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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. V.

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No. 26.

### VOUNTEER CAVALRY.—No. XV.

#### THE LESSONS OF THE DECADE.

#### BY A VOLUNTEER CAVALRYMAN.

(From the United States Army and Navy Journal.)

#### ADVANCED PARTIES—ORDERS OF MARCH.

Scouts should travel several miles ahead of their commands, and in some cases a full day's march. But inside of their line of march a second species of guard is necessary styled advanced parties, in front of the advanced guard proper. The essentials of a good advance are celerity of transmitting intelligence and the covering of as long a stretch of ground ahead as may be. As in the case of scouts, so with the advance. Its duties are special and require special training to insure perfection. It is thus better on every account to have a permanent detail for the duty, taken equally from the regiments of a brigade, instead of the constant rotation now practised.

But brigades should take their turns at the duty by all means. They are frequently detached from the corps, and should always be able to act offensively, independent of the rest of the corps. Every regiment should have its share in the formation of the advance, and its operations should resemble those of a moving picket guard, only far more sweeping and extended in reach.

The advance of corps need not be more numerous than that of a brigade. Its essentials are the same. In front of everything an officer, or brevet on probation, with a sergeant and two men, all carrying their firearms for instant use. A chain of vedettes a hundred yards apart for a mile back, making eighteen men. The main body of the advance then follows, about thirty strong, with a second chain of vedettes for a second mile, to the advance guard proper, composed of the leading brigade with its battery.

By passing back signals the approach of the enemy can be transmitted along this line for two miles in less than two minutes, giving the main body time to prepare.

When anything suspicious appears, the officer in front should examine it with his glass. If it is only some scout of the enemy he ought to be able with his three men to shoot or capture him. If a small party of the enemy is suddenly met, a bold front and vigorous charge will often impose on them and make them believe a heavy force

is coming. A loud yell caught up by the vedettes will very often intimidate and deceive the enemy, even if in some force. The object of an advance is to find out the enemy and keep him from finding out anything about your own force; and therefore men of boldness, dash, and plenty of brass are the best for the permanent advance. The same spirits that are turbulent and trouble some in a column are the very ones to be useful in an advance.

The road being protected by the extreme advance, side roads must be supplied with their guards from the chain of vedettes. At every side road encountered a man should leave the chain, the first vedette taking a trot and riding out for a quarter of a mile, or nearer if a sufficient view is commanded from such point to prevent surprise. The next man in the chain moves up, and the gap is filled by each successively, a man from the main advance supplying one more vedette. When the whole of the advance has passed, this man is relieved from the advanced guard proper and then takes the post of the last vedette in the train.

Under this system, first introduced by General Morgan, C.S.A., a great deal of country is covered with very little labor, two miles ahead of the advanced guard. The employment of flankers and skirmishers, unless the enemy is known to be near, hardly pays for the consumption of horse-flesh occasioned by constant riding over broken ground.

Forces likely to be dangerous to a cavalry corps must move on roads, and if two miles of road are occupied by a chain of vigilant vedettes, whose whole business is to look sharp, an enemy will find it impossible to approach very near the column without being seen. Under the chain system the least amount of galloping has to be done by each member of the advance. A hundred yards by each vedette at every cross-road completes the amount. The scouts, who ride in light saddles, are better able to act as flankers.

When the enemy makes his appearance in force not to be denied, the advance must halt and form up in skirmish line to detain him as long as possible. In such case the whole of the main advance, vedettes and all, must gallop to the front and spread out into the fields to check the enemy, yelling like devils, to make him believe them three times as numerous. This is the only time when rapid firing is advisable, as a great show with slender materials has to be made. Inside of twenty minutes relief is sure to come, and then the forward movement must

be made in skirmish line with supports, in the regular style.

In countries infested with guerillas or bushwhackers flankers will have to be used, as the annoyance caused by such men to a column is often serious. In such a country a chain of vedettes, at right angles to the line of march, about two hundred feet apart, to the distance of a mile on either flank, will scour the country pretty effectually. In woody country these flankers must be much nearer, and at such times a competent staff officer should take charge of each flank, with two or three orderlies to attend him.

In the case of men detailed for flanking duty, permission should be given them to deposit their grain-sacks and food wallets with the caissons of the brigade battery as they go to the front. The work is so severe on the horses that they should be favored in every possible manner, and the men execute the duty infinitely better on horses not fagged out with heavy loads. When once a battle begins, and the general line is formed, no such favor can be shown, from the number of combatants involved; but in flanking duty, which often lasts a whole day, and does not occupy more than fifty men at the most liberal computation, the relief can be afforded with much advantage.

Under the system of advanced parties proposed, the rest of a cavalry column can move on independently, and without any formal advanced guard. The only precaution necessary will be that the first regiment of each brigade should be followed by the brigade battery. If the ground is firm as in summer time the guns and train should march in the road by sections, while in a column of fours of the regiment moves along the field on each side. This plan, when practised, reduces the length of a column of fourteen thousand cavalry with all their baggage to about five miles, allowing every horse a space of five yards in column. This length even will appall a civilian; but to those who have seen the column of a single brigade stretch for over a mile; with its pack train, the reduction will be apparent. In ordinary column of fours, a brigade with a battery and a pack train, will occupy a length of twenty-two hundred yards; and a corps of nine such brigades, with ammunition and headquarter trains, over thirteen miles. If the fields are not soft as to be trodden into mudholes, the march of a cavalry column on a raid should always be arranged in this manner. A general has his forces well in hand, every part of the column is instantly defensible, the men dismounting in fours if attacked suddenly, and the guns and train being quite safe behind a curtain of troops. But in winter cam-

paigns or in early spring, when the fields are soft, such movements are impossible; and unless necessity is absolute, campaigning is much better left alone at such times. At least I cannot recall an instance during the war in which a "mud raid" proved itself worth; in its results of the terrible expenditure of horses occasioned by it. Only in the last death-throes of the Confederacy, when the overwhelming pressure of circumstances paralyzed their army, was a "mud raid" successful, and even then the same objects would have been accomplished with less sacrifice had the move been deferred till the ground was dryer.

The advantages of shortening columns to the greatest extent are best realized when coming into action. A general with a column only five miles in length has the advantage of over one hour over him with a column of thirteen miles. The other cannot bring up half his men to the front, when the "short column general" has put his whole force into line of battle. The preponderance of force will be sufficient at the decisive moment to insure a success by defeating the enemy in detail. But in such cases the general must keep well to the front, and have first-class scouts, to be able to take the due advantage of time by knowing exactly where the enemy are.

(To be continued.)

## THE FUTURE OF CANADA.

Editor Daily Telegraph.

Sir.—Amongst the many questions which suggest themselves in considering the climate of North America, wood-land, prairies, &c., I may, perhaps, not inappropriately refer to one in connection with the facts which I have adduced. As my object was a practical one—to call the attention of my countryman to the superiority of Canada as an agricultural country over the States, and especially over the Western States—I have omitted everything not bearing on that view of the subject.

Let any one run their eyes over a map of North America and he will see that Canada, extending from the latitude of Rome, in Italy, to that of North Cape, in Norway, lies in the same position as the best part of Europe. It, too, has the climates of Europe from the Mediterranean to the Arctic, with this important modification in our favor—warm summers and more rains. It extends over twenty-eight degrees of latitude, and ninety of longitude. Omitting many immense islands and the prolific fisheries of the Arctic Ocean, Canada embraces an area of (1,400,000) one million four hundred thousand square miles greater than the United States. If it be said that much of this immense territory to the north and N. E. is inhospitable, we reply, not more than in the S. W. of the States. The one has frozen regions; the other desert areas of at least equal extent. On and around the cold regions of Canada we have some compensation in our splendid fisheries and furs; but neither on nor around the desert areas of the Republic is there any redeeming feature unless it be in mineral wealth, in which Canada is equally rich.

There is, therefore, vastly more agricultural land in Canada than in the States. With our immense territory we can afford one or two million square miles for fishing and hunting reserves; after giving up for these luxuries an area equal to half the Republic, we shall still have a territory equal to the whole of the States from ocean to ocean, more or less capable of settlement.

Wheat is grown on Mackenzie's River, North of lat. 60° South of this parallel there is in Canada an area equal to the whole of the United States, yet on the Northern limits of this immense territory wheat is grown with profit, and barley seven degrees farther north; and where wheat grows in such a climate, we have the best regions for the coarser grains and grasses. As to the vast superiority of Canada for these great staples of the temperate zones, I refer to my previous letters. The regions of the grains and grasses is the appropriate home of the ox, sheep and horse. It is the part of the temperate zones in which man attains the greatest energy of body and mind; it is the seat of the great manufactures, because here alone man has the strength for the continuous labour necessary in these; and the chief home of the manufactures and agriculture is also the centre of commerce, wealth, high civilization and power—the power that conquers and rules.

The States are often, and justly referred to for their marvellous prosperity; and this is very generally, but erroneously, attributed to their organization, great enterprise, &c. That the increase in wealth and population in Canada has been as great is overlooked. That, we, in ocean and inland commerce, have outstripped the Republic goes for nothing. The chief element in the prosperity of the State has been lost sight of. The Bureau of Statistics at Washington estimate the value of the immigrants in one year (1869,) at \$285,000,000 (two hundred and eighty-five millions of dollars,) each new comer being valued at \$800. We well remember when negro slaves were sold for from \$500 to \$2000 per head. Others have put every immigrant at \$1000, which would give a wealth of \$350,000,000 to the country in that one year. The money, \$70 to \$100, clothing, implements, &c., brought by each swell this immense sum to \$400,000,000. Let us add the money borrowed of Europe for railways, canals, docks, ship-building, water works, &c., and we shall have \$700,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 a year, taken chiefly from the British Islands, but also largely from Germany. The Bureau of Statistics estimate the immigrants to the States since 1820 to be worth six thousand millions of dollars, not including anything brought with them. The eight millions of people who have landed on the shores of the Republic during the last fifty years, have multiplied to twenty millions. The present population of the States is thirty-eight and a half millions; deducting the additions by immigration and their natural increase, there would have been at the census of 1870, eighteen and a half millions in the Republic, of whom five millions are negroes.

I believe that I do not under-estimate the natural increase of population in the States. Nathan Allen, in several letters, informs us of what is well known, that there is scarcely any increase in the Americans of the old stock; "where formerly there were six to eight children in a family, there are now not more than two. But the Irish and German immigrants have large families." I have, therefore, put the increase on the population of 1820 at 9,000,000. This is a higher percentage than either the French or Germans have shown—the former doubling in 136 years and the latter in 76. If immigration were to cease to the States, as it must soon cease, I believe her population would not double in less than one hundred years. The money brought by immigrants, the investments in the country by foreigners, the sums borrowed, &c., can be stated only indefinitely; but making them merely double the bare value put by the Bureau of

Statistics on the means of the incoming multitudes, we have a sum three times the debt of Great Britain to be deducted from the wealth produced in the Republic during the last half century. In this we do not include the natural increase from much of this wealth.

Can immigration be sustained on the same scale. Certainly not; for our neighbors have reached the western limits of arable land, except that bordering on the Pacific. With the decrease of immigration must come many other deteriorating agencies; and with this element of prosperity entirely eliminated, and her natural increase less than half ours (from 1860-70 it was only ten per cent) her growth in population and wealth would be less than that of Britain or Germany. With all this outflow from England, she is in wealth, manufactures, and commerce immensely in advance of the Republic; the prosperity of the former is based on permanent industries, that of the Republic, on ephemeral. With all the drain on her resources, Britain has an annual surplus of a thousand millions of dollars, seeking investments. Reverse the facts, take from the States and give to Britain as much as Britain has given to America during the last half century, and how vast would be the difference between the two countries.

What, as a Canadian, I wish to impress upon Canadians, is that with our position in the temperate zone, our vast and splendid agricultural country, our immense and varied natural resources, we are able in the long run to win in the honorable race for precedence. With such a magnificent inheritance in possession as that larger and better half of the continent, washed by the three great oceans, neither the bounce of the Republic nor the sneaking diplomacy of English poltroons who disgrace the seats of the Pitts and Palmerston of a better England, can crush us, if we are true to our selves. We look in vain over any other portion of this continent, south of Canada, for that protection of life and property with that ample personal liberty, which, as British subjects, we have been accustomed to enjoy. In South and Central America, in Mexico and the United States, if anarchy be not everywhere the normal state, yet the least intelligent, the ignorant, the violent and the needy, are all powerful at the polls, and the rulers are never the representatives of intelligence and property. It is our ambition to build up, in these northern climes, a political organization, based on a truer appreciation of the ends of government and of the rights of the governed.

J. H. HURLBERT

## LAND TENURE IN ENGLAND.

SPEECH OF MR. JOHN STUART MILL.

A meeting of the Land Tenure Reform Association of England was held in London on the 15th inst. The object of the Association, as its name implies, is to advocate a change in the entail system of England and to apply to land the same principle as has long been adopted in commerce—the principle of free trade.

Mr. John Stuart Mill, who presided, said that after the great changes which had been made in our political institutions it was impossible that the laws relating to landed property should not come up for revision. He admitted that the landed proprietors who had governed the country for many centuries, had not ruled despotically, but the making of laws which concerned themselves had been in their own hands, and had been used as people generally used

power—for the promotion of their own objects. They shared the common infirmities of human nature, which it required great strength of character to overcome. Mr. Mill recommended that appeals should be made to the more enlightened landlords, of whom there were many, to exert themselves to assist the Association in getting rid of past anomalies. Mr. Mill, after referring to the past history of the land laws, went on to say that the principle laid down by the Land Tenure Reform Association was that landed property was subject to the will of the State. By the land he (Mr. Mill) understood the whole raw material of the globe, not having been made by man, but the gift of nature to the whole human race, which had been appropriated by the permission, express or tacit, of society; and society retained the right to revoke its permission. There was a society known as the Land and Labour League, which maintained that society ought to exercise this inherent right. According to them, the whole land of the country should be nationalized and rent paid into the Exchequer, compensation being paid to the proprietors. This Association did not go so far as that. Speaking for himself, Mr. Mill said he should hold that that might rightfully be done if it were expedient to do it, and he did not know what might be reserved for us in the future. At present, he did not think it was expedient. He had so poor an opinion of State management, or municipal management, that he was afraid many years would elapse before the revenue realized by the State would be sufficient to pay the compensation which would be justly claimed by the dispossessed proprietors. It would require a higher standard of public virtue than we had yet attained to administer the lands by the State. The administration of waste lands was as much as we were capable of. At any rate we ought to begin with that. Mr. Mill recommends that part of these lands should be kept open for the lovers of natural beauty, and the remainder leased in allotments at moderate rents to the poor. In this way new life might be imparted to the unfortunate agricultural labourer. The great estates of public bodies, Mr. Mill said ought to be taken in hand by the State and thoroughly reformed; and thorough reform would generally mean that the land should either be managed for them by the State or taken away altogether, and such as were fit to be continued should receive endowments instead. He had been told that one-fifth of London belonged to these bodies. If these lands were taken, facilities might be afforded for improved dwellings for the working classes. With respect to property in the hands of private owners, the Association did not propose to take from them any part of the land already acquired, but there was a limit which went beyond that, which this Association did not respect. Land was limited in quantity, while the demand for land in a prosperous country was always progressing. The price of land, therefore, rose not by any effort of the landlords, but by the mere impulse of the population. The Association saw no reason why this increased value should be permitted to the land owners. It seemed to be an unreasonable thing that because their ancestors a few generations ago happened to hold land, men should still continue to hold what had become in this metropolis of the value of millions, to which they had contributed nothing. Let them see at least that no more gigantic fortunes were built up in a similar way. Let there be an increasing tax on land, and he saw no reason why they should not allow a landlord who desired to free himself for life or a term of years, by

paying a fixed annual sum, by which the State would at once profit. It did not appear to him that was too much to ask in England, and less than that the working classes were not likely to accept. Among the other speakers were Hon. Lyulph Stanley and Sir Charles Dickie. A resolution affirming the necessity of reform in the law of landed tenure was carried by a large majority, an amendment in favour of the principles of the Land and Labour League having been negatived.

In discussing the merits of naval armaments, the VOLUNTEER REVIEW has always held that the future war vessel would be one of small size heavy armament and great power. The events of the late war in Europe amply justifies that opinion which was based on some practical experience, and the following from the *Broad Arrow* illustrates the conditions by which the necessity for adopting that class of vessels is governed:

"Some time ago we discussed the question of harbor defences, and strongly pressed upon the notice of the Government the urgent necessity which existed for a very large increase in our stores of torpedoes. It is satisfactory to learn that the Government appears to have thoroughly awakened to the value of these important engines, and is pushing the manufacture of them with the utmost despatch. But although torpedoes are essential to any complete system of coast defence, particularly for the protection of our great commercial harbors, they are very far from being the only defence required; and it is here that the lessons of the last war come in with great force to enlighten us. The reports of Admiral Brouet upon his Baltic expedition all tend to show, us, not that the torpedoes were the chief instrument in the defence of the German seaboard, both in the Baltic and the North Sea, but that, great as was the danger from the torpedoes, the danger of running aground was greater still. The real want of the French navy in the Baltic, then, appears to have been a sufficient number of vessels of light draught—vessels drawing not more than 10 or 12 feet, the less the better, capable of being armed with the very heaviest ordnance, and strongly armored enough to resist anything in the shape of shot or shell which the heaviest and biggest ironclads could endure. The shoal water of the Baltic, the destruction of the lighthouses and the removal of the buoys, in order to impede the navigation of the French fleet, rendered it absolutely impossible for the large ironclads to proceed within bombarding distance of the seaport towns, or even to venture at all where the channels were not defined. Another drawback under which the French fleet labored, according to Admiral Brouet, was the want of some swift, well armed vessels, and he gives examples of cases in which German ships made their escape from very superior forces, solely from the advantage they possessed over the French in the matter of speed. . . . The ease with which a cruising squadron may be evaded by swift steamers was sufficiently proved by the blockade runners in the late American war. What is wanted, undoubtedly, is a large number of vessels of the *Staunch* class, that is, small gunboats, which are, in effect, floating gun-carriages. There are many advantages to be derived from the adoption of this class of ships; they are capable of carrying the most powerful guns, the protection afforded by their im-

mensely thick plating, and the peculiar method of mounting their guns—an adaptation of the Moncrieff system to floating batteries—the facility with which they are handled, are features which render them peculiarly suitable for harbor defence, and extraordinarily capable of annoying and harassing an enemy. Unhappily the Government does not appear to be sufficiently alive to the danger which would be incurred by such places as Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, and other large seaports, in the event of our being engaged in a war. In any serious attempt at invasion, nothing is likelier than that while a channel fleet is engaged in watching the coast to prevent the landing of troops, an attack may be made upon these great commercial ports. The bait would be tempting, the enterprise would be brilliant, and yet not too dangerous to entice many an ambitious officer, but the loss and injury to us would be all but irreparable. Mr. Goschen promises us during the present year four more monitors, designed as sea-going ships. Only six gunboats are promised us of the *Staunch* type. Taking into consideration the very high value of these small vessels, and the very low cost at which they can be constructed, it is to be regretted that it is not the intention of the Government to give us more of them."—*Broad Arrow*.

GOOD ADVICE TO MR. CARDWELL.

A correspondent suggests that England might take a hint for the organization of the Reserve Force from the exercises to be carried out in the Canadian Dominion during the current year. Brigade camps of exercise are to be formed in every district of Canada, some for sixteen days some for only eight. 20,000 men, including ten field batteries, the whole cavalry force of the Dominion (about 1700 men), and the pick of the infantry, will be in the sixteen days camps. About 14,000 men will go into the eight day's camps; about 4000 garrison artillery will go for a few days' gun drill and shot and shell practice to different forts or batteries; and the remainder of the force (about 4000 men), comprising the city battalions, will be drilled at their own headquarters. The brigade camps are formed for the practice of field manoeuvres, for target practice, and to habituate officers commanding brigades to feed and transport, as well as to handle in the field, their respective corps. We are asked to compare this simple but comprehensive programme with our Militia battalions isolated from one another, and sweltering in their filthy billets; the pic-nic scrambles of our Volunteers at Brighton, &c., and then say whether we might not do worse than apply to our gallant colony for some one to teach us how to manipulate the splendid materials for an Army which we have at our disposal.—*Broad Arrow*.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.—On Tuesday evening, the annual inspection of Capt. Park's Company of New Brunswick Engineers took place in their drill room on Merritt's Wharf, before Lt.-Col. Maunsell, Deputy Adjutant General. The men went through the different movements in the manual and firing exercise, and marching with great precision. At the close Lt.-Col. Maunsell complimented the officers and men on their steadiness and soldierly appearance, and certainly the officers deserve every credit for the manner in which the Company has been kept together, and brought to its present state of efficiency. The Company was entertained in the armory after the inspection.—*Daily Morning News* (St. John N. B.)

## REPORT ON THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION OF 1870.

BY S. J. DAWSON, CIVIL ENGINEER.

Early in the winter last year of (1869-70,) I received instructions from the Government to provide vessels of a class adapted to the navigation of the waters in the unfrequented region intervening between Lake Superior and the Red River Settlement. A military force had to be sent through on the opening of the navigation, and it was a matter of vital importance that these vessels should be of a character to meet the exigencies of such a service.

The route for a distance of two hundred miles, had never been traversed by any vessel larger or stronger than a bark canoe, and the chief officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, who were supposed to be well acquainted with the country, had declared it to be impracticable to their boats.

Among those who gave expression to this opinion was the late Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Company, than whom no one could pretend to greater experience in navigating the inland waters of British North America.

That distinguished gentleman, in a written communication to the Government, which was subsequently published, had expressed his belief that the route was practicable only to bark canoes, and that these (as every one acquainted with such vessels must concede) were not adapted to the conveyance of a military force.

So general was this opinion as to the character of the route, by Lake Superior, and so firmly fixed had it become, that the Imperial Government on two occasions sent troops by way of Hudson's Bay to Fort Garry, once in 1846, when a wing of the 6th foot was led up from that icy sea by Colonel Crofton; and again in 1857, when several companies of the Canadian Rifles were sent out.

Having traversed the route by Lake Superior frequently, I was in a position to explain to the Government that the reports as to its impracticability were exaggerated, that it had been for many years the highway of the North-west Company of Canada, and that, after the mountainous country on the borders of Lake Superior was passed, there would be no difficulty whatever in sending forward a force of considerable numbers, by means of boats.

The suggestions which I had the honor to submit, in this regard, having been approved of, the services of the principal boat-builders throughout the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec were speedily called into requisition. Early in January the first contracts were given out and the work of boat-building went on without interruption until the opening of navigation.

At the same time a number of flat scows were ordered and built for use in shallow rapids, and every article of outfit that could possibly be required, whether in the way of rigging for the boats, tools for repairing them or outfit for the voyageurs, was provided in ample quantity.

I was furthermore directed (in January, 1870,) to increase the force on the Thunder Bay Road, in as far as the season and the nature of the locality would permit, so as to have the larger bridges completed and other necessary preparations made, before the opening of navigation. In order the better to ensure these instructions being carried out, an active and experienced officer, Mr. Lindsay Russell, was despatched by way of Superior City, from which place he had to walk two hundred miles on snow shoes to

Thunder Bay. A copy of his instructions is annexed, and I may here remark that he executed them with energy and skill.

It was at this time apprehended that the insurgents at Red River might endeavour to tamper with the Saulteux Indians, a tribe which occupies the country about Fort Frances and the Lake of the Woods in formidable numbers, and in order to establish and keep up friendly relations with these Indians, by direction of the Government, I sent instructions to a trusty agent at Fort William, to proceed to Fort Frances where he had long resided, and enter into communication with the chiefs and leading men of the tribe. A copy of these instructions is hereunto annexed.

Before the navigation opened, it became necessary to secure the services of a number of skilled voyageurs to manage and navigate the boats, and agents were accordingly despatched to the various localities throughout the country where the desired class of men was to be found.

Furthermore, in hiring men for the Public Works, in view of the probability of the necessity arising of their being required as voyageurs, such only were engaged as had some experience in navigating the inland waters of the country, or in driving logs in rapid rivers. The total number of men thus engaged, either as workmen or voyageurs, was eight hundred, and it was kept at that number throughout the season.

Having been in communication with the military authorities, at various times, during the month of April, I was most careful to inform them as to the condition of the Thunder Bay Road, and the character of the country generally, through which the Expedition would have to pass. They were furnished with maps showing the length, respectively, of the portages and navigable sections; and in order that there might be no misapprehension as to the state of the road, I submitted to them a memorandum of which the following is a copy:

### "MEMORANDUM.

"Ottawa, 25th April, 1870.

"When the work of road making was brought to a close last fall, a section of 25 miles, reckoning from Thunder Bay, was practicable to waggons, with only one interruption at the Kaministiquia, which was then unbridged, continuing on the line an additional section of ten miles was cut out in such a way as to be practicable to oxen with sleds or carts.

"The two large rivers—Kaministiquia and Matawin—which cross the line, were bridged last winter, and bridges were also built over the more considerable of the smaller streams, so that, practically, the work of bridging may be considered as completed.

"It may be added that portage roads were laid out and opened, in as far as such work could be done in winter, between Shebandowan Lake and Lac des Mille Lacs.

"At the same time instructions were sent to the officer in charge, to set all the available force to work on the road as soon as the snow should have so far cleared off, as to admit of operations thereon being resumed, so that about eighty men are by this time engaged on the unfinished section of the line.

"An additional force of 120 men will be sent to their aid by the first steamer, and a week later, a further number of about fifty will go up.

### "OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE PORTAGES.

"The voyageurs who go up in charge of the first shipment of boats should, im-

mediately on their arrival at Thunder Bay, be sent to open and improve the Portages between Shebandowan Lake and Rainy Lake, and for this purpose they can be supplied with canoes at Fort William, and outfit from the Government stores at the works.

### "THE WAGGON SERVICE.

"Stables will be required at Thunder Bay, at the half-way Station, and at Shebandowan Lake, together with tents or huts for the accommodation of the teamsters. Intermediate between the half-way station and Thunder Bay, on the one side, and between the first named place and Shebandowan Lake, on the other, there should be camps as resting places where the horses could be fed. These camps would only require one or two men to be stationed at each, to take care of the hay and oats, and have victuals in readiness for the teamsters as they passed.

"Both at Thunder Bay and the half-way station of the Kaministiquia, it would be necessary to have a blacksmith with shoeing apparatus and a supply of horse shoes.

"The waggon service would require in all:

Teamsters .....	73
Men at Camps .....	4
Overseers .....	3
Blacksmiths .....	2
Clerk or time keeper .....	1
	83

### "BOATS AND SUPPLIES OVER THUNDER BAY ROAD.

"Operations in this regard may be at once commenced by organizing the waggon service and sending boats, provisions, oats, hay, &c., forward to the Matawin Crossing, 25 miles from Thunder Bay. And at this point a small space should be cleared to guard against fire, and a few huts erected to serve as storehouses.

### "THE BOAT SERVICE.

"In providing for this, three voyageurs should be sufficient for each boat, that is, with the aid of the soldiers in rowing and in transporting articles over the Portages.

"With this arrangement it would be necessary, that, in running rapids, the crews of two boats should be put in one, running first one, and then the other. The voyageurs may not be all equal, expert, and, perhaps, four to each boat might, in some cases be necessary.

"It is reasonable to believe, however, that after a little practice, many of the soldiers will become almost as skillful in the management of a boat as the voyageurs, and they will have had an opportunity of gaining experience before any of the difficult sections are reached.

"In case of necessity, additional force can be supplied, to some extent, from among the men on the works, most of whom have had more or less experience as boatmen. Each brigade of boats would require an overseer voyageur, for the maintenance of discipline among the crews, calling them to time in the morning, &c.

"There should also be a clerk or two attached to the force, to keep the time and accounts of the voyageurs.

"When the greater part of the boats, and a considerable portion of the supplies, have reached Shebandowan Lake, oxen and horses should be placed on the Kashaboiwe, Height of Land, Baril, Brulé, and French Portages, as follows:

"On Kashaboiwe Portage, 1 span of horses, 2 yoke of oxen,

Height of Land, 1 span of horses, 2 yoke of oxen.

Baril Portage, 2 yoke of oxen.  
Brule Portage, 2 yoke of oxen.  
French Portage, 2 yoke of oxen, 2 span of horses.

"It would, at first, barely be possible, to supply provender for horses and oxen at any point beyond the French Portage.

"Assuming that on reaching Fort Frances, the force will require one hundred boats, there will remain forty, besides scows, with which to send forward supplies from the terminus of the Thunder Bay road at Shebandowan Lake to Fort Frances.

"These might be distributed on the different sections as follows :

	Boats.	Scows.
"On Shebandowan Lake.....	4	1
Kashiboio Lake.....	2	
Summ't Pond.....		1
Lac des Mille Lacs.....	3	
Baril Lake.....	2	
Windgoostigon Lakes... ..	4	
Kaogassikok Lake.....	3	
Pond, Deux Rivières Portage.....		1
Sturgeon Lake.....	4	
River between Sturgeon Lake and Island Portage.....		4
Nequaquon Lake.....	3	
Between Nequaquon and Nameukan, on South Channel.....	4	
Nameukan Lake.....	2	
Rainy Lake.....	5	

Total... 36 boats and 6 scows.  
Reserve... 4

40

"By distributing the boats to be employed in the transport of supplies in relays, as above, much labor in portaging will be avoided, and fewer men required to man them, inasmuch as the crews of different sections can join together when necessary.

"To man the boats in the Lake region when distributed in this way, one hundred and thirty men, with three competent overseers, would be sufficient. Of these at least thirty men should be stationed permanently on the rough section between Sturgeon Lake and Island Portage.

"Three boat carpenters should accompany the force with tools and material to make repairs when necessary.

"Provision has already been made by the Government for the construction of the huts and stables referred to in the foregoing, and saved lumber has been ordered for those to be built at Thunder Bay.

"(Signed,) S. J. Dawson."

Fully appreciating the difficulties to be encountered on a road of forty-five miles in length, of which a section of twenty-five miles, only, was represented as being practicable to waggons, and an additional section of ten miles opened so that oxen with carts or sleds could pass over it. His Excellency the Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces determined on sending forward the regular troops to aid in opening and improving the road and the Colonel in immediate command of the expeditionary Field Force, also, well aware that much work was needed on the road, before the stores could pass over it, recommended certain companies of the troops to be sent forward to aid in its construction.

It had been suggested to the military authorities that the troops might pass by land from the Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry; but, in order that they might be in a position to judge for themselves as to whether it would be better to go by that route or by

way of the Winnipeg, I sent them a memorandum of which the following is a copy :

"MEMORANDUM.

"LAKE OF THE WOODS TO FORT GARRY

Ottawa, 18th April, 1870.

"Accompanying this memorandum is a rough plan of the Winnipeg River made from Track Survey, together with a table of distances, showing the length of the Portages and navigable sections, respectively, between Rat Portage at the outlet of the Lake of the Woods and Lake Winnipeg. From the Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry are two routes, the one by water, being that just referred to, and the other by land from the "North West Angle."

"Having regard to the passage of a large body of men with outfit and supplies the following facts are submitted with a view of supplying information on which an opinion can be based as to which it would be most advantageous to adopt.

"THE WATER ROUTE.

"By this route, the distance between Rat Portage, at the outlet of the Lake of the Woods, and Fort Alexander, at the entrance to Lake Winnipeg, is in round numbers 149 miles.

"In this distance the number of Portages is twenty-five and their aggregate length as ascertained by actual measurement three miles and six chains.

"The Winnipeg River presents no serious difficulties to the largest class of canoes and it has long been navigated by the Hudson Bay Company's Boat.

"In the navigable sections, the depth of water is sufficient for large boats and there are but few heavy rapids to run, and these short.

"In several instances the entrances to the carrying places are close to the brow of the falls, and in such cases boats should be brought in with caution, one by one.

"As a general rule, with practised guides and skillful boatmen, the Winnipeg may be considered a safe river, or, if an exception exists, it is at the seven portages, which have always to be passed with great care.

"As canoe men, the Indians who frequent the Winnipeg cannot be excused, and, as boatmen, many of them have had a good deal of experience.

"The Winnipeg River, in its general character, may be regarded as a series of Lakes separated by short rapids or water-falls. A brief description of the different sections will be found in the printed slips annexed.

"THE LAND ROUTE.

"The country lying between the Lake of the Woods and Red River is low and swampy, and, except on the route adopted as a line of road, quite impracticable, at least it has never yet been passed over in summer, except by a few wandering hunters. Even the Indians traverse it but rarely, and the half breeds of Red River never attempt to pass, except in winter.

"The distance between the "North West Angle" of the Lake of the Woods and Fort Garry, by the line adopted for a road, is ninety miles—sixty miles being through a wooded country and thirty over open prairie.

"Starting from the North West Angle, and proceeding Westward there is, first, a section of thirty miles quite in a state of nature, and as yet unopened. This section abounds in swamps and marshes but is nevertheless practicable for a road. Then follows a stretch of thirty miles of line, newly opened through a wooded region, still very swampy, but not so much so as that first re-

ferred to. In this section, the road runs for many miles along a narrow gravelly ridge, with impassable swamps, spreading out to the horizon on either side. The forest country ends at Oak Point settlement, and from thence to Fort Garry the distance is thirty miles over open prairie.

"It should be mentioned that on the Red River, which has to be crossed on approaching Fort Garry from the East, there is no bridge. The channel is 400 feet in width and the water deep—carriages are at present crossed by means of a scow.

"THE TWO ROUTES COMPARED.

"The obstacles to the navigation of the Winnipeg may be briefly summed up as presenting three miles and six chains of land carriage, in twenty-five different sections, the longest of which is  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a mile in length.

"On the other hand, the land route presents thirty miles of a road to be opened, ninety miles of a march, and a broad unbridged river, just in front of a fortress, to cross.

"On the land route, moreover, even after the thirty miles of new road were opened, it is probable that there would be difficulty in obtaining the means of transport; added to which, it would be in the power of the insurgents, if so disposed, to offer serious opposition, on the march, more especially where the road runs on a narrow gravelly ridge, as described, with impassable swamps on either side.

"By the water route, the expedition would carry with it its own means of locomotion and crossing rivers. It would be quite out of the power of the insurgents to offer opposition at any place nearer than Fort Alexander, and, even there, they could not do so unless they should be able to provide themselves with boats in the Red River settlement. Neither Lake Winnipeg nor the Winnipeg River can be approached by land, from the direction of Fort Garry, on account of the impracticable character of the country which abounds in bogs and marshes.

"The land route would be fatiguing to the men, and they would be terribly harassed with insects, such as mosquitoes, black flies, &c., among the marshes.

"By the water route, there would be stiff work on the portages, but it would not last long at a time, and there would be relief on the open and breezy lakes intervening between them.

"In the one case, the men would reach Fort Garry fatigued with a long march and hard work in road making, in the other they would arrive vigorous and fresh.

"(Signed,) S. J. Dawson."

(To be continued.)

A LOST CHURCH FOUND.—The oratory of St. Gothian, near Hayle, Cornwall, is the second instance of a church which has been buried in the sands for centuries being brought to light once more. St. Gothian from the rudeness of the work, appears to be of a still more ancient date than the church of St. Pyran, which was found a few years ago at Ferrangsbulce, or "Ferran-in-the-sands." The public have almost succeeded in carrying off the whole of St. Tyrans structure by piecemeal, the bones of the dead not escaping the hands of energetic collectors; and to prevent the same fate befalling St. Gothian, the Rev. F. Hockin, a rector of Phillack, has taken the matter in hand, and with the assistance of several gentlemen of the neighborhood, is taking measures for the preservation of this valuable relic of ancient British architecture.

THE CAMP AT NIAGARA.

AFTER sixteen days of instructive and successful training the divisional camp at Niagara was broken up on the 21st instant. On Monday the 19th instant, at general parade the assembled troops were addressed by the Minister of Militia and Defence, the Hon. Sir George E. Cartier, Bart. The following is a synopsis of the gallant Baronet's speech:

"He said he desired, before leaving for Montreal, to thank the officers and men present, both on behalf of himself and of the whole people of Canada, for the patriotism that had actuated them in meeting together in camp. The Government of the Dominion had appropriated a certain amount of money for the purpose of organizing a number of these camps, yet every one knew that the officers and men attending them were sacrificing, not only their time, but their money also, in doing so. It was not the fifty cents per day and their rations that brought the volunteers to this camp; they came here to show that they possessed that spirit, which, if it were necessary, they would manifest in a different way than they had done since they had been in camp. They had the honour of being visited by distinguished American officials, who had watched their proceedings with interest day after day, and had expressed their astonishment at the knowledge the volunteers had shown of the duties of soldiers, and the manner in which they had performed them. He (Sir George) had told General Jackson, of the American army, when paying a visit to-day to Fort Niagara, that it was the desire of the Government of Canada, to organize an efficient volunteer force, but God grant that their services might never be required against the Americans. He (Sir George) had been on the parade ground several times since his arrival at Niagara, and had marked the gradual progress of the troops, and he had been delighted to hear that their behaviour had been so good that not a single man had been reported at the Brigade Office for misconduct. In coming to Niagara he had expected to come to what would be the model as well as the first brigade camp in Ontario, and if all the other camps to be formed proved to be as successful as this one he would be very much gratified indeed. After congratulating the winners of prizes on their success, he made special reference to Lieut.-Col. Durie, D.A.G., of the district, who, he said, had been suddenly called away to attend the funeral of a relative, and no sooner was it over than he returned to his duties in camp. Referring next to the Adjutant-General, he said that the militia of Canada were fortunate in having at their head a gallant officer who had not learned how to perform his duties only in books and in the drawing room, but on the field of battle as well. After a few further remarks Sir George concluded by again thanking the volunteers in camp on behalf of himself and of the whole people of Canada."

The Medical Department of the Canadian Army not being yet organized a meeting of the surgeons of the force present was held the same day in the mess tent of the 36th Battalion at the suggestion of the Adjutant General, Dr. Thorburn, of the Queen's Own, in the chair. It was resolved to recommend the appointment of a medical officer for each district, with a chief at Ottawa, and that the medicine chest be thoroughly over-

hauled with a view to supplying them with such necessary medicines as they require.

In accordance with a brigade order of the 15th inst., a Board of Examiners, consisting of Lt.-Col. R. R. Denison, Brigade-Major, Lt.-Col. Alex. McKenzie, 35th Battalion, and Major W. D. Otter, Queen's Own Rifles, met this morning at six o'clock for the examination of officers holding provisional appointments in the battalions in camp with a view to granting them certificates. About sixty candidates presented themselves and were submitted to a rigid examination in company and battalion drill, at the conclusion of which the Board resolved to recommend the granting of certificates as follows:

FIRST CLASS.

Captain and Adjutant Edwin Lee Heath, 39th Battalion.

Captain John W. Selby, 12th Battalion.  
 Captain James Bennett, Q.O.R.  
 Lieut. and Adjutant David L. Scott, 36th Battalion.

Ensign and Adjutant E. Stuart Jones, 38th Battalion.

Captain Michael O'Donovan, 34th Battalion.

Lieut. Geo. J. N. Story, 10th Battalion  
 Lieut. Joseph White, 34th Battalion.

SECOND CLASS.

Ensign Peter B. Barnard, 13th Battalion.  
 Lieut. Joshua Austin, 39th Battalion.  
 Lieut. James Wayling, 12th Battalion.  
 Ensign Wm. Ogg, 13th Battalion.  
 Ensign Chas. D. Dyett, 13th Battalion,  
 Captain Jacob Upper, 19th Battalion.  
 Ensign Thos. Byrne, 34th Battalion.  
 Major Hugh Stewart, 37th Battalion.

The presentation of the company and battalion prizes for the best rifle shot to the successful competitors, then took place being distributed by the Adjutant-General, the following is the list of successful competitors:

10TH ROYALS.

Company.	Score
No. 1. Private Offen	29
No. 3. Sergt. Cutbertson	20
No. 4. Col. Sergt. Barr	43
No. 5. Corpl. Elliott	17
No. 6. Private Sergt.	29
No. 7. Private Little	35
No. 8. Corpl. Allen	34
No. 9. Private Coulter	27
No. 10. Private Rennick	29

Winner of the battalion prize—\$10 and badge—Col. Sergt. Barr.

12TH BATTALION.

No. 1. Private Guthrie	40
No. 2. Sergt. Lynn	35
No. 3. Sergt. Wells	31
No. 4. Sergt. Maj. Grigley	25
No. 5. Private Woodward	20
No. 6. Private Perry	41
No. 7. Private Johnson	27

Winner of the battalion prize—\$10 and badge—Private Perry.

QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES.

No. 1. Col. Sergt. Busted	21
No. 2. Corpl. Hamley	28
No. 3. Sergt. Gardner	37
No. 4. Sergt. Campbell	33
No. 5. Private Rutherford	23
No. 6. Private Thompson	39
No. 7. Capt. Allan	34
No. 8. Corpl. Casey	39

Winner of battalion prize—\$10 and badge—Corpl. Casey.

13TH BATTALION—HAMILTON.

No. 1. Corpl. Laing, \$5 and a badge	36
No. 2. Pte. Mitchell, \$5 and a badge	36
No. 3. Sergt. Johnson, \$5 and a badge	35
No. 4. Corpl. Nicholson, \$5 and a badge	35
No. 5. Pte. Cox, \$5 and a badge	29
No. 6. Sergt. McKeand, \$5 and a badge	30
No. 7. Corpl. Wyld, \$5 and a badge	32
No. 8. Pte. Easterbrooke, \$5 and a badge	30

Private Easterbrooke, who is in the aggregate, as will be seen by the above figures a tie with Sergeant McKeand, is awarded the battalion prize of \$10 and a badge for the best shot in the corps, he having excelled his tie at the long ranges.

19TH BATTALION.

No. 1. Sergeant Smith	24
No. 2. Sergeant Rogers	24
No. 3. Corporal May	18
No. 4. Private Terry Berry	25
No. 5. Sergeant Strong	38
No. 6. Private Bissell	29
No. 7. Corporal Donaldson	29

Winner of the battalion prize—\$10 and badge—Sergeant Strong.

34TH BATTALION.

No. 1. Corporal McLaren	31
No. 2. Sergeant Crockhart	26
No. 3. Private Hallett	27
No. 4. Corporal Glover	20
No. 5. Sergeant McCaw	32
No. 6. Color Sergeant Chisholm	29
No. 7. Sergeant Napier	30

Winner of the battalion prize—Sergeant Crockhart

36TH BATTALION.

No. 1. Private Lissett	22
No. 2. Sergeant Duell	32
No. 3. Color Sergeant Stuart	39
No. 4. Corporal Presley	36

Winner of the battalion prize and badge Sergeant Stuart.

36TH BATTALION.

No. 1. Corporal Griffith	38
No. 2. Private McDonald	25
No. 3. Sergeant Connor	29
No. 4. Corporal Agnaw	39
No. 5. Private J. A. Johnson	41
No. 6. Private Davis	39
No. 7. Private Sharp	27
No. 8. Private J. Trimmer	31

Winner of the battalion prize, \$10 and badge, Private Johnson.

38TH BATTALION—BRANT.

No. 1. Col. Sergt. Sylvester, \$5 and badge	24
No. 2. Private Craugh, \$5 and badge	25
No. 3. Private Agnew, \$5 and badge	34
No. 4. Corporal Dutton, \$5 and badge	46
No. 5. Private Howeth, \$5 and badge	51
No. 6. Sergeant Cockburn, \$5 and badge	49

Private Howeth's score of 51, out of a possible 60, is a creditable one, and will likely carry off the district prize of \$15 and badge for the best shot in each district, and perhaps may secure the Adjutant-Generals prize of \$50, with silver medal, to be awarded to the best shot with the Snider rifle in the active militia of the Dominion for the year 1870.

39TH BATTALION—NORFOLK.

No. 1. Pte. Butler, \$5 and badge	27
No. 2. Pte. Myercough, \$5 and badge	27
No. 3. Corpl. Clubine, \$5 and badge	39
No. 4. Corpl. Becker, \$5 and badge	32
No. 5. Sergt. Green, \$5 and badge	40
No. 6. Corpl. Lindsay, \$5 and badge	26

Sergeant Green being the highest scorer, carries off the battalion prize.

44TH BATTALION.

No. 1. Corpl. Cook.....	37
No. 2. Pte. Brady.....	40
No. 3. Pte. Greenwood.....	26
No. 4. Pte. Goerley.....	25
No. 5. Sergt. Rice.....	26
No. 6. Sergt. Moehor.....	20
No. 7. Pte. Scarlett.....	26
No. 8. Pte. Stennoff.....	26

Winner of the battalion prize, Private Bradley.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD.

Sergt.-Major Scott.....	23
Grimsby troop, Pte Burns.....	23
St. Catharines troop, Sergt. Dishar.....	18
Burford troop, Pte. Thompson.....	18
Queenston mounted infantry, Pte. Cockell.....	12
Oakridge troop, Pte. Copeland.....	19

The following is the aggregate score, including rounds shot for practice and in competition, for the government prizes and badges, of the Brigade of Artillery :

Hamilton Field Battery.....	347
Toronto " ".....	338
Welland " ".....	313

It will be remembered, however, that in competing for the prizes and badges the Toronto battery bore off the palm.

The following pleasing incident occurred, showing the interest taken by the Canadian people in their soldiers. After the division parade on Monday, the Queen's Own having been formed up on their private parade, Lieut.-Colonel Gilmor called Corporal Casey of No. 8 Co., to the front and presented him with a handsome bronze inkstand, as a prize for being the best battalion shot, telling him that much as he would value the prize as the reward of his skill as a rifleman, he, as a true Queen's Own man, would value it far beyond its intrinsic worth, when told that it came as a gift to the regiment from the hands of a lady, one who for many years had shown deep an strong interest in the welfare of the Queen's Own Rifles. The following General Orders have been issued :

"The 39th Battalion will leave the camp by train on Tuesday at 6.30 a.m.; the Toronto Field Battery will embark on board the City of Toronto at 11 a.m., Tuesday; the Tenth Royals at 5 p.m., Tuesday, on board the City of Toronto. The Hamilton Field Battery, Welland Field Battery, Burford Troop, and Grimsby Troop, will march at 6 a.m., on Tuesday for their respective headquarters. The 37th and 38th battalions will proceed by train at 6 a.m., for their headquarters. The 34th and Colonel Button's troop will proceed by steamer Norseman for Whitby and other headquarters at 6 a.m., on Wednesday. The 12th and 36th battalions, with the Oakridge Troop of Cavalry by the City of Toronto at 11 a.m., on Wednesday. The 13th will proceed by train at 9 a.m., and the 44th battalion at noon, for their respective headquarters. The 19th will proceed to their headquarters at 9 a.m., on Wednesday. The St. Catharines Troop and Queenston Mounted Infantry will march to their respective headquarters at 9 a.m., Wednesday. The 2nd Queen's Own and Governor-General's Bodyguard will proceed on board the City of Toronto at 5.30 p.m., on Wednesday.

"All quartermasters of corps and their quartermaster sergeants, with one man per

battalion or corps, will remain behind for one day longer, if required, for the purpose of handing over correctly the camp equipage of their respective corps, and damages assessed by brigade majors. The tents must be struck by the different corps previous to departure, and all blankets must be accounted for by quartermasters of corps. Pay for the non commissioned officers and men is not to be issued by captains of companies until all claims for damages have been accounted for."

On Monday the Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Col. McDowell, Lieut.-Col. McKenzie, Mrs. Ross, and Miss Patrick, of Ottawa, visited Fort Niagara, (United States,) and paid their respects to Gen. Jackson and the other officers in Garrison there.

The importance of the successful experiment which this camp of Instruction offers to contemplation cannot now be fully realized; but the increased and increasing prosperity of the country is the best justification for trying it.

On the 16th inst., the district camp at Goderich was formed by the following corps.

28th Battalion, Perth, 18 officers, 266 non-commissioned officers and men; total, 284, with two horses.

7th Battalion, London, 25 officers, 375 non-commissioned officers and men, with nine horses; total, 400.

32nd Battalion, Bruce, 20 officers, 322 non-commissioned officers and men with four horses; total, 342.

33rd Battalion, Huron, 33 officers, 437 non-commissioned officers and men, with five horses; total, 470.

29th Battalion, Waterloo, 16 officers, 239 non-commissioned officers and men, total, 255 men, with four horses.

30th Battalion, Wellington, 35 officers, 505 non-commissioned officers and men; total, 540 men, with five horses.

7th London Field Battery, 3 officers, 76 non-commissioned officers and men; total, 79 men, with 56 horses. The total force on the ground is consequently 2367 men, exclusive of staff.

It will be visited by the Adjutant General and the same course of instruction in tactics and manoeuvres will be gone through.

The rapidity with which our Volunteer force acquire the knowledge thus imparted is remarkable, and must be very gratifying to the zealous and gallant officer who has so successfully planned and carried out this great movement which has given to Canada a most valuable military force at the smallest possible expense.

The Sarnia Artillery have gone on board the gunboat Prince Alfred for their annual drill, the St. Catharines company having put in their time. The Collingwood battery will be the next to go aboard.

The following corps went into camp at Kingston on Wednesday the 21st inst., Lt.-Col. Patterson, D. A. G., in command.

The Northumberland and Durham squadron of cavalry, the Frontenac squadron of cavalry, the 15th Battalion from Belleville, the 16th from Picton, the 40th from Cobourg, the 46th from Port Hope, the 47th Frontenac, the 49th Stirling, and the 57th from Peterborough; in all about 180 officers and 2700 men.

The three corps at Niagara, Goderich and Kingston would number 12,000 of all ranks.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Brigade office is in an unusual state of animation, perfecting all the preliminary arrangements for the camp at Laprairie for Tuesday next.

Two batteries of the Montreal Garrison Artillery have returned to their headquarters from St. Helen's Island, where they have completed their eight days annual drill in camp. Batteries No. 1 and 6 then paraded, were inspected and afterwards proceeded to the Island.

The Prince of Wales Rules are making every effort to add to their numbers, and show full strength at camp. They advertise for recruits, and many new members have been added to this excellent corps. About seven hundred men of the Grand Trunk Brigade were reviewed by Col. Brydges at Point St. Charles on Saturday. The Brigade were put through several movements, not of a very difficult or intricate nature, which were creditably performed, considering the small amount of drill the men have.

Capt. Muir's troop of cavalry, a detachment of the Garrison Artillery, and of the Victoria Rifles, paraded on Thursday at the Military School for special duty until the city parliamentary elections are over.

The Quebec Rifle Association has issued its report for the year 1870 being the second year of operations. The past year has proved even more successful than 1869, the improvement being ascribed to the experience afforded by the meetings of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon, and the placing of the most experienced shots on the executive committee. As to the prizelist, the only matches barred to residents of other Provinces were Snider championship and the Battalion match. The entries for the first competition last year was nearly 230, whereas in 1869 the opening match commenced with about 170 competitors. Among the competitors were many of the best marksmen of Ontario, from Woodstock, Ingersoll, St. Catharines, Hamilton, and other places. The shooting on the average exhibited a marked improvement on 1869. The subscription list showed the large sum of \$1900 against \$977 the previous year. The Association sent a Provincial team of 20 men to the meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association at Fredericton, N. B. Lt.-Col. Fletcher took charge of the team, who won nearly one quarter of the total amount of money offered in prizes, and six silver medals. The Report of the Treasurer, Capt. Esdaile, shows a balance of \$487 in favor of the Association.

The people about Windsor find that strong soap suds is an emphatic remedy for the potato bugs.



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

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW enters on the fifth year of its existence. When it was first projected fears were entertained for its ultimate success, as two efforts of a similar kind had been made and failed for want of support; but we are happy to say these fears were groundless, and that the VOLUNTEER REVIEW may now be said to be firmly established, thanks to the support it has met with from the hands of the Volunteer Force of the Dominion.

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

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

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AGENTS.

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THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONTENTS OF No. 25, VOL. V.

Table with 2 columns: Title and Page. Includes sections for Poetry, Editorial, Correspondence, Selections, and Miscellaneous and Canadian Items.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, New York. GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, New York. Are our only Advertising Agents in that city.



The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1871.

English diplomatists and journalists, with very few exceptions, are in favor of buying peace by concessions. It is a policy of old standing; Rome bought the forbearance of the barbarians in her day, and we know what came of it. Great Britain is wealthy and is willing to pay the barbarians of civilization for keeping their hands off her stores.

"On the whole, we can but feel, that if such a treaty as this were likely to secure the lasting friendship of the United States,

and that nothing else would, it would be quite worth while to adopt it, but if it is only to be the first of a series of concessions, each one more propostorous than the last, and if every concession is only to encourage the Americans to make still further demands, and more, and to try the temper of the English nation, we can only regard it as an unmitigated disaster.

"The alacrity with which the treaty has been accepted by the senate at Washington is sufficient to show us how fully they appreciate the advantages they have gained, and it is to be hoped they will have the wisdom to use these advantages with moderation, and not to incur further quarrels by bombastic and insolent threats. That is certainly not a treaty of which England can be proud, however glad she may be to secure a settlement of the feud, under the circumstances in which we are placed by the result of the Franco-Prussian War."

It is hardly necessary to remind the Broad Arrow that the history of British diplomacy in America, since Whig treason elevated rebels into a rival nationality, has been a series of disgraceful and blundering concessions, each one more stupid and, if possible, aimless than the last. And if the Canadian Parliament does not prevent the ratification of that recently negotiated, the Canadian people will have to fight for their existence before two years elapse. It is possible that British politicians and British journals would console themselves with the reflection that it was all done in the interests of peace. Our contemporary may take heart of grace, Jonathan is a sturdy beggar, always ready to ask and not abashed by a mild or courteous refusal. The next requisition will be for Great Britain to remove her flag from this continent as its presence hurts his susceptibilities. This is our affair, however, and we know how to deal with sturdy beggars. But the Broad Arrow and its confreres should consider that it would be equitable and manly on the part of the people of England to settle their personal affairs without bartering away the rights of the Canadian people. The Times, with a dash of the Robin Hood order, swaggers about small communities being sacrificed for the benefit of great Powers. But the people of Canada cannot see the matter in the same light, and will neither be moved by the soft swarder nor awed by the bullying. Holding the outlying bulwarks of the empire, they know perfectly well the value of the power they have got to deal with, and the Broad Arrow may rest assured that as far as they are concerned the Washington Treaty is so much waste paper. It argues a pitiable state both of feeling and purpose to hear a military journal admit the destruction of the military spirit of such a country as Great Britain, with its illimitable resources and enormous wealth. But it is no argument whatever for bartering away our territorial rights in the delusive hope of securing the mockery of forbearance from a contemptible foe. Of what use is the wealth of England if a contest between her neighbors leaves her at the mercy of the conqueror.

Our last issue contained the "Report of the Director of Stores," Lieut.-Colonel Wily, and concludes the series which make up the "Report of the Adjutant General on the State of the Militia." Never before has such an interesting or valuable document been placed in the hands of the people of Canada, showing as it does the working of the system under which their military force has been organized, and the manner in which the various duties of the department to which it belongs, as well as of the small but efficient military staff employed have been performed. To the political economist it must recommend itself on the grounds of full value and more being received for the money expended; while the statesman and patriot will view the results of this successful experiment with unalloyed satisfaction. Affording as it does an efficient and easily managed military force without the drawback of creating a class or burthening the resources of the country. Lieut.-Colonel Wily has given ample details of the multifarious duties confided to him, from the distribution of clothing, hospital stores, bedding, firewood, and rations, to the fitting out of the Red River Expedition, with all and every portion of its supplies, provisions and equipment except boats; the receiving from the Imperial authorities the land reservations on which the various forts and cantonments are built, the batteries, guns, magazines and innumerable small stores belonging thereto. And we fancy the most rigid *Backwoods* economist will admit that the people of Canada have received full value and something more for the pittance expended on this department. The cry of an overgrown staff has been several times raised, but the reports now concluded are suggestive of an *overworked staff*, and inquiry will establish that as a fact.

This report of Lieut.-Colonel Wily dispenses of the shameless, reckless, and untruthful assertions of the redoubtable writer of the notorious "Narrative of the Red River Expedition," whose mendacity is the more remarkable, inasmuch as he must have known that it could be officially contradicted. Like all other gamblers he had a point to make, and never looked or cared what the consequences might be. The report accounts for every one of his charges by showing that they were purely fabrications to excuse the blundering incompetence displayed in the command of the expedition. It is a point made in the "narrative" that political expediency was consulted in the contracts for supplying the force; that the harness and horses were inferior to those to be obtained at the Imperial stores, and that the *drivers* were incompetent. Lieut. Colonel Wily shows that the contracts were made for the provisions by himself alone, although the truthful author of the "narrative" credits the *control* with all the perfection of the arrangements, that it was without the slightest reference to any

consideration but the one of public service; that the harness was approved of by a *board* of the Royal Artillery, and that the horses of that corps were totally unfit for the service is proved beyond a doubt. Any one reading Lieut. Colonel Wily's report will come to the conclusion that the writer of the "narrative" drew liberally on his imagination and did not detail facts at all, and that all the delay, loss, and blundering was very justly to be charged to the account of the commander of the expedition and his advisers. Those people have carried off all the honors however, but if the *Herald's* Collego should be puzzled for motto's it might be as well to adopt that of "*Istuta non virtute*," as it graphically describes how they were won. In this issue will appear a part of Mr. Dawson's report, and at its conclusion a few more of the *truths* of the narrative will be illustrated.

The following kindly notice of "The Battle of Dorking" appears in the *United States Army and Navy Journal* of the 17th instant:

"We have so many demands for the report of the St. Louis Board on small arms that we have concluded to reprint the main portion of it, at the cost of the addition of an extra four pages to this number of the *Journal*. We avail ourselves of the opportunity to reprint also from *Blackwood's Magazine* the whole of the "Battle of Dorking," to which we alluded last week. There is a very general desire to see this article, as it is suggestive to us as well as to our British cousins, and the style makes it unusually readable in spite of its length. It may comfort our friends across the water, to know that the picture this writer gives of the possible future of England is one from the contemplation of which we derive no satisfaction. The Treaty of Washington aside, the instinct of race is too strong within us to think without indignant sorrow of England crushed beneath the foot of the invader. It is instinct rather than charity, for we do not yet forgive that class in England who would have welcomed our own overthrow with unmitigated satisfaction, and who are to this day more ready to praise and fête our Davises and Beauregards than our Shermans and Sheridans, as some of our officers have learned by experience.

Whatever of freedom, morality, religion, and social order obtains in the United States were acquired from England, and it would indeed argue a callousness of heart entirely foreign to our civilization to find a people whose welfare, whether as colonists or an independent nation was always her primary consideration rejoicing in her downfall. It is nevertheless true that if the episode in the history of the world shadowed forth by the *jeux d'esprit* in *Blackwood* should ever be realized, this same United States would be sure to endeavor to acquire the western possessions of the moribund empire, so that the sentimental aspect of the question may be fairly taken for what it is worth—a passing shade of feeling. The reference to this subject by the *Army and Navy Journal* awakens further interest in what has really en-

abled the author to create such a sensation at home and abroad—the inefficiency and disorganization of the British army, and the total inability of the Whig-Radical Government to remedy the evils under which it labors. It appears to us that two great mistakes have been committed by the popular party in England—the first is the violation of the constitution by which the control of the army has been assumed by the Minister at War, a member of the House of Commons, and accountable to his majority therein but not to the nation at large for its management. Second—in order to place it more completely within the power of a portion of the people the system of purchase, by which wealthy and influential men were enabled to serve their country, is to be abolished and a system of selection—in other words, the political exigencies or influence of the faction wielding the power of the state is to be served by appointing its nominees to all the offices therein. A few isolated cases of neglect does not prove that the system of purchase was bad. It has been the system of the British army since that force had an existence, and officers trained under it have fought and conquered those trained under the principle the Whig-Radicals are trying to adopt. It is only necessary to refer to the events of the Peninsular war to prove that the soldiers who fought *under the cold shade* of an aristocracy were better led, better cared for, and had more faith in their officers than the legions opposed to them, where every conscript was taught to believe he carried a marshal's baton in his knapsack. With the example of the late Franco-German war before them it is matter for astonishment that even the stolid English mind cannot see the difference between the class of officers by selection of the French army and the trained aristocrats of the Prussian. The latter outfought, outgeneralled, and outwitted their opponents, and surely the artisans and small shop keeper class of England can find no quicker intellects than the corresponding ranks of French society.

To carry out the abolition of purchase Mr. Cardwell asks for £10,000,000 sterling; and he does not deign to place before the public the precise scheme to supply its place. Possibly it is something like that of "Old Lenthal's Parliament," where they nominated a committee of women as *tyrers* for the selection of officers for their cavalry. Radical vagaries of this description has destroyed more English capital, sacrificed more lives, and done the world more mischief than all the wars aristocracy has engaged her in for the last five hundred years.

Would it not be as wise and a little more statesmanlike on Mr. Cardwell's part to put £2,000,000 of the money he wants to fleece that patient ass, the British taxpayer of, to the laudable purpose of encouraging emigration, lessening the pressure of a starving and discontented class on the industrious portion

of the population, weed the army of political generals, and leave it to the management of its own chief, apply the balance of the sum asked for, £8,000,000 sterling, to the organization of a national army of Volunteers, which would give 400,000 men, at the same rate that our army costs, while the county militia should be organized and armed as a reserve. The fact is, this question of effectiveness and reorganization has been unnecessarily mystified; political meddlers have unnecessarily multiplied officers under the idea of economy—in other words, the poddling shop keepers to whom D'Israeli's reform bill threw open the House of Commons, thought every one else's honesty was on a par with their own, and their slave, the minister of the day, was, per force, obliged to carry out their behests, so that "red tapeism," or bureaucracy, was indefinitely extended. The ancient and cumbrous, but efficient, machinery by which the departments of the army were administered were destroyed, to be succeeded by far more cumbrous and totally inefficient appliances, so that the vast sum of £16,000,000 sterling per annum has been wasted on a force never exceeding 230,000 effective men. Fourteen years ago the cost of the whole was £11,750,000 sterling—so much for the blessings of popular Government. It is evident the reform should begin at the departments; the regular army should be reduced to the force necessary to hold the military stations abroad, and should be recruited from the ranks of the Volunteer force. The English war office could easily manage the whole departmental business, and by simply dividing the country into military districts, each containing a corps d'armee, the whole matter would be simplified. Abolish purchase if the people will have it so, and supply the army with trained officers from the Volunteer force. Such are the outlines of a plan that would speedily absorb all the ornamental portion of the present regular army, give generals like Sir Hope Grant cause for a little more interest in the Volunteers, and enable the country to realize something like value for the money expended.

The House of Commons should, in the meantime, confine itself to the money control, and the War Minister not be above deferring to the Commander-in-Chief.

A federation of the Colonies, by which, for representation in the national council, they would bear their proportion of general defence; and all this might be accomplished in less than two years, would make the "Battle of Dorking" remembered as the nightmare of a dyspeptic dreamer.

To a country like England, whose yearly accumulations of wealth reach £200,000,000 sterling, such a crisis should present no difficulty, but a commercial class such as have got hold of the reins of power, are proverbially greedy and selfish and will sacrifice all other classes to their supposed interests. A hostile force landing on her shores, if even defeated, would be the means of destroying

her commercial supremacy for ever, and it certainly ought to awaken the susceptibilities of a class who feel most for their money to find that the ideal is possible of realization. If they would take warning and invest their capital in the Colonial possessions of the British Crown, they would not only receive more certain returns, but would be building up a safeguard against possible adversity. As a specimen of policy they have invariably invested in foreign stocks, and are actually supplying their rivals with the means which will enable them to wipe out their liabilities with the sword, at the expense of not only of the principle but the accumulated capital of the credulous Britons.

To the people of Canada this home question is one of absorbing importance; we cannot believe that the course of Great Britain is run, nor do we see the necessity for the petty class tyranny, and that exercised by the worst class—the *bourgeois*,—to which all the country is subjected. We believe the solution of the problem to be this—the country is overpopulated, the people as a consequence are underfed, are easily led by those who use them for their own purposes; emigration, by lessening the power of the greedy burghers, will bring the natural leaders, the landed proprietors, to the front, and as they have never been wanting to England or themselves in the hour of danger; such measures would be speedily taken as would remove all cause of fear. There are the means, the material, and the spirit—the agent to set it in motion is wanting; the Whig-Radicals being only capable of destruction.

In this issue will be found two articles of great importance to the future welfare of Great Britain. One is an extract from a speech delivered by that philosophical dreamer, John Stuart Mill, at a meeting of the "Land Tenure Reform Association of England," held in London on the 15th of May, and shows beyond a doubt that the philosopher whose theories lead to the gradual confiscation of all property is decidedly behind his disciples; a new branch having been established, known as the "Land and Labor League," who advocate immediate confiscation, and who mustered in sufficient force on the occasion to put an amendment to the effect, which was voted down. Sir Charles Dilke exhibited on the same occasion, and as usual appeared as the advocate of the universal Saxon race. It will be worth our reader's while to study Mr. Mill's speech; they will learn therefrom the value of their labors in clearing the forest if the principles he advocates become the practice in Great Britain. It is only socialism slightly disguised. The State is to have all the land, as a consequence the State must find work for the laborer, and the effect will be that the industrious must support the lazy, idle, and dissolute. A pretty picture, truly, of morris England in the nineteenth century. It will be pleasant to turn from

the contemplation of such imbecile folly to the manly, practical, and scientific letter of Dr. J. H. Huribert, which appeared in the *Toronto Telegraph* of the 10th inst., in which the capabilities of the vast territory known as the Dominion of Canada in an agricultural point of view is detailed, and to wonder at the incredible short-sightedness of the public men of England in dealing with the evils of an overgrown population; that they have not availed themselves of the capabilities of their own territories, but directed their energies to build up a hostile and alien nation at their own people's expense. Canada owes little to the fostering care of the mother country, and nothing but hostility to the Manchester politicians. Yet we wish in all sincerity that a copy of Dr. Huribert's letter could be placed in the hands of every Englishman capable reading; its inevitable result would be that J. S. Mill's occupation, like that of Othello's, would be gone. The picture drawn of the fictitious prosperity of the United States, its hollowness, and the collapse that is sure to come, states the case exactly as between that people and Canada. The diversion of immigration, which a little management could effect, would in a short time throw the balance altogether in favor of this country.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The great event of the day in England is the *cause celebre*, the Tichbourne case. To our readers it is necessary to say that the claimant, R. C. D. Tichbourne, left England in 1853 in consequence of a quarrel with his father, a wealthy baronet, and after the lapse of some years was reported to be lost on board an American vessel known as the "Bella." His younger brother succeeded to the title and estates, dying some four or five years ago, leaving an infant son. The lady Dowager Tichbourne, mother of the claimant, did not coincide in the opinion that he was drowned, but inserted notices in the papers which were, as he states, first brought to his notice in Australia in 1866. He returned to England, was recognized by her and now sues for the recovery of the property. His story is wonderful—picked up in an open boat and landed at Melbourne, he went by the name of Thomas Castro in Australia; was stock keeper, miner, butcher, and small tradesman, marrying a totally uneducated woman as a wife, and the records of the trial are filled with actions which define a remarkable coarseness of mind and manner, justifying what Byron writes:

"But one sad losel sells a name for aye;  
Not all that herald's rake from confined clay,  
Not stord prose or honed lies of rhyme  
Can blazon over evil deeds, or consecrate a crime."

It would seem, however, that he is the real heir of the Tichbourne title and estates.

Earl de Grey has been made Marquis of Ripon. It was a pity that British Columbia was annexed to Washington before the Joint High Commission sat or he would have earned a dukedom by giving it away to the

Yankoes. The New York *Herald* however says the latter title is bespoke for Fred. Grant when he marries the Princess Beatrice. Cordwainers and tanners are looking up.

In Franco efforts are being made to reorganize the social and financial affairs of the country. Paris is to be rebuilt, but fears are entertained of another outbreak. The International Society—the thugs of civilization—boast of having burned Paris, and are said to be plotting to assassinate the Pope. The latter has worn the Tiara for twenty five years, the longest reign of a Sovereign Pontiff on record.

The Presidential campaign in the United States promises to be a lively one. Mr. Jefferson Davis has spoken on behalf of Horace Greeley to the people of the South, and it is evident he does not yet despair of the "lost cause."

The British Ambassador, Sir E. Thornton, was to return to England on leave of absence, but was ordered to remain at his post, in consequence of despatches received from the American Admiral Rogers relative to fighting with the Chinese at Corea, in which English, French, and Germans were said to be engaged.

Jaurez has two or three revolutions on hand in Mexico.

The flying squadron has left Halifax, en route for Gibraltar; the prevalence of yellow fever rendered their South American cruise inexpedient.

The Niagara camp was broken up on the 21st, and that at Kingston formed on the same day. At Goderich a large force was under canvas on the 16th. The Adjutant General has gone there for the purpose of inspecting the troops and personally superintending the manœuvres, teaching the officers the value of tactics and strategy.

It is rumored that Prince Arthur is to be made Duke of Ulster, and that the Government intends, before the prorogation of Parliament, to introduce a bill for the purchase of a royal seat in Ireland.

The following article on our Volunteer system has been taken from the *English Volunteer News*, and shows the estimation in which our organization is held at home, how much superior it is to that under which the English Volunteers serve, and the degree of efficiency of both measures, by the promptness with which their departmental work is executed. Mr. Cardwell, a man eminent for indecision, incapacity, and folly, hesitates to make the few arrangements necessary to enable the Volunteer soldiers of England to go into camp for fourteen days. Here in the backwoods of Canada, with undeveloped resources, in the busiest season of the year, the call of duty brings out 5,000 men in one camp for sixteen days' drill, in another direction 3,000 are under canvas five days before the first instalment has returned to their homes, and we would find

no difficulty in placing 50,000 men in camp in a week if the country demands it. Moreover, with a total population not quite one-third larger than the city of London, we tax ourselves freely to pay them well.

We cannot afford to lose our Adjutant-General, but if the people of England could contrive to get rid of Mr. Cardwell, as they did of the other "Old Man of the Sea"—Childers, even at the expense of the gout and supply his place with a soldier who knew his business, like Colonel P. Robertson Ross, they might expect to have a Volunteer force of which they might be proud without adding to their taxes or interfering with their industrial pursuits. It is to be feared that such a course is entirely too simple for the Whig-Radicals, as it would not provide for a sufficient number of relatives at the expense of the State:

"The Adjutant-General in command of the Canadian Volunteers has issued regulations for the annual drill of the force of the Dominion. Parliament has voted an increase in the annual grant, in order that as large a proportion as possible may be enabled to take sixteen days' consecutive drill in brigade camps of exercise. The grant is limited in amount, and therefore only a portion of the Volunteers will be able to take the lengthened course, but of the nine districts into which Canada is divided, 20,000 officers and men will be provided for. The whole force while under training will be paid, practised and maintained as if on active service. There will be nine camps in all, or one for each district, and these will be placed at Goderich, Niagara, Kingston, Prescott, two at Laprairie, Point Levi, Fredericton, and Aylesford Plains. With the exception of Prescott and Aylesford Plains, which will be held in September, the others will take place in the present month. The various camps will be under the command of the Deputy Adjutant-General commanding the district. The regulations laid down by the Adjutant-General are of the most comprehensive character, and embrace transport, pay, supply, camp duties, discipline, drill, etc. When not otherwise ordered, there will be three daily parades for drill for all men not engaged at the targets. The first drill will be for company at 6 a.m., the second for battalion drill at 10 a.m., and the whole brigade will drill at 3 p.m., for brigade drill and exercise. The scheme of laid down drill for these separate parades is comprehensive, and embraces pretty much the same course as is demanded of officers in the mother country on their examination for certificates of proficiency. Skirmishing is specially enjoined on all captains as a particular branch in which their companies must be instructed. For those corps which will not be accommodated in sixteen days' training, careful regulations are laid down for their drill and conduct at their respective headquarters. The rule with those are eight days' training, six hours a day, for which also they are paid at the rate of a dollar a day for the rank and file, and 1. dollars a day for officers. In the brigade camps the pay is on a different scale, a captain receiving \$2.82 a day and privates 50 cents, over and above being found in everything necessary.

"Such is a sketch of the Canadian scheme of camps of instruction; and while the Home Government is hesitating and undecided on the subject of the fourteen days' camps they have asked the Volunteers to join in, the

Colonial Government lays down its conditions at once, and offers such inducements as will most probably draw out large numbers for the period of training. We trust that Mr. Cardwell will, without delay, let the Volunteers know what encouragement he will give to battalions either joining brigade camps or getting up field days for exercise. The necessary expenses of these arrangements are as fair a charge upon the public as uniform, arms, or ranges."

Colonel Robertson Ross will visit the volunteer camp at Kingston, on Monday next.

The Civil Service Rifles, Captain Mowat's Company of Rifles, and the six batteries of the Ottawa Garrison Artillery, with the Field Battery were inspected on Tuesday the 20th instant, by Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, Brigade Major.

We have to thank Captain Esdaile for the "Proceedings of the Quebec Provincial Rifle Association, for 1870." The report shows a most satisfactory state of affairs, and is in itself a model of diction and terseness. It is very evident this Association has been managed with great prudence; the large sum of \$2,415 was competed for in prizes, and after a large expenditure otherwise a balance of \$487 remains to its credit. Altogether the whole proceedings are highly creditable to the committee of management.

The world has heard a good deal of English army reform; the whig-radicals and their supporters are loud in praise of Mr. Cardwell's exertions, and of the efficiency likely to be secured by the changes made in the service; but the following will show that matters were quite as well done under the old system, and that the famous *control* is no improvement thereon:

A strange gun story comes from Adon. Some heavy pieces of artillery were required for the Gibraltar of the Red Sea, but, under the new system, freight was engaged by mistake for Calcutta. These 12-ton guns duly reached Bengal *via* the Cape of Good Hope, and then arose the question as to their conveyance to their destination, and no better plan could be devised than to ship them on board a Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's vessel at a most exorbitant rate. At length they were delivered at the fortress, but it was then found that there were no carriages fit to carry them, and for two years, or nearly so, they have been lying on the sand, no doubt to the horror and dread of the neighbouring Arabs.

#### REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription up to Saturday the 24th inst.

OTTAWA.—Lieut. John Walsh, \$2.  
ACRON.—Capt. W. Allan, \$4.  
IONA.—Sergt. Jas. R. Burwell, \$1.50.  
ST. THOMAS.—Corporal Knight, \$1.50; Pte. Wm. Metcalfe, \$1.50.  
TYRCONNELL.—Pte. Robt. Stevenson, \$1.50.  
(PER LT. COL. LOVELACE.)

MONTREAL.—Richard McKeowen, Esq., \$2;  
Major Shackell, \$2.  
SARNIA.—Lieut. W. Russell, \$6.  
KING.—G. L. Garden, \$2.  
HALIFAX, N.S.—Lt.-Col. W. H. Creighton, \$2.

## TREATY OR NO TREATY.

We won't give up our Fisheries!  
*Canadians, brothers, men,*  
 From St. Ignace to wild Cape Race,  
 Re-echo it again.  
 Not even at the mother's call  
 Whose name we all adore,  
 Will we resign the Three Mile Wall  
 Which guards our ocean shore!

We won't give up our Fisheries!  
 The rugged soil we tread,—  
 For which of old in battle bold  
 Our great forefathers bled,—  
 Is not more sacred in our sight  
 Than that thin league of foam,  
 Which glirts with stormy chaunt white,  
 The headlands of our home!

We won't give up our Fisheries!  
 In vain the lushful silt;  
 No dross of earth, called money's worth,  
 Our birthright brave can buy,  
 Tho' 'wards white and foes combine—  
 'Tis oft despoiled before,—  
 We'll not resign the three mile line,  
 Nor one square inch of shore.

We won't give up our Fisheries!  
 O Mother, cherished long,  
 Stand in thy might to guard our right,  
 Not to enforce a wrong.  
 Too much by you in Forty-Two,  
 Was madly given away;  
 But more, far more than all before,  
 You bid us yield to-day.

We won't give up our Fisheries!  
 Tho' greed and power incline  
 Day after day to eat away  
 Our shrinking border line.  
 Here, in the grand old forest land,  
 Backed by eternal snow,  
 On the black strand we sternly stand,  
 To welcome friend or foe.

We won't give up our Fisheries!  
 If England dares confess  
 To deeds of shame, deserving blame,  
 Let England grant redress;  
 Not with the heritage she gave  
 Her sons across the sea—  
 But from her own wide wealth alone—  
 And spare our poverty.

We won't give up our Fisheries!  
 The cradle where we train,  
 The young desires whose stalwart sires  
 Were wont to rule the main,  
 Whose children in the coming age,  
 A bulwark proud and free,  
 Shall guard from fierce invaders rage,  
 Our path to the sea.

We won't give up our Fisheries!  
 As well with trembling hand,  
 And craven heart, consent to part  
 With our brave forest land.  
 Resign our manhood—cringing low,  
 To braggarts bold give way—  
 As yield without one manly blow,  
 The rights we hold to-day.

We won't give up our Fisheries!  
 If violence and wrong,  
 Numbers and might bear down in fight  
 The few whose hearts are strong.  
 Better to die as men free born,  
 Than like the truckling slave,  
 Live, worthy the contempt and scorn,  
 Of all that's good and brave.

## REPORT

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

## GENERAL REPORT.

[CONTINUED.]

*The Hon. Adams G. Archibald, Lieut.-Governor, Manitoba.*

Inhabiting as the Blackfeet do a large extent of country which from the arid nature of its soil must ever prove useless for purposes of settlement and colonization, I do not apprehend that much difficulty will arise between them and the whites, provided always that measures are taken to guard against possibilities of danger, and that the Crees are made to understand that the Forts and settlements along the Upper Saskatchewan must be considered as neutral ground upon which hostilities cannot be waged against the Blackfeet. As matters at

present stand whenever, the Blackfeet venture in upon a trading expedition to the Forts of the Hudson's Bay Company they are generally assaulted by the Crees, and savagely murdered. Pere Lacombe estimates the number of Indians killed in and around Edmonton alone during his residence in the West at over 40 men, and he has assured me that to his knowledge the Blackfeet have never killed a Cree at that place, except in self-defence. Mr. W. J. Christie, Chief Factor at Edmonton, confirms this statement. He says, "The Blackfeet respect the whites more than the Crees do, that is, a Blackfoot will never attempt the life of a Cree at our Forts, and bands of them are more easily controlled in an excitement than Crees. It would be easier for one of us to save the life of a Cree among a band of Blackfeet, than it would be to save a Blackfoot in a band of Crees." In consequence of these repeated assaults in the vicinity of the Forts, the Blackfeet can with difficulty be persuaded that the Whites are not in active alliance with the Crees. Any person who studies the geographical position of the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company cannot fail to notice the immense extent of country intervening between the North Saskatchewan and the American Boundary Line, in which there exists no fort or trading post of the Company. This blank space upon the maps is the country of the Blackfeet. Many years ago a post was established upon the Bow River, in the heart of the Blackfeet Country, but at that time they were even more lawless than at present, and the position had to be abandoned on account of the expenses necessary to keep up a large garrison of servants. Since that time (nearly 40 years ago) the Blackfeet have only had the Rocky Mountain House to depend on for supplies and as it is situated far from the centre of their country it only receives a portion of their trade. Thus we find a very active business carried on by the Americans on the Upper Missouri, and there can be little doubt that the greater portion of the robes, Buffalo leather, &c., traded by the Blackfeet finds its way down the waters of the Missouri. There is also another point of view connected with American trade amongst the Blackfeet to which I desire to draw special attention. Indians visiting the Rocky Mountain House during the Fall of 1870, have spoken of the existence of a trading post of Americans from Fort Benton upon the Belly river, sixty miles within the British Boundary Line. They have asserted that two American traders, well known on the Missouri, named Culverston and Healy, have established themselves at this post for the purpose of trading Alcohol, Whiskey and arms and ammunition of the most improved description, with the Blackfeet Indians, and that an active trade is being carried on in all these articles, which it is said are constantly smuggled across the Boundary Line by people from Fort Benton. This story is apparently confirmed by the absence of the Blackfeet from the Rocky Mountain House this season, and also from the fact of the arms in question, (Repeating Rifles) being found in possession of these Indians. The town of Benton on the Missouri River has long been noted for supplying the Indians with arms and ammunition, to such an extent has this trade been carried on that the Miners in Montana, who have suffered from Indian attack, have threatened on some occasions to burn the stores belonging to the traders, if the practice was continued. I have already spoken of the great extent of the Blackfeet country; some idea of the roamings of these Indians may be gathered

from a circumstance connected with the trade of the Rocky Mountain House. During the spring and summer raids which the Blackfeet make upon the Crees of the middle Saskatchewan, a number of horses belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to settlers are yearly carried away. It is a general practice for persons whose horses have been stolen to send during the Fall to the Rocky Mountain House for the missing animals, although that station is 300 to 600 miles distant from the place where thefts has been committed. If the horse has not perished from the ill treatment to which he has been subjected by his captors, he is usually found at the above named station, to which he has been brought for barter in a terribly worn out condition. In the appendix marked B will be found information regarding the localities occupied by the Indian tribes, the names of the principal chiefs, estimate of numbers in each tribe, and other information connected with the aboriginal inhabitants, which for sake of clearness I have arranged in a tabular form.

It now only remains for me to refer to the last clause in the instructions under which I acted before entering into an expression of the views which I have formed upon the subject of what appears necessary to be done in the interests of peace and order in the Saskatchewan. The Fur trade of the Saskatchewan District has long been in a declining state, great scarcity of the richer descriptions of furs, competition of Free Traders and the very heavy expenses incurred in the maintenance of large establishments, have combined to render the District a source of loss to the Hudson's Bay Company. This loss has, I believe, varied annually from £2,000 to £6,000, but heretofore it has been somewhat counterbalanced by the fact that the Inland Transport Line of the Company was dependent for its supply of provisions upon the Buffalo meat, which of late years has only been procurable in the Saskatchewan. Now however that buffalo can no longer be procured in numbers the Upper Saskatchewan becomes more than ever a burden to the Hudson's Bay Company; still the abandonment of it by the Company might be attended by more serious loss to the trade than that which is incurred, by its retention. Undoubtedly the Saskatchewan, if abandoned, by the Hudson's Bay Company, would be speedily occupied by traders from the Missouri, who would also tap the trade of the richer fur-producing districts of Lesser Slave Lake and the North. The products of the Saskatchewan proper principally consists of provisions including pemican and dry meat, buffalo robes and leather, lynx, cat and wolf skins. The richer furs such as otters; minks, beavers and martins, etc., are chiefly procured in the Lesser Slave Lake Division of the Saskatchewan District. With regard to the subject of Free Trade in the Saskatchewan, it is at present conducted upon principles quite different from those existing in Manitoba. The Free Men or "Wintorers," are strictly speaking free traders, but they dispose of the greater portion of their furs, robes etc., to the Company.

Some, it is true, carry the produce of their trade or hunt (for they are both hunters and traders) to Red River, disposing of it to the merchants in Winnipeg, but I do not imagine that more than one-third of their trade thus finds its way into the market. These Free men are nearly all French half-breeds, and are mostly outfitted by the company. It has frequently occurred that a very considerable trade has been carried on with Alcohol, brought by Free Men from the Settlement of Red River, and distrib-

ed to Morians and others in the upper Saskatchewan. This trade has been productive of the very worst consequences, but the law prohibiting the sale or possession of liquor is now widely known throughout the Western territory, and its beneficial effects have already been experienced.

I feel convinced that if the proper means are taken the suppression of the liquor traffic of the West can easily be accomplished.

A very important subject is that which has reference to the communication between the Upper Saskatchewan and Missouri Rivers.

Fort Benton on the Missouri has of late become a place of very considerable importance as a post for the supply of the mining districts of Montana. Its geographical position is favourable. Standing at the head of the navigation of the Missouri it commands the trade of Idaho and Montana. A steamboat without breaking bulk can go from New Orleans to Benton a distance of 4,000 miles. Speaking from the recollections of information obtained at Omaha three years ago it takes about 30 days to ascend the river from that town to Benton, the distance being about 2,000 miles. Only boats drawing 2 or 3 feet can perform the journey, as there are many shoals and shifting sands to obstruct heavier vessels. It has been estimated that between 30 or 40 steamboats reached Benton during the course of last summer. The season for purposes of navigation, may be reckoned as having a duration of about 4 months. Let us now travel North of the American boundary line and see what effect Benton is likely to produce upon the trade of the Saskatchewan. Edmonton lies N. N. W. from Benton about 360 miles. Carlton about the same distance North-East. From both Carlton and Edmonton to Fort Benton the country presents no obstacle whatever to the passage of loaded carts or waggons, but the road from Edmonton is free from Blackfeet during the summer months, and is better provided with wood and water. For the first time in the history of the Saskatchewan carts passed safely from Edmonton to Benton during the course of last summer. These carts, 18 in number, started from Edmonton in the month of May, bringing furs, robes, etc., to the Missouri. They returned in the month of June with a cargo consisting of flour and alcohol.

The furs and robes realized good prices, and altogether the journey was so successful as to hold out high inducements to other persons to attempt it during the coming summer. Already the Merchants of Benton are bidding high for the possession of the trade of the Upper Saskatchewan and estimates have been received by missionaries offering to deliver goods at Edmonton for \$6 (American currency) per 100 lbs. all risks being insured. In fact it has only been on account of the absence of a Frontier Custom House that importations of Bonded Goods have not already been made via Benton.

These facts speak for themselves.

Without doubt if the natural outlet to the trade of the Saskatchewan, namely the River Saskatchewan itself, remains in its present neglected state, the trade of the Western Territory will seek a new course, and Benton will become to Edmonton what St. Paul in Minnesota is to Manitoba.

With a view to bringing the regions of the Saskatchewan into a state of order and security and to establish the authority and jurisdiction of the Dominion Government, as well as to promote the colonization of the country known as the "Fertile Belt," and particularly to guard against the deplorable

evils arising out of an Indian War, I would recommend the following course for the consideration of Your Excellency. First—the appointment of a Civil Magistrate or Commissioner, after the model of similar appointments in Ireland and in India. This official would be required to make semi-annual tours through the Saskatchewan for the purpose of holding courts; he would be assisted in the discharge of his judicial functions by the civil magistrates of the Hudson's Bay Company who have been already nominated, and by others yet to be appointed from amongst the most influential and respected persons of the French and English half-breed population. This officer should reside in the Upper Saskatchewan.

Second.—The organization of a well equipped force of 100 to 150 men, one-third to be mounted—especially recruited and engaged for service in the Saskatchewan; enlisting for 2 or 3 years service and at expiration of that period to become military settlers, receiving grants of land, but still remaining as a reserve force should their services be required.

Third.—The establishment of two Government Stations, one on the Upper Saskatchewan in the neighborhood of Edmonton, the other at the junctions of the North and South Branches of the river Saskatchewan below Carlton. The establishment of these stations to be followed by the extinguishment of the Indian title, within certain limits, to be determined by the geographical features of the locality—for instance, from longitude of Carlton House eastward to the junction of the two Saskatchewans, the Northern and Southern limits being the river banks.—Again, at Edmonton, I would recommend the Government to take possession of both banks of the Saskatchewan River, from Edmonton House to Victoria, a distance of 80 miles, with a depth of, say, from 6 to 8 miles. The Districts thus taken possession of, would immediately become available for Settlement, Government Titles being given at rates which would induce immigration. These are the three general Propositions, with a few additions to be mentioned hereafter, which I believe will, if acted upon, secure Peace and order to the Saskatchewan, encourage settlement, and open up to the influences of civilized man one of the fairest regions of the earth. For the sake of clearness, I have embodied these three suggestions in the shortest possible forms. I will now review the reasons which recommend their adoption, and the benefits likely to accrue from them.

(To be continued.)

#### NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The spring general meeting of this Association was held on Friday afternoon at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, the Duke of Cambridge in the chair.

His Royal Highness remarked in opening the proceedings that the small attendance showed the arrangements which were pretty much the same as last year, met with general approval. There were however, one or two alterations to notice. Any competitor who fired out of his own aim, would be disqualified for competing again at Wimbledon. He did not suppose that such a thing would occur, but still he thought it only proper the regulation should be made. Another change provided that any competitor found with a loaded rifle, except within the shooting range, would be debarred from further competition during the meeting. There had been cases of narrow escapes from ac-

cidents by that cause, and with breech-loaders it was undesirable that anybody should walk about with his rifle loaded except when he was going to use it. Another point was practising with dummy cartridges which would no longer be permitted, as it sometimes happened the regular cartridge was used in mistake, to the great danger of persons on the ground. There was no necessity for the dummy cartridge, because those who went up to Wimbledon were supposed to have completed their practice before going there. An alteration would likewise be made in squadding, and it was expected that all who intended to take part in the competition would strictly adhere to these new rules. The first stage of the Queen's Prize of £200 would be split up into a hundred prizes of £2 each of the fourth category. Messrs Curtis & Harvey, the gunpowder manufacturers, had given a prize of a hundred guineas to be shot for and distributed in any manner the Council might wish. The arrangements for erecting the new building at Wimbledon were concluded, and it will be commenced in a few days; and everything will be done in altering the position, butts, and ranges, to ensure safety. He had one observation to make about the review. Hitherto there had been great want of regularity in the time of arrival, and either the field days or the marching past must be given up, unless the men could be got together by five o'clock, as darkness set in at eight, and both could not be carried out but under two hours.

Lord Elcho, M. P., said the review brought in between £500 and £600, and at a meeting of commanding officers held the previous day, it was resolved to hold one this year, but in speaking of keeping time, it should be remembered Volunteers were mostly clerks and others dependent upon the will of employers. The noble lord then spoke of the Brighton review as an institution of national importance to the Volunteer service. Indeed, it was the only inducement by which to get regiments massed in large numbers, and he hoped to see it encouraged rather than disapproved of or censured in any way.

Lieut-General Eyre moved a vote of thanks to the Duke, and his Royal Highness, in acknowledging it, begged it to be understood that he had made no reference one way or the other to the Brighton review. He had merely alluded to Wimbledon, and had no doubt the railways and steamboats were mostly to blame in the matter.—*Volunteer News.*

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

It is said that some person in Montreal has discovered the way of making first rate rope from the fibre of the Canada thistles.

**EXCHANGING GUNS WITH THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.**—A nine-pounder bronze gun, with carriage, limber, and fittings complete, has been prepared at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for presentation to the Emperor of Germany, in exchange for a Krupp steel field gun, similar to those used by the Prussian artillery in the late war. Each gun will be accompanied by a sufficient quantity of its service ammunition for the purposes of experiment. The English bronze gun is of the pattern manufactured for service in India, but not having stood satisfactorily the trials to which it has been submitted with rifled projectiles, the manufacture has been suspended.

An important change in the system of recruiting came into force last week, when the recruits sworn in before the magistrate were attested for six years' service in the army, and six years in the first-class reserve, instead of twelve years' active service as hitherto. Recruits have had the option of joining under this system for some time past, but the new regulation has been practically a dead letter, for scarcely any have been met with who prefer the shorter service. They are given clearly to understand that during the time they are in the reserve, when they will receive 4d a-day, they may be called upon to return to their duty in the event of a national emergency. The new regulation does not yet apply to the Royal artillery or cavalry.

It appears that although there are five 12-ton guns mounted on the Rock of Gibraltar, at an average height of 600 feet above the sea level, not a single shot or shell or made up cartridge for these guns has been removed from the general depot, nor is there a magazine within half a-mile of some of the guns. When it is borne in mind that each shot weighs 300 lbs., and the full charge of powder is 40 lbs., one naturally asks what is the use of the guns in the position they are, as it would take weeks to supply ammunition for one day's use, and months to construct the necessary magazines and shell rooms? The guns in question would, under these circumstances, appear to have been placed for show and not for use.—*Broad Arrow.*

**TRANSCONTINENTAL TRADE.**—Chicago merchants are determined to shake themselves free from the tyranny of New York. We have already noticed their arrangements for sending the produce of the west down the St. Lawrence, and for importing European goods by the same channel. They are now also bringing tea direct from Japan, via San Francisco and the overland railway. They find they can do it at four and a half cents a pound, and in thirty days, while by the Suez Canal and New York it costs five and a-half-cents a pound and takes 140 days to come. Accordingly within the last two months, 24,000 chests of 60 pounds each have been brought to Chicago, direct from Yokohama, and the trade promises soon to assume gigantic dimensions, as they are sending considerable quantities to the East as well as the West and South.

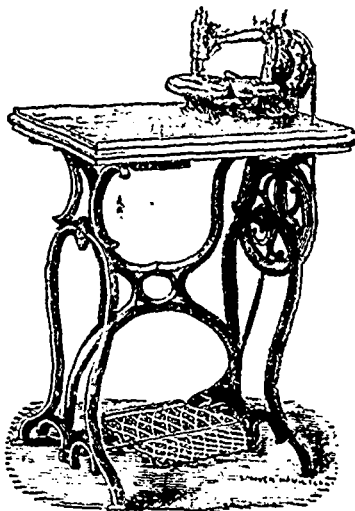
**PRESENTATION.**—On Friday, 23rd inst., Lieut. Walker of the Garrison Artillery, was the recipient of a sword, the gift of the men of his Company. The presentation was an impromptu affair, and quite a surprise to the gallant and worthy officer. The sword is a very handsome one, of London make, the Lieutenant is proud of it, and expresses his gratitude to the men for the kindness of their feeling towards him.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

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**SEALED TENDERS**, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Du Moine Slide," will be received at this Office until Friday, 30th inst., at noon, for the construction of a Slide at High Falls on the Du Moine River.

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

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

By order,

**F. BRAUN,**  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }  
Ottawa, 10th June, 1871. } 25-3m.



**SEALED TENDERS** addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until FRIDAY the 23rd inst., at noon, for the performance of the proposed improvements to be made at the Calumet, Mountain, Portage du Fort and Chats Stations on the Ottawa River.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of the Ottawa River works, where printed forms of Tender and any other information can be obtained.

Separate Tenders will be required for the works at each Station, and must be endorsed, viz:—

- Calumet Station.
- Mountain do
- Portage du Fort do
- Chats do

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

By Order,

**F. BRAUN,**  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }  
Ottawa, 7th June, 1871. } 21-3m.



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

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

By order,

**F. BRAUN,**  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }  
Ottawa, 22nd June, 1871. } 23-3



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

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

By order,

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Ottawa, 22nd June, 1871. } 23-3

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