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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IV. OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JULY 25, 1870. No. 30.

### "THE OPERATIONS OF WAR EXPLAINED AND ILLUSTRATED."

(CONTINUED.)

The next step is to consider the army, not as, in general, collected on the main road, but as distributed in parts on several roads.

When hostilities begin between nations, one of them at the outset almost always finds reason for standing on the defensive, and allows the other to make the attack. Declaring war against Napoleon in 1815, the Allies were reduced of necessity to await the attack, because their forces, greatly superior in numbers, were scattered over an immense space. Only Wellington's and Blucher's armies were ready to meet the first onset. They were in Belgium, and three great roads cross the frontier leading from French fortresses upon Brussels, by either of which Napoleon might advance, after concentrating his army behind the screen of the fortresses. Blucher were forced to guard all these avenues to Brussels by placing on them portions of their forces. But these portions were liable, each or any, to be attacked by the whole French army--in fact, only one Prussian corps was assembled at the point where Napoleon's whole force broke in. Under such circumstances, all which that corps, or any of these fractions of the Allied armies, could do, was to take advantage of the fact that the heads only of the great French columns as they advanced on the roads were available for immediate attack, and to dispute the advance till the French front should so grow in extent, by accessions from the rear, as to be irresistible, and then to withdraw with as good a face as can be maintained. In this way time would be gained for the concentration of the remainder of the Allies upon the threatened line. Whereas, had any line been entirely neglected, the enemy, being unopposed there, might be in Brussels before any adequate force could have time to interpose. It is very easy to understand, therefore, why an army on the defensive is spread over a large front, on lines which radiate from the point they seek to cover, like the spokes of a wheel from the nave.

It is not at first so manifest why an invading army operates by many roads; but a brief calculation will suffice to show the reason.

In round numbers, 30,000 infantry on the march extend over about 5 miles of road; 60 guns with their attendant carriages occupy 2 1/2 miles; 6,000 cavalry, in sections of threes, allowing 11 to 12 feet of space longitudinally to each horse, fully 4 miles.

If Napoleon's army had entered Belgium by one road instead of three, it would have extended as follows:—

90,000 Infantry.....	15 miles.
20,000 cavalry.....	14 "
300 guns, etc.....	14 "
Total.....	43 miles,

irrespective of intervals between the columns, of losses of distance, of stores of any description. Therefore, on a single road the head of the column must have been marching two days before the rear could have quitted the place of rendezvous. An army moving thus would naturally lay itself open to defeat by a very inferior force, which, by enveloping the head of the column, might inflict a succession of crushing blows before the rear could arrive on the point of action. And, in fact, though Napoleon's columns moved by three roads, the divisions in rear, moving from the same bivouacs as those in front, failed to deploy on the field of Ligny till the afternoon of the following day.

When General McClellan moved from Washington to attack the Confederates, who, having defeated Pope, had invaded Maryland, he thus replied to some comments on his method of advancing, addressed to him by the Commander-in-Chief: "If," he says, "I had marched the entire army (about 100,000 men) in one column along the banks of the river instead of upon five different parallel roads, the column, with its trains, would have extended about fifty miles, and the enemy might have defeated the advance before the rear could have reached the scene of action."

Now, we will suppose, on the other hand, the extreme case that an army, on quitting its bivouacs, could find separate roads for every brigade, all converging on the point where an engagement might be expected, and all sufficiently near each other for constant communication and concert. The whole army would then be assembled simultaneously on the space to be occupied by the line of battle. In no case, of course (except in limited marches on great plains), are such facilities to be expected, but the illustration will serve to show why an army always marches by as many roads leading toward its destination as are sufficiently near to each other to admit of mutual support.

As the different portions of an army on the defensive must unite as quickly as possible on the line by which the enemy advances, it is, of course, indispensable that there should be good intercommunications, or lateral roads, by which they can readily approach each other. And these should not be coincident with the front of the army, but in rear of it--otherwise, if a division or corps were pushed back by the rapid advance of

the enemy, the line of intercommunication would be broken.

Also, if an army were advancing toward the enemy, and using, for the sake of facility, several adjacent roads, these, however near, should not be separated by any impassable obstacle, such as a great swamp, a mountain ridge, or a river without fords or bridges; otherwise, one portion of the army might be merely spectators of an attack upon the rest, as happened at Rivoli, where an Austrian column, moving on the left of the Adige, witnessed the defeat of the army on the other bank; and as occurred more notably in 1796, when the Austrians, advancing into Italy on both sides of Lake Garda, were beaten in succession by the same French army.

Thus the line by which an army moves is not necessarily, nor frequently, a single road, but several roads tending in the same direction and united by a sufficient number of cross-roads. For instance, the French army moved to Solferino thus:—

- First Corps, from Esenta toward Solferino.
- Imperial Guard, from Castiglione toward Solferino.
- Second Corps, from Castiglione toward Guidizzolo.
- Fourth Corps, from Carpenedolo toward Medole.
- Third Corps, from Mezzano toward Castel Goffredo.
- Sardinians from Lonato } by Madonna } on Poz-
- and Desenzano. } della Scoperta } zolen-
- } and Rivoltella } go.

And the Austrians reached the same field from the Mincio thus:—

- Eighth Corps crossed Mincio at Sallone on Pozzolengo.
- Fifth Corps crossed Mincio at Valeggio on Solferino.
- First Corps crossed Mincio at Valeggio on Cavriana.
- Seventh Corps crossed Mincio at Ferri on Foresto.
- Third Corps crossed Mincio at Ferri on Guidizzolo.
- Ninth Corps crossed Mincio at Golto on Ceresole.
- Eleventh Corps crossed Mincio at Golto on Castel Grimaldo.
- Second Corps from Mantua to Marcaria on the Oglio to turn the French right.

The two armies, each of which was advancing in ignorance of the movement of the other, thus occupying on the march the space from flank to flank which was necessary for the formation of the line of battle.

When armies approaching each other are still many marches distant, as may happen at the outset of a campaign, it is not, of course, necessary that the various columns, as they quit their own frontier, should be within supporting distance. It is when an engagement may be imminent that the lines of intercommunication become of such special importance. Moreover, it then becomes necessary to shorten as much as possible the distance between the head and the rear of each column by widening its front. A

narrator of the Waterloo campaign says, that when Wellington retired from Quatre Bras upon Waterloo, his troops moved in the open fields on each side, leaving the road for the artillery and trains. But before the French, following him, passed Gonnappe, a violent rain had rendered the fields impassable; consequently, their troops were restricted to the road, and the column was lengthened, entailing these consequences: that Wellington's compact march was beyond reach of pressure from the enemy, and that, while his troops filed into their destined positions in the line, the rearmost French divisions did not reach the field till long after dark.

No better illustration of this part of the subject can be found than in the orders for the movement of the French army upon Casale in 1859, when about to cross the Po. They ran thus:

"As the army is about to operate in a country cut up with canals and rivers, the troops on the march will be nearly always in column on the causeways, and the heads alone will be at once ready for action. It is essential, then, that one division, for example, should be so organized as to be ready to enter into line as soon as possible. To this end a division of four regiments, one battalion of chasseurs, two battalions, and two squadrons, shall be thus divided into four moveable columns—

- "1. A portion of cavalry to clear the way.
  - "2. Twenty sappers and pioneers with pickaxes to destroy obstacles, and throw small bridges of felled trees over canals.
  - "3. Two guns without waggons.
  - "4. A company of chasseurs to protect and flank the guns.
  - "5. A regiment of infantry.
- "The rest of the battery; and so for the remainder.

"In spite of the inconvenience of prolonging columns, a great distance will be left between them to avoid confusion.

"When a road is parallel to the railway, the infantry will march on the railway, guns on the road.

"On arriving at crossings, horsemen will be sent on all the roads to preserve communication with columns that move parallel, and to look out for the enemy.

"Whenever a halt is made, and the fields at the side of the road are practicable for infantry or guns, the troops will form up on as wide a front as possible, to diminish for a moment the depth of the column.

"It need not be said that generals will take all the lateral roads which conduct to the same end, provided their columns will not thereby be too much separated.

"Should a column be attacked, the trains will be "parked" at once, to leave the road free for troops."

(To "park" trains is to form them in compact order in fields or open spaces adjoining the roads.)

It would be a mistake to suppose that the preceding matter of this chapter depends for its truth on the condition that it must be applied only to regions where railways do not exist. The districts, even in Europe, are few where existing railways would leave great armies in any considerable degree independent of the ordinary roads; and, in fact, the very orders just quoted were given in a theatre of war traversed by railways. But whether the communications of this kind be few or many, one fact alone suffices to prove the point, which is, that an army advancing or intending to advance, can never trust to railways which are within the sphere of the enemy's operations, even to the most extended line of his outposts, since a few men can, in a very short time, render

a railway temporarily unserviceable. There will always, therefore, be a considerable space between the fronts of the armies where only the ordinary roads can be relied on for manœuvring; and it is only in an inconsiderable degree, and for partial movements, that railways can be resorted to, when opposing forces are so near that collision becomes imminent. Thus Louis Napoleon, in the transfer of his army from the north bank of the Po in 1859, for the advance by Novara to the Ticino, only moved one corps (Cannobert's) by rail. In the action at Gasteccio, Forey's troops, engaged with the enemy, were reinforced by means of the railway; but that railway lay directly in rear, and Forey was fighting a defensive action. Again, in the battle of Bull Run, the defeat of the Northern army was mainly accomplished by the attack of a brigade brought on the field by the Manassas railway from the Shenandoah Valley. But none of these operations were of sufficient magnitude to render it necessary to treat as peculiar the case of armies manœuvring in a theatre intersected by railways, which need be regarded only as roads giving greatly increased facilities for movement, at the same time that they afford an extremely precarious reliance when within reach of the enemy's enterprises.

(To be continued.)

The following description of the various fortified positions on the old lines of the Meuse and Moselle will be interesting to our readers, especially as it is historical ground, and now likely to be the scene of greater events than any hitherto decided on its hard fought fields:—

"On the Rhine, Wesel is on the right bank just below the mouth of the Lippe, and commands both rivers. At Dusseldorf a considerable body of troops is stationed; it has ample railway communication with all points. Cologne, a great railway centre, is strongly fortified with isolated forts, although modern ordnance with its long range could reduce them. A large army could speedily be assembled here, and this would be necessary as its possession would give an invading army a secure base of operations. Between Aix la Chapelle and Cologne two small rivers flow to the northward, the Erft emptying into the Rhine and the Roer emptying into the Meuse. The first cannot seriously impede an army, but the latter offers special facilities for defence. From Lage a railway and good road pass through Aix la Chapelle to Cologne. In France, Verdun, Montmedy and Longwy are all strongly fortified, but Metz is the most important French strategic point in this direction, and the waters of the Moselle can be artificially raised so as to flood the low grounds and afford additional protection to the south and south-west sides of the town. From Metz rail and carriage roads lead down the left bank of the river to Thionville, crossing the Orne by separate bridges. Thionville is enclosed by regularly laid out works, but is of no great value if held without Metz, which together, however, would form a strong base of operations. The Moselle, running in almost the direct line between Berlin and Paris, would be the shortest line of operations between France and Prussia. For guarding the frontier and defending the Rhine, as well as for covering an invasion of France, no better position could be found than Luxembourg. It is of immense natural strength and easily defensible. The only well advanced Prussian fortress for the defence of the Rhine is Saarlouis, a small

work on the Saar, a tributary of the Moselle. The strongest defensive point on the Rhine is Ehrenheitstein, opposite Coblenz and the mouth of the Moselle. It is, however, dominated by higher hills, and has been several times taken. Coblenz is surrounded by a strong wall, and defended by two strong forts—Alexander and Constantine—the first being the strongest in this vicinity next to Ehrenheitstein. That once captured the city would no longer be tenable. Fort Frantz on the left bank of the Moselle commands the railway along the Rhine and the carriage road to Cologne and Treves. This strong position could be turned by crossing the Rhine at Neuwied, and advancing directly northward, but it would be a perilous operation, as communication could not be kept open. Mayence with Castel just across the Rhine forms a very important station for the defence of the river. It is well defended and new works are now in process of erection.

"At Manheim the fortifications were destroyed in 1799, and have never been rebuilt. It is a place of considerable strategic importance, and would make a favourable crossing point for turning the position at Mayence. Landau occupies an advantageous position, but has been repeatedly taken. It was regained by Germany in 1814. From Heilberg to Neustadt the plains on either side of the Rhine have been the scene of repeated struggles, and have been marked by great barbarities. On the Queich, not navigable for steamers, are two fortresses, Landau and Germersheim. The Island Elisabethworth is also fortified, and large sums have been expended on these works.

"At Weissenburg, the French frontier descends to the plain of Alsace following the river Lauter to the Rhine, which France has for her Eastern boundary from the Lauterburg to Basle. A chain of works running for nearly fifteen miles, was abandoned in 1869, although not destroyed. The practicable passes through the Vosges mountains, running parallel with the Rhine and forming a second barrier to the French frontier have all been strongly fortified. The fortress of Bitsch, commanding the Northern road has on several occasions resisted the attacks of the Prussians successfully. The great central passage is by way of Laverne defended by the fort at Pfalzburg, supported by Strasburg, Pelfort and two fortresses in the plain sufficiently guard the only two practicable passes between Laverne and Belfort. The fort of Belfort stands in the middle of the opening between the Jura and the Vosges, on the direct road between Basle and Paris. On the eastern side of the Valley of the Rhine, on German soil, the most important stronghold is Rastadt, on the Murg. It lies four miles back from the Rhine, and is strongly fortified. The only German defensive work in the Rhine Valley, south of Rastadt, is the fortified bridge over the Rhine at Kehl."

#### THE MONTREAL FIELD BATTERY AT TROUT RIVER.

PRESENTATION TO MR. W. ARTHUR.

Amongst the various excursions from the City on Dominion Day, there was none of a more pleasing nature than that of a portion of Colonel Stevenson's Field Battery to Trout River, the object in view being a presentation to Mr. W. Arthur, Trout River. At 7 o'clock in the morning the number detailed for that duty mustered at the Bombardment Depot awaiting the departure of the train at that hour, but unfortunately circumstances prevented the party from leaving before the 9 o'clock express, which,

thanks to the apparent improvement among the Grand Trunk officials, soon carried us to River Beaudette. At this place, boats had been provided, and were in waiting to convey the excursionists across Lake St. Francis to Port Lewis. The morning was cool and delightful, but the absence of a favourable wind necessitated the furling of the sails and compelled the party to take to the oars. However Port Lewis was reached about noon after some hard pulling. Here also, thanks to the excellent management of Lt.-Colonel Stevenson teams were in waiting to convey the gallant sons of Mars to Huntingdon, which was soon reached. After partaking of refreshments, the excursionists proceeded to the residence of Mr. William Arthur, Trout River, a distance of about six miles. The party here alighted, and were warmly welcomed by Mr. Arthur, who experienced great pleasure and astonishment at the visit. During the late Fenian raid at Trout River, while the troops were on the march, they were the recipients of great kindness and attention from the resident farmers along the way, but to Mr. William Arthur the Field Battery were especially obligated; he having supplied them most bountifully with water, milk and provisions. On their return from the Front, it was resolved that some suitable acknowledgment of Mr. Arthur's liberality should be made resulting in the presentation of a splendid photographic portrait, beautifully framed, of H. R. H. Prince Arthur to that gentleman, with His Royal Highness' autograph, and the seal of the Battery attached. Lt.-Colonel Stevenson, in presenting the picture to Mr. Arthur, adverted to his extraordinary generosity, and in the name of the Battery thanked him, concluding with the hope that he and his family might be long spared to look upon the picture of his royal name sake. Mr. Arthur, in replying, said that what he had done was nothing, and this beautiful present was altogether undeserved, but he had been taken so completely by surprise he was not able to make a suitable reply. During the presentation a large number of Mr. Arthur's neighbours and friends were present. After partaking once more of Mr. Arthur's hospitality, the party proceeded to the "old camp ground," visiting many friends on the way. The day being far advanced the excursionists returned to Huntingdon, arriving about ten o'clock, every one being delighted with the days amusement. On the following morning the party returned to Fort Lewis, from thence across the lake to River Beaudette, arriving in Montreal before noon on Saturday. The weather was all that could be desired, being delightfully cool. The arrangements were perfect, and the entire party returned to the city delighted with their trip to Trout River.

Subjoined is a copy of the letter addressed to Lt.-Col. Elphinstone by Lt.-Col. Stevenson, commanding the Montreal Field Battery of Artillery, and the reply:—

MONTRÉAL, 6th June, 1870.

Col. Elphinstone, C.B.V.C.,  
&c., &c., Montreal.

Dear Sir,—During the march of the Montreal Field Battery of Artillery from Huntingdon to Hendersonville (Trout River), on Friday, the 27th ult., we halted for a few minutes to rest the horses, opposite the farm of Mr. William Arthur, who immediately brought and sent from his house, a most bountiful supply of milk, water, bread, cakes, &c. After all had partaken of his good cheer, he insisted upon filling every haversack, at the same time declining to accept of any compensation whatever. The members of the Battery feel that some slight ac-

knowledgment of that gentleman's generosity should be made, and the similarity of name, has suggested the idea of presenting loyal William Arthur with a photographic portrait of Royal Arthur William. The value of the gift would be infinitely enhanced if the autograph of His Royal Highness could be appended thereto. I have therefore ventured to inquire whether under the circumstances His Royal Highness would be graciously pleased to append his signature to the photograph sent herewith. Such an act of condescension would be accepted by every member of the Battery as a Royal favour conferred upon the corps, whilst it would undoubtedly awaken livelier feelings of loyalty and patriotism in the breast of that old hospitable frontier farmer, in whose household it would be cherished with a sort of sacred veneration.

I have the honour to remain,

• Yours most faithfully,  
A. A. STEVENSON,  
Lt.-Col. M.F.B. of A.

MONTRÉAL, 6th June, 1870.

Dear Sir,—His Royal Highness desires me to say that he has very great pleasures, indeed, in according to the request of yourself and the Officers of your Field Battery, by signing the accompanying photograph.

A man who behaved so loyally and liberally deserves every possible recognition; and His Royal Highness desires that you will mention to Mr. William Arthur, that the Prince will not fail to mention his liberality when in England.

I am likewise desired to send herewith for your own acceptance, a photograph of His Royal Highness

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,  
H. C. ELPHINSTONE.

Lt. Col. A. A. STEVENSON, Com'g }  
Montreal Field Batt. of Vol. }  
Artillery Montreal.

VOLUNTEERS AT WATERLOO.

The citizens of Waterloo entertained the Shefford Volunteers at a public dinner on Dominion Day. The Hon. L.S. Huntington, M. P. for the County of Shefford, occupied the chair, assisted by Mr. Charles Allen, as Vice, having on his right hand Captain Fourdrinier and Lieut. Codd, and on his left Revds Messrs. Lindsay, Colville and Kenny. The members of the Waterloo band were also invited guests, and the spacious hall of the Foster House was filled with the volunteers and the enthusiastic citizens who entertained them. The dinner was served in Hall's best style, and, after the good things had been amply discussed, the Chairman proposed the usual loyal toasts with appropriate remarks and amidst great enthusiasm. In proposing "The Army and Navy and Volunteers of Canada," the Chairman bade a touching farewell to the British troops, which after a sojourn of 100 years were being suddenly withdrawn from us, and pronounced a warm eulogy upon the volunteers, whose bravery and patriotism had so roused the admiration of the country, and who would themselves, he predicted, prove worthy successors of their elder brethren in arms. He said the mad raids of the Fenians had been worth a dozen times their cost in rousing a spirit of self-reliance through the country, and he declared that the Stated need not tremble for her future if all her citizens would faithfully fulfill their duties like our noble volunteers. Capt. Fourdrinier responded. He alluded in feeling terms to the sympathy and support which the citizens had always afforded the volunteers. He

thanked them heartily for that magnificent demonstration, and sat down amidst vociferous cheers. The entertainment continued for three hours, and was in every respect a complete success. A number of toasts and eloquent speeches followed, which for want of space we are reluctantly compelled to pass over. All, however, were animated by one spirit of enthusiastic pride in the volunteers. Our Shefford friends have turned out some capital companies, and they always know how to keep up the spirits of "the boys." We congratulate our Shefford friends upon the good example they have afforded the country, not forgetting to make honourable mention of the cold water principles which prevailed throughout the entertainment.

THE INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT.

There can be no further doubt as to the existence of a "League" for the purpose of carrying out the independence of Canada; and that it is promoted mainly by avowed and well-known annexationists.

The Hon. John Young of Montreal is President, and Hon. Mr. Huntington, M.P. for Shefford, is Secretary of the League. Both of these gentlemen profess to be opposed to annexation, but they are in the minority on the council, the other section led by Mr. Lafamme being in a large majority, and able to command the necessary funds, of which a good deal will be needed. The names of this precious phalanx of sneaking rebels are given in the city papers, and the first thought that will occur in connection with some of them is that the funds of the league will be very handy to them. The whole plot has been imprudently divulged by a fellow conspirator connected with the *New York Herald*. Of course, Sir A. T. Galt figures as a member of this new patent combination.

The scheme is shown up with its nicest minutiae of detail—all disguise being thrown off; and as none of these worthies have denied the statements put forth we believe them to be true. The programme is elaborate enough, and by it we are enabled to understand the purport of certain proceedings in which the prominent members of the League have figured during a year past. Money has been subscribed, newspapers subsidized, public men in England and the United States have been consulted, aid and sympathy from Washington has been promised, and offices appropriated to all the leading statesmen of Canada who are likely to prove obstructives in carrying out this precious scheme—including a chief-justice-ship for Sir John A. and an Ambassadorship for Sir George. The elections of 1872 are to be carried by producing all sorts of complications in the rural constituencies and money is to be used to corrupt others. We do not find that Sir Alexander is to be provided for; but no one needs to be greatly exercised on his account in view of that gallant knight's well-proven ability to look after himself. It is scarcely likely to be a seat in Congress for Sherbrooke.

We shan't reason with these men—argument on such a subject is only a milder form of treason. When political reformers attempt to forestal a nation's conversion to their opinions by secretly plotting with its enemies to overthrow its liberties it is either straight jackets or the treadmill that they want.—*Richmond Guardian*.

## SIR GEORGE CARTIER AND THE NORTH-WEST.

To the Editor of the British Whig:

Sir,—My only excuse for writing on the subject of the North-West is, the experience I have had in that country, the knowledge of its vastness and resources acquired, the interest in the welfare of its people inspired, and the hope that some day I may be able to make it my permanent home. It seems to me that when others, who never saw that country, who know nothing of its inhabitants, present to the public their imaginations, I have a better and a juster claim to speak; for I have seen that country in summer and winter, I have wandered over its great prairies, and along its rivers, sweeping away eastward from the base of the Rocky Mountains, for more than 2000 miles, to Hudson's Bay; I have been with its inhabitants, its aborigines, its mixed races and whites; in summer I have been enchanted with its boundless verdure, in winter I have marvelled at its boundless desolation; for many days I was held a captive by the Insurgents in Fort Garry, and when liberated by the Insurgent Chief, had but two hours to prepare to make a journey of five hundred miles in the dead of winter.

I think, therefore, under all these circumstances, I have a right to give my impressions on the recent Legislation for that country, and the policy of the Dominion in reference to it.

The inhabitants of Manitoba consist of three classes: 1st, white people of various origins—English, Scotch, Canadians, Americans and others; 2nd, mixed races, commonly called half-breeds, the children of intermarriages between the whites of different nations and the Indians; 3rd, the last class consists of the aboriginal Indians. When this great North-West was handed over to the Dominion, the case stood thus: The Imperial arrangement protected the rights of the people of the Hudson's Bay Company, but it made no provision to protect the half-breeds or the native Indians. All were transferred, but not all protected! The consequence was that dissatisfaction ensued. I believe this dissatisfaction was fanned into a flame by parties from the United States, and others going amongst the French half-breeds, and taking advantage of their simple faith and the circumstances of the country, representing to them that their lands would be taken away, their rights not respected and themselves enslaved.

How far the Hudson's Bay Company's employers sanctioned or countenanced these representations it is impossible for me to say. But the gates of Fort Garry were left open, and the Insurgents who had been made to believe that the people of Canada were their inveterate foes, walked into the Fort unresisted, and later, the Canadians were imprisoned and made to suffer because they were Canadians.

In this state of things—in this sad condition—the question of the North-west came before Parliament, and the Manitoba Act is the result.

I do not mean to express an opinion of the whole Act. It was an urgent measure, and had to be pressed on rapidly. There was no time to consider all suggestions. A state of civil war existed, life and property were insecure, the Fenians were mustering their forces to assist the Insurgents, and the savages like hungry wolves, were flock-

ing round the outskirts of the settlement, before whom loyal and disloyal might both have perished alike. A law thus passed was not likely to be perfect, and, for myself, I should sooner find fault with it, for what it omitted, than for what it contained.

There is one section, however, upon which much censure has been bestowed, and great indignation expressed, which, from my knowledge of the people of that country, appears to me such an act of justice that it cannot fail to make a favorable impression. I allude to Section 31st, which secures protection to the half-breeds. It reads thus:—"And whereas it is expedient towards the extinguishment of the Indian Title to the lands in the Province to appropriate a portion of such ungranted lands to the extent of one million, four hundred thousand acres thereof, for the benefit of the families of the half-breed residents, it is hereby enacted, that under regulations to be from time to time made by the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant Governor shall select such lots or tracts in such parts of the Province as he may deem expedient, to the extent aforesaid, and divide the same among the children of the half-breed heads of families, residing in the Province at the time of the said transfer to Canada, and the same shall be granted to the said children respectively in such mode and on such conditions, as to settlement and otherwise, as the Governor General in Council may from time to time determine."

The effect of this Section is to secure to the children of the half-breeds 1,400,000 acres of land. But who are the half-breeds? It has been said that these half-breeds are Roman Catholics, the pupils of the priests, and that this endows the Church of Rome and establishes Church and State in Manitoba. There is not a vestige of truth in these allegations.

I have been there and I know that the majority of the half-breeds are Protestants. The only object, therefore, of this Section of the Act is to protect half-breeds of all kinds, and without regard to their religion.

And this protection for these mixed races was absolutely necessary, for the country will rapidly fill up with people of the European races, and as a weaker, and in some instances, less intelligent people, the half-breeds would inevitably be unable for the competition which must arise.

Their protection was just, generous, Christian, and will commend itself to all who love peace, and feel that the weak are entitled to rights as well as the strong.

So far, the Act is undoubtedly just. But what I regret is that more direct protection was not secured to the aboriginal Tribes. The Indians in all the vast territory are loyal, most devotedly attached to the Crown, and penetrated, saturated even, with a thorough hatred of the Americans. They also were the original owners of the country.

When the insurrection broke out they were faithful to the Crown, and they are faithful still, and it would have fared hard with some of the Canadians who fled, but for the loyalty and humanity of these Indians. When the Legislature meets again, it is to be hoped that as great generosity will be shown to the whole blooded as well as to the half-blooded, and that these Red Races may not be driven back, *back, back*, till they are starving on the rocky mountains or buried in the arctic snows.

In a future communication I will have a few remarks to make on the controversy which has arisen on this subject and which has been so hostile to Sir George Cartier.

S. D. M.

Kingston, July 5th 1870

## THE EARDLEY COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS.

When the first note of "call to the front" was raised on the occasion of the Fenian "invasion," the loyal yeomanry of this fine township, promptly offered their services as Volunteers. They were not then organized. Since then they have been so; and have been steady at drill under their officers, Capt. Lawler and Lieut. Robert Conroy.

On Tuesday, the 12th inst. in the Market Hall, Aylmer, they were formally inspected by Lt.-Col. Bacon, the Brigade-Major of the Military District to which the Northern Ottawa belongs.

The muster, 51 out of 55 on the roll, was a very full one and in every respect a very fine one; a finer and more servicable looking body of young men for the work (and the Ottawa Valley is the best nursery in the world for such work) we have never seen, and we have seen many.

After some very creditable drill by Lieut. Conroy, under the eye of the Inspecting Officer, he was pleased to say that he was "very well satisfied with the Company," and that he would have much pleasure in reporting them fit for arms and uniform.

Under the present regime "volunteering," as we all know is not as it used to be, a sort of mere "playing at soldiers," and the youngest in that band, we feel assured, knew and felt the fact. After all, it is in the heart of its young that a nation has its bulwark.

All honor to the "boys" of Eardley!—*Aylmer Times.*

## AMERICAN TAXATION.

Our neighbours across the lake are a free people. Under their great and glorious constitution they can either follow the example of the South Sea Islanders and go naked, or adopt more civilized habits and wear clothes, provided that when indulging in the latter luxury they pay the following taxes:—

"Hat—silk plush, 60 per cent.; riband 60 per cent.; alpaca lining for brim, 50 cents a pound and 35 per cent.; leather inside, 35 per cent.; muslin lining, 7 cents a square yard; glue, 20 per cent. Coat-cloth, 55 cents a pound and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; silk lining 60 per cent.; alpaca used therein, 50 cents a pound and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; buttons, if worsted, 20 cents a pound and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; worsted braids 50 cents a pound and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; velvet for collar, 60 per cent.; red worsted padding, 50 cents a pound and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; hemp padding, 40 per cent. Pantaloon—cassimere, 50 cents a pound and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; cotton used therein 5 cents a square yard; hemp cloth for facing, 40 per cent.; metal buttons, 30 per cent. Vest—silk or satin, 60 per cent.; linen lining, 35 per cent.; silk buttons, 60 per cent. Under shirts—if silk, 60 per cent.; if worsted, 50 cents a pound and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. If cotton, 35 per cent. Drawers, the same. Shirt—cotton, 5 cents a square yard; linen for the front, 35 per cent. Buttons—35 per cent. Boots—raw hides, 10 per cent.; tanned leather, calfskin, 30 per cent.; if patent leather, 35 per cent.; soles, 35 per cent. Neckcloth—if silk, 60 per cent.; Pocket-handkerchief—silk, 60 per cent.; if cotton, 35 per cent. Gloves—kid gloves, 50 per cent. Pocket knife—35 per cent. Watch—25 per cent. Silk watch chain—60 per cent."



INDIAN ATROCITIES.

Washington, July 11.—Commissioner Parker is in receipt of a report from Governor J. A. Campbell, of Wyoming, dated Cheyenne, W. T., July 6th inst., stating that the Indians made a raid on South City Pass, in the Sweet Water mining district, where they killed three citizens, and stole a large number of horses, mules, and cattle.

The names of the murdered men are: Dr. R. S. Barr, Justice of the Peace; Harvey Morgan and Jerome Mason. The bodies of the men were found the day after the raid. Dr. Barr's body was found with his head under the wheel of a waggon, the torn condition of the sod around him giving evidence that he had been scalped, and placed in that condition while yet alive, and that he died in extreme agony.

Harvey Morgan was scalped, had an iron bolt driven through his head, and the tendons of his body extracted for bow-strings. The Indians escaped with the captured stock.

On the 15th ult. the Indians made a descent on a rancho owned by Olivier Lameraux, on the road between Point of Rocks Station and Sweet Water, murdered Mr. Lameraux, and drove off his stock.

The repeated raids made by the Indians upon these settlements are having a serious effect upon their prosperity. Already during the season eleven citizens have been killed, and \$2,000 or 3,000 worth of stock captured. Life and property are so insecure outside the vicinity of the towns that no attempt is made to prospect for new mines, and the Indians appear determined to cause the abandonment of the whole settlement.

The Indians engaged in these depredations are variously reported as Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes.—N. Y. Sun.

THE POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.

There are on the globe about 1,288,000,000 of souls, of which  
 360,000,000 are of the Caucasian race.  
 572,000,000 are of the Mongol race.  
 190,000,000 are of the Ethiopian race.  
 176,000,000 are of the Indo-American race.

There are 3,642 languages spoken, and 1000 different religions.

The yearly mortality of the globe is 333,333 persons. This is a rate of 91,554 per day, 3730 per hour, 60 per minute. So each pulsation of our heart marks the decrease of some human creature.

The average of human life is 33 years. One-fourth of the population dies at or before 17 years.

Among 10,000 persons one arrives at the age of 100 years, one in 500 attains the age of 90, and one in the 100 lives to the age of sixty.

Married men live longer than single ones. In 1000 persons 65 marry, and more marriages occur in June and December than in any other months of the year.

One-eighth of the whole population is military.

Professions exercise a great influence on longevity. In 1000 individuals who arrive at the age 70 years, 42 are priests, orators or public speakers; 40 are agriculturalists, 33 are workmen, 32 soldiers of military employees, 29 advocates or engineers, 27 professors and 24 doctors. Those who devote their lives to the prolongation of that of others die the soonest.

There are 325,000,000 Christians.  
 There are 5,000,000 Israelites.  
 There are 60,000,000 of the Asiatic religions.

There are 160,000,000 Mohammedans.  
 There are 200,000,000 Pagans.  
 In the Christian churches, 170,000,000 profess the Roman Catholic.  
 75,000,000 profess the Greek faith.  
 89,000,000 profess the Protestant.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

From the slap on the face to the drawing of the rapier seems but the work of an instant. Spain vainly offering the Crown to any Prince who will choose to accept it, stumbles on Prince Hohenzollern, little dreaming of the evil genius the name was to evoke. As if only waiting any pretext, Napoleon demands of Prussia the withdrawal of the name of Prince Hohenzollern, coupled with such terms as would almost seem to have indicated a predetermination to force on a quarrel. Immediately the French forces are prepared for action. Orders are sent to all officers on leave of absence to rejoin their regiments; ships are ordered to be in readiness; the official and semi-official organs are inspired to create an excitement in favour of war, and to drown the voices of the more prudent. This is the course Napoleon has followed, and to judge by the telegrams it would seem almost impossible that war can be avoided. Yet in spite of all that appears on the surface, the money barometer which fell for a moment has again risen, and the funds have returned to about the usual prices, a strong indication that confidence is felt by capitalists that war is yet avoidable and will probably not take place, although the French troops are concentrating and Prussia is moving on the Rhine. With the rapid communication of news and the constant transmission of information from Europe, it is idle to indulge in prognostications, but as a war once begun must almost inevitably engage the other European Powers on one side or other it will probably be interesting to see the forces which the larger States can bring into the field, forces out of all comparison with those engaged in the most decisive wars which changed the face of Europe. The following is as near as possible the strength of the more important States of Europe, which we have compiled from the most recent accessible official sources. With the smaller States added, the number of men who can be brought into the field will amount to about six millions in round numbers:—

Great Britain.....	460,000
France.....	757,727
North German Confederation (Prussia &c).....	977,262
Spain.....	151,688
Denmark.....	50,000
Austria.....	838,700
Italy.....	445,509
Russia.....	1,135,975
Switzerland.....	350,000
Sweden and Norway.....	162,313
Netherlands.....	120,078
Portugal.....	68,450
Non-Confederate German States.	
Bavaria.....	49,949
Wurtemberg.....	34,405
Baden.....	20,722
Belgium.....	100,000
	5,722,778

To these forces must be added the navies of the various powers, but no information of a very recent date can be obtained which can be relied on, and so many changes have recently taken place in the class of vessels employed in naval war, that any figures based on official returns of two or three years ago would rather mislead than give information.

POVERTY OF LANGUAGE.—The greatest difficulty in the work of converting the Chinese seems to be the want of words in the language to express religious ideas. As an illustration of the nature of this obstacle, Dr. Primo relates the following incident:—“There is not a word in the Chinese language that conveys an idea of the true God. When the Missionary convention assembled at Shanghai in 1847, to revise the translation of the Holy Scriptures and to prepare a standard version to be used by the representatives of the missionary societies of different countries, they proceeded as far as the first verse in Genesis, ‘In the beginning God’—and here they entered upon a discussion which lasted for many weeks if not months. They progressed no further but separated without having determined upon the word to be employed for the name of God. One of the oldest laborers in the mission field in China has just told me that he fears he has been teaching idolatry all these years in using an improper name for the true God.”

The immense iron frigate *Sultan*, which has been in process of construction for a long while, was launched at London, June 1st. She was constructed for the Turkish Government, being the most powerful armour-clad broadside frigate ever built. She is 5200 tons burden, with a most powerful propelling force, her engines being capable of exerting the strength of 7000 horse power. A novelty in her arrangement is the battery deck, which is built overhanging the upper deck. She mounts on the upper tier eight eighteen-ton 400 pounders. The central battery is composed of two twelve-and-a-half ton 300 pounders. The bow and stern are pierced for two 300 pounders, as chasers. Under the fore-castle will be a battery comprising nine 20 pound Armstrong guns. The armament is the most formidable ever placed in a vessel of war, and the calibre of the principal guns of the battery has probably never been exceeded by the armament of any war vessel.

According to a Berlin correspondent of the *Patrie*, the Prussians are about to construct very strong works on the Island of Alsen, which, when completed, will, it is believed, render the position impregnable. These works will comprise three star shaped forts, with double tiers of guns, and five coast batteries commanding the passage of the Little Belt. All these batteries will be iron faced and armed with the heaviest ordnance. Operations are also about to commence at Hærupp Haffe, a wide and deep bay, which it is intended to render capable of receiving and sheltering the Federal fleet. “When these works are completed,” adds the *Patrie*, “Prussia, which is already firmly established in the formidable position of Duppel, will have the command of the North Sea, the Baltic and the Straits.”

THE FLAGS OF THE DOMINION.—The flag of the new Dominion is the blue ensign, with the arms of the Dominion on the fly. The arms on the fly are the arms of each of the four provinces combined in one shield, the shield surrounded with a garland or wreath of maple leaves surmounted by a Crown resting on the wreath. The ensign is pretty, although some people are inclined to think it too foreign looking. The Governor-General's flag is the Union Jack, with the above arms or badge emblazoned on a shield in the centre. The flag for the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces is the Union Jack with the arms of the respective Provinces on a shield in the centre, surrounded by a wreath of maple leaves.

## THE FENIAN RAID ON CANADA.

(From the United Service Gazette.)

It was said of the Balaclava Charge that however defective as a strategic manoeuvre, the opportunity it gave for the exhibition of a heroic courage on the part of our soldiers was a full equivalent, speaking from the national point of view, for even the terrible loss of human life. Something similar, but with less justice, was observed respecting the Abyssinia Expedition. Its management had been disfigured by the grossest administrative blunders. The money of the British taxpayer had been wasted with unexampled extravagance and a force of immense magnitude was employed to do a work which, as events afterwards proved, could have been accomplished by half a regiment. Nobody now disputes the fact that it was the attack of the 4th King's Own upon Theodore's body-guard that virtually decided the fate of the war. All this is admitted, but then, *per contra* it is urged look at the moral effects of the expedition. Here was the able sovereign of a barbarous and almost inaccessible kingdom detaining a number of British subjects in close and cruel custody. The imprisoned Britons appeal to the National lion, the lion gives one roar, the prisoners are set free, and the pomp, power and empire of the captor become at once things of the past. Here was a great moral result, purchased at an immense cost, but still alleged to be worth all the money. The prestige of the nation was preserved, and "*Civis Romanus sum*" would never more be shouted in vain by captive Britons to barbarous jailors.

Although we have not altered our opinion as to the management of that war, we admit that there is a good deal in this plea of its defenders. We must look at the moral aspects of a military achievement, and looked at from that point of view, there is nothing which has given us greater pleasure than to read the narrative of the recent expulsions of the Fenians from Canada. We can look now with contempt at the breechless scamps and cowards who, while ready to advance to the murder of the weak and the robbery of the unprotected, have shown an equal alacrity in running away the moment they were confronted by a mere handful of brave and loyal men. But it is easy to be wise after the event. Things looked very different both in the States and Canada, a few weeks since. The American newspapers were filled with inflated accounts of the preparations for the Fenian invasion. The "Generals" were set forth with the accuracy of an *Army List*. The muster roll of the troops was called over with a mockery of detail and the great guns, and the other munitions of war were described with all that power of exaggeration which is the great speciality of the transatlantic journals. Everything was done, in fact, to inflate the bubble; but the bubble was burst, nevertheless, the moment it was struck with a true and firm hand. All honor, then, be given to the brave regular troops, as well as to the equally brave Canadian Militia and Volunteers who, disregarding the frowns of the gigantic Fenian phantom, rushed at it with the courage of true men and in a moment proved its utter unsubstantiality.

It is almost impossible to apportion the meed of praise fairly amongst the victors of Trout River. Our Canadian friends will not, however, be angry if the *United Service Gazette* gives the *pas* to the Queen's troops. The march of Lieutenant Colonel Bagot at the head of his gallant 69th was a wonderful achievement, when we consider

the suddenness of the route, the distance that had to be traversed, and the style of road which had to be gone over. The 69th had in the first instance to be moved from Quebec to Montreal, from thence it advanced to Port Louis, and it was in marching from Port Louis to the town of Huntingdon that Colonel Bagot and his men showed the stuff they were made of, the marching power which Marshal Saxe has told us is the first quality of the soldier, and the eagerness to be "at 'em" which has distinguished the English soldier in all times and places. The troops had marshes to wade through and corduroy roads to tumble over, but neither prevented them keeping up a pace that would have been creditable on the Epsom road. Their only apprehension was that the Fenians would not wait for them, and the result proved that this apprehension was not entirely without foundation. We look upon this advance of Colonel Bagot and his command as an exceedingly brilliant military achievement as it is only necessary to look at the map of Canada to see how energy, skill, daring, and military *esprit* must have combined to land the troops on the scene of action only sixteen hours after they had started from Montreal. Equal alacrity was exhibited by the remainder of the regiment, under the command of Major Smythe, the Major proving himself a fitting colleague in arms for his energetic Lieutenant-Colonel. We now come to the Militia and Volunteers, and it would be impossible to say too much of the true military *elan* with which they advanced upon their dastardly and half-concealed foes. The Fenians ran, it is true, so much the better; but, strongly entrenched as they were, if they had had the pluck of game chickens, the brave Canadians must have had to contend with a sanguinary hand to hand resistance. They went on fully prepared for this, and, therefore, deserve as much credit as if the banks of the Trout River had been a Thermopylae, and the cowardly Fenian rabble the great Persian army. The support of the regulars had, of course, its usual magic effect in giving courage to the local levies; but there is another notable fact in connection with those local levies, and that is, that they appear to have been mainly commanded by retired officers of the regular army. This hint ought not to be neglected by our authorities at home. If they mean to maintain the English Volunteers as a portion of the national defences let them give the various corps properly trained military officers, their recruits will come with alacrity, and the force will become efficient and valuable. This Canadian raid has proved what Volunteers can do when properly supported by regulars, and it has added another proof to the already established value of the Militia. It is quite evident that we may henceforth leave the Canadians to deal with the Fenian invaders single handed, but we hope that the next time they may permit them to get a little further into the country, so as that they may be all captured, tried by drum-head court martial and shot, as all such piratical scoundrels so richly deserve to be. The British troops are now about to leave Canada, and there could not have been a more graceful farewell festivity than this joint operation against the Fenian raid. Our children in Canada have now grown up to man's estate, and have shown in this affair that they possess all the energy, pluck and the patriotism of their sires.

Before we conclude, we have just one little word to say to the American Government. That Government has taken great credit to itself for its tardy action in the Trout River affair. It is true that when the loyal Cana-

dians and the Queen's troops had driven the Fenian scamps back to the American frontier, a public officer of the United States made prisoner of "General" O'Neil, and — politely handed him into a coach! In our humble judgment, such an act was a mere ludicrous mockery of honest neutrality; but we must defer further criticism until we learn whether the "General" has been brought to book in the American courts of justice for the piratical invasion of a friendly state. The United States Government, if its members have the *minds of statesmen*, must remember that O'Neil's offence was one as much against themselves as against the invaded British dependency. If this raid had been so successful as to call for Imperial support, *casus belli* would have been established as between us and America; and all history proves that, once English blood is up, no considerations of danger, of policy, or of expense ever prevent the whole energies of the nation being thrown into the cause of justice and national prestige. There is no Englishman who would not deeply deplore a collision with the United States, but there are conditions of the national mind which careful observers of our people have not failed to notice. When those conditions arise, we are as reckless as the Berserker from whom we are descended, but with this difference, that we never fail in the long run to sweep the enemy out of our path. Let our fellow-Canadian subjects be of good cheer; they can fight their own battle bravely and well, but if ever they should be in danger of being overpowered by traitorous Fenians, abetted by American sympathizers, there will help come to them from over the sea, even although that help should call out all the means, all the energies, ay, and all the men of their fatherland.

## GENERAL LINDSAY.

The following has been addressed to the Editor of the *London Times*:

Sir,—May I request you to insert the words, as reported by the *Montreal Gazette* of the 11th June, which my brother General Lindsay, used to the Volunteers at Eccles Hill, on the site where the Fenians were repulsed in Missisquoi. These words were insufficiently reported by the Atlantic Cable telegraph, and have been misrepresented by several newspapers, as if they expressed discourtesy to the United States:—

"You are successful, and your success is due to your own efforts. No one else has helped you. The Regulars were, however, ready to start to your assistance at an hour's notice, and held a position most important for defence. They were at St. John's, which commanded both banks of the Richelieu, and could have repelled any attack on either flank. But you resisted and repelled this attack yourselves. Another thing should be noticed. The President of the United States issued a proclamation, very proper and friendly in itself, but of no actual use to you as you had to repel the attack yourselves."

The English of this is that the Volunteers to whom the words were addressed, repulsed the attack without aid either from Great Britain, as represented by her Regulars on one side, or from the United States, as represented by the States' troops on the other.—This is truth—truth most honourable to the Canadians; and there is nothing surely, in this to wound the susceptibilities either of Great Britain or of the United States.

I have the honor to remain,  
Your obedient servant,  
CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES.

THE BRITISH FORCES.

The following is the full force of the British army at home, in India and in the colonies. The numbers of the Indian army and volunteer force are given below. It will be seen from the figures that although on a peace footing the "tight little island" could send a very respectable force into the field, and if necessary a well drilled and large force of volunteers could be called into active service on short notice:

	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and Men	Rank and File.
Royal Horse Artillery.....	80	131	1,729
Life Guards and Horse Guards	99	192	1,029
Cavalry of the line.....	587	998	8,127
Royal Artillery.....	798	1,751	14,000
Riding Establishment.....	7	13	205
Royal Engineers.....	401	393	3,918
Military Train.....	93	181	1,521
Foot Guards.....	257	431	5,250
Infantry of the line.....	3,797	6,390	61,000
Army Hospital Corps.....	1	225	778
Commissariat Staff Corps.....	1	112	388
West India Regiments.....	196	272	3,000
Colonial Corps.....	159	389	3,891
	6,482	12,115	108,173

Depots of India Regiments :			
Royal Horse Artillery.....	16	35	401
Cavalry.....	44	143	627
Royal Artillery.....	40	70	1,341
Infantry.....	312	728	6,120
Total.....	412	976	8,492

Recruiting, training schools and other establishments give..... 161 511 70

Recapitulation :			
Total General Staff.....	100		
" Regiments.....	6,482	12,115	108,173
" India Reg. Depots.....	412	976	8,492
Recruiting, other School, &c.....	161	511	70
	7,165	15,602	116,741

Total troops at home and in Colonies..... 137,508

Total British troops in India..... 64,400  
Indian Native troops..... 121,000

Total Regular Soldiers..... 325,074

If necessary the Militia which is drilled for 21 days every year could be called out numbering..... 127,071

Yeomanry Cavalry..... 14,839  
Volunteer force, including artillery, cavalry and infantry.... 178,681

Total British strength..... 614,965

This number of men, with the vast population to fall back upon for recruits, would be quite enough to keep the prestige of the Empire safe.

INSPECTION OF THE SARNIA GARRISON ARTILLERY.—This company was inspected last Thursday night at their armory. In the absence of Lt. Col. Davis, who was suddenly called away to Toronto on business, the inspection was performed by Adjutant Fisher of the Battalion. Capt. Seager and Lieut. Wood being both absent, Lieut. Adams paraded the company which mustered in good force, considering that ten of their number are now in the Red River contingent. The vacancies caused in this manner are being rapidly filled up, we understand. It was decided to have a weekly parade for the purpose of keeping up their efficiency in drill as well as to practice on the "big gun" on the Market square. We believe the Company is entitled to a new uniform, which is expected to arrive shortly; this and the weekly parades will have a tendency to bring up the company to its former strength and efficiency as number one of the Battalion. —Sarnia Canadian, July 20.

RIFLE MATCH.

On Thursday afternoon a friendly match came off at the Rideau Range, between a team of the Ottawa Rifles and the Civil Service Rifles. The match was fired between six men a side, five rounds each at 200 yards and 400 yards. It terminated in favour of the Civil Service corps for 169 points, being 22 points more than was scored by the Ottawa Rifles, who made 147 points. The following is the score:—

CIVIL SERVICE.			
	200	400.	
Capt. White.....	03222	34443	- 27
Sergt. Walsh.....	23333	43343	-31
" Blackmore.....	22333	32443	-29
Corp. Yeomans.....	33322	04222	-25
Priv. Delesjourniers.....	33332	43343	-31
" De Boucherville.....	33322	33333	-28
Total.....			169

OTTAWA RIFLES.			
	200	400.	
Capt. Mowatt.....	33332	33223	-27
Lieut. Hoy.....	04223	24243	-26
Sergt. R. Stewart.....	33334	23333	-36
Priv. Caldwell.....	00333	00400	-13
" Mathe.....	23234	30402	-22
" Pierson.....	23334	42242	-29
Total.....			149

It will be seen that the Rifles were ahead at the 200 yards range, but the Civil Service pulled up well in the latter part of the match. A return match is already in contemplation. —Citizen.

A number of weekly papers are making the statement that the great bulk of the British army is in India. This is simply bosh. At present there are not less than 95,000 British troops in British Garrisons in the United Kingdom, and in a short time that number will be further increased by troops from Canada and other colonies. It is the policy of the Gladstone administration to concentrate the British army at home, and it is this policy that has made the Quaker Government of Britain so obnoxious to the Colonies.

Our country contemporaries in making the statement referred to above, will do well to remember that the native troops of India alone, amount to over one hundred and sixty thousand men. There is no doubt a large number of British troops in India, but not nearly in force sufficient to constitute the bulk of the British army. —Evening Mail.

NO MORE NATIONAL LEANINGS.—Sir George made a speech on Friday night at St. John Baptiste, in which he said that the time had arrived when each particular nationality in Canada, Englishmen, Irishmen, and his own countrymen, ought to sink their respective national leanings, and unite together in forming a purely Canadian society, just as we united together the other day to expel the Fenian hordes on our border.

Sir George E. Cartier passed Kingston yesterday per steamer. At the wharf Sir George was met by a large number of the prominent citizens of Kingston.

It is rumoured that the British Government are willing to guarantee a loan for the construction of a railway from Montreal to Esquemaunt, British Columbia.

The gunboat Prince Alfred has arrived at Goderich. The crew will be paid off, and the vessel laid up for the present, as there is nothing for her to do.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual opinions expressed in communications unless they are signed to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.)

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR.—Can you inform me where the new regulations for the Militia can be obtained. I thought a copy was to have been sent to each officer. I for one, have not received one, but am most anxious to do so. I cannot make out how it is some officers have received their commissions, whilst others (senior to them) have not. Perhaps you can enlighten me. I have no doubt many of your readers will feel interested on this point.

Yours, &c.

BUSHACKER.

REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 23rd inst.:—

CONOURG.—(Per Agent)—Major Elliott, \$2; Lieut. W. J. Stanton, \$2; E. A. McNoughton, Esq., \$2; Lt. Col. Boulton, \$2.

POPE HORN.—(Per Agent)—Captain F. A. Benson, \$4; Lt. Col. Smart, \$2.

PRETORIO.—(Per Agent)—Maj. Kennedy, \$2; Capt. Rogers, \$2.

BOWMANVILLE.—(Per Agent)—Lieut. Col. Cubitt, \$4; Doctor Beith, \$2.

WHITBY.—(Per Agent)—Capt. O'Donnovan, \$2.

BELLEVILLE.—(Per Agent)—Captain J. C. Holden, \$2.

MEGANTIC, Que.—Capt. C. A. Pentland, \$5.

MILITARY The names of no less than eight officers are given in the list of deaths in the Army and Navy Gazette, with the sad little obituary remark, supposed to be lost at sea in the "City of Boston," or died on board the "Newcastle" and "Bohar." These are: Capt. E. P. R. Hamilton, 21st Foot; Lieut. E. Marshall, Royal Artillery; Lieut. H. H. Baker, Royal Engineers; Lieut. W. A. W. Orange, Royal Engineers; Lieut. A. H. Kildahl, Royal Engineers; Lieut. F. P. Ryland, 45th Foot; Lieut. D. A. Broughton, 69th Foot; and Ensign N. P. Dunne, 21st Foot.

WE are glad to be able to state that Sir John A. Macdonald is rapidly improving in health, and that in the course of three weeks he will be able to resume his duties at the head of the Government.

THE Lachine regatta is advertised for the 13th of August. The prizes offered are, as usual, very liberal, and should induce competition from all parts of the Dominion.

PROGRESSING.—The band of the Artillery is making great progress, and is now a first-rate picnic band. They have mustered a good collection of dance music arranged for fifteen instruments, and will soon be as efficient as any corps in the city. —Citizen.

THE Ninth Battery of Volunteers left this morning, Wednesday the 20th inst., for the Parish of St. Michael, for the purpose of undergoing the annual 16 days drill.



THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV.

1870.

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

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

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

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

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

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

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

Full and reliable reports of RIFLE MATCHES, INSPECTIONS, and other matters connected with the Force appear regularly in our Columns. Also original historical reviews of America, and especially Canadian wars.

AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

DAWSON KERR.....PROPRIETOR.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

All Communications regarding the Militia or Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Department, should be addressed to the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

Communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. Correspondents must invariably send us confidentially, their name and address.

All letters must be Post-paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

Adjutants and Officers of Corps throughout the Provinces are particularly requested to favor us regularly with weekly information concerning the movements and doings of their respective Corps, including the fixtures for drill, marching out, rifle practice &c.

We shall feel obliged to such to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that it may reach us in time for publication.

CONTENTS OF No. 20, VOL. IV.

Table with 2 columns: Title and Page. Includes sections like POETRY, LEADERS, CONGRESS, RIFLE MATCHES, and SELECTIONS.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JULY 25, 1870.

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

As anticipated in our last issue, the European crisis has culminated in a declaration of war, in which France and Prussia, as principals, will probably involve the other European powers, and possibly the United States. The coming contest will go far to solve the military problem of the value of weapons of precision, and their effects in determining the issue of battles. It will be in fact and reality,—a combat of giants before which all previous struggles will appear tame and devoid of interest, and this not only in a scientific point of view, but for the political interests at stake.

The majority of leading journals in Canada concur in ascribing the precipitation of the contest to the inordinate ambition of the Emperor of the French, and hold that he had no right to interfere in the selection of a Spanish ruler. This is all very true as viewed from the outward aspect of affairs, and taking general principles as a guide, the conduct of the chosen ruler of France would

be reprehensible in the extreme. There are, however, circumstances which entirely alters the case between the French and Prussians, and makes it a piece of that astute statesmanship which has characterized his political career for the Emperor of the French to force his antagonist into a contest on which the political equilibrium of Europe, and consequently of the civilized world, depends. The political status of Europe may be briefly described as composed of military despotisms and constitutional governments,—the former compact, overbearing, and able to mask all their designs to a considerable extent, till the carefully calculated period of action arrives,—the latter, without cohesion, incapable of fixing any purpose or project, where execution would be indefinitely delayed. The antagonism, then, is a question as to which of these conditions the civilized world is to accept, and France, from her peculiar geographical position, has been compelled to confront the danger. Russia is the great exponent of the despotic principle, Prussia being merely her subordinate agent, and as a matter of consequence her tool. France, England, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Denmark (Sweden cannot be counted on being too near Russia), and in revenge for humiliation Austria represents the constitutional principle. The throne of Spain would be a matter of no consequence to any of those powers, provided the person who filled it was the uncontrolled choice of the Spanish people; but when he is notoriously a Prussian, elevated by intrigues for the express purpose of checkmating France, which an unfriendly power on her Southern frontier would do, while Prussia pressed on her Eastern and Northern borders, it was time for the astute Louis Napoleon to bestir himself, and it was as well to make this daring intrigue the occasion of forcing the issue, as to wait in a state of chronic warfare for another year or two, exhausting the resources of his people and really weakening his own power, while, on the contrary, Prussia would suffer nothing, her iron, military despotism enabling her to make war and preparations on the most economical scale. It is, in reality, a contest for the maintenance of the balance of power on the part of France—a contest for the just and right principle that every government should be allowed to conduct its own affairs without being dictated to by its neighbors, or forced, in accordance with some traditional or fancy policy, to submit to impositions most repugnant to the people, as well as to their interests. It is to maintain the right of the minority (the smaller states in this case), to be considered, a right Prussia was most careful to extinguish after the seven days campaign of 1866, when she dismembered the Austrian Empire and appropriated the spoils. There can be no doubt of the fact that in the event of Prussia being hard pressed Russia will aid her, either by mediation, or, if that is rejected, by material force, especially if England can be kept neutral, a position pec

liarly coveted by her present leaders, but which even they, besotted as they are with Quaker peacefallacies, will not submit to, seeing in France is their sole barrier against contact with the great military despotism. Mischievous interference diplomatically, will prolong the contest, and probably give our lively neighbors of the United States a pretext for interference on behalf of their Russian friends and allies. In that case it behoves the people of Canada to be prepared. The site of the contest will be on the old historical battle grounds of Europe—the basins of the Moselle and Meuse—interesting to Englishmen as the theatre on which the greatest of modern soldiers and tacticians, John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, exhibited his wondrous knowledge and mastery of the military art. It is impossible to say when or how this contest will end, what issues it may lead to, or how far it will benefit the people in whose cause it is ostensibly undertaken; but that, it is well understood in France, cannot be doubted, as Legislature and people concurred in supporting the action of the Emperor and his Cabinet on the declaration of war. The military movements will be most interesting, as it remains to be tried whether Prussia can as successfully operate against a French force as she has successfully against an Austrian.

An old naval aphorism, "throw the tub to the whale," would describe exactly the state of excitement into which the usually staid, sober, and solid Quebec *Morning Chronicle* has been forced by an article which appeared in the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* of the 11th inst., but which the *Chronicle* charges to the account of the *Ottawa Times*. When a clever harpooner managed to fix his iron in leviathan's vitals, the huge fish, in its agony, would, on many occasions, attack the boat, the practice was to set the tub containing the whale line afloat to windward of the whale, so as to engage his attention while he was finished by lance thrusts. The *Morning Chronicle*, in its *flurry*, has mistaken the *Times* for the actual assailant, and expended the vials of its wrath on that innocent tub's head, oblivious of the fact that the blow was dealt by another hand altogether. As the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* cannot, even for the fun of the thing, allow an article which has brought out a column and a half of the *Chronicle's* exasperation to be credited to another, no matter how brilliant or deserving, and as the question at issue is one involving the best interests of Canada, we shall endeavor, having securely fixed our iron, to follow it up by lance thrusts till the independence schemers and their organs are disposed of. The arguments made use of by the *Chronicle* may be briefly stated, as involving a question of fact, namely, that any portion of the Canadian people, of the slightest consequence, in the determination of even a municipal election, are in favor of independence or annexation. The *Chronicle* says there are; what are the facts? Except the *Chronicle*, hailing

from Quebec, where no opportunity exists of testing the opinions of the people, the *Star*, a journal notoriously annexationist, published in Montreal, and the *Peoples' Journal*, devoted to the exposition of the same idea, published at Hamilton, not a single journal published in the Provinces of Quebec or Ontario is to be found even favoring the ideas of either independence or annexation, and we challenge the *Chronicle* to point out one. This, we take it, is a far better exposition of what public opinion on those subjects really are than the meeting of a little knot of doctrinaires, whose object was to force a revolutionary question on public attention, but in which they failed as egregiously as the *Chronicle* does in the attempt to clear its own skirt of the *Tooley street conspiracy*. Instead of patronizing the idea of independence or annexation, the whole press of the Provinces, with the exceptions above mentioned, are totally opposed to either the one movement or the other, and none are more distinguished for virulent hostility than those journals belonging to the agricultural districts, in which, according to the *Chronicle*, "you can find large numbers of farmers in favor of annexation. That journal also overlooks the fact when it credits public opinion with being found in the great commercial centres; that the agricultural population alone determine all political questions, and it will be a long time indeed before the commercial and manufacturing interests of Canada exert such a baleful influence on the general politics of the country as those interests are now exerting in Great Britain. Moreover, the *Chronicle* mistakes, if it supposes that any section of the people desire a change. They are more loyal to the ancient traditions of the Empire than Lord Grenville or Gladstone, and these men, like the doctrinaires of Montreal, can never substitute for that sentiment any other feeling, reason, or motive, so potent to create Empires, or keep society together. No doubt, as the *Chronicle* sagely remarks, "that all parties, even the greatest and wisest, had small beginnings;" and the independent annexationists are so pre-eminently in that condition that it would require Sam Weller's *hundredth millionth magnifying power microscope* to make them out amongst the Canadian population—a party consisting of three journals,—and three men who undertake to speak and devise a policy for the people of Canada are undoubtedly like the *Tooley street worthies*, and the harpooner must have struck home to provoke such a flurry from the chief organ. We have not the slightest objection to the *whale plying with the tub*. We think it was Dr. Mooney who used the term *Arcades ambo*.

The following extracts, from instructions issued to the commanders of gunboats and other officers employed by the Government of the Dominion in protecting Canadian Fisheries, defines temporarily the limits within which fishing will be permitted. We

think, however, that the express stipulations of the treaty of 1818 should be carried out, especially as the most eminent expositors of international law the United States have produced, distinctly define that maritime boundaries are to be reckoned as extending three marine miles seaward from a line drawn from headland to headland of each bay, estuary, creek, inlet or strait. This abrogation of a right will lead to trouble:—

"The limits within which you will, if necessary, exercise the power to exclude United States fishermen, or to detain American fishing vessels or boats are for the present to be exceptional.

"Difficulties have arisen in former times with respect to the question whether the exclusive limits should be measured on lines drawn parallel everywhere to the coast, and describing its sinuosities, or on lines produced from headland to headland across the entrance of bays, creeks or harbours.

"Her Majesty's Government are clearly of opinion that, by the Convention of 1818, the United States have renounced the right of fishing, not only within three miles of the Colonial shores, but within three miles of a line drawn across the mouth of any British bay or creek.

"It is, however, the wish of Her Majesty's Government neither to concede nor for the present to enforce any rights in this respect which are in their nature open to any serious question.

"Until further instructions, therefore, you will not interfere with any American fishermen, unless found within three miles of the shore, or within three miles of a line drawn across the mouth of a bay or creek which is less than ten geographical miles in width.

"In case of any other bay, as Bay des Chaleurs for example, you will not admit any United States fishing vessel or boat, or any American fishermen, inside of a line drawn across at that part of such bay where its width does not exceed ten miles."

The *Peoples' Journal* was first issued under the banner of *protection* for native industries as against *free trade*. It was openly stated to be annexationist in its political views. This was strenuously denied by the proprietor, but it has recently hoisted the flag of independence, and goes the length of asserting that the *Toronto Globe* does not represent the people of Canada because that journal refuses to give the President of the United States credit for opposing the late raid of his subjects into Canada, while he did not do so. In order to meet the case of the *Peoples' Journal*, it may be as well to state that the *Globe*, on the occasion referred to, fairly represented the almost universal opinion of the Canadian people, and in doing so had the interest of the country more at heart than journals got up expressly to guard those interests apart from questions of party politics. The *Peoples' Journal* would do well to study the following extract from the *Globe* of the 2nd inst., and not to suppose that the people of Canada, with such facts before them, are a parcel of fools to be fed with the flap-doodle of protection culminating in annexation. As a commentary on those duties the *Peoples' Journal* has been

preaching to Canadians for the last year the extract is valuable:—

"Cotton goods are all charged 15 per cent. in Canada, whilst under the United States tariff they pay either an *ad valorem* duty of 35 per cent., or, in many instances, a much higher figure, the charge being at various rates from 2 to 7½ cents per square yard, and a heavy per centage on the value besides.

"Woollens in Canada are charged 15 per cent., and the raw material is admitted free. The latter, in the States, pays on its finer sorts 10 cents per pound, and an additional 11 per cent. on the value, even the coarse carpet wools being mulched in duty of from three to six cents per pound. Woollen manufactured goods pay, for the most part, fifty cents per pound and thirty-five per cent on their value. The same rate applies to woollen hosiery. Woollen ready made clothing is charged 40 per cent.

"Leather and all its manufactures enter Canada by paying a toll of 15 per cent., whilst in the United States the material itself and the several classes of goods manufactured from it rank as follows:—Leather from 25 to 40 per cent.; boots and shoes, 35 per cent.; harness and saddlery, 35 per cent.; and other goods into which leather enters, 35 to 40 per cent.

"Iron, in Canada, in its raw and partially manufactured forms, is admitted free, or at 5 per cent., and in one or two instances only at 15 per cent. In the United States no iron goods or raw material is allowed to enter at less than 35 per cent., the duty on the article in its many and various shapes ranging from 1½ to 3½ per pound,—often, there is no doubt, considerably in excess of the prime cost.

"Hardware is charged 15 per cent. in Canada; whilst in the American tariff the articles that are known under this general term are taxed on the average 45 per cent.

"Glass, Earthenware and Crockery are 15 per cent. on the Canadian list; whilst in the American glass stands at 50, crockery at 40, and earthenware at 25 per cent.

"Hats, gloves and millinery all come into Canada at 15 per cent.; whilst in the United States they pay, hats (silk), 60 per cent., and millinery, including ladies' bonnets, 45 per cent.

"Agricultural implements pay in Canada 15 per cent., and in the United States 35 per cent.

"Seeds, admitted free into Canada, pay, under the American tariff, duties ranging from 30 to 50 per cent.

"Linen pay 15 per cent. in Canada, and in the United States from 35 to 40 per cent.

"Paper in Canada pays 15 per cent., and in the United States (with the exception of books and newspapers, which are 20 per cent.) it is charged 35 per cent.

"Tea, Coffee and Sugar are charged on different plans in the respective countries, and therefore the comparison is not so easy, but it may be reckoned that on Tea the average duty would be 50 per cent. higher in the States than in Canada, on coffee 50 per cent., and on sugar nearly double.

"Brandy and gin were till recently \$0c. per gallon. They have been slightly altered under the late tariff, but not so as seriously to affect our comparison. In the United States tariff they figure at: Brandy from \$3 to \$4.20 per gallon, and Gin from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per gallon. Wines are chargeable in Canada with a duty of 20 per cent. and 19c per gallon. In the United States they pay according to value, from 25 per cent. and 20c per gallon to 25 per cent. and \$1 per gallon.

"Manufactures of Gold and Silver and Plated Ware come into Canada at 15 p. c. In the United States the principal articles

manufactured from gold, such as watches and rings, pay 25 per cent.; silver goods pay from 35 to 40 per cent.; and plated goods are charged at the same rate as silver.

"Silks charged in Canada 15 per cent., pay in the United States 60 per cent.

"We may conclude our illustration by noticing a few items which are entirely free from duty in the Canadian tariff, but chargeable with the following in the American: Flax, unmanufactured, \$15 per ton, and on other descriptions 40 per cent.; copper, 45 per cent.; potash, 20 per cent.; brass, \$40 per ton; hemp, \$40 per ton; straw plait, 30 per cent.; steel and steel plates from 30 to 45 per cent.; tin, 15 to 35 per cent."

With such a tariff a commercial union with the States will take place on the Greek Calends. A political union is a simple impossibility. It is a matter of astonishment that those ardent admirers of Yankee institutions don't betake themselves to the southward of 45°, or are they in the condition of the celebrated Fox that lost his caudal appendage in the trap, willing to vote it useless and try to induce others to improve their prospects by putting themselves in a similar condition. A journal established for the furtherance of correct commercial ideas and the advocacy of the true science of fiscal economy as applied to trade, ought to eschew questions of abstract politics and not play the part of a quack doctor. The *Peoples' Journal* represents solely its own ideas, and as there is full liberty in Canada for doing so, it can play them again to its full content.

In our last issue we noticed some matters in connection with our Volunteer force by which its efficiency would be considerably increased, and which properly belonged to the municipal jurisdiction. We now have to direct attention to measures connected with the *personnel* of the force, which cannot any longer be delayed without great injury to the public service, especially as the general sentiment of the country is in favor of the maintenance of an efficient military force, and we believe that next session of Parliament mistaken notions of economy will receive no countenance from the constituencies. A primary want of the militia force is a well organized medical staff, with such stores on hand in the various military districts as would facilitate the movement of troops to any point. During the late raid the force in the field was actually there without those stores, and if fighting had been severe or protracted, the sufferings of those on the list of casualties might have been greatly intensified. The fault of this is to be traced directly to the pitiful spirit of economy pervading the House of Commons; and it will be a lasting disgrace, as well as a serious danger to the country, if it is allowed to continue in its present position. If Parliament will place the necessary funds at the control of the Militia Department the country will have as efficient a medical staff as could be attached to any army.

Next in order comes the Commissariat Department and Transport Corps. The

same remarks are applicable to both these necessary branches of the service. The time has arrived when an efficient Ordnance Corps should be called into existence, and the additional cost would be very little compared with the value the country would receive.

Last, and by no means least, is the necessity for a corps of Engineer and Staff Officers, as in any service regimental officers are not in excess of the requirements of the service; and if the force was actually in the field would be forced to be below instead of above those requirements. Those last named are the eyes and ears of an army, and are as indispensable to our militia force as to the best regular army in Europe. As previously noticed, no alternate enlargement or amendment of the Militia Law is needed to effect these necessary organizations, and their inexpensive character, especially the last named, must be a powerful recommendation in their favor; but whether expensive or otherwise, the *Canadian Army* must have them, and the sooner the necessity is recognized the better. If these additions are made the country will possess a force unequalled for defensive purposes, and unsurpassed for the rapidity and ease with which it can be concentrated, as well as for the public spirit and power of physical endurance of its members.

The *Canadian Illustrated News* of the 9th inst., in addition to the valuable Leggotype, and the usual literary productions, contains an article on the proposed *Dominion Board of Trade*, the proceedings connected therewith being duly published in the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW*. The *Illustrated News* takes exception to the action of the Ottawa Board of Trade, whose unwillingness to enter into the arrangement proposed by the Hon. John Young was based on the fact that a Dominion Board of Trade, whose sole business would be to hold annual meetings in the various commercial centres, would necessarily have no influence on commercial legislation, a fact which the *News* admits, while it questions the advisability of the scheme proposed by the Ottawa Board of Trade, because "A Department of Trade, or an official Board of Trade, as in England, is scarcely yet needed in Canada on account of the diversity which already exists in the Cabinet offices. The Ministers of Marine and Fisheries, of Agriculture, and of Inland Revenue, practically control all matters which would properly come under the cognizance of an official Board of Trade, and it does not appear, either, that the number of Departments should be increased, or that the branches of those existing should be multiplied." In this paragraph our contemporary has furnished conclusive reasons for the very organization which the Ottawa Board proposed. Here we have the trade and manufactures of the country spread over three Departments, while common sense and

reason would confine it to one, that of the Minister of Finance, and it was in order to place before that Department the principles which should govern the fiscal relations of the Dominion in connection with its commercial and manufacturing interests, that the Ottawa Board proposed its scheme.

The *Illustrated News* goes on to question the value of the scheme, and points to the fact that a diversity of opinion prevails throughout the various Boards of Trade, a fact in no way wonderful, seeing they represent diverse local and public interests, and it did appear to the Ottawa Board that an organization combining all those interests, under which they would be fairly represented, would be far more likely to give the Government fair, honest and correct views of the wants and wishes of the various localities represented, with a far less complicated machinery than can be done at present. Every session of Parliament witnesses deputations of the various Boards of Trade waiting on the Minister of Finance, to urge some pet scheme injurious to the rest of the community, and in support of which all the local and political interest that can be got is forced into the field. Being isolated bodies, strongly imbued with sectionalism, their views are enforced with a total disregard to the interest of the rest of the community, and it requires no small tact and resolution on the part of the Minister of Finance to resist the influences brought to bear, which he generally does, at the risk of his personal popularity. Our contemporary must remember the deputations from Montreal, representing nearly every trade in the city, which besieged the Minister of Finance during the session of 1869; and it is to put down such attempts at intimidation that the Ottawa scheme was proposed, and not for legislating, in any sense of the term, as the *Illustrated News* erroneously states. We cannot see the force of the argument that "if you give an official status to a Dominion Board of Trade, attach it to a Department of Government, and, in effect, make a Minister of the Crown its mouthpiece in Parliament, you open the door at once to the formation of one of the most dangerous 'rings' that could possibly be found in the country." In other words, the whole commercial interest would combine to form "one of the most dangerous rings" for what? to plunder themselves. Clever as the *Illustrated News* is, its logic is sadly at variance with facts, and even the reasonable deductions which should be drawn from the premises. Before our contemporary can prove that such an effect would be produced, he must show that the *English Board of Trade*—the parent of all those institutions—is the fruitful source of those "rings" which he appears to dread so much. He knows it is not: on the contrary, it is the effectual check on such manoeuvres, which can only be attempted by isolated organizations representing class interests. And this would be the direct effect of the peripatetic

body propounded by the Hon. John Young. It would control no interests nor exercise influence, and the commercial and fiscal legislation of the country would be as it is now, subject to the control of those very influential men, whose increased power the *Illustrated News* affects to dread, aided by the local political passions they can bring to bear. We differ altogether with our contemporary as to the proportion of the population the various Boards of Trade represent. In Ontario, they are open to all classes of the community, even to farmers, who have availed themselves of the privilege to some extent; and to show the *News* the fallacy of the position it occupies with respect to the whole of this question, it is only necessary to say that Provincial delegates shaped the Canadian policy at the Detroit convention not in the interests of a class, but in that of the whole of British North America, and that policy now governs the commercial relations of Canada. A convention of Provincial delegates from the several Boards of Trade met in Toronto in June, 1865, their course of action was decided on, and the Government of the day asked to shape a policy for them, but were unable to do so. The result of all this was that the delegates were compelled to meet the people of the United States without the support of the Administration, and to do battle for the commercial interests of Canada as best they might. At the preliminary meeting of the Provincial delegates at Toronto, the idea of an *Intercolonial Board of Trade* was first started, afterwards revived by Mr. Grant, and in 1866 a meeting for the purpose of organization was to have come off at Montreal, but the Fenian invasion indefinitely postponed it, and now the idea has taken a practical shape. It is to be hoped that the interests of the country will be consulted by the organization of a Dominion Board of Trade, as proposed by the Ottawa Board of Trade, the *Canadian Illustrated News* to the contrary notwithstanding; and we have to suggest to that very valuable journal that it ought to understand its subject better, as it has really spoiled a fine article for lack of two things—facts and logical sequence.

An extra of the *Official Gazette*, published on Tuesday, the 19th inst., contains the Order in Council annexing the North West Territory and Rupert's Land to Canada, together with the official despatch of Lord Granville announcing the order to our Government. The same *Gazette* contains the address of the Senate and House of Commons praying for the transfer, the deed of surrender of the Hudson's Bay Company, and a schedule showing the amount and position of the land reserved by them. The whole number of acres thus reserved amount to 45,160.

The transfer of the Northwest territory to Canada has been completed, and the title of the Hudson Bay Company has become a

matter of history. They succeeded, however, in making a rather good bargain; at the same time, the Dominion has got out of the whole transaction tolerably well. The amount of money actually paid is a mere trifle: three hundred thousand pounds sterling; but the Company claims other advantages of the most valuable kind. Thus, in the North Western Territory and Rupert's Land, 45,160 acres, surrounding the posts of the Company, have been selected and secured. They are also entitled to not more than fifty thousand acres in the Red River settlement, in blocks fronting the river, the width of which will be one half of the depth. Besides these grants of land now made, or soon to be completed, the Company will be entitled during the next fifty years to claim the twentieth part of all lands in the Fertile Belt laid out for settlement. The only limitations to this are that the land must be claimed within ten years of the survey or laying out of the township, and then they would only be entitled to an allotment that has remained unsold. They are not permitted to choose what lots they please in each township, but will be required to accept those portions that may fall to them by lot. For these they will have to pay the cost of survey, eight cents per acre, and we presume the usual taxes. These terms will entitle them to a large share of the Fertile Belt, although it is not probable that they will claim all the lots to which they may be entitled. If any township should, within the half century, be laid out on the north side of the Saskatchewan, the Company may claim the twentieth part of it on the condition of giving up to the Canadian Government an equal quantity of the portion of lands coming to them from townships on the southern bank.

The next question is that of opening this great country to settlement. Our communications therewith at present is altogether dependent on the caprice of a foreign power not at all friendly to us. The route by the great lakes is not open till we have constructed a canal at Sault Ste. Marie, and even then it will be too much on the frontier. It has become a matter of necessity that railway communication through British territory should be opened at once; and notwithstanding the wars and rumors of wars, Canada can afford to undertake this great work. It will serve two important objects, viz.: Open the Red River Territory to settlement, and direct a stream of emigration to Canada, which is at present her greatest need.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTICE.—All communications addressed to the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW must be accompanied by the correct name and address of the writer.

BUSHWACKER.—The "new regulations, as well as commissions for the Militia," will be forwarded to the commanding officers of each battalion for distribution to the officers. They are in process of issue, and will reach the various corps in good time.—Ed. VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

## CALIFORNIA'S TRIBUTE TO DICKENS.

The following beautiful tribute to the memory of Charles Dickens, by Frank Brett Hart, we are permitted to publish from an advance copy of the *Overland Monthly* for July:—

## DICKENS IN CAMP.

Above the pines the moon was slowly drifting,  
The river sang below;  
The dim Sierras, far beyond, uplifting  
Their mimics of snow:

The roaring camp fire, with rude humour painted,  
The ruddy tints of health  
On haggard face and form that drooped and  
faded,  
In the fierce race for wealth

Till one arose, and from his pack's scant treasure  
A hoarded volume drew,  
And cards were dropped from hands to listless  
leisure  
To hear the tale anew.

And then, while round them shadows gathered  
faster,  
And as the fire-light fell,  
He read aloud the book wherein the Master  
Had writ of "Little Nell."

Perhaps 'twas boyish fancy—for the reader  
Was youngest of them all—  
But, as he read, from clustering pine and cedar  
A silence seemed to fall;

The fir-trees gathering closer in the shadows,  
Listened in every spray,  
While the whole camp, with "Nell" on English  
meadows,  
Wandered and lost their way.

And so in mountain solitudes—o'er-taken  
As by some spell divine—  
Their cares dropped from them like the needles  
shaken  
From out the gusty pine.

Lost is that camp, and wasted all that fire,  
And he who wrought that spell?—  
Ah, towering pine and stately Kentish spire,  
Ye have one tale to tell!

Lost is that camp, but let its fragrant story  
Blend with the breath that thrills  
With hop-vines' incense all the poetic glory  
That fills the Kentish hills.

And on that grave where English oak and holly,  
And laurel wreaths entwine,  
Deem it not all a too presumptuous folly—  
This spray of Western pine!

## THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.

## XXI.

The defeat and final retreat of General Wilkinson's army after the action at La Colle left the shores of Lake Champlain open to attack and as the Americans were building vessels at Vergennes, on the Vermont shore of the lake, extraordinary precautions were taken to defeat any movement which might have for its object the destruction of those vessels and the arsenals from which they were supplied. Vergennes stands on Otter Creek eight miles from the lake. On the 18th of May Capt. Pring in command of the British flotilla, arrived off the creek; next day a bomb vessel cannonaded a battery erected for the protection of the shipping and stores without effect, and the force had to be withdrawn because there were no troops on board, an oversight quite usual with military operations in which Sir George Prevost was commander in Chief.

Towards the end of March the American force at Sackett's Harbor had been increased to 5500 men, including 1500 serving as marines on board Commodore Chauncey's flotilla, although in January the garrison consisted only of 500 men. As Sir George Prevost could not be persuaded to attack that important post under any circumstances, Sir G. Drummond and Sir J. L. Yeo persuaded him to allow an expedition to be di-

rected against Oswego at which point it was assumed a large quantity of stores had been deposited. As this post formed the connection between Lake Ontario and tide water on the Hudson river a description of its appearance in 1814 will be interesting. Promising that as early as 1756 a series of dams and flash pools had been erected rendering the Mohawk river navigable for bateaux to the Hudson. Between the former and Lake Oneida, or rather its affluent Wood Creek, a short portage intervened; the creek was rendered navigable by the same means as the Mohawk, and thence across Lake Oneida down the Oswego river to the Onondago Falls, distant nine miles from Lake Ontario, the navigation was uninterrupted. This formed the only line of communication with New York and the Hudson and it is still one of the great strategic lines by which the United States could be successfully assailed. The following description of Oswego is from James' "Military Occurrences," Vol. 2. p. 99. and will be interesting:

"Oswego is situated on the river of the same name near its confluence with Lake Ontario, and is distant from Sackett's Harbor about 60 miles. At the mouth of the river there is a safe harbor with two fathoms water the channel to which is completely commanded by a well built fort although not in the best repair, standing along with the Stato warehouses, barracks and a few houses upon the eastern shore of the river having its front towards the lake. The fort is a three sided figure with bastions and ramparts, and contains within its ditches upwards of three acres of ground. The site is elevated about 50 feet above the level of the lake thus rendering the position a very formidable one. On the Western bank of the river stands the town consisting of about thirty houses. 'This river affords the only water communication between New York and Sackett's Harbor.' The course is up the Hudson and Mohawk rivers thence across a short portage to a small stream leading into Lake Oneida, thence down the Oswego into (subject to a slight interruption by the Onondaga falls distant about 13 miles from) Lake Ontario. This readily accounts for the accumulation of naval stores in the warehouses of Oswego and gives to that port an importance which it would not otherwise possess."

On the evening of the 3rd May 1080 rank and file of British troops and Canadian Militia embarked at Kingston and stood over to Oswego, owing to the light winds it did not arrive off Oswego till noon on the 4th. That port had been greatly strengthened and contained a garrison of 340 United States regular troops with upwards of 200 militia. Some desultory skirmishing occurred and as the troops were about to be disembarked a heavy gale from the Northwest compelled the vessels to stand out of the harbour, gain an offing and anchor about ten miles Northwest of the fort. On the morning of the

6th the ships again stood in, the troops, amounting to 770 rank and file, were disembarked and the result of the operations will be found in the following despatch:

H. M. S. PRINCE REGENT,  
LAKE ONTARIO, OFF OSWEGO.  
May 7th, 1814.

Sir:—I am happy to have to announce to your Excellency the complete success of the expedition against Oswego. The troops mentioned in my despatch of the 3rd inst., viz: six companies of deWattville's regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Fischer, the light company of the Glengarry light infantry, under Capt. McMillan, and the whole of the second Battalion Royal Marines, under Lt. Col. Malcolm, having been embarked with a detachment of the Royal Artillery, under Capt. Cruttenden, with two field pieces, a detachment of the Rocket Company under Lieut. Stevens, and a detachment of Sappers and Miners under Lieut. Garrett of the Royal Engineers, having embarked on the evening of the 3rd inst., I proceeded on board the Prince Regent at daylight on the 4th and the squadron immediately sailed. The wind being variable we did not arrive off Oswego until noon of the following day.

The ships lay to within gunshot of the battery and the gunboats under Capt. Collier, were sent close in for the purpose of inducing the enemy to shew his fire and particularly the number and position of his guns. This service was performed in the most gallant manner, the boats taking a position within point blank shot of the fort which returned the fire from four guns, one of them heavy. The enemy did not appear to have any guns mounted on the town side of the river.

Having sufficiently reconnoitered arrangements were made for its attack which it was designed should take place at eight o'clock that evening, but at sunset a very heavy squall blowing directly on the shore obliged the squadron to get under weigh and prevented our return till next morning when the following disposition was made of the troops and squadron by Commodore Sir J. Yeo and myself. The Princess Charlotte, Wolf and Royal George to engage the batteries as close as the depth of water would admit of their approaching the shore: the Sir Sidney Smith schooner to scour the town and keep in check a large body of Militia who might attempt to pass over into the fort; the Moira and Melville brigs to tow the boats with the troops and then cover their landing by scouring the low point towards the foot of the hill by which it was intended to advance to the assault of the fort.

Captain O'Conner had the direction of the boats destined to land the troops which consisted of the flank companies of DeWattville's regiment, the company of Glengarry Light Infantry and the second battalion of the Royal Marines being all that could be landed at one embarkation. The four battalion companies of the regiment DeWattville and the detachment of artillery remaining in reserve on board the Princess Charlotte and Sir Sidney Smith schooner.

As soon as everything was ready the ships opened their fire and the boats pushed for the point of disembarkation in the most regular order. The landing was effected under a heavy fire from the fort as well as from a considerable body of the enemy drawn up on the brow of the hill and in the woods.

The immediate command of the troops was entrusted to Lieut.-Col. Fischer of the regiment of DeWattville, of whose gallant, cool, and judicious conduct, as well as of his distinguished bravery, steadiness and discipline of every officer and soldier com-



ing this small force, I was a witness having with Commodore Sir James Yeo, the Deputy Adjutant General, and the officers of my staff landed with the troops.

I refer your Excellency to Lieut. Colonel Fischer's letter enclosed for an account of the operations. The place was gained in ten minutes from the moment the troops advanced. The fort being everywhere almost open, the whole of the garrison, consisting of the third battalion of artillery, about 400 strong, and seven hundred militia, effected their escape, with the exception of about 60 men half of them severely wounded. I enclose a return of our loss amongst which I have to regret that of Capt. Holtaway, of the Royal Marines. Your Excellency will lament to observe on the list the name of that gallant, judicious and excellent officer, Capt. Mulcaster of the Royal Navy, who landed at the head of 200 volunteer seamen from the fleet and received a severe and dangerous wound within a few yards of the guns which he was advancing to storm and which, I fear, will deprive the squadron of his valuable assistance for some time at least.

In noticing the co-operation of the naval branch of the service, I have the highest satisfaction in assuring your Excellency that I have throughout this as well as on every other occasion, experienced the most zealous, cordial and able support from Sir James Yeo. It will be for him to do justice to the merits of those under his command, but I may nevertheless be permitted to observe that nothing could exceed the coolness and gallantry in action, or unwearied exertions on shore of the captains, officers and men of the whole squadron. I enclose a memorandum of the captured articles that have been brought away in which your Excellency will perceive with satisfaction seven heavy guns that were intended for the enemy's new ship. Three 32-pounders were sunk by the enemy in the river, as well as a large quantity of cordage and other naval stores. The loss to them, therefore, has been very great and I am sanguine in believing that by this blow they have been deprived of the means of completing the armament and particularly the equipment of the large man-of-war, an object of the greatest importance.

Every object of the expedition having been effected and the captured stores embarked, the troops returned in the most perfect order on board their respective ships at four o'clock this morning when the squadron immediately sailed, the barracks in the town as well as those in the fort having been previously burnt together with the platforms, bridge, &c., and the work in every other respect dismantled and destroyed as far as was practicable. I cannot close this despatch without offering to your Excellency's notice the admirable and judicious manner in which Lieut. Col. Fischer formed the troops and led them to the attack; the cool and gallant conduct of Lieut. Col. Malcolm at the head of the second battalion Royal Marines, the intrepidity of Capt. DeBersey of the regiment DeWatteville, who commanded the advance; the zeal and energy of Lieut. Col. Pearson, inspecting field officer, who, with Major Smelt of the 103rd regiment, had obtained a passage on board the squadron to Niagara and volunteered their services on the occasion; the gallantry of Captain McMillan of the Glengarry light infantry, who covered the left flank of the troops in the advance, and the activity and judgement of Captain Cruttenden, Royal Artillery, Brevet Major DeComer of the regiment DeWatteville, Lieut. Stevens of the Rocket Company, Lieut. Garrett, Royal Engineers, each in their respective situations.

Lieut. Col. Malcolm has reported in high terms the conduct of Lieut. Laurie of the Royal Marines, who was at the least the first man to enter the fort, and I had an opportunity of witnessing the bravery of Lieutenant Hewett of that corps who climbed the flag staff and pulled down the American ensign which was nailed to it. To Lieut. Col. Harvey, Deputy Adjutant General, my warmest approbation is most justly due for his unremitting zeal and useful assistance. The services of this intelligent and experienced officer have been so frequently brought under your Excellency's observation before that it would be superfluous my making any comment on the high estimation in which I hold his valuable exertions. Captain Jervois, my aide-de-camp, and Lieut. Col. Hagerman my Provincial aid-de-camp, the only officers of my personal staff who accompanied me, rendered me every assistance. Capt. Jervois, who will deliver to your Excellency with this despatch the American flag taken at Oswego, is fully able to afford every further information you may require, and I avail myself of the present opportunity strongly to recommend this officer to the favourable consideration of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

I have the honor to be, &c.,  
GORDON DREUMOND,  
Lieut. Colonel Prevost.

The British loss on this occasion amounted to 18 killed and 64 wounded; the American loss cannot be correctly ascertained.

As this expedition was organized to destroy the stores at Oswego, it was not a profitable success, the greater part of the stores being placed at Onondago Falls, thirteen miles by the river above the town, and its influence on the remainder of the contest was not marked. Our readers will smile at the description of Oswego in 1814; it is now a post of importance on the Erie Canal, that great water way traversing ground consecrated by many gallant and daring deeds the actors wherein would be much puzzled if they could "revisit the pale glimpses of the moon," to identify the sites of their bravery and sufferings.

HER MAJESTY'S ACCESSION.

[From the London Daily News, June 30.]

To-day, three and-thirty years ago, the reign of the present Sovereign of England began. Shortly after two o'clock in the morning of the 20th of June, 1837, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chamberlain left Windsor for Kensington Palace, where the Princess Victoria was residing with her mother, to inform her Royal Highness of the King's death. They reached Kensington Palace about five, and with some difficulty roused the porter at the gate. This functionary, apparently ignorant of the rank of the distinguished visitors, and knowing nothing of the business upon which they had come, kept them waiting for some time in the court yard, and then turned them into one of the lower rooms, where they remained until, ringing the bell, the Lord Chamberlain desired the attendant of the Princess to inform her Royal Highness that they requested an audience on business of importance. After another delay, and another ringing to inquire the cause, the attendant was summoned, who stated that the Princess was in such a sweet sleep that she could not venture to disturb her. The Arch-

bishop of Canterbury gravely replied; "We are come to the Queen on business of State, and even her sleep must give way to that!" It did; and in a few minutes her majesty came into the room in a loose white dress and shawl, her hair falling over her shoulders, her feet in slippers, tears in her eyes, but perfectly collected and dignified. Lord Melbourne was immediately sent for and a Privy Council was summoned to assemble at Kensington at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. At that hour the Queen, with the Duchess of Kent, entered the Council chamber, and the Lord Chancellor administered to her Majesty the usual oaths, binding her to govern the Kingdom according to its laws and customs. She first received the homage of her uncles, the Dukes of Cumberland and Sussex, the Queen with admirable grace rising from her seat and preventing them from kneeling. The Cabinet Ministers and Privy Counsellors then took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy; the former surrendered their seals of office, which her Majesty returned, and Ministers kissed her hand on re-appointment. A declaration was drawn up and signed by all present, acknowledging faith and constant obedience to "our only lawful and rightful liege Lady Victoria, by the grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith." Her Majesty then spoke to the following effect;

The severe and afflicting loss which the nation has sustained by the death of my beloved uncle has devolved upon me the duty of administering the government of this empire. This awful responsibility is imposed upon me so suddenly and at so early a period of my life, that I should feel myself utterly oppressed by the burden were I not supported by the hope that Divine Providence, which has called me to this work, will give me strength for its performance, and that I shall find in the purity of my intentions, and in my zeal for the public welfare, those resources which usually belong to a more mature age and a longer experience. I place my firm reliance upon the wisdom of parliament and upon the loyalty and affection of my people. I esteem it also a peculiar advantage that I succeed to a Sovereign whose constant regard for the rights and liberties of his subjects, and whose desire to promote the amelioration of the laws and institutions of the country, have rendered his name the object of general attachment and veneration. Educated in England, under the tender and enlightened care of a most affectionate mother. I have learned from my infancy to respect and love the constitution of my native country. It will be my unceasing duty to maintain the reformed religion as by law established, securing at the same time to all the full enjoyment of religious liberty; and I shall steadily protect the rights, and promote to the utmost of my power, the happiness and welfare of all classes of my people.

A generation has passed away since these words were uttered, eight parliaments have been called to the counsels of the Sovereign, and twelve Ministers have ruled in Downing street. Abroad, all continental thrones, from the vast empire of Russia to the smallest of the German grand duchies, have changed their occupants. Amid the stormy times of conflict and revolution in Europe, the throne of the Queen of England has remained unshaken, for the loyalty and affection of her subjects have been its basis. Amid the strife of contending parties at home, and throughout the thirty-three years which separate the Premiership of Lord Melbourne from that of Mr. Gladstone

Queen Victoria has ever fulfilled the duties of a constitutional monarch, placing her "firm reliance upon the wisdom of Parliament," and never failing to give effect to the expressed wishes of her people.

About 150 men of Prince of Wales' Volunteers are going into camp for eight days at St. John's, on Friday the 22nd inst.



SALE

OF THE

UNION SUSPENSION BRIDGE TOLLS.

The Tolls of the Union Suspension Bridge, at Ottawa, for the year commencing on the 1st of August, 1870, and ending 31st July, 1871, will be sold by Auction, at the Toll House, on Wednesday, the 27th July, inst., at 3 o'clock p.m.

The following sums have been returned to the Customs and Inland Revenue Departments as the Tolls collected at this Bridge for the last four years, ending 31st December respectively:

1865.....	\$2,522 15
1866.....	2,597 25
1867.....	2,967 69
1868.....	3,312 21

And for the last 6 months ending 30th June of the year 1869..... 1,696 \$5

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The Tariff of Tolls is not to be increased over the present rates.

The Tolls shall be put up at the upset price of \$3,200.

The highest bidder complying with the conditions of the lease shall be declared the purchaser.

The price or Rent of the Tolls shall be made as follows, viz: Five per cent. of the purchase money down, as well as the Auctioneer's Commission of 2 1/2 per cent. before the Lease is executed, and the remainder, after the execution of the Lease, in equal monthly instalments in advance, payable on the first day of every month, at the Office of the Collector of Inland Revenue in Ottawa.

The purchaser before obtaining possession shall enter into a Lease for one year with two approved sureties for the due and prompt payment of the Rent, and for the protection and safe keeping of the bridge, Toll house and all other property thereto belonging and connected therewith, and also that the Bridge shall be kept clean and free from nuisances and rubbish of every description in the summer season, and during the winter season from snow, with the exception of not more than six inches in the roadway.

The Lessee of the Bridge shall have no claim on the Government for any encroachment or supposed encroachment on his privilege by any private individual, or in consequence of any Ferry or Ferries now or which may in future be licensed, or in any other way. Purchaser to pay the Auctioneer's Commission.

A. ROWE, Auctioneer.

Department of Inland Revenue, } Ottawa, 16th July, 1870.

THOS. WORTHINGTON, Commissioner.



TENDERS will be received at this office until Monday, the 25th day of July next, at noon, for the supply of 200 tons of Grate Coal (200 lbs. per ton) to be delivered at Ottawa.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

By order,

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, } Ottawa, 20th June, 1870.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION, SECOND Annual Prize Meeting,

TO TAKE PLACE

AT POINT ST. CHARLES, MONTREAL,

ON

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

WHEN THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WILL BE COMPETED FOR.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

- LT.-COL. ROUTH, PRESIDENT. Lt.-Col. Buller, Lt.-Col. D'Orsonnes, Major Hanning, Lt.-Col. Fletcher, Lt.-Col. Alley, Lt.-Col. Mackay, Capt. Worsley, Lt.-Col. Grant, Lt.-Col. Johnson, Lt.-Col. Lamontagne, Lt.-Col. Esdaile, Lt.-Col. Bacon, A.F. MacPherson, Esq.

COMPETITION I.—OPENING MATCH.

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

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

In all, 20 Prizes, \$175.00

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

COMPETITION II.—THE MAIDEN STAKES.

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

1st Prize.....	\$25.00	4th Prize.....	\$12.50
2nd ".....	20.00	5th ".....	10.00
3rd ".....	15.00	10 Prizes, \$5 each,	50.00

In all, 15 Prizes, \$132.50

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

COMPETITION III.—SNIDER CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

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

1st Prize.....	\$30.00	5th Prize.....	\$20.00
2nd ".....	30.00	5 Prizes, \$10 each,	50.00
3rd ".....	30.00	10 " " 5 each,	50.00
4th ".....	25.00	20 Prizes in all..	\$250.00

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

The forty highest in this competition to compete at 600 yards; 7 shots each for three Prizes, viz.:

1st Prize.....	\$30.00	3rd Prize.....	\$20.00
2nd ".....	30.00	Entrance, 5) cts.	

COMPETITION IV.—PRINCE ARTHUR'S STAKES.

Open to all members as in Competition I.

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

In all, 15 Prizes, \$150.00

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

COMPETITION V.—THE BATTALION MATCH.

To be competed for by five Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and men of any Volunteer Regiment in the Province of Quebec, having affiliated.

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

Entrance Fee \$2.50. No one can compete in this match unless six months a member of the corps he represents, and resident of this Province for past six months at least.

COMPETITION VI.—MONTREAL STAKES.

Open to all members as in No. 1 Competition.

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

15 Prizes in all... 160.00

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

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

Open to all members as in No. 1 Competition. 1st Prize.—Cup presented by H. E. the Gov Gen, and. \$20.00. 4th Prize..... \$20.00. 5th "..... 15.00. 10 Prizes of \$5 each 50.00.

2nd Prize..... 30.00. 3rd "..... 25.00. 15 Prizes in all, Cup and..... 160.00.

Snider Rifle, Govt. Issue. Ranges, 500 and 600 yards. Number of rounds at each range, five. Entrance 60 cts.

COMPETITION VIII.—THE FRONTIER STAKES.

Open to all members as in No. 1 Competition.

1st Prize.....	\$50.00	5 Prizes of \$10 each	50.00
2nd ".....	30.00	2 " " 5 " "	10.00
3rd ".....	20.00	10 Prizes in all..	\$160.00

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

COMPETITION IX.—STRANGER'S STAKES.

Open to all comers.

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

Rifles, any coming within Wimbledon Regulations. Ranges, 600 and 800 yards. Number of rounds, 5 at 600 yds., 7 at 800 yds. Entrance \$1.

COMPETITION X.—THE LADIES' CUP.

Open to all comers.

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

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

COMPETITION XI.—SMALL BORE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

Open to all comers.

1st Prize.....	\$50.00	4th Prize.....	\$20.00
2nd ".....	35.00	5th ".....	10.00
3rd ".....	30.00	5 Prizes of \$10 each	50.00
		10 Prizes in all....	\$210.00

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

COMPETITION XII.—CONSOLATION MATCH.

Open to all unsuccessful competitors at this meeting.

1st Prize.....	\$25.00	5 Prizes of \$10 each	50.00
2nd ".....	20.00	10 " " 5 " "	50.00
3rd ".....	15.00	10 " " 2.50 " "	25.00
		23 Prizes in all..	\$185.00

Snider Rifles, Government Issue. Ranges 300 and 500 yards. Number of rounds at each, five (5). Position, any. Entrance 50 cts.

COMPETITION XIII.—THE CLUB MATCH.

Prizes presented by the Montreal Rifle Club.

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

1st, at 200, 500 and 600 yards, with Government Snider Enfield.

2nd, at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, with any Rifle, as in Competition IX.

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

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

Entrance Fee, \$6.00 per Club.

AGGREGATE PRIZES.

For best aggregate score in matches 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8, with Snider Rifle..... \$50.00

For second best in above matches..... 25.00

For best aggregate score in matches 9, 10 and 11, with small bore..... 50.00

For second best in above matches..... 25.00

Winners of either Aggregate Prizes to have option of Cups or Money.

In all 4 Prizes..... \$150.00

SUMMARY.

12 Matches divided into nine (9) for Snider Rifle with Cash Prizes to amount of \$1,762.50; Dominion Cup, \$90, and His Excellency the Governor General's Cup, \$50, Total, \$2,552.50.

3 Small Bore Matches with Cash Prizes to extent of \$615. Grand Total, \$3,167.50

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

By order,

JOHN FLETCHER, Lt.-Colonel, Secretary.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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

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

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

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

By order,

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

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



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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

Plans and specifications can be seen at this office, or at the Lachine Canal Office, Montreal, on and after Friday, the 2nd instant, where printed forms of tender and other information can also be obtained.

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

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

By order,

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, July 13th, 1870.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Tuesday, 31st May, 1870.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Customs, and in pursuance of the provisions of the 11th Section of the Act 51 Vic, Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs;" His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following regulations respecting the coasting trade of the Dominion, in amendment of the Regulation adopted by Order in Council of 23th July, 1868, shall be, and the same are hereby adopted and established:

1st. It having been enacted by Chap. 9, Sec. 22, 3rd Victoria, that the Governor may grant yearly Coasting Licenses to British vessels navigating the inland waters of Canada above Montreal, although such vessels may sometimes make voyages to Foreign Ports, it is hereby ordered that the Bonds to be given by the Master or Owner of such vessel, on taking out such License shall not contain the condition provided for in Section 3 of said Regulations, "that such Vessels or Boats shall not be employed in the Foreign Trade," but that it shall be a condition of such bond, that whenever any such Vessel or Boat is employed in a voyage to or from a Foreign Port, the master or other proper officer thereof, shall report inwards and outwards, in all respects, as though he had not received such Coasting License.

2nd. Representations having been made of serious inconvenience to the Master and Owners of Steam Vessels employed as regular passenger and freight packets, between the port of St. John in the Province of New Brunswick, and the Ports of Digby, Annapolis, and Windsor, in the Province of Nova Scotia, and also to the Mercantile Community of the said ports, in consequence of such Steam Vessels being obliged to report their cargoes each trip in detail, it is hereby further ordered that the Collector of Customs at the Port of St. John may grant any such Steam Vessel, a yearly coasting license, subject to the same conditions as are provided in the case of Vessels trading between ports in the same Province, with the additional condition that the Master or other proper Officer of such Steam Vessel, shall be furnished with two cargo books to be used during alternate months, and that at the end of each month, he shall surrender the book used during that month to the Collector of the Port of St. John, and the said Collector shall return to him the other book with which he had been furnished, so that the record of the trade of each month shall be in the Custom House, to be used for statistical purposes during the whole of the succeeding month.

Wm. H. LEE, Clerk, Privy Council 27-31.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, July 22, 1870.

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

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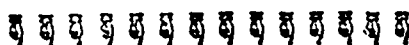
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PUBLIC ATTENTION

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

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

WM. P. LETT,

Division Registrar

In the City of Ottawa

City Hall, Ottawa, March, 21, 1870.

13-61

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JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, March 16, 1870.

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