charles Clarke, V.B., vice N. Higginbotham, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be Major:

Captain and Adjutant James Armstrong, V. B., vice Clarke, promoted.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

Captain George T. Orton, M.D., from No. 3 Company, vice Tuck, resigned.

No. 6 Company, Eramosa.

To be Ensign:

Private Robert Scott, M.S., vice Swinford, left limits.

No. 2 Company, Whittington.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Private Samuel Francis Johnston, vice G. Allingham, left limits.

31st "Grey" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Durham.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign William McGirr, M.S., vice J. W. McDonnell, left limits.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Color-Sergeant Thomas McGirr, vice W. McGirr, promoted.

33rd "Huron" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, Garrison Battery of Artillery, Goderich.

To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally:

Sergeant Thomas Dixon, vice F. W. W. Rose, left limits.

40th "Northumberland" Battalion of Infantry.

Battery of Garrison Artillery, Cobourg.

The resignation of 1st Lieutenant William J. Stanton is hereby accepted.

41st "Brockville" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Lieut.-Colonel:

Major Wilmot Howard Cole, V.B., vice Crawford, retired.

42nd "Welland" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company, Chippewa.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Horace Elou Tupper, Gentleman, vice Kemp, resigned.

*No. 5 Company, Welland.*

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Thomas B. Brown, M. S., vice J. S. Chipman, left limits.

To be Ensign :

William Buchner, Gentleman, M.S., vice Brown, promoted.

45th "West Durham" Battalion of Infantry.

*No. 6 Company, Lindsay.*

The resignation of Lieutenant Benjamin P Ross is hereby accepted.

47th "Frontenac" Battalion of Infantry.

*No. 1 Company, Milburn.*

To be Captain :

Ensign John Langwith, M.S., vice Spooner, resigned.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Robert Hewton, Gentleman, vice Langwith, promoted.

*No. 3 Company, Elginburg.*

To be Lieutenant :

Charles N. Spooner, Gentleman, M.S., vice W. Lawson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

*No. 4 Company, Portsmouth.*

To be Lieutenant :

Thomas Kelly, Gentleman, M. S., vice J. Schroeder, left limits.

56th "Grenville" Battalion of Infantry.

*No. 4 Company.*

The Head Quarters of this Company are hereby changed from Miller's Corners, to Kemptville.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence is hereby granted to the following officers :

Lieut. Colonel Jarvis, Deputy Adjutant General Military District No. 3, for three months from 1st July next, to proceed to England on private affairs.

Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, Acting Deputy A. G. M., M. D., No. 4, for 10 days from 26th instant.

1st Lieutenant J. A. Gemmill, No. 5 Battery, Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery, for two months from 14th instant.

Captain F. Werner, No. 5 Company, 14th Battalion, for five months from 10th instant.

Adverting to General Order (15) No. 8, of 6th instant, the leave of absence therein granted to 1st Lieutenant A. P. Patrick, No. 3 Battery, O. B. G. A., is hereby cancelled, and instead leave is granted to that officer for six months from 10th instant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

*Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery.*

To be 2nd Lieutenant :

Lieutenant Dickson Anderson, M. S., from

No. 4 Company, 8th Battalion Rifles, vice Wicksteed, promoted.

To be Surgeon :

Assistant Surgeon John Bell, M. D., vice John Reddy, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

*2nd Montreal Company of Engineers.*

To be 2nd Lieutenant :

Lawrence Duckworth Barlow, Gentleman, M.S., vice Peel, resigned.

1st. Battalion of Rifles "or Prince of Wales Regiment" Montreal.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Alexander McTavish Watts, Gentleman.

3rd Battalion or "Victorie Rifles," Montreal.

To be Assistant Surgeon :

George Ross, Esquire, M. D., formerly Assistant Surgeon, 5th Battalion.

The resignation of Lieutenant John C. Evans is hereby accepted.

4th Battalion "Chasseurs Canadiens."

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Alphonse Antoine Taillon, M. S., vice C. Monk, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Oscar Lemoine, M. S., vice Taillon promoted.

5th Battalion "Stadacona Rifles," Quebec.

*No. 4 Company.*

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign John Gilmour, M. S., vice D. Anderson, transferred to Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

9th Battalion Rifles "Voltigeurs de Quebec." *No. 2 Company.*

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Mathias Chouinard, M. S., from No. 5 Company, vice Gingras, promoted. *No. 3 Company.*

To be Ensign :

George Henri De Blois, Gentleman, M. S., vice T. P. Morin, whose resignation is hereby accepted. *No. 5 Company.*

To be Ensign :

Joseph Dorion, Gentleman, M. S., Chouinard, promoted in No. 2 Company.

17th "Levis" Battalion of Infantry.

Lieutenant and Adjutant George Desjardins, to have the rank of Captain.

*No. 2 Company, Levis.*

To be Ensign :

Joseph L'Etoile, Gentleman, M. S., vice Roy, left limits.

*No. 3 Company, Levis.*

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Adjutor Edouard Demers, M. S., vice Campbell resigned.

To be Ensign :

Philip Bourassa, Gentleman, M. S. vice Demers promoted.

*No. 4 Company, New Liverpool.*

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Jules Guillot, M. S., vice Lemieux promoted.

To be Ensign :

Felix Dumas Gentleman, M. S, vice Guillot promoted.

21st Battalion "Richelieu" Light Infantry.

To be Surgeon :

Moise Martin Méthivier, Esquire, vice R. H. Wight, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

*No. 1 Company St. John's.*

To be Lieutenant :

Eusébe Napoleon Chevalier, Gentleman, M. S., vice Charland promoted.

23rd "Beauce" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major :

Captain Laurent Bernier, M. S., from No. 3 Company, vice Duchesnay, promoted.

To be Paymaster :

Philippe Taschereau, Esquire.

To be Adjutant ;

Lieutenant George Bignell, M. S., from No. 4 Company, vice C. Zarbeau, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Quarter-Master :

Lieutenant Louis Paradis, from No. 2 Company.

To be Surgeon :

Assistant Surgeon Jules Taschereau.

*No. 2 Company, Aylmer.*

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Theodule Dechene, M. S., vice Paradis, appointed Quarter Master.

To be Ensign :

Louis Jacques, Gentleman, M. S. vice Dechéno promoted.

*No. 3 Company, St. François.*

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Ephrem Bélanger, M. S., vice L. Bernier promoted.

To be Lieutenant.

Ensign William Chapman M. S. vice Belanger promoted.

To be Ensign :

Sergeant Dominique Poulin, M. S., vice Chapman promoted.

*No. 4 Company, St. Vital de Lambton.*

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Narcisse Blanchet, M. S., vice Bignell, appointed Adjutant.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Moise Jodoin, Gentleman, vice Blanchet promoted.

*No. 5 Company, St. Marie.*

To be Ensign provisionally :

Taschereau Fortier, Gentleman, vice N. Voyer, left limits.

51st Battalion of Infantry or "Hemmingford Rangers."

*No. 4 Company Hemmingford.*

To be Ensign :

Sergeant Donald McFee, M. S., vice H. Campbell, left limits.

(Continued on page 420.)

## REPORT ON THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION OF 1870.

BY S. J. DAWSON, CIVIL ENGINEER.

[CONTINUED.]

## Synopsis.

	Mls.	Chs.
"Navigable water in sections as above, between Rat Portage and Fort Alexander.....	145	45
Aggregate length of Portages .....	3	06
Total.....	148	51

## Distances, by Water Route, from Fort Frances to Stone Fort.

	Mls.	Chs.
Fort Frances to Lake of the Woods, no impediment .....	67	
Lake of the Woods to Rat Portage no impediment .....	64	
Rat Portage to Fort Alexander, as per table above .....	148	51
Fort Alexander to Stone Fort, no impediment.....	60	
	339	51

## Note.

"The Seven Portages might be much improved by extending the carrying places, as follows:

	Yds	Chs.
1. Let a portage be cut from the head of the first chute, clear through to the foot of the 3rd chute. Its length would be..	580	
Then quiet water for.....		40
2. Portage past 4th Chute.....	66	
Then quiet water for.....		48
3. Cut portage by which 5th and 6th chutes can be passed at once.....	308	
Then quiet water to 7th chute.		60
4. Portage past 7th chute.....	132	
	1386	148

"The 7th chute can be run, if the water should prove favorable. A few men of the expedition, with Indian sent in advance, could soon prepare the portages in the manner above indicated."

It would be tedious to enumerate all the details of the preliminary arrangements made to facilitate the passage of the Expeditionary Force through a wilderness which afforded nothing in itself. Suffice to say that, as the result proved, there was scarcely an article which could by any possibility be usefully omitted, nor a mechanic, whose services were likely to be called into requisition, left behind. Among the civilians sent forward were boat builders with their tools, blacksmiths with portable forges and carpenters with their implements of their trade.

Waggons for the road transport were provided by Col. Wiley of the Militia Department, and by him, also, were purchased the supplies of flour, pork and other provisions for the Expedition. It is due to that careful and energetic officer to say that the supplies were of excellent quality and put in packages of size and weight the best adapted to the means of transport.

In order to establish and keep up regular communication with the Expedition, the Government chartered two steamers—the *Chicora* and *Algoma*—as mail boats, both well fitted up and adapted for the conveyance of passengers and stores. These steamers were to be paid at a fixed rate, and were to run between Collingwood and Thun-

der Bay, leaving the former place, alternately, at intervals of five days, throughout the season of navigation.

## ADVANCE OF THE EXPEDITION TO THUNDER BAY, LAKE SUPERIOR

The *Algoma* set out for her first trip on the 3rd of May and by her, voyageurs and workmen, to the number of one hundred and forty, were sent forward to Thunder Bay. An agent was at the same time despatched to Sault Ste. Marie for the purpose of organizing a force to improve the Portage road on the British side, and to provide means of embarkation at the head of the rapids.

The *Chicora* left Collingwood on the 7th May, freighted with boats, stores, supplies and outfit. By this steamer an additional force of 120 workmen and voyageurs was sent forward.

On reaching Sault Ste. Marie, however, the canal, which is on the United States side, was found to be shut against Canadian Vessels and the *Chicora* had, in consequence, to discharge her cargo at the foot of the rapids on the British side. The voyageurs and workmen immediately joined the force which had been organized, according to the instructions sent by the *Algoma*, to work on the Portage Road, and by the united exertions of the two parties it was quickly put in good order. At the same time, a small wharf was run out at the head of the rapids, to facilitate embarkation, and a scow, which had been brought from Collingwood in fitted pieces, was put together to serve the purpose of conveying troops and stores from the wharf, where the water was shallow, to vessels which came to anchor in the river, which they had to do at some distance from the shore.

In the mean time, the boats were being sent rapidly forward; those which had been built at Quebec and Toronto were brought by railroad to Collingwood to be there shipped in the regular steamers, while a propeller with two schooners in tow, freighted with boats and stores was passing up by the Welland Canal.

The steamer *Algoma* which, as stated, had left Collingwood on the 3rd May, made the trip without interruption to Thunder Bay; but, on returning, according to an arrangement made with her Captain, she did not re-pass the Canal, but remained at the head of the Sault Ste. Marie Rapids.

Thus, although the Canal was shut, the precautions taken ensured a line of communication, the *Algoma* being available for transport on Lake Superior and the *Chicora* on Lake Huron, with an intervening Portage of three miles on the British side, at Sault Ste. Marie.

The Canal being, for the time, closed to British Vessels, the *Chicora* on her next trip took forward a detachment of Volunteers to Sault Ste. Marie, as well as a quantity of Military Stores and returning, was again ready to start on the 21st of May.

By this trip (21st May) there went forward several companies of the regular troops and a number of voyageurs and workmen; on arriving at Sault Ste. Marie, it was found that orders had been sent by the United States Authorities to allow Canadian vessels, having no troops or military stores on board, to pass through the Canal.

In this state of matters, the troops having been disembarked, on the British side, marched over the Portage Road, while the *Chicora* passed through the Canal. The Propeller and schooners already referred to had been in waiting for some days below the locks, and they also were permitted to pass. The troops were soon brought on board at

the head of the rapids and the *Chicora* proceeded on her way to Thunder Bay, where she arrived on the 25th of May.

I may here remark that no action on the part of the Canadian Government could have provided for the arrival of the Troops at an earlier date; when the *Algoma* set out from Collingwood, on the 3rd of May, it was not even known that she would get through on account of the ice which generally remains in the straits, above Sault Ste. Marie, till a later time than that at which she would be there, and when the *Chicora* left on the 7th it was well understood that there was at least a probability of her finding the Canal shut. In view of such a contingency, men had been set to work on the Portage Road, on the British side, at the earliest possible moment, so that, if delay occurred, it was due to no remissness on the part of those who acted for the Canadian Government.

The route being once fairly open, voyageurs, together with troops, military stores and boats continued to arrive from time to time, but although the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was now free to vessels with ordinary freight, it was still shut to troops and military stores, and it proved to be a very tedious process to get the large amount of articles landed at that place, in the first instance, over the portage. It was towards the end of June (about the 27th,) before the last of the military stores arrived, and a large proportion of the horses and waggons did not reach Thunder Bay until that time. I would invite particular attention to this fact, inasmuch as the state of the Thunder Bay road has been made to answer for the delay occurred, when, up to the date I have stated, there was a deficiency in the means of transport, even for that portion of the road which was admitted to be in good order.

This deficiency in the means of transport on the Thunder Bay road, might have been remedied, as I shall show further on, by bringing additional numbers of horses and waggons from Collingwood. In the mean time, I may remark that no avoidable delay occurred in getting the stores over the Sault Ste. Marie portage road. The work at that place was in charge of a most able and energetic officer, Col. Bolton, and I had placed a strong force of voyageurs at his disposal. When I passed Sault Ste. Marie, on the 23rd May, Col. Bolton, took occasion to speak in the highest terms of the aid which he had received from the voyageurs, and from Mr. Graham, the officer immediately over them. The regard was mutual, and I have much pleasure in saying that Col. Bolton's kind and considerate bearing to the voyageurs and all with whom he came in contact, made him a general favorite with the civilian portion of the Red River expeditionary force.

## LAKE SUPERIOR TO SHEBANDOWAN LAKE.

The condition of the road when the first detachment of troops reached Thunder Bay, on the 25th May, was quite as good as it had been represented to be, or anticipated. The larger bridges, embracing two formidable structures crossing the Kaministiquia and Matawin Rivers, respectively, had been completed. A temporary bridge had been thrown over the Sunshine Brook, and materials were in readiness for a similar structure at the *Oskondagé*—a small stream at the further limit to which the road had reached—the distance practicable to horses and waggons, reckoning from Thunder Bay, was twenty-eight miles, and from thence a track, over which oxen with carts or waggons could pass, had been roughly opened as far as the *Oskondagé*, which latter point is thirty-seven miles distant from Prince Arthur's landing.

The officer commanding the Field Force, accompanied by Mr. Lindsay Russell, rode over the line, to a distance of several miles beyond the Matawin Bridge, soon after his arrival, and expressed himself to the effect that it was as good as he expected to find it, and quite equal to what the country roads in Canada usually are.

At this time the voyageurs and other laborers, who had been sent forward by the *Algoma* were at work on the unfinished sections, and several companies of troops were soon sent to repair such places as had sustained damage from the crib work on side hill cuttings having been partially destroyed by a great fire which had swept over the country, a few days previous to our arrival.

In order the better to understand the measures adopted for the progress of the expedition, it is necessary to have clearly in view the condition and character of the route between Prince Arthur's Landing and Shebandowan Lake, at which latter place it was finally to embark in boats. The distance between these places is forty-five miles by land, but for three miles downwards from Shebandowan Lake, to a point now called "Ward's Landing" the Matawin River, although presenting a series of shallow rapids, is navigable to flat scows, or lightly loaded boats. Ward's Landing was, therefore, the point to be attained with the road, as from thence to Shebandowan Lake material and supplies could be conveyed in scows, which had been provided for the purpose. The precise distance between Prince Arthur's Landing, Thunder Bay, and Ward's Landing, is forty-one miles and seventy chains, of which a section of twenty-eight miles was practicable to horses with waggons, on the arrival of the first detachment of the troops. But, for the sake of lucidity in description, let the waggon road be considered to end at a place called the Matawin Bridge, twenty-five miles from Thunder Bay, as that is the point to which the waggons, in the first instance, actually came. This waggon road was succeeded by a stretch of twelve miles, roughly opened, to the Oskondagé, and this, again, by a further section of four miles and seventy chains, ending at Ward's Landing. This latter was being cleared on our arrival.

There were thus three sections of road, more or less advanced, viz.: 25 miles of waggon road, followed by 12 miles of what is known in such cases as ox-road, and four miles and 70 chains of road under process of being opened, in all, 41 miles and 70 chains.

As the river will be frequently referred to, a sketch, showing its position, relative to the road, is hereunto annexed. From Thunder Bay to the Matawin Bridge, the distance is, as stated, 25 miles by road. Between the mouth of the Kaministiquia and the same point, it is 45 miles by the river, presenting in this distance, 12 miles of quiet water, and 33 miles of shallow rapids, with falls occurring at intervals. The channel of the river, except in the short navigable sections, is exceedingly rough, paved in some instances with boulders of all dimensions and shapes, and in others with sharp schists set on edge. There is little or no danger to men in ascending these rapids, but every risk to boats. To drag them up is a mere matter of brute force, but to save bottoms and keels from being torn to shreds, requires great care, and the greatest care cannot prevent them from being seriously damaged. Although the risk to life is small, the labour of dragging boats over rocks and stones, which afford but an insecure footing, is excessive and otherwise very disheartening to the men.

From the Matawin Bridge to the Oskon-

dagé, the distance by the road, as already shown, is 12 miles, by the river it is about 22. From the Matawin Bridge upwards, for a distance of about two miles, to a point called Young's Landing, the river is navigable, proceeding upwards from the latter point, a series of rapids is encountered, perhaps the most difficult that boats were ever forced over. These continue for eight miles, and on this section, none but experienced voyageurs can attempt to pass with boats. The rapids last referred to, end at a point called Browne's Lane, or Cauldron's Landing, and from thence to the Oskondagé, a further distance of twelve miles, by its windings, the river is navigable to lightly loaded boats. From the Oskondagé upwards to Ward's Landing, four miles and seventy chains, boats and all material were conveyed by waggon. The total distance by land from Thunder Bay to Oskondagé was 37 miles; by the river between the same points is nearly 70 miles. These descriptions, though tedious, are necessary to the full understanding of the measures adopted for sending forward boats and supplies.

In the memorandum submitted by me to the military authorities, (see page—) I had pointed out the fact that boats and supplies could at once be sent forward as far as the Matawin Bridge, and while this was being done, it was my intention to have set all the available force of workmen and voyageurs to improve and open the unfinished sections of the line, beyond that place, and I may here remark that this was, without any question, as events proved, the proper course to have adopted. It would have saved a vast outlay, and have enabled the Expedition to reach Shebandowan Lake earlier than it did.

A few days after the arrival of the first detachment of troops, the experiment of sending boats forward by waggons was tried, and it succeeded admirably. The waggons were arranged by means of long reaches (that is, poles of sufficient length to admit of the forward and after wheels being put as much as 18 feet apart,) the boats were placed bottom upwards on the waggons, the gunwales resting on blocks fitted to receive and support them, and in this way twenty-eight boats were sent forward to the Matawin Bridge, the horses making the round trip, going and returning in three days, and in one instance in two days. Here, then, was proof positive that the boats could easily be sent forward by waggons. But the means of transport were at this time limited, and instead of increasing them, as might easily have been done, the boats were ordered to the river by the Commandant of the Field force. The distance as already shown between Thunder Bay and the Matawin Bridge is, by land, 25 miles and by the river 45 miles. The road was practicable. The river for a distance of 33 miles, presented a series of stony rapids with frequent portages on rough and rocky ground. In order to ascertain how the boats would stand the strain to which they must of necessity be exposed, in such circumstances four flat scows and two strong carvel boats were sent up, manned by the most experienced of the voyageurs and a company of soldiers. After seven days of unceasing toil they had only reached the Kaministiquia Bridge, some twenty miles by the road from Thunder Bay, and from thence to the Matawin Bridge, it was one continuous pull in flat and stony rapids. On arriving at the latter place, the boats, strong as they were, were found to have been sadly torn and scraped in the rapids, and had to be immediately placed in the hands of the builders for repairs. The scows having been built specially with a

view to such work, were, of course, but little damaged.

(To be continued.)

#### PRINCE NAPOLEON AND M. JULES FAVRE.

The following letter from Prince Napoleon to M. Jules Favre is being circulated:—

"London, May 31, 1871.

"Peace is signed with the conqueror. Paris the grand capital is in flames, its finest and most venerable structures are reduced to ashes, blood flows in streams, your work is complete.

"The deep sorrow which weighs down each French heart must not be allowed to obscure that reason which has the right to require of you a strict reckoning for the accumulated disasters you have caused.

"The 4th September, the armistice discussed at Ferrières, the defence of Paris, the preliminaries, of Versailles, the 18th of March, the peace of Frankfurt, the burning of Paris—behold your mournful dates. History will call you *l'homme fatal*. It will find in your conduct but one motive for action—the hate for the name of Napoleon.

"The war *funeste*, commenced the 19th July, 1870, by the Empire, is terminated the 10th of this May by the Government without name to which you belong. But what is this Government? Is it the National Defence? No! for you have done nothing but capitulate. Is it a Government of national restoration? No! for France is invaded by anarchy and disorganization. Is it a Monarchy? No! Is it a Republic? Still less! Is it liberty? No! Where was it at the elections oppressed by decrees of ostracism, withdrawn at the last moment, after having falsified the choice of the citizens? It is a collection of every evil, held together by the absence of order, of security, of liberty, and of strength.

"Let us descend the steps by which you have conducted us to the depths of the abyss,

"The 4th of September you propose *la déchéance*, the riot guided by you drives away your colleagues, you break your oath, against universal suffrage you proceed to usurp power at the Hotel de Ville.

"The Empire has committed great faults, our defeats were great, but our disasters date from you. Let each bear his part. Without doubt it was a grievous error to count too much upon the forces of France, and to commit in 1870 the fault which Prussia committed in 1806; to look too much to our victories under the great Republic and the First Empire; to think too little of the powerful enemy we had to combat; to contemplate the Crimea in 1854 and Italy in 1859, instead of calmly looking in the face the German forces in 1870, headed by remarkable men.

"I neither wish to nor can I deny these faults, for which the Napoleons pay far more heavily by their heartfelt grief than by their mere exile; but the Emperor has never sought to cling to the throne by a Peace which might save his power by imposing too great sacrifices on France.

"Mark! we have one consolation, that of having fallen with the country, while, on the contrary, your elevation dates from its misfortunes.

"You know better than anyone the conditions which Napoleon III. could have obtained from Prussia at Sedan. Undoubtedly they were hard, but incomparably better than those accepted by you. Our sacrifices would not have borne comparison with these you have subscribed to, without reckoning that we should have avoided the months of

disorder brought on by the Government of the Non Defence of Paris, and by the odious and impotent dictature of those of your colleagues, emigrants in balloons, pillaging and oppressing our Provinces. Up to the fall of the Empire we had submitted to great misfortune, but these were reparable, as have been those you find recorded in the history of many great peoples; since the 4th of September, on the contrary, there have been no longer such misfortunes, but there are disasters which find no parallel in history.

"The faults belong to the Empire, the disasters to you; and I ask myself, amid the faults of the Empire, its greatest has not been to have tolerated within itself your criminal attempts

"The inevitable consequence of your usurpation, is the Revolution of the 18th of March, which you accuse to-day, and the burning of Paris, for which you are responsible.

"To defend Paris, you limited yourselves to proclaiming imaginary successes. You have not utilized the terrible but vigorous elements which you had unloosed, and which have held the soldiers of France in check for two months, and yet these were the same men, maddened since by demagogic frenzy, and in whom you might have aroused a patriotic fervour. It was the same National Guard, the same cannon, the same guns, the same forts, the same ramparts, the same barricades; all these forces remained paralyzed in your feeble hands, but would have been sublime if used against the foreigner.

"Know that the Napoleons would have been patriotic enough to have blessed your triumph and their own fall if you had freed France; but history will say that having promised to save the country you have lost it.

"In the interval you go to Ferrieres to shed your tears. I pity you! You pronounce there those dangerous words, which ought never to have been uttered by a statesman.

"Not a stone of our fortresses, not one inch of our territory." Your conscience ought to feel the burden of this. For the honour of a French Minister, there ought in that conscience to have been enough of shame to require that another name than your own should be placed at the foot of an act declaring the grievous sacrifices rendered indispensable by accumulated faults.

"At Versailles the conqueror proposed the disarmament of the National Guard or that of the army, and you chose that of the soldiers, because you feared the Bonapartist elements in their ranks; while the elements of disorder in an irritated crowd, discontented with itself, badly directed, humiliated and miserable—elements which might have been expected to culminate in the terrible explosion of the Commune—did not even pre-occupy you one moment.

"You sell France to the negotiating enemy in exchange for your personal republic. Why did you give way? I will tell you. It was because the Foreign Minister made you comprehend the possibility of re-assembling the old legislative body; then you signed anything.

"Let us continue. Your incapable conduct has brought on the triumph of the Commune at Paris, and on the part of the Germans demands which have increased every day. The negotiations languished at Brussels—nothing was concluded. You go to Frankfort. What do you do there? You sign there an aggravation of the preliminaries of Peace. 1st. In abridging the time for payment of the indemnity. 2nd. In prolonging until December, 1871, the occupation of the Paris forts, which ought to have been evacuated after the payment of the

first £20,000,000. 3rd. In not making Prussia recognize her duty to accept the responsibility of so much of the old debt of France as related to the departments given up, proportioned to the territory or the number of inhabitants; this is the only common right, and is what was done in the case of Lombardy, Savoy, Nice, and Venetia—always. Did not Prussia herself in 1866 take upon her the responsibility of the debts of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, and the Grand Duchy of Nassau? Even in the night of their victory the Prussian negotiators could not have openly refused you. I will again tell you why you bent your head in shame. It was because they let you see the possibility of an appeal to the French people; then in haste you gave up everything, and once more at Frankfort, as at Versailles, you sacrificed France to your blind fate. It is necessary to admit that there was no change of tactics to obtain everything from your Government; all they had to do was to show you the possibility of the triumph of the will of the French people.

"I do not judge those who, under the frightful circumstances, have accepted the perhaps inevitable preliminaries of Versailles, and still less do I judge the Assembly which ratified them. I do not believe that I have the right. But you; you are inexcusable, for your acts of the 4th of September, for having badly defended Paris, for having pledged the country by a mere rhetorician's phrase, for having kept arms in the hands of an over excited population—arms which were thenceforth useless against the foreigner and dangerous to themselves; for having aggravated the preliminaries by the Treaty of Peace; and, alas! in a word, by having finished with the destruction of Paris.

"You have filled up the cup to the brim—France is indignant and posterity will judge you

"In the darkness in which France is plunged—in face of those *furieux* who, in their delirium, burn our monuments, overturn the column, and break the glorious bronze of which each fragment makes a wound in the heart of each of our soldiers—it is necessary to seek healthy light. This is not to be found in the intrigues of pretenders, but in the will of the nation itself; otherwise there can be nothing but struggle and confusion. It is not in a principle which is not the negation of modern society; in a white flag which France no longer remembers; in the negation of universal suffrage; in the "White Terror" succeeding the Red Terror; in the fusion of pretenders; in the return of the French Stuarts,—it is not thus that France can find the haven of safety. No! for a new society, a new symbol, is required. It requires—and modern right wills it—the abdication of all before the will of the people freely and directly expressed. Besides this, once more I repeat, there is nothing but chaos.

"Faith in Monarchy cannot be imposed. The only base upon which a Government in France can affirm its principle, the only source from which it can draw legitimacy and force, is by an appeal to the People, which we claim, and on which France ought to insist.

"NAPOLEON (JEROME.)"

Hot water, a flavour of soft soap, and dog fennel enough to produce a bitterish taste is a favourite tippie with potatoe bugs. The mixture must be allowed to cool, and then sprinkled on the plants and bugs with a watering pot. The first taste of it satisfies the Colorados.

## THE CANADIAN SOLUTION OF THE QUESTION.

(From the Saturday Review)

Public attention has been during the last year so much absorbed by discussions as to the best military organization for the mother country; that scarcely a thought has been bestowed upon the defences of our numerous colonies. In fact, the latter question has been dismissed in a very summary manner, the colonies having been in effect told that they must look after themselves. Now a settlement of the relation of the colonies to the mother country is, in our opinion, one of the most important political problems of the day, the solution of which cannot much longer be deferred, and in that solution it will be, above all things, necessary to determine definitely and on a general plan how those colonies are to be defended. It seems to be admitted on all sides that in future only a very small body of Imperial troops will be stationed in the colonies, but that in case of hostilities Imperial succour will be afforded to the utmost of our ability. That Imperial succour must, however, under any circumstances, be very small and comparatively tardy. It is necessary, therefore, that each colony should be able both to withstand the first onset of the enemy, and also to supplement the Imperial reinforcements by a substantial colonial force. We may hope in time that the colonies, instead of being, as at present, a source of military weakness to the mother country, may furnish powerful contingents for Federal service beyond their own limits, and thus add largely to the military strength of the Empire. Before this desirable result can be attained, the political relations of both colonies and mother country will have to be determined, and it will probably be some years before these can be settled. In the meantime it is a matter of absolute necessity that each colony should adopt such a military organization for defensive purposes as will enable it, at all events, to resist not only filibustering raids, but also the first brunt of an invasion by a regular hostile force. To the credit of the Confederation of British North America be it spoken, that portion of Her Majesty's Dominions has thoroughly recognized both its duty and its interest, and has already set on foot a military organization which has on several occasions frustrated Fenian raids, and would enable it to hold its own against even a regular American invasion until the arrival of succour from England. It is true that the Canadian army consists merely of militia, but if it be remembered that the American regular forces are few in number, and scattered all over a vast territory, that the bulk of any invading force would be composed of men even less highly trained than the Canadian levies, and that the country is eminently favourable to irregular warfare, it will, we think, be admitted that the force in question is equal to its task, which is defence, not offence.

While we in England have been employed in noisily discussing the best defensive organization, the Canadians appear to have quietly, and with a minimum both of cost to the country and of hardship to individuals, solved the question. Indeed, we should say that, with the exception of Prussia and Switzerland, Canada is far in advance, as regards defensive organization, of every country in the world. After calm consideration and successive elaborations, the following results have been attained. The foundation of the system is the axiom that every man owes it to his country to serve in its defence against its enemies. All British

subjects between the ages of eighteen and sixty—with a few necessary exceptions—are liable to military service. The exceptions referred to are judges, ministers of religion, professors in colleges or Universities, the officials in penitentiaries and public lunatic asylums, persons, disabled by infirmity, and the only son of a widow, being her sole support. Half pay and retired officers of the regular army and navy, sailors and pilots when employed in their calling, and masters of public schools are enrolled, but are only liable to actual service in case of war, invasion, or insurrection. All others are both enrolled and liable to serve when called upon, and are divided into four classes, which are to be called out successively as may be necessary. The above four classes, comprising the whole—with mere nominal exceptions—of the adult population of the colony, constitute the regular or reserve Militia. The total population of the North American Confederation is estimated at about 4,000,000, and the number liable to service at 675,000 men. For purposes of organization, the whole country is divided into nine military districts, which are further subdivided into twenty-two brigades and one hundred and eighty-six regimental divisions, which latter are again divided into company divisions. The Minister of Militia and Defence is at the head of the whole organization, and is assisted by a chief executive officer styled the Adjutant-General, who has under him at headquarters a deputy. The Militia of each district is under the command of a Deputy Adjutant-General, and in each brigade division there is a brigade major, who seems, however, to be simply a staff officer, and to exercise no actual command. To each regimental division are assigned a lieutenant-colonel and two majors, and to each company division a captain and two subalterns. The regimental and company divisions correspond as closely as possible to electoral and municipal divisions. The regimental officers attached to the Reserve Militia reside in their respective districts, and are appointed principally for purposes of enrolment and ballot; consequently, the recruiting and organizing staff would not be, as would be the case with us, dislocated in the event of an invasion, but a continual flow of recruits to the active army could be kept up. The organization we have described, except as regards deputy adjutant-generals and, to a certain extent, brigade majors, is essentially of a reserve character, and simply provides for the immediate carrying out of any measures deemed necessary without imposing any actual duty in time of peace. In England, on the contrary, the organization for the ballot is not to be commenced until the emergency arises.

We now come to the actual army of Canada, or, as it is termed, the Active Militia. At present this consists entirely of corps raised by voluntary enlistment, and numbers on paper 44,519 men or 1 in 15 of all men liable to serve, and 1 in 100 of the population. The different arms of the service are thus represented:—Cavalry, 1666, chiefly organized in insulated squadrons and troops; 10 field batteries with 42 guns, 441 horses, and 750 men; garrison artillery, 4108 men; 4 companies of engineers, 232 men; 3 marine companies, 174 men; and 73 battalions of infantry numbering 36,729 men, and 2 battalions for service in the Red River District, 562 men. In addition to the above, twenty-five new corps are in process of formation. When organized, they will raise the strength of the Active Militia to 45,000 men. According to the Militia law of the Dominion, it is only required that the Active Militia should amount to 40,000 men, furnished in due

proportion by the different districts, and to be raised by ballot if necessary. Hitherto there has been no necessity to have recourse to the ballot; there is, however, a growing feeling in the Dominion that voluntary enlistment involves undue hardship on individuals, and it seems probable that the ballot will ere long be brought into operation. At present, volunteers enlist for three years, but according to the law men obtained by ballot would serve only two years. At the end of their service in the Active Militia the men who compose it re-enter the Reserve, and are not liable to be called out until all other men in the same company division have volunteered or been balloted to serve. The number of men called out for training each year is 40,000, and the number of days' drill is sixteen, during which time the men receive pay. A system of assembling the troops in each brigade in camps for the purpose of annual training has also been introduced with the best possible results, and the practice is likely to be extended. During the time that the militia is embodied it is subject to the Queen's regulations and the Articles of War, and, as a matter of fact, discipline appears to be thoroughly maintained. Rifle practice by companies is sedulously practised, and skill in the use of the rifle is encouraged by the bestowal of prizes at the annual training. The great assimilation to the customs and practice of regular troops is remarkable even in social and ornamental details. Many battalions are provided with colours and bands, and during the annual training the officers generally mess together. A very sensible arrangement, tending both to increase a military feeling and to create an impression on the enemy is the supplying the Infantry with uniforms similar to that worn by the imperial army. It may here be remarked that the men of the Canadian Active Militia are far taller and larger than the soldiers of our regular regiments. As regards both combatant and non-combatant staff, no efforts have been spared to render the local army efficient, and a still greater improvement is to be looked for shortly. It is proposed that the Adjutant-General of the Militia should be styled in future Major-General Commanding the Militia, that his staff officer the present Deputy Adjutant-General at headquarters—should be termed Adjutant-General, and receive the rank of Colonel; that the Deputy Adjutant-Generals who command districts should receive the title of Colonel on the staff, and that all staff officers should in future, before appointment, pass a special examination, and only hold their offices for five years, and not be eligible for reappointment in the same office. With a view to obtaining properly qualified officers for the staff, it is recommended that a Canadian Staff College should be established, and in order to obtain competent instructors for it, the suggestion is made that the Imperial Government be asked to allow a certain number of Canadian officers to join the Staff College at Sandhurst. But the Canadian authorities have already taken practical steps to secure a good professional training for their officers by the institution of schools of instruction, in which measure they were far in advance of Mr. Cardwell. These schools of instruction were first established in 1864, and already nearly 6,000 young men have passed through them. Some of the graduates now hold commissions in the Active Militia, while others will be provided for as vacancies occur, and on an increase to the Active Militia being required, would furnish an ample supply of well-qualified officers. Moreover the boys in most large schools undergo elementary

drill. Thus it will be seen that a large proportion of males of all ages from ten to sixty receive a certain amount—in some cases a very considerable amount—of military training, and that if the ballot is enforced, there will in course of time be probably half a million of men more or less trained to arms. We have shown that the combatant and recruiting staff is completely organized, and considerable attention is now being paid to the administrative staff or store department and arrangements have been made for a due supply of all the arms, camp equipage, and other stores required for field service or camps of instruction.

We might describe the details of Canadian military organization at much greater length, but we have approached the limits of our space. We cannot, however, refrain from citing one instance in which the system was tested, and which showed that the Dominion possessed something more than a mere paper organization. On one occasion within twenty-four hours, 14,000 men were assembled at corps headquarters, and ready to take the field. This occurred in 1856, when at 4 p.m. on the 7th March, the Adjutant-General, then on his way by railway from Ottawa to Montreal, receiving a telegram ordering him to assemble 10,000 men to resist a Fenian raid. By 4 p.m. on the 18th, it was notified to the Adjutant-General that not 10,000 but 14,000 men were assembled at their respective headquarters awaiting further orders. These orders were present, and by the afternoon of the 10th this force had been duly distributed and posted. On each subsequent occasion on which the Militia had been called out the same alacrity has been displayed. Some of the men had to travel not less than twenty miles to obey the summons to proceed to the battalion headquarters, and frequently large numbers of Canadians in the United States have volunteered to join the Militia on emergency. It is calculated that within a few days 30,000 men could be assembled on the American frontier. Nor can the Canadian army—for army it is, and not a mere aggregate of unorganized and unconnected tactical units like our volunteers and Militia—boast merely of the loyalty and alacrity of the men and the excellence of the officers, but most of the corps exhibit, according to the reports of the experienced inspecting officers, a remarkable degree of military proficiency. The annual inspections are by no means perfunctory or mere complimentary ceremonies; no time is wasted in parade manoeuvres, but every minute inspection is devoted to ascertain the real condition of the corps, all short comings being fearlessly reported on. With such numbers, such physique, such officers, such training, and such organization, Canada counts for much as an element of the military strength of the Empire, and must we should think put an end to all fear of a sudden annexation to the United States. Mr. Cardwell may learn many valuable lessons regarding a military organization if he can spare a single evening to read the last few Militia reports of the gallant young Dominion, and no political economist can now pretend that Canada is a source of weakness to the British Empire.

RIFLE SHOOTING.—The Galt and Guelph Rifle Clubs had a friendly contest at the former place on Wednesday week, the ranges being 200, 400 and 500 yards, the numbers nine on each side, and the result 348 for Guelph to 311 for Galt. The highest number made by a Galt man 45, the lowest 27. The highest score for a Guelph man 48, the lowest 25.—*Elora Observer.*



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

#### THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR Proprietor, to whom all *Business Correspondence* should be addressed.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

#### 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 it may reach us in time for publication.

#### CONTENTS OF No. 20, VOL. V.

POETRY.—	Page.
Treaty or no Treaty .....	112
EDITORIAL.—	
English Press on the Washington Treaty.....	408
The British Army .....	409
John Stuart Mill .....	410
The Volunteer News on Canadian Volunteer System.....	411
News of the Week.....	410
Reviews.....	411
Editorial Paragraphs.....	411
CORRESPONDENCE.—	
From Montreal .....	407
SELECTIONS.—	
Volunteer Cavalry—The Lessons of the Decade—(Continued).....	401
Report on the Red River Expedition of 1870.....	401
Report by Lieut. Butler (with Regt.) of His Journey from Fort Garry to Rocky Mountain House and Back, during the Winter of 1870-71.....	412
The Future of Canada.....	402
Land Tenure in England.....	402
The War Vessel of the Future.....	403
Good Advice to Mr. Cardwell.....	403
The Camp at Niagara.....	406
National Rifle Association.....	413
Exchanging Guns with the Emperor of Germany.....	411
Transcontinental Trade.....	414
REMITTANCES.....	
MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.	

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 57 Park Row, New York,

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 10 Park Row, New York,

Are our only Advertising Agents in that city.



## The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1871.

With just and commendable pride Canadian journals speak of the decided success of the experiment of the District Camp at Niagara, and those capable of judging declare that in physique, appearance, drill, and manœuvre the troops are not one-whit behind the best drilled soldiers in the British service. It must be a subject of astonishment to our neighbors across the lakes to see such a force suddenly placed under arms; and it must also be a matter of serious thought as to the motives which brought the individuals comprising that force within the operation of a system capable of producing such results.

As the service is voluntary, the answer would be that it was of each man's own free will, and the motive the *defence* of the institutions of the country in the first place, the preservation of its relations with Great Britain, and the conservation of that property he has won from the forest. In one word, all that goes to make a living reality of that formerly abused phrase—Patriotism. The Canadian soldier then has a motive as well as an object in devoting his leisure hours to the acquisition of practical and

theoretical military knowledge; the desire to do so being confined to no particular class, but universally diffused among the people, and so generally that the country could produce a far larger military force in proportion to its inhabitants than any other country in the world, and in probably no other are the motives for self-reliance and voluntary service so powerful. Placed beside a covetous and aggressive neighbor, attached to an empire whose statesmen neither comprehend their value nor understand their *manifest destiny*, in order to preserve national independence and pursue the development of the immense birthright of the Canadian people in peace, they quickly understood the necessity of being always prepared for the other alternative. Hence it has become a duty deeply implanted in the minds of the people to perfect themselves in the use of arms, and as *en masse* they are superior to most others in physique, it is in their case happily combined with intelligence and quickness of appreciation which enables them to acquire the necessary knowledge in a short time, and with comparatively small effort.

In Canada there are no *dangerous* classes or surplus populations who seek soldiering as a means of livelihood. Her troops are drawn chiefly from the agricultural population or the well paid commercial employees—men who have a direct stake in the country, and who willingly sacrifice eight or sixteen days every year in order to learn the best means of defending it. And thus the material for our army is furnished of the best possible quality at the least possible cost. Moreover, the system on which it is organized is unique; no man is compelled to serve, and each military district is the nucleus of a *corps d'armee*, complete from its commandant to its drum boy; every department having its complete organization in the general scheme, portions of which are to be developed,—but ever now a *simple* order from headquarters at Ottawa could put 40,000 men, and trained soldiers at that, in the field in *forty eight* hours, with artillery and cavalry complete.

Our cousins across the lakes may attempt to copy it, but the main inducement—the motive—will be wanting. The difficulty with the English people is the multiplicity of schemes, and the difficulty of choosing the right material, as well as divesting its administration of that destroyer of efficiency—*red tape*.

Canada has been most fortunate in her War Minister, and he in turn in the selection of the officer to organize the military force called into existence by the famous Militia Bill of 1869. Colonel P. Robertson-Ross assumed the command of the Canadian army at a critical period; in fact it may be said to have had hardly an existence, and most certainly not the shadow of organization. His plans were frankly and freely stated, and it was at once apparent that he

thoroughly understood the morale of the force with which he had to deal, the social condition of the people, and the best means of turning the splendid military material placed in his hands to account. From those plans he has never departed, but gradually developed them from regimental to brigade, and from that to divisional organization, till the splendid display at Niagara justified the sure footed judgment that decided on the principle of decentralization as that best adapted for developing the military spirit of the Canadian people.

When Great Britain was the leading power in Europe her statesmen regarded one principle as paramount in her politics, and that was "The maintenance of the balance of power amongst the nationalities of Continental Europe." The march of so-called liberal ideas led the politicians of the Manchester school to decry that policy as a worn out and exploded heresy, and in its stead non-intervention and isolation were upheld as the righteous principles which would bring on an universal millenium of peace—when the *Brummay, m Quaker*, the Italian *Carbonari*, and the French *socialist* would promulgate the several theories on the wide field of philanthropy to all mankind in peace. The great mass of the English people are generally led captive by the ear, if any doctrine in ethics or religion is persistently "bellwaxed aloud" it is at once taken as a specimen of Anglo-Saxon tenacity, and assented to as incontrovertible. Thus the wise and bold counsels of the men who made England, and kept a foreign foe off her shores for centuries was set aside for the theories of Cobden and Bright, and as a consequence to-day she finds herself without a reliable ally, army, or fleet face to face with the *greatest military power* the world has yet seen; and if the cable telegram speaks the truth, called on by that power in tones not to be mistaken to relinquish a portion of her territory. The report in substance is that Prince Bismarck has demanded the cession of the Island of Heligoland in the mouth of the Elbe off the coast of Schleswig, and that even Mr. Gladstone has found pluck enough to return a peremptory *no* to the insolent requisition, though of what value that may be the following from the *Broad Arrow* showing the state of the naval administration will enable us to arrive at a probable conclusion:

"The disorganized state of the Admiralty Departments is almost incredible. Hardly any department has a single responsible head; in one or two cases two officers are employed upon the same work, at high salaries; several of the same rank are receiving different rates of salary; hardly two departments even, are paid on the same scale; and no effort seems to be made to remedy this unsatisfactory state of things. The administrative reforms which were commenced two years ago, have never been completed, and are now in the most unfinished state, while the only move of any kind seems to be slowly but steadily in a retrograde direction."

The successor of the celebrated Childers does not appear to be happy in the task he has undertaken.

"Mr. Goschen, in his first speech on the Navy estimates, emphatically stated that, in his opinion, economy should be applied, almost exclusively, to the administrative branches, but that professional officers in the Navy should be dealt with generously, and that every inducement should be offered to make them contented with their profession."

The *Broad Arrow* then states the grievance under which the service labors, as follows:

"To classify, or rather to show, the direction of the evils which naval officers suffer from, we maintain—

"That, out of the money voted yearly by the country for the Navy, far too small a portion is devoted to the benefit and welfare of naval officers.

"That the cost of administration is not only excessive compared with the cost of the professional branches of the service, but that during the last ten years it has almost increased proportionally, to the decrease in the cost of the professional branches:

"That, in regard to promotion, the interests of the administration, rather than the officers of the service, generally, are considered:

"That neither pay, nor promotion, hold out any adequate inducements to officers to attach themselves to the service:

"That the pay, promotion, and privileges of the administrative branches are out of all proportion to the pay, promotion, or privileges of the professional branches:

"And that finally the bulk of the money voted by the country for the naval service, does not go to the direct maintenance of the Navy, but to collateral branches, only indirectly connected with the service."

Mr. Childers so beautifully manipulated the naval service so as to foist a large number of his friends and relations on the country, while the boasted reforms were wholly intended to create fat berths for needy hangers on. As a consequence, when the hour of danger has arrived the administration of the navy will be found wanting.

France suffered disgrace and disaster by similar means, and it is now the question of the hour with England as to the direct means of escape from the toils at home and abroad—the peace at any price party have brought her into. The glorification of the Whig-Radicals over the *Washington surrender* may be premature, if it is true that Bismarck has made the demand attributed to him. It may safely be asserted that he did not do so without a thorough understanding with Russia and the United States. *Blackwood's* "Battle of Dorking" may be something more than a mere sagacious guess; and England may awake to the unpleasant conviction that her trust in Manchester has been her greatest folly, as well as danger.

It is very gratifying to find the press of the Dominion of all shades of politics unanimous in praise of the success which has attended the experiment of District Camps, and of the care as well as personal labor

which the Adjutant-General bestows upon the troops collected for training. It would not be easy to find an officer with such a thorough love for his profession or one more ardent or better capable of inculcating the great lessons of military practice acquired through a long, distinguished, and honorable career, in the best of all schools—the British army on active service. As Sir G. E. Cartier truly remarked at Niagara, "His knowledge was acquired on the battle field," and the value of his great service to our army can never be fully realized.

Those camps of instruction are but portions of a plan for imparting a thorough knowledge of logistics, tactics, and strategy adapted to the country and the force, devised two years ago and carried out with wonderful perseverance, patience and industry, in the face of innumerable obstacles, not the least of which has been a carping and hostile criticism from parties unable to comprehend or unwilling to admit the value of a carefully devised system. The splendid success of the experiment so far is however sufficient to convince the country that their military force is in good hands. It is evident, however, that no man could stand the labor entailed by this work of instruction, and it is to be hoped for the benefit of the force and of the country that this season is the last in which the Adjutant-General will be obliged to undergo the fearful labor entailed without an efficient staff.

In every military district a regular staff should be organized, attached thereto, and available for service on all occasions, the members of which should be either engineer officers or supernumeraries of the artillery corps, with such regimental supernumeraries as would provide their own horses and wish to learn staff duties. To every battery of field or garrison artillery there should be a second captain with one or two supernumerary lieutenants, and all those should be available for staff duty. They need cost the State nothing beyond the price of parchment for commissions, but on occasions of service and drill should be paid. It is time a regular staff corps should be organized, and we hope the Adjutant-General will see his way towards that consummation as soon as possible. It is with great reluctance, indeed, we approach this subject, knowing the heavy and arduous duties he has to perform, but it is in the sincere hope that such a measure would tend to lighten the burden instead of increasing it. The medical department also demands attention, and with that the organization of the Canadian Army might be said to be completed; and if it only in a very slight degree lessened the labors a valuable officer has to undergo, a great advantage would be gained by the country.

An attempt was made to sell a lot of British naval steamers at auction, but with such poor success that they were withdrawn, no satisfactory bids being made.

We republish entire an article from the *Saturday Review* entitled "The Canadian Solution of the Problem," in which our militia system, as organized and developed by the Adjutant-General, is treated with that appreciative candour its excellence deserves, and which is so hard to force from English journalists for any mere Colonial institution. The success, however, which has attended the experiment made under the provisions of the famous Militia Bill, the rapidity with which a formidable military force was got together, trained and organized, was a fact of too great magnitude to be passed over, especially as it had solved the problem without any noise about it, of creating an armed nationality at a cost of time and money so ludicrously small in proportion to the force raised and prepared for service that it has been a matter of astonishment to the people of Canada to find so very little notice taken of it by a people so eminently practical as the English are supposed to be.

The *Saturday Review* has, however, in one sentence shown the excellence of the Canadian system by the connection between the active, regular, and service militia, and that the regimental officers of the latter are mere recruiting agents, and it is that feature alone which distinguishes our organization from the Prussian or Swiss. "No man is forced to serve in time of peace. It is a duty every man owes in time of war," and this is so thoroughly understood that there is no need nor will be any for enforcing the ballot, although it is a part of the legislative machinery wisely provided in case of emergency—a call to arms would be responded to by the whole male population fit to serve. And hence the people of Canada are astonished at the developments of *army reform* in Great Britain. Looking at the effective simplicity of their own militia law they cannot but wonder that a nation possessed of illimitable wealth, such boundless resources, and with one city containing fully *two-thirds* of the population of the Dominion, should be in the pitiable state of military unpreparedness the English press represents, and subject to such humiliations for want of an efficient military force. There is squandered on the regular army of Great Britain a sum *three times* as large as the whole revenues for purposes of government of the Dominion of Canada, but it is said only about *one-third* goes to the fighting portion of the force. If this is correct the people may rest assured there is but one remedy, and that is, to overturn the whole administration of the army, keep their war minister in his proper place, and allow the House of Commons to have no control over anything connected therewith, except the money.

In Canada, with an army of 45,000 men ready for service, and a reserve of 650,000 men, our Minister at War's department is managed by a deputy and eight or ten clerks. Our commander-in-chief (Adjutant-

General) has a Deputy Adjutant-General, an assistant ditto, and four clerks. Our control has a director of stores, with two or three subordinates. The cost of the whole establishment would be probably *ten per cent.* of the whole sum voted for the militia estimates.

Admitting the vast difference between our affairs in a military point of view and those of Great Britain, we are nevertheless persuaded that their *staff maintenance*, civil and military, should not exceed that proportion, and there can be no reason why it should reach the enormously disproportioned figure in the English estimates. Before they can have any military force worth the name, the whole army administration must be reformed and decentralized. The division into military districts simplifies matters amazingly with us, the deputy adjutants-general in command, with the aid of the brigade majors and very limited assistance, perform all the administrative duties belonging thereto, and leaves headquarters to its proper functions. English army reformers need not travel beyond the verge of the Empire to find a military system fitted for a free people, and one that neither wastes the people's time nor money.

The *Saturday Review* is quite right in estimating the Dominion of Canada as a military power—not for aggression, however, but defence, and in that line we will only ask England to do her share of naval duty, leaving us to deal with our enemies after our own fashion. Knowing our strength we are surprised to find the people of Great Britain so very sensitive to every action of our neighbors, the people of the United States. We know their full value, and nothing would give our people more satisfaction than the chance of teaching cousing Jonathan a little manners. We owe him something for the Fenian raids, which the Joint High Commission forgot to settle, and our people will wipe it out the first opportunity.

We have not taken the same time to organize a force that Prussia or Switzerland has, and it is doubtful whether either would be as effective as *ours in this country*, so that we have ample reason to be satisfied. England will be able to solve the same problem when she finds a able, honest, and patriotic a statesman as Sir G. E. Cartier, and a soldier as capable as Col. P. Robertson-Ross.

The concluding paragraph is both complimentary and satisfactory. It is to be hoped Mr. Cardwell will follow the hint thrown out for the benefit of Great Britain. We have always maintained that more real satisfactory and practical military knowledge was contained in the Adjutant-General's reports than on any modern work in military affairs.

#### REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription up to Saturday the 1st inst.

St. THOMAS, Ont.—Capt. J. McQ. Wardell, \$2.  
HALIFAX, N. S.—Lt. Col. Geo. Mitchell, \$2.

On another page will be found a letter from Prince Napoleon to M. Jules Favre which so clearly describes the cause of all the French disaster that, it has been inserted, notwithstanding its length, for the benefit of such of our readers as have not seen it. Prince Napoleon (the same who visited Canada in 1862) forcibly and clearly shows the intrigues of Thiers, Favre, Gambetta, and the other scoundrels of the Republican School. It was not France—it was not their country, they were concerned about, but it was the desire to throw that country into confusion for the purpose of self aggrandisement. In pursuit of this fiendish object they awoke the *hell hounds* of communism; after destroying Paris, ruining France, and demoralizing its social order, the scoundrels succeeded in reigning over desolation. Cowards, cheats, thieves,—no human language can measure their turpitude, portray their guilt, or express the abhorrence mankind should feel towards them. Poor *Plon-Plon* tears the mask very unceremoniously off their faces, and exhibits them in all their foul deformity to the world, as a set of mischievous apes with the cunning of foxes. This letter is well worth studying. It shows that the first duty of a statesman is self-abnegation, and that no inducement should prevail with him to overturn a government at the crisis of a country's fate. What would have brought Englishmen together as one man—only led Frenchmen to cut each other's throats.

Owing to the large space occupied by the "General Orders" this week we have been obliged to leave over till our next issue the very clever and interesting letter on the formation of the camp at Laprairie, from our Montreal Correspondent. We regret this the more because it explains a breach of discipline which recently occurred at Montreal, and which we are happy to say is of rare occurrence in the ranks of the "Canadian Army."

The talented author of the patriotic poem "Treaty or no Treaty," which appeared in our last issue, is Dr. A. Jukes, 19th Battalion, St. Catharines. It is such men who will uphold the honor and interests not only of Canada, but the Empire.

The first detachment of troops left the Lower Fort on the 7th ult., and the last left Fort Garry on the 10th, en route for Canada.

The camp at Laprairie, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Osborne Smith, D. A.G., was formed on the 26th June.

The Annual Tournament of the Ontario Rifle Association was opened at Toronto on the same day.

#### REVIEWS.

*Blackwood* for June has been received. The *American Agriculturist* for June has also been received, also the *Scientific American*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Some old soldier wrote a letter to your paper so far back as 1869, I believe in September of that year, in which he advocated the single rank system, the disuse of knapsacks, and showed the absurdity of the awkward and unsightly pouch which impedes any quick movement, &c., &c.

Instead of which, leather pockets in the front of the soldier's tunic would be handy, and could be made to look well. It was evident that man understood what he spoke of, and if he was to speak again in your columns he might ask in the name of common sense what is meant by the new style of drill, which is being carried out in those so called camps of instruction, that is keeping men on parade for three or four hours at a time, there is no soldier of any experience who would not condemn such a practice. One hour at drill is quite as much as is necessary. Any further will inevitably produce disgust and is absolutely useless.

Drill is unlike common work which occupies a whole day. Young men when properly commanded delight in it unless it is made a drudgery, when it become same and listless, have no spirit, and feel like Automotons.

How many movements can be effectually performed within an hour, as many certainly as the men require, and that hour's work will be more firmly impressed on the soldier's mind than the three weary hours, effices the knowledgo he obtained before he was tired out, and nauseated. (What were you doing to-day Jock) says one soldier to another, after one of those everlasting parades, (rambling after each other through the square) was the reply, just so after the first hour, nothing is well done. Officers and men feel it alike, if men have been on scanty rations for a long period a plethora of food would not be productive of good. Medicine must be given in small doses, and cramming in schools is universally condemned.

I am your obed't servant,  
A. VETERAN.

GRANT ON THE FISHERIES.

A correspondent of the New York Herald visited President Grant at Long Branch on Friday last, and talked with him concerning the Treaty of Washington. In answer to his remarks that the Canadians did not appear to be well pleased with the fishery part of it, the President is reported to have said:—"Well, I suppose they will, after a while. They will be reconciled to it by and by. And why shouldn't they? The fishery clauses of the treaty are as favorable to them as they are to us—perhaps more so. I'll be glad if they settle the matter at once and be done with it. The Canadian fisheries don't amount to much for us while the equivalents we grant must be considerable to them. I don't

attach much importance to the pecuniary consideration one way or the other. The pith of the thing is the avoidance of war. It was a dangerous question to be open. Our fisheries were always a trouble and an annoyance. The fishermen of the East who fish on the Canadian coast have but little respect for treaties or engagements. They are rough fellows, hardy, self-reliant, and are a law unto themselves. They insist on going where they like and doing what they like. Of course they find opposition; and too whether they are right or wrong, they are sure to have supporters in many quarters. Indeed, the public sympathy is always with our fishermen, no matter what they do. This backing up of our own people under all circumstances shows a lively, patriotic spirit, but it has its evils. We are forced to send men of-war to the Canadian coast to protect those men from the consequences of their own acts; the English must send armed ships to watch the doings of ours, and so the relations between us and Great Britain is disturbed."

THE FRASER GUN.

Nature, for May 18, describes in general terms the successful casting and performances of a great 35-ton Fraser gun. It says:—"Of extraordinary strength and proportions and withal so carefully, and one might almost say elegantly finished, this magnificent gun is indeed a master-piece well worthy of the greatest factory in England, from which it emanates. Cannon of larger dimensions have, it is true, been produced, capable actually of delivering a heavier projectile than that employed with the Woolwich weapon, but none of them are to be in any way compared with this, either in respect to battering power or length of range. The gun is, moreover, not merely a show production, as was the case with the monster Krupp cannon, but a really serviceable and efficient fire-arm as shown by its endurance of the severe test to which it was subjected at proof. On this occasion the 700 pound projectile was thrown from the gun by the enormous charge of 130 pounds of gun-powder—the largest, in fact, that has ever been safely consumed in any firearm—the explosion being without the slightest injurious effect upon the steel bore or surrounding wrought-iron castings. The solid cylinder of iron which constituted the shot issued forth at the terrible velocity of 1,370 feet per second, and, after travelling some fifty yards, buried itself in the butt of loose earth to the depth of thirty three feet. So satisfactory, indeed, has this experimental structure turned out, that a further batch of sister guns have forthwith been commenced, and will serve to arm some of our heavy ironclads which are now building. Only a small number of such weapons will be carried by these vessels—two, or at most four, apiece—and thus our modern men-of-war will present a perfect contrast to those of a dozen years ago, when a ship, being regarded merely as a box of guns, sometimes received on board as many as a hundred and thirty cannon. Nevertheless, a broadside delivered from four guns, of these giant dimensions (for the whole armament being carried in turrets may be brought to bear at one time), representing almost a ton and a half of metal, very far exceeds that which an old first class three-decker would throw into her antagonist, and would indeed be sufficient to sink most vessels at a first discharge.

The appointment of Major Acheson Gosford Irvine to the command of the troops remaining in Garrison at Fort Garry, is notified by a general order dated the 1st ultimo. Major Irvine is a son of Colonel Irvine, so long esteemed throughout the Dominion as the principal Aide-de-Camp to several successive Governors-General. The gallant officer's capabilities are highly spoken of, and it is thought that his present appointment is but the first step towards the Deputy-Adjutant Generalship of the Tenth Military District for which his experience and ability are said to thoroughly qualify him.—Broad Arrow.

Ostrich breeding, it is stated, is now a regular branch of farming industry at the Cape of Good Hope, where extensive yards and runs for this class of mammoth poultry have been established. At Grahamstown there is a large breeding farm, where ostriches are raised for their feathers. The birds are kept in an enclosure of twenty acres, surrounded by a low wall, over which they never attempt to cross and escape. In the Cape establishment the ostrich eggs are hatched by artificial means. The long, white feathers furnished by the birds are worth, in the natural, unprepared state, from \$150 to \$200 a pound, about eighty being acquired to make up that weight. A wild ostrich in full dress is worth from 80 to \$100, and a skillful Hottentot hunter will capture and kill as many as seventy or eighty in a season.

A CANADIAN INVENTION.—The Liverpool Mercury says:—"An interesting invention comes from Canada. Mr. Dewe, of the Canadian Post Office at Ottawa, has brought out a new registering lock. Every time the lock is opened it registers a number, which can be seen through a small aperture in the back, and access to the register cannot be obtained without breaking a seal, which the cashier or other responsible person can affix to it. To any one who is exposed to the risk of duplicate keys, or to the danger of pilfering through the keys being mislaid or left about, it appears a safe guard. The register numbers up to 31, and can be re-set without difficulty. The lock has been adopted by the Internal Revenue Department of the United States. The lock appears to be very strongly and well made."

Captain Harvey has published in London a volume giving instructions for the management of the sea torpedo invented by him, and a very full description of it. He considers that the torpedo ship best suited for the purpose is a vessel of about 400 tons burthen and 150 feet in length, and built so as to insure the greatest possible speed. With a vessel like the one he describes, Captain Harvey considers that he could manœuvre at his pleasure about a hostile fleet, threading his way between unfriendly vessels, and exploding torpedoes with fatal effect beneath them, now closing up right alongside, now taking as wide a birth as possible, that is to say, some forty or fifty fathoms, according to the length of the rope. Of course darkness would, whenever practicable, be taken advantage of, and it is stated on the strength of the blockade running experience gained during the American war, that comparatively little risk would attend such an operation. This is very well for an enthusiastic inventor's statement, but we hope for Captain Harvey's sake that he may never be chosen to put this opinion to the test.

## ODE TO THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WORDS AND MUSIC BY G. H. DREW.

Hail! happy day, which doth unite  
Canadian hearts and homes as one,  
Which ushers in the new-born light,  
Reflected back from England's sun!

Chorus: Then let us raise, as subjects loyal,  
Our voices upward to the sky,  
Forgetting trouble, labour, toil,  
On this the First of July.

We greet with joy the present hour,  
When floats aloft, so just and free,  
A nation's flag begirt with power  
To men our foes by land or sea.

Chorus: Then let us raise, &c.

With Britain's help and force of arm  
Canadian turrets safe shall be;  
No lawless hand shall bring alarm  
From base invasion's foul decree

Chorus: Then let us raise, &c.

The ocean's crested waves shall bear  
The merchant fleet beset with lore,  
And proudly, free from anxious care,  
The gallant crew shall seek our shore.

Chorus: Then let us raise, &c.

Then, welcome! strangers to our land,  
Whate'er their colour, race or birth;  
To them we offer friendship's hand,  
And join with them in honest mirth.

Chorus: Then let us raise, &c.

Our snow-clad soil, our sunny clime,  
Shall be to all a peaceful rest;  
One heart, one soul, to endless time,  
Shall beat within each other's breast.

Chorus: Then let us raise, &c.

Our new "Dominion" Heaven protect,  
And succor lend in hour's of need  
So may we prosperous show'rs expect,  
And blessings sweet on which to feed.

Chorus: Then let us raise, &c.

To-day, henceforth, Canadians all,  
Arise and keep this festal day!  
Raise loud your voices, great and small,  
And chant the new "Dominion" lay."

Chorus: Aye, let us raise, as subjects loyal,  
Our voices upward to the sky,  
Forgetting trouble, labour, toil,  
On this the first of July.

July 1st, 1871.

## REPORT

BY LIEUT. BUTLER, (69TH REGT.) OF HIS JOURNEY  
FROM FORT GARRY TO ROCKY MOUNTAIN  
HOUSE AND BACK, DURING THE WINTER OF  
1870-71.

## GENERAL REPORT.

[CONCLUDED.]

*The Hon. Adams G. Archibald, Lieut. Gov  
ernor, Manitoba.*

With reference to the first suggestion, namely the appointment of a Resident Magistrate, or Civil Commissioner. I would merely observe that the general report which I have already made on the subject of the state of the Saskatchewan, as well as the particular statement to be found in the Appendix marked D. will be sufficient to prove the necessity of that appointment. With regard however, to this appointment as connected with the other suggestion of military force and Government stations or Districts, I have much to advance. The first pressing necessity is the establishment, as speedily as possible, of some Civil authority which will give a distinct and tangible idea of Government to the native and half-breed population, now so totally devoid of the knowledge of what law and Civil Government may pertain to. The establishment of such an authority, distinct from and independent of the Hudson Bay Company, as well as from any Missionary body situated in the country, would inaugurate a new series of events, a commencement as it were of civilization in these vast regions, free from all associations connected with the former history of the country, and separate from the

rival systems of Missionary and commercial enterprise, while at the same time lending countenance and support to all. Without some material force to render obligatory the ordinances of such an authority matters would, I believe, become even worse than they are at present, where the wrong doer does not appear to violate any law, because there is no law to violate. On the other hand I am strongly of opinion that any military force which would merely be sent to the Forts of the Hudson's Bay Company would prove only a source of useless expense to the Dominion Government, leaving matters in very much the same state as they exist at present, affording little protection outside the immediate circle of the Forts in question, holding out no inducements to the establishment of new Settlements, and liable to be mistaken, by the ignorant people of the country, for the hired defenders of the Hudson's Bay Company. Thus it seems to me that Force without distinct Civil Government would be useless, and that Civil Government would be powerless, without a material Force. Again as the purchase of Indian Rights upon certain localities, and the formation of settlements, it must be borne in mind that no settlement is possible in the Saskatchewan until some such plan is adopted.

People will not build houses, rear stock, or cultivate land in places where their cattle are liable to be killed, and their crops stolen. It must also be remembered that the Saskatchewan offers at present not only a magnificent soil and a fine climate, but also a market for all farming produce at rates exorbitantly high. For instance—flour sells from £1 10s. to £5 per the 100 lbs.; potatoes 3s. to 7s. a bushel; and other commodities in proportion. No apprehension need be entertained that such settlements would remain isolated establishments. There are at the present time many persons scattered through the Saskatchewan who wish to become farmers and settlers, but hesitate to do so in the absence of protection and security. These persons are old servants of the Hudson's Bay Company who have made money, or hunters, whose lives have been passed in the Great West, and who now desire to settle down. Nor would another class of settler be absent. Several of the Missionaries of the Saskatchewan have been in correspondence with persons in Canada who desire to seek a home in this Western land, but who have been advised to remain in their present country until matters have become more settled along the Saskatchewan. The advantages of the localities which I have specified—the junction of the branches of the Saskatchewan River, and the neighborhood of Edmonton may be stated as follows:—Junction of the North and South branch—a place of great future military and commercial importance commanding the navigation of both rivers—enjoys a climate suitable to the production of all cereals and roots, and a soil of unsurpassed fertility—is situated about mid way between Red River and the Rocky Mountains, and possesses abundant and excellent supplies of timber for building and for fuel—is below the presumed interruption to steam navigation on Saskatchewan River, known as "Coal Falls," and is situated on the direct cart road from Manitoba to Carlton.

Edmonton, the centre of the Upper Saskatchewan, also the centre of a large population (half breed,)—country lying between it and Victoria very fertile—is within easy reach of Blackfeet, Cree and Assinaboine country—summer frosts often injurious to wheat, but all other crops thrive well, and even wheat is frequently a large and pro-

ductive crop—timber for fuel plenty and for building can be obtained in large quantities 10 miles distant—coal in large quantities on both banks of the river, and gold at from 4 to 10 dollars a day in sand bars.

Only one other subject remains for consideration (I presume that the establishment of regular mail communication and steam navigation would follow the adoption of the course I have recommended), and, therefore have not thought fit to introduce them; and to that subject, I will now allude before closing this Report, which has already reached proportions very much larger than I had anticipated. I refer to the Indian question and the best mode of dealing with it. As the military protection of the line of the Saskatchewan against Indian attack would be a practical impossibility without a very great expenditure of money it becomes necessary that all precautions should be taken to prevent the outbreak of an Indian war, which if once commenced could not fail to be productive of evil consequences, I would urge the advisability of sending a Commission to meet the tribes of the Saskatchewan during the summer assemblies.

It must be borne in mind, that the real Indian question exists many hundred miles West of Manitoba in a region where the red man wields a power and influence of his own. Upon one point I would recommend particular caution, and that is in the selection of the individual for this purpose. I have heard a good deal of persons who were said to possess great knowledge of the Indian character, and I have seen enough of the red man to estimate at its real worth the possession of this knowledge—knowledge of Indian character has too long been synonymous with knowledge of how to cheat the Indian—a species of cleverness which, even in the science of chicanery does not require the exercise of the highest abilities. I fear that the Indian has already had too many dealings with persons of this class, and has now got a very shrewd idea of those who possess this knowledge of his character have also managed to possess themselves of his property.

With regard to the objects to be attended to by a Commission of the kind I have referred to, the principal would be the establishment of peace between the warring tribes of Cree and Blackfeet. I believe that a peace duly entered into, and signed by the chiefs of both nations, in the presence and under the authority of a Government Commissioner, with that show of ceremony and display so dear to the mind of the Indian, would be lasting in its effects. Such a peace should be made on the basis of restitution to Government in case of robbery. For instance—during time of peace a Cree steals five horses from a Blackfoot. In that case the particular branch of the Cree nation to which the thief belonged would have to give up ten horses to Government, which would be handed over to the Blackfeet as restitution and atonement. The idea of peace on some such understanding occurred to me in the Saskatchewan, and I questioned one of the most influential of the Cree chiefs upon the subject. His answer to me was that his band would agree to such a proposal and abide by it, but that he could not answer for the other bands. I would also recommend that medals, such as those given to the Indian chiefs of Canada and Lake Superior many years ago, be distributed among the leading men of the Plain Tribes. It is astonishing with what religious veneration these large silver medals have been preserved by their owners through all the vicissitudes of war and time and with what pride the well polished effigy

is still pointed out, and the words "King George" shouted by the Indian who has yet a firm belief in the present existence of that monarch. If it should be decided that a body of troops should be despatched to the West, I think it very advisable that the officer in command of such a body should make himself thoroughly acquainted with the Plain Tribes, visiting them at least annually in their camps, and conferring with them on points connected with their interest. I am also of opinion that if the Government establishes itself in the Saskatchewan, a third post should be formed after the lapse of a year at the junction of the Medicine and Red Deer Rivers in Latitude 52° 18' North, and Longitude 114° 15' West, about 90 miles South of Edmonton. This position is well within the Blackfeet country, possesses a good soil, excellent timber, and commands the road to Benton. This post need not be the centre of a settlement, but merely a Military, Customs, Missionary and Trading establishment. In the Appendix marked "G" will be found memoranda regarding the movement of troops, formation of posts, length of marches, etc.

Such Sir, are the views I have formed upon the whole question of the existing state of affairs in the Saskatchewan. They result from the thought and experience of many long days of travel through a large portion of the region to which they have reference. If I were asked from what point of view I have looked upon this question, I would answer,—From that point which sees a vast territory lying as it were, silently awaiting the approach of the immense wave of human life which rolls unceasingly from Europe to America. Far off lie the regions of the Saskatchewan from the Atlantic sea-board on which that wave is thrown, remote as are the fertile glades which fringe the Eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, still that wave of human life is destined to reach those beautiful solitudes, and convert the wild luxuriance of their now useless vegetation into all the requirements of civilized existence. And if it be matter for desire that across this immense continent, resting upon the two greatest oceans of the world, a powerful nation should arise with the strength and the manhood which race and climate and tradition would assign to it. A nation which would look with no evil eye upon the old mother land from whence it sprung, a nation which, having no bitter memories to recall would have no idle prejudices to perpetuate; then surely it is worthy of all toil of hand and brain, on the part of those who to-day rule, that this great link in the chain of such a future nationality should no longer remain undeveloped—a prey to the conflicts of a savage race—at once the garden and the wilderness of the Central Continent.

W. F. BUTLER,  
Lieutenant 69th Regiment.  
Manitoba, 10th March, 1871.

#### FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY ITEMS.

No clear account of the so called petroleum shells is given, but it would appear that sabots of wood or leather were put on the base of ordinary shells and filled with petroleum.

Out of 3,500 widows in England, receiving relief from the Patriotic Fund, 44 per cent were married again in six years, and the majority in less than three. The allowance in case of a second marriage is reduced to one half, thus offering a premium on mar-

riage. On a second widowhood, the full allowance is restored; and there were cases in which women had their fourth husband.

Baron Krupp has constructed a model of a new cannon, which, it is said, will batter down the heaviest ramparts at a distance of 13 kilometres, or about nine miles. For the founding of the monster guns great changes have been introduced in the forges of Essen, and several colossal steam hammers have been set up, the cost of each exceeding four millions of francs.

Of smooth-bores there are in the British service, two kinds of 68-pounders, two kinds of 42-pounders, eleven kinds of 32-pounders four kinds of 24-pounders, four kinds of 18-pounders, two kinds of 12-pounders, two kinds of 9-pounders, only one 6-pounder. Twenty-eight varieties in guns of this class only, differing from one another in weight and calibre. There are two different natures of shell-guns, three different 8-inch guns, four natures of bronze guns, and any number of varieties of built up guns, mortars, howitzers, carronades, etc.

*La Patrie* estimates that without reckoning the prisoners of war still detained in Germany, and the class of 1871, which amounts to about 130,000 men, France has at present an excellent army of marching-regiments, consisting of 250,000 infantry of the line, 70,000 cavalry, and 34,000 artillery, exclusive of 15,000 men in marine and auxiliary corps. Estimating the prisoners-of-war at 300,000, it asserts that France will have at her disposal, when these have returned and the class of 1871 called in, an army of 700,000 men of excellent quality.

The navy of Brazil is divided into six vessels of the first class, twelve of the second class, thirty-one of the third class, and thirty of the fourth class. Brazil has at present three iron-clads, six monitors, three corvettes, twelve gunboats, and ten steam launches in the river Plate and its affluents. It is proposed to decrease the strength of this division. The Rio Grande de Sul flotilla will consist of five gunboats and six launches; and the Paraguayan and Upper Parana division will comprise an iron clad, seven gunboats and ten launches.

A writer in the *Militair Wochenblatt*, reviewing the campaign in France, says: "It was under the circumstances impossible for the French army to take the offensive to advantage, the best course being to maintain the defensive. The positions first selected for their troops unfortunately prevented concentration, so that they were attacked and defeated in detail. The campaign was lost from the 6th of August. Justice demands the acknowledgment that numerical superiority on the part of the Prussians facilitated all their strategic combinations, and enabled them to win the advantages of both offensive and defensive movements."

A half yearly statement shows that the British navy numbers 209 ships and vessels in commission, with 36,280 seamen, boys and marines. In 1850, the numbers were 213 ships with 33,241; in 1855, 267 ships in commission, with a compliment of 65,389, and again in 1860, 305, with 64,659. In October 1830, there were 15,000 coast guards men and marines serving ashore, and men in steam reserves, and disposable supernumeraries at home ports, and there were 2,334 boys training at home ports, and 611 in receiving ships at home ports. There were 279 ships and vessels in reserve, excluding ships building, vessels lent for charitable

and other purposes, watch vessels, coast-guard tenders, and yard craft.

During the war the strictest secrecy was observed respecting the torpedoes with which the German coasts were protected, but now further information has been laid before the public. Electrical torpedoes and those exploded by concussion were both employed. The latter were charged with seventy-five pounds of powder, and sunk to a depth of about three feet below the surface of the water. Those exploded from the shore by means of electricity were loaded with two centners of dualine, a charge which is equal to ten centners of powder. They were sunk at a depth of about eight feet. The torpedoes which the *Grille* attempted to place under the keels of the enemy's vessels were not a new invention, but the old offensive concussion torpedoes, fourteen inches in diameter and two feet in length, which did not prove very effective. Indeed the war threw but little light on any question connected with these submarine defences. At Pillau torpedoes charged with four centners of powder were improvised. A company for laying and exploding these engines of war was formed at Kiel. In sinking and taking them up three accidents occurred, and fourteen lives were lost.

On the river Severn in England, a raft 8 ft. long and 4 ft. wide was formed of four planks of rough 3-in. timber, braced at the ends and across the middle by three more planks. Beneath the raft, in the centre, was fixed a box containing 3 lbs. of lithofracteur properly primed and capped, and having two 20 ft. lengths of fuse attached. The raft was floated into 6 ft. of water, and then gradually sunk with stones. The fuses were lighted, and the party retired to a safe distance. The surface of the river was seen to rise, and from the centre of the convexity a column of water, mixed with stones and the debris of the raft, was projected upwards to a height of 50 ft. a heavy report accompanying the upheaval. One stone weighing about 1½ cwt. was thrown up to a height of more than 100 ft, and fell on the river bank. When the scene of the explosion was reached, there was nothing to be seen but a mass of troubled, muddy water, in which fragments of timber and dead fish mingled and floated down with the stream. The limited time at the disposal of the party prevented soundings being taken to ascertain the depth to which the river bottom had been excavated by the force of the explosion. Professor Engles, however, stated that under similar conditions in Prussia he had found the basin hollowed out to be 7 ft. deep, so great was the resistance offered by the superincumbent mass of water.

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

(Continued from page 119.)

No. 7 Company, *St. Jean Chrysostome*.

To be Ensign :

Sergeant John McNaughton, M. S., vice J. Lott, left limits.

52nd "Bedford" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Surgeon :

Assistant Surgeon John Erskine, M.D., vice J. Chamberlin, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be Assistant Surgeon :

Rufus F. Hamilton, Esquire, M. D., vice Erskine, promoted.

No. 1 Company, *Granby*.

To be Ensign :

François Xavier Mayotte, Gentleman, M. S., vice R. Stevenson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 3 Company, *Waterloo*.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant George Sinclair Codd, V. B., vice Fourdrinier, promoted.

No. 8 Company, *Mansonville*.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Francis Henry Perkins, M. S., vice R. N. Manson, deceased.

To be Ensign :

Sergeant Caleb Colburn Perkins, M. S., vice F. H. Perkins, promoted.

53rd "Sherbrooke" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Adjutant, with rank of Lieutenant :

Bertio G. Jarvis, Gentleman, late Lieutenant 78th Highlanders, vice Johnston whose services are hereby dispensed with

No. 1 Company, *Sherbrooke*.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Color Sergeant Edward Short, vice Hart, resigned.

No. 3 Company, *Lennoxville*.

To be Lieutenant provisionally :

John Shuter, Gentleman, vice Asselin, left limits.

55th "Megantic" Light Infantry Battalion

No. 2 Company, *Inverness*.

The resignation of Lieutenant John A. Wallace is hereby accepted.

No. 3 Company, *Glenn Lloyd*.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

William Porter, Gentleman, vice McLean, resigned.

58th "Compton" Battalion of Infantry.

The resignation of Major A. O. Kellum is hereby accepted.

No. 6 Company, *Compton*.

To be Captain, provisionally :

Sergeant Charles Shurtiliff, vice C. G. Rice, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

60th "Missisquoi" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Lieut.-Colonel :

Major Charles S. Rowe, M. S., vice Brown Chamberlin, C. M. G., who is hereby permitted, as a special case on account of his ser-

VICES in connexion with the repulse of the Fenians at Eccles Hill, to retire retaining rank.

No. 4 Company, *West Farnham*.

The resignation of Captain Robert Mc Corkill is hereby accepted.

64th Battalion "Volligeurs de Beauharnois."

To be Assistant Surgeon :

Ludger Fafard, Esquire, M. D.

No. 2 Company.

The resignations of Captain Louis Alexander Seers and Lieutenant Louis Morin, are here accepted.

65th Battalion, "Mount Royal" Rifles.

No. 2 Company.

To be Ensign :

Edmour Chagnon, Gentleman M. S., vice P. Amasse, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 5 Company.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Cyriac Cadona, M. S., from No. 6 Company, vice C. J. Fitzpatrick, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

The resignation of Ensign Eugeno Paradis is hereby accepted.

No. 6 Company.

To be Lieutenant :

Joseph Spensley, Gentleman, M. S., vice Charron resigned.

70th "Champlain" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, *Ste. Anne de la Perade*.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Philippe A. Tessier, M. S., vice P. P. V. de Tremblay, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Geoffrey Rosseau, M. S. vice Tessier, promoted,

To be Ensign :

Sergeant Geoffrey Leblond, M. S., vice Rousseau, promoted.

"Portneuf" Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

To be Paymaster :

Lieutenant George D. B. Watters, M. S., from No. 4 Company.

No. 2 Company, *St. Raymond*.

To be Ensign :

Private Eli Frenette, M. S., vice A. F. Bevor, left limits.

No. 4 Company, *St. Augustine*.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Louis Gadourie, M. S., vice Watters, appointed Paymaster.

To be Ensign :

Edmund Watters, Gentleman, M. S., vice Gadourie promoted,

The "Quebec" Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

To be Assistant Surgeon :

Jules Robitaille, Esquire, M.D.

No. 4 Company, *St. Foye*.

To be Lieutenant :

Theophile Roy, Gentleman, M. S. vice F. Côté left limits.

To be Ensign :

George Roy Gentleman, M. S.

"Rimouski" Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

To be Paymaster :

Alphonse F. Martin, Esquire.

No. 3 Company, *L'Anse au Sable*.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Charles Degagné, M. S. vice L. Lepage left limits.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Louis Denis Poulin, M. S. vice Degagné, promoted.

To be Ensign :

Regis Beaumont, Gentleman, M. S. vice Poulin, promoted.

No. 5 Company, *St. Anaclet*.

To be Ensign :

Alfred Martin, Gentleman, M. S.

"Kamouraska" Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

To be Paymaster :

Joseph Peltier, Esquire.

To be Assistant Surgeon.

E. H. Roleau Esquire.

"Derchester" Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

To be Paymaster :

Sergeant Jean Baptiste Remillard, M. S.

To be Assistant Surgeon :

Alfred Morrissette, Esquire.

"Temiscouata" Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

To be Paymaster :

Hiorace Hudon, Gentleman.

To be Assistant Surgeon :

P. E. Grandbois, Esquire.

No. 3 Company, *St. George de Cacouna*.

To be Ensign :

Alexis Dumas, Gentleman, M. S., vice J. Paradis, left limits.

"Charlevoix" Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

To be Surgeon :

Edouard Boudreau, Esquire.

"St. Hyacinthe" Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, *St. Hyacinthe*.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Theodoro L'heureux, M.S., vice Richer, appointed Quartermaster.

To be Ensign :

Sergeant Louis Joseph Martel, M.S., vice L'heureux, promoted.

No. 4 Company, *Sord*.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Napoleon François Patenaude, M.S., vice Cardin, appointed Paymaster.

To be Lieutenant :

Augustus Johnson, Gentleman, M. S., vice Patenaude, promoted.

To be Ensign provisionally :  
Sergeant John Tobin, vice J. B. Labelle,  
left limits.

*Ste. Martine Infantry Company.*

To be Lieutenant :  
Ensign François Xavier Gagnier, M.S.,  
vice N. Larue, whose resignation is here-  
by accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally :  
Sergeant François Xavier Roy, vice Gag-  
nier, promoted.

BREVER.

To be Major, from 15th May 1871.  
Captain John Rogers, 1st Battalion Rifles.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

*New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.*  
*No. 5 Battery, Woodstock.*

To be 2nd Lieutenant :  
Sergeant W. C. Raymond, M.S., vice S.  
T. Baker, whose resignation is hereby  
accepted.

*67th Battalion, "the Carleton Light Infantry."*  
*No. 1 Company, Centreville.*

To be Ensign, provisionally :  
Sergeant Ludlow Beecher Clarke, vice H.  
McGrath, deceased.

*No. 6 Company, Brighton.*

The resignation of Ensign M. P. Orser is  
hereby accepted.

*71st "York" Battalion of Infantry.*  
*No. 4 Company, Stanley.*

The resignation of Lieutenant Stephens  
Turnbull is hereby accepted.

*74th Battalion of Infantry.*  
*No. 1 Company, Kingston.*

To be Ensign :  
Sergeant Robert McAlary, M. S., vice J. B.  
Emery, whose resignation is hereby ac-  
cepted.

*No. 2 Company, Elgin.*

The resignation of Ensign Fletcher Col-  
pitts is hereby accepted.

*No. 5 Company, Sackville.*

To be Ensign, provisionally :  
Sergeant John Alonzo Bowes.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

*1st "Halifax" Brigade of Garrison Artillery.*

To be Major :  
Captain and Brevet Major John Edward  
Albro Q. F. O. vice Mitchell promoted.

To be Captain :  
1st Lieutenant Alexander G. Hesslain, Q.  
F. O., vice Albro, promoted.

To be 1st Lieutenants :  
2nd Lieutenant George Ansley Sandford, V.  
B., vice Hesslain, promoted,  
2nd Lieutenant John Culverwell Oland,  
V. B., vice R. B. Boak, whose resigna-  
tion is hereby accepted.

To be 2nd Lieutenants ;

Frederick Henry Oxley, Gentleman, M. S.,  
vice Sandford, promoted.

Frederick William Russell, Gentleman,  
(provisionally) vice Oland, promoted.

*63rd "Halifax" Battalion of Rifles.*

With reference to General Order (34) 2nd  
December, 1870, Lieut.-Colonel Andrew  
Kerr Mackinlay, Q. F. O., will take rank as  
Lieut.-Colonel in the Active Militia, from  
27th June, 1870, he having been on that day  
entitled to Brevet promotion, under para-  
graph 56 of Regulations and Orders.

*Mill Brook, No. 1 Pictou County, Infantry  
Company.*

To be Ensign :  
Sergeant John Samuel McKay, M. S., vice  
Murdoch McPherson, whose resignation  
is hereby accepted.

*66th "Halifax" Battalion of Infantry.*

To be Ensign, provisionally :  
Frederick Mitchell, Gentleman, vice I.  
Danford, left limits.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

The following officers holding certificates  
of qualification are hereby confirmed in their  
respective ranks, from 17th May 1871.

Captain James Reeves, V. B., 2nd Class,  
No. 4 Battery, 2nd Halifax Brigade.

Captain David McPherson, V. B., 2nd  
Class, No. 3 Battery, 2nd Halifax Brigade.

1st Lieutenant Benjamin A. Taylor, V. B.,  
2nd Class, No. 4 Battery, 2nd Halifax Bri-  
gade.

2nd Lieutenant George Anderson, V. B.,  
2nd Class, 1st Halifax Brigade.

Ensign Thomas Joseph Walsh, V. B., 2nd  
Class, 63rd "Halifax" Battalion of Rifles.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE.

*1st Brigade Garrison Artillery, Montreal.*  
*Engineer Company.*

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally :  
Randolph Clarke, Gentleman, vice J.  
Rogers, left limits.

NO. 3.  
CERTIFICATES, BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

The following Officers have passed their  
examination before and have been granted  
certificates by Boards of Examiners.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.  
SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

2nd Lieutenant George Sandford, 1st Bri-  
gade Halifax Garrison Artillery.

2nd Lieutenant John Culverwell Oland 1st  
Brigade Halifax Garrison Artillery.

2nd Lieutenant George Anderson, 1st Bri-  
gade Halifax Garrison Artillery.

Captain James Reeves, 2nd Brigade Hali-  
fax Garrison Artillery.

Captain David McPherson, 2nd Brigade  
Halifax Garrison Artillery.

Lieutenant John Rono Glendinning, 2nd  
Brigade Halifax Garrison Artillery.

1st Lieutenant Gould Northup Brown,  
2nd Brigade Halifax Garrison Artillery.

1st Lieutenant Benjamin A. Taylor, 2nd  
Brigade Halifax Garrison Artillery.

Ensign John D. McIntosh, 63rd Halifax  
Rifles,

Ensign Thomas Joseph Walsh, 63rd Hali-  
fax Rifles.

By command of His Excellency the  
Governor General.

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



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

OTTAWA, June 23, 1871.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN  
INVOICES until further notice, 11 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,  
Commissioner of Customs.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the under-  
signed, and endorsed "Tender for Du Moine  
Slide," will be received at this Office until Fri-  
day, 30th instant, at noon, for the construction  
of a Slide at High Falls on the Du Moine River.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Office  
of the Superintendent of the Ottawa River Works,  
where printed forms of tender and other informa-  
tion can also be obtained.

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

By order,  
F. BRAUN,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }  
Ottawa, 10th June, 1871. } 25-31u.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the under-  
signed, and endorsed "Tender for Firewood,"  
will be received at this Office until Wednesday  
the 12th day of July next, at noon, for the supply  
of Firewood for the use of the Public Buildings,  
Ottawa, to be supplied according to the specifi-  
cation, which can be seen at this office, where  
also forms of tender can be obtained.

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

By order,  
F. BRAUN,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, 22nd June, 1871. 26-31



SEALED TENDERS will be received at this  
Office until Wednesday the 26th day of July  
next, at noon, for the supply of 200 tons of Grate  
Coal, (2000 lbs. per ton) to be delivered at Ot-  
tawa.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

By order,  
F. BRAUN,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, 22nd June, 1871. 26-31



