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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. V.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1871.

No. 48.

THE AUTUMNAL MANOUVRES OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—NO. III.

(From the Broad Arrow.)

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH.

The following general sketch of manoeuvres was issued to-day from the headquarters, Aldershot:—

"The enemy having effected a landing on the south coast of England, has refused the direct roads upon London, and is endeavoring to turn the strong positions between Reigate, Dorking, and the Hog's Back, and so as to gain the valley of the Thames, and march upon London.

"His advanced corps (the 2nd division) has reached Hartford Bridge Flats, and the main body (the 3rd Division) is at Woolmer.

"A defending force (the 1st Division) has been collected in the vicinity of London, and has moved to Chobham

"Such is the position this day.

"Thursday, 14th.—The officer commanding defending force, having got information of the position and estimated strength of the enemy's advanced corps, breaks up his camp at Chobham, and advancing to Chobham ridges threatens its communications, throwing out cavalry to Frinley, Farnborough, and across the canal to Pirbright.

"The enemy (the 2nd Division), ascertaining this movement by his scouts, falls back across the Basingstoke Canal, and takes up a position near Caesar's Camp, sending information of the advance of defending force to the main body, which moves to his support, and camps at Frensham.

"Friday 15th.—The enemy's advance corps continues its retreat and effect a junction, with its main body near Frensham.

"The defending force continues to advance and encamps at Pirbright throwing out advanced posts to occupy the commanding ridge of the Hog's Back.

"Saturday 16th.—The opposing forces being now in contact the general operations will commence.

"(Signed) E. R. EGERTON, Major-General. Deputy-Adjutant General."

In pursuance of the above programme, Sir Hope Grant to-day continued his retreat until he was able to take up a tolerably good position on the high ground commanding the junction of the roads to Guilford, Cherssey, and Woking, not far from the original lines of the old camp, at Chobham in 1853, to which it fell back, fighting noislessly, from its camp at Coldingley, below Chobham ridges. Up to this time the three corps may be regarded as Armies of observation preparing for hostilities, but not en-

gaged in open war. If a pretext were wanting for an outbreak it might be found in some overt acts on the part of Baker's Hussars of the Prince of Wales's Cavalry Brigade who have taken prisoners certain troopers of the Household Cavalry, "engaged in innocent and lawful business," to the considerable irritation of the regiments experimented upon. Sir Hope Grant, however, has not authorized reprisals, and has not declared war, which will not be formally began till Friday. Having retreated from Aldershot with his Division, and safely placed it with its flanks covered by the old field works, Sir Hope Grant is going off boldly to the enemy, and will take supreme command to-morrow of the 2nd and 3rd Divisions at Hartford Bridge Flats and at Woolmer, leaving the First Division to fight its battles, against their united forces, operating in two lines under the orders of Lysons who takes over the command to-night.

The work of the Woolmer Division to-day consisted of a sham fight, one brigade against the other, and is admirably described by the correspondent of the *Daily News*. Each brigade for the day was taken as consisting of a division, divided into two brigades. The idea of the day's work, as devised before its commencement, was this. The second brigade, working as a division, represented a force marching from the coast upon London. It was commanded by Colonel Stephenson, who took charge of one of the brigades into which for the day it was considered to be divided. The other brigade was commanded by Colonel Watson of the 82nd. The Cavalry Brigade was subdivided for the day into two brigades, that with the attacking force consisting of the 9th Lancers, half of the 7th Hussars, and half a battery of Horse Artillery; the brigadier being Colonel Fiennes, of the 9th Lancers. The first brigade also representing a division for the day, was supposed to march from Woolmer Camp, where it had spent the night, and oppose the advance of the invading force, protect the camp, prevent the invader's union with reinforcements which were supposed to be converging upon him, having landed on a point on the coast further west, and take effort to dispossess him of the lines of advance in the shape of practicable roads which he was supposed to have been possessed of at the beginning of the day's work. General Brownrigg commanded the defending division; the right brigade was entrusted to Colonel Hawley, of the 60th Rifles; the left to Colonel Spurgin of the 102nd. The Cavalry Brigade attached to the defending division consisted of the Bays, of half the 7th Hussars, and of a half battery of Horse Artillery, the Brigadier

being Colonel Seymour, of the Bays. The umpires of the day's work were Sir Charles Staveley, Sir Thomas MacMahon, Sir Garnet Wolsely, Colonel Lennox, Royal Engineers, Colonel Ord, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant-Colonel Clive, Assistant Quartermaster-General, each attended by two orderly officers, the whole of the umpire staff being distinguished by white pocket handkerchiefs tied round the right arm above the elbow. The Duke of Cambridge was present on the ground. Among the visitors were the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and the majority of the distinguished military foreigners now resident at the Queen's Hotel Aldershot. On a field day on an eminence which commanded a capital view of the culminating scene of the manoeuvres were assembled a large park of carriages belonging to the county gentry, whose interest in military operations now being conducted in their midst, seems very great.

As early as half-past five in the morning Major Harvey, and Captain Knowles, the brigade-majors of the 1st and 2nd Brigades, were out making a military survey of the country to be utilized, accompanied by the orderly officers of the brigades, and they were able by eight o'clock to supply to their chiefs sketches of the most accurate kind, displaying great proficiency in military topography. The 2nd Division—let it be noted that we here speak of what was a brigade yesterday as a division, and of what was a demi-brigade yesterday as a brigade—quitted the camp soon after eight o'clock, and marched out to the lower portion of Weaver Down, whence it was to operate in advance, in the direction of the camp, it having command of the main road leading from Petersfield to Farnham, through the heart of the camp. In its front was Longmore Wood, which was soon filled with its outposts and advanced troops; to the right, and still nearer the camp, extended the broken wooded ground and ridge of Brimstone Wood, which was also filled by the forces of the attack. The defending force marched later, taking for its advance the main road to Petersfield, as far as the Prince of Wales public house. Here the main body turned to the left, and took up what had been directed in its initiatory position, around the southern shoulder of Whitehill, and looking over the intermediate ground, at Brimstone Wood. The Bays, leading the advance, continued advancing on the main road straight to the front for a considerable distance, accompanied by a battery of field artillery, till they were nearly parallel with, but to the right of, the projecting end of Brimstone wood, when they turned off the road to the left, and halted in a dip in the

broken ground, sending forward a strong picket nearly to the Cocked Hat public house, on the main road, with videttes disposed along the whole of the right front of the brigade. In this position they and the artillery halted, and remained at ease while the infantry gradually came up on to Whitehill.

It seems that the defending force had a strategic plan of some ingenuity. It must be understood that the ground of the day's fighting was very diversified. In the intermediate space between Whitehill and the Brimstone Wood it was roughly level, with eminences here and there crowned with wood, the chief of which bore the name of Holy Water Clump. There was marsh gravel, heather, fern, scrub, and felled forest up to the edge of the wood, which on the west fell back, leaving open the Woolmer ponds—a considerable expanse of water. Brimstone Wood is full of rough ground, but has little underbrush, and beyond it to the south are the Weavers' Downs with on the edge of the latter, a little way to the westward, another wood, known as Longmore Wood. Now for the bit of strategy alluded to. The attacking force having occupied Brimstone and Longmore Woods, and seeing the videttes of the defence, was supposed to ask himself the question how strong might be the defence. Not being able to answer this query by intuition, he was to throw forces to his front out of the woods strong and enterprising enough to compel the defence to show his hand. The defence so compelled was to assume the defensive, and act vigorously against the attack. On this basis then grew the strategic plan, alluded to above. The defence was to push the attack vigorously all along his front, so as to puzzle the latter as to his intentions. Then a feigned attack by the cavalry and artillery was to be made on the left of the defence, the real attack in force being on the right, with intent to drive the attack off the main road, cut him off from his reinforcements, throw him back on the ridges, and if not actually turn his flank, at least open up the possibility of such an operation. But the fulfilment of this programme was prevented by circumstances.

Soon after half-past ten the Bays and Artillery were in position above described, with their front covered by videttes. The two on the open road by the Cocked Hat were so exposed that in actual warfare, were they married men, there would have been two more widows in the world in a very few minutes, with an enemy in the wood. A out eleven the videttes begin to circle right. Then they must be seeing cavalry. In a few minutes cavalry was visible from the main body, a few videttes of the enemy on the top of Brimstone Ridge. Now the videttes were circling left. Where, then, were the enemy's infantry? Look among the trees in the wood over there. See man after man, scarlet clad, dodging from tree to tree, till the edge of the wood is lined. Is the enemy, then, in force in the wood? It may be so, and he may be contemplating a sudden quick advance out of it. Up with the guns on to the slope, so that their muzzles are just under its cover, ready when need calls to be pushed over and brought into fire. But in that event, or at least in the event of a reply from an enemy's artillery, it would be bad times for the Bays, massed as they are in the rear of the battery. A message to Colonel Hawley in the rear that the enemy's infantry are seen in the wood brings back a reply from that able officer that he has seen them already; and here are his riflemen coming up at the double, covering the right centre and the right.

How nimbly they come through the broken country, splashing through the marsh, scrambling over fences, and through gorse, even at the top of their speed, but, when the end of their tether is reached, judiciously lying down and catching their wind to steady their nerves for straight shooting after the excitement of the run. They do not get the chance to be still long, for the enemy's skirmishers are swarming out of the wood. There is the first shot. Soon there is a vicious pattering all along the front, both sides being warmly engaged with their skirmishers. General Brownrigg never gave the attack an opportunity of carrying out the programme by forcing him to show his hand. So to speak, he threw it down on the table. Regiment after Regiment came up in columns, in support of the skirmishers of the defence, while the attack never were able to get anything out of the wood save skirmishers. On the right of the attack, or the left of the defence, it is difficult to say which artillery is at work. The umpire staff are visible on a knoll. On a higher knoll, further to the rear—speaking from the defence side—are to be seen the plumes, the aiguillettes, the slung jackets, and the rich uniforms of the foreign visitors. The defence, pressing its offensive, is inside the wood, disregarding a few salvoes of volley-firing, which meet the skirmishers in the teeth as they swarm over the sunk fence. There is a general advance. The Duke of Cambridge comes up at a canter over the rough ground, with princess Alice by his side, riding like an Amazon, her brown hair streaming out on the wind, and Austrians, French, Germans, Turks and Americans, in the oddest and most picturesque manner, madly careering behind, the wind wafting from them a chaos of tongues such as might have bothered any philologist who happened to have been in the vicinity of the tower of Babel when the confusion of tongues occurred. The forest fighting was very warm all through. At times the opposing skirmishers got far too close together—nearly, indeed face to face. There was a good deal of confusion, occasional overlappings taken place. The Volunteers were extremely zealous, but their discretion was not always equal to their zeal. One Volunteer regiment was metaphorically crunched up utterly. The 94th engaged it in front while the 60th worked round its flank, and suddenly bursting on it almost from the rear, astonished it with an exceeding great astonishment. The Volunteers require to study cover a good deal more than they seem to do. On the other hand, nothing could be more splendid than the skirmishing advance of the Regulars. It was good to see the intelligence and pains with which, while ever pressing on rapidly, the 94th and 60th utilized every scrap of cover. "The perfection of skirmishing," said a foreign critic. Other regiments he found fault with in that they ran too much for good shooting, contending that with the pulses all throbbing with excitement accuracy of aim must be seriously impaired.

The invader had the worst of it all through the wood, notwithstanding several desperate stands. He was driven through it, and out at the other side on to the open of Weaver's Down. Here the defending force made an inexplicable pause in the pertinacity of its attack. The invader must have been somewhat disorganized after the hurling back on him of his light troops. He was in retreat on level ground, which intervened between the Brimstone Wood and Bridger's Hill. But they lunged, and allowed the attack to fall back leisurely and in good order upon the lower brow of Bridger's Hill, and actually

to get guns into position on his left flank, which had the sweep of the whole space between the Longmore Wood and the beginning of the rise. Particularly unenterprising were the guns of the field artillery on the right of the defence. They might have cut the guns of the attack, retiring through the interval between the woods; but they remained supine, although they might have been of great service. The artillery are not to blame—the cause for any slowness in the working of field artillery was more patent than usual to day, in the broken rugged ground, and in the heather in which men sunk to the knees. The gunners on foot could not keep up with their pieces, and panted throbbingly after them, perspiring, and blowing like grampuses. They have reason to pray fervently for the day when the new carriages with the seats on the gun-axle shall be served out.

As soon as the attack had got comfortably into position on the brow of Bridger's Hill, the defence proceeded to debouch from the woods. It had occupied Frogmore Wood as its right flank, and opened an artillery fire from it in reply to the pounding of the guns of the left flank of the attack. Its columns meanwhile deployed into line, and pushed across the level intervening open. It struck observers as a movement which would have resulted in decimation, beautiful as it was. Of course it was to be done—it was nothing more than was done at Alma—but the alternative of an effort to turn the left flank of the attack, while its front was kept in play by a show of force about the verges of the wood, and by an artillery fire from the same quarter, seemed preferable to the direct attack, and quite practicable. The movement was; however, a striking one, and carried out with the most perfect order. It was at this crisis that an unfortunate Militia regiment, belonging to the attack, found itself in a bad way. It had remained on the level intervening ground, while the regiments right and left of it had fallen back on to the brow of the hill. So far as could be judged by the glass, it had its arms piled and was taking it sublimely easy. At last the skirmishers of the attack overlapped it right and left. Just as the Duke of Cambridge, with something that looked like horror noted the position of the unlucky Militia regiment, it seemed to discover its danger, and started at a frantic double to get into safety. But it was not to escape. A corps of regulars chased it at the double, blazing into the fugitive Militiamen, and did not desist till the runaways, blowing and panting, and shamefaced, had scrambled behind the skirmishers of a friendly regiment, who with seeming disgust, blazed into its teeth as it approached them. With a little more promptitude, the regular regiment would have bagged the Militia regiment bodily; as it was, the experience will teach the latter to keep his eyes a little opener for the future.

Just as the defending force was coming to close quarters with the attack, stationary on the brow of the hill, the "cease firing" sounded, and there were observers who came to the conclusion that it was a drawn battle. Colonel Stephenson's position on the summit of Bridger's Hill was seemingly so strong to be forced by any direct attack, and so he may be held not to have been beaten. On the other hand, the defence had done all that it could have hoped for. It had frustrated the enemy's advance; it had converted a defence into an energetic attack; it had hurled the invader backward; it had pressed his left back off the roads by which alone he could advance; and had cleared to all appearances, the obstacles

that might have prevented his cavalry from turning his left flank under the brow of the opposite swell, and assailing in the rear his communication with his base of operations. While it is true that, as it seemed to me, the direct attack in progress on Bridger's Hill, on the part of the defence could not have succeeded, it was open for him to draw off and hold the woods till supports should come up, thus keeping the invader in check. At the close of the manoeuvres, the Duke called together the umpires and commanding officers, and addressed a few remarks to them. He especially complimented Colonel Spurgin's brigade, and expressed his opinion that Brownrigg's force had rather the best of it in the day's operations. He pointed out that the 1st and 2nd Surrey Militia had been out off and taken in flank by the skirmishers of the 102nd. It must here be noted that the 2nd Surrey, having been beaten and theoretically dead or captured, in consequence of having been so long in the wood, was sent to the rear, in accordance with the regulations, and had no part in the rest of the day's operations. A mounted officer of the regiment was actually taken prisoner by the 60th Rifles. The 1st Wilts Volunteers, having distinguished themselves greatly at one period, got pumped altogether, and could not be got out of the wood till cut to pieces, and only escaped by crossing an open under a fire which would have exterminated them had the cartridge been ball. A body of Lancers was observed leisurely crossing the front of the wood lined by infantry, at a distance less than fifty yards. Not one of them would have escaped. One of the Duke's criticisms was that the artillery were not enough used on either side, and that all arms were a little too fond of putting themselves on the sky line, and so becoming exposed; and lastly that the reserve ammunition was never up in time.

The feint attack from the left of the defence on the right of the attack turned out to be a failure. It consisted of a half-battery of Horse Artillery, and a wing of the 7th Hussars; but these troops had no infantry to co-operate with them. The result was, that encountering a comparatively small force of infantry on broken ground, they were effectually held in check by them, and did not succeed in making any, even the smallest demonstration in the nature of a distraction. The troops cooked on the battle-field, and returned to camp, after a good hard day's work, about five o'clock. The Duke of Cambridge, having reached the camp at an earlier hour, lunched in the tent of Sir Thomas MacMahon. The weather during the day was everything that could be desired, clear and bracing, without being too hot.

While the Woolmer Division was occupied as above described, the other division of the supposed invaders were not idle. The work at Hartford Bridge commenced at ten o'clock, when the regiments were marched out to what has come to be known as Hartford Bridge Flats, though, as a matter of fact, there is no bridge at this spot. The two brigades marched in field drill order—that is, the troops were in forage caps and accoutrements, but not carrying their water-bottles or havresacks, so that they were in the lightest marching order. Forming up in columns of companies on the parade ground, the troops marched to the open space on the Flats to the right of the encampment, where they formed line and commenced volley-firing in half companies, advancing and retiring by the formation of fours, by the right of companies. The alarm look-out for cavalry being given, the

first line prepared to receive it by the formation of fours deep fixed bayonets. The line was then reformed and retired by fours from the right of companies through the second line, which then advanced and went through similar movements. The 5th and 6th Provisional Battalions were told to throw out skirmishers, two companies skirmishing, two in support, and the remainder in reserve. The skirmishers were called in, and the battalion then formed fours and marched into private parade ground. Not being a divisional field day the command of the troops was delegated to Colonel Smith, C. B., and the various movements appertaining to a brigade drill were executed in very creditable fashion. The correspondent of the *Daily News* remarks that the volunteers who from the 5th and 6th Battalions have had their mettle well tested, and have proved themselves to be really equal to the regulars, and with a few more weeks of camp life and drill, they would bear comparison with any regiment of the Line. To prove that the Volunteers are made of good stuff, he mentioned that they arrived at Winchfield, and marched from there to the camp, a distance of four miles. On arriving here they found that tents had not been served out. After considerable delay, however, the tents were forthcoming, and they were all pitched in less than a quarter of an hour. The Control Department have failed in the prompt supply of rations, bread and grocery alone being served out to the men on Saturday. An improvement, however, has since taken place. On Monday, punctually at one, the 4th Battalion marched off from their private parade in open columns of companies to the ground set apart for the divisional field day. They returned to their camp at 2.30 p. m., and fell in again for piquet duty at six o'clock p. m., marching and posting sentries all round the encampment for a distance of at least four miles, where they remained on duty until 5.30 a. m., the battalion then forming up and then marched back to camp. At nine o'clock they again fell in for divisional parade which lasted four hours. No regulars had ever stiffer work.

The Prince of Wales took no part in today's movements, but His Royal Highness, accompanied by his Staff, left the headquarters at Bramshill at eight o'clock, and proceeded a considerable distance beyond the camp. To-night an order from the commanding officer has been received, to the effect that the 2nd Division will hold itself in readiness to march from here to-morrow morning at eight o'clock, but its destination is as yet unknown.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM BROCKVILLE.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

When last I wrote, I promised to take Mrs. Chick's advice and make "an effort" to write more frequently, but pressure of business with a want of material from which to compose a letter, has caused that "effort" to signally fail.

Since the annual Brigade Camp at Prescott, but little has been heard about soldiering. The Brockville and Ottawa Railway Battery of Garrison Artillery, however, have been quietly performing their drill, and last evening were inspected by Lt.-Col. Jackson acting D. A. G. M. We noticed present, Lt.-Col. Buell, 42nd Battalion to which corps the battery is attached, H. Abbott Esq.,

manager of the Railway and a few other spectators.

The men paraded about seventy-five strong, and appeared more like Royal Artillery than like Active Militia. During the inspection of arms, clothing &c., the fine band of twenty-two performers, played very artistically, after the manual and firing exercises and a variety of company movements the inspecting officer complimented Captain Lowe, on the fine appearance and efficiency of the corps, stating that for the future they would be required to practice big gun drill, he also urged the importance of target practice with small arms.

After the inspection, the men were entertained by the officers, at the usual annual supper.

The band give a concert this week for the benefit of their popular band-master, which will doubtless be largely attended by the townspeople, who feel much indebted for the fine music frequently performed during the summer.

The G. T. R. Volunteers have not yet commenced drill for the present year, but will do so in a short time.

The town exhibits a most lively and business like appearance, and is enjoying that prosperity so apparent throughout Ontario. Brockville, Nov. 22nd, 1871.

FROM QUEBEC.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On Saturday the 11th November 1871, seemed one of the most remarkable events of Canadian history, namely the evacuation by the British troops of the old fortress of Quebec which they had occupied for over 112 years. About two o'clock that day the garrison, consisting of one company of the Royal Engineers, one battery of the 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery and the 1st Battalion of the 60th Royal Rifles, marched down to the St. Andrew's wharf headed by the band of the 60th, playing the usual airs which greet so sorrowfully the female ear on like occasions, and embarked on board the steam transport *Orontes* which sailed for Halifax the following day.

By some strange oversight want of good taste on the part of the civil authorities no public demonstration marked the occurrence of so signal an event, not even the usual address on behalf of the citizens, testifying their appreciation of the good conduct of the corps during their stay in the garrison, but a great number of friends were on the wharf to wish them God-speed.

By a singular coincidence the very same regiment (the 60th or Royal Americans) which was the first to enter Quebec on its surrender in 1759 was the last to leave it 112 years later.

The citadel is now occupied by B Battery of the Dominion Artillery who are uniformed so like the Royal Artillery and look so neat and soldier-like that it seems hard to believe that any change has been made. May we ever imitate the qualities, as we do the uniform of old Britain's noble army, for if we do we have nothing to fear for the future, and although we may never again see England's scarlet on our shores the glories and victories of her troops, the relievers of the oppressed and the terror of evil-doers in every quarter of the globe, will be ours.

Lt.-Col. Strange the commandant of the new School of Gunnery arrived in the Steamship *Thames* from London before the departure of the 60th, and has taken charge "B" battery and the citadel. Q.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CANADIAN ARMY.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir:—Your admirable article urging the necessity of a further organization of Field Artillery in the Canadian Militia, leads me to offer, for the information of your readers, a few figures regarding the due proportion of the various arms in the 40,000 Militia required by the Canadian law. For economical reasons these proportions have been neglected hitherto, but as the organization tends towards perfection, it is necessary that the ordinary rule laid down for the Imperial service should be observed. Whilst we had garrisons of Her Majesty's troops and a large proportion of Field Artillery amongst them, shifts could be made to furnish an army with its quota of cavalry and artillery but now that we are thrown on our own resources the existing deficiencies must be supplied.

The distribution that at present exists is as follows:—

Cavalry, 27 Troops, nominal strength..	1666
Field Batteries, 10 (42 guns do ..	750
Garrison Art'y., 70 Batteries, do ..	4108
Engineers, 4 Companies, do ..	232
Infantry & Rifles, 623 Cos., do ..	36,729
Naval, 3 Companies, do ..	174

Total 43,659

Taking the rules laid down in the Imperial service, the proportions should be as follows:—

Cavalry. { Husars, 39 Troops, 2271 Off's & men	
{ M'd Rifles, 16 " 2702 " "	
Nominal strength 4973 officers and men.	
Field Batteries, 17 (68 guns) or one	
gun to 600 men.....	1,700
Garrison Batteries, 50.....	5,000
Engineers, 17 Companies.....	1,700
Infantry, Rifles and Marine Cos. . . .	26,627

Total..... 40,000

This distribution is based upon the assumption that cavalry should be in the proportion of one-fifth of the infantry; artillery, one gun to 600 men, garrison artillery, sufficient to man the walls of our defensible fortifications; two engineer companies to each district (or division in the field), and the balance infantry and rifles.

To secure this proportion few changes are necessary. Retaining the 22 troops of Husars at present organized, the addition of 17 troops would give each district from one to three squadrons, and troops of mounted rifles could be easily formed from existing infantry companies. Considering how easily this could be effected, and the natural disposition of the better class of young men in rural districts to prefer the mounted service, the suitability of Canadian horses for such work, and the immense value of mounted rifles in modern warfare, it is singular

that this force has not been encouraged hitherto. According to regulation these troops should consist of 55 officers and men.

The seven field batteries required should be raised by demi batteries or divisions in rural districts. Hitherto they have been confined to cities or large towns where it is difficult to procure horses and men suited for the heavy work of gunners, or sufficiently good horsemen for drivers. The location of a demi battery in a thriving village, the centre of a well populated rural district, would prove a great stimulus to volunteering in the immediate vicinity and be a matter of pride to the whole neighborhood. The batteries would, of course, be united on proceeding into the brigade camps.

As our existing garrison batteries may be said to be in conformity in artillery uniform, the 20 batteries existing over the quota required is not a question that needs consideration. It would be well, however, if in the future the duties and uniform should be made to correspond.

The formation of the thirteen engineer companies I look upon as a necessity. Their peculiar duties can be performed by no other arm; and in a country like our own interlaced with railroads, dissected by unfordable streams and abounding in defensible positions, the organized force of skilled artisans is indispensable. True we have them in our ranks, but of what use is a workman without his tools? and though a Canadian woodsman can build a house with his axe and jack knife, he could scarcely repair an engine or mine a bridge with his bayonet. With them also would rest the provision of intrenching tools for the use of the army and the construction of the "Field Telegraph," so universally used in modern warfare. The establishment provided by the Act is insufficient, I have, therefore, fixed the strength of the companies at 100 officers and men.

To effect these changes without materially interfering with the present battalion organization would be the desideratum. As, however, there are 78 independent companies, ranging from two to thirty two in the several military districts—many battalions having an uneven number of companies—many infantry and rifle companies anxious to change into mounted corps, and many, doubtless, who would be eager to join the field artillery; these matters only need careful consideration, judicious management and a rigid apportionment of each arm to the several districts in equal proportions to obviate all the difficulties that could arise in carrying out the required alterations.

The next and most important question is that of expense. Cavalry equipment costs eight times that of infantry. Saddlery is the chief item. Now, in making the suggestion I am about to make, I do not for one moment suppose the McClellan saddle is in any respect equal to our own, but they are serviceable, they are cheap, and they are easily manufactured and repaired. Why

not buy these for our mounted rifles? They can be obtained, in quantities, for from \$3 to \$5 each, and by substituting a *decent looking stirrup*, and some slight alterations in the mode of placing the blankets, they would neither injure the horses back nor the seat of the rider. At any rate "half a loaf is better than no bread," and a mounted rifleman armed with a Martini carbine and revolvers, his McClellan saddle judiciously arranged, a stout halter bridle with Pelham bit, and reins strong enough to be used for picketing or tying, his trousers tucked into serviceable knee boots, with hunting spurs strapped on, would, if rough looking, prove a formidable enemy and a serviceable friend. His errand being to march on horseback and fight on foot, he should be encumbered with no useless trappings (sabres for instance) his uniform should be of the plainest, and his accoutrements of the lightest, a small service pouch or ball bag would contain his ammunition, his reserve being carried on his horse, from whom he would never be long parted, his peculiar duty being sudden surprises, flank movements and skirmishing. Such I would fain see the Canadian "Uhlán" and I have no doubt but that in case of war he would prove a most useful ally. The subject is worthy of consideration at any rate.

I have dwelt at length on the formation of mounted riflemen, because it has long been my peculiar hobby, and now that we have for Adjutant General an old "Cape Mounted" Rifleman, I am in hopes that our anomalous "mounted infantry," deficient as they are in equipment, improperly as they are accoutred, and ridiculously as they are dressed, for the services they would be called upon to perform, will cease to arouse the jibe and jest of their less conspicuous comrades as they this year have done at our Brigade Camps.

Nov. 15th. 1871. CENTURION.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir:—That I have not followed up my letter of Aug. 21st must not be attributed to a sense of defeat, (although your able and well-considered reply might well have caused a less stubborn and self-convinced opponent to strike his flag) but to my willingness to submit my opinions to the test you propose, and leave to the re-enrolment the task of verifying my opinions. But I owe your Typos a grudge for making me say C's. (Companies) instead of C. O's. (Commanding Officers); Assistant *Comm'ny* instead of "Commissary" General; *Paymaster* instead of "Quartermaster" General's Department, and for sundry orthographical and etymological errors which do not, however, affect the sense of the article and, moreover, being seized with *cacoethes scribendi* (I implore the d—l to render me intelligible) I again seek your columns. First of all let me remark that I have been considerably disappointed, not to say chagrined, that the matters suggested in my

letters invoked no farther discussion, as I know how generally my sentiments are entertained by the ablest officers of the force, and do not augur favorably from the apathy they must display in the matter. I must except, however, your talented contributor "G.W." from whose pen I should have liked to see something more than the few words, however commendatory, that are contained in your edition of the 26th. Than himself no one is better fitted to criticize any scheme of Militia organization, his practical experience, extensive reading and literary talent peculiarly qualifying him for such an undertaking, while ardor as a Volunteer and long connection with the force would lead him to consider well its history and capabilities before abandoning it for any other system. And while on this subject and deploring the loss which the Staff sustains in the death of so energetic and painstaking an officer as Lt.-Col. Patterson, let me congratulate the Division on possessing an officer so well qualified to take his place and trust that government will see fit to nominate as his successor one so thoroughly worthy of the office as "G.W."

In the establishment of A and B Batteries of Artillery an important event in Canadian military history has occurred. They may be looked upon as the nucleus of our Canadian army. That they will be useful in many ways, as schools of artillery, as protectors and preservers of our military stores and arsenals, and, I trust, as workers in laboratories and repairing shops, there can be no doubt. I see no reason for the energetic remonstrances of a "Believer in Field Artillery," in your issue of Nov. 6th; a little more acquaintance with the artillery service would have informed him that although Horse, Field and Garrison Artillery are three branches the service differs only in the manoeuvres, and that the institution at Woolwich educates the officers for each branch alike, and, not only this, but the service is interchangeable, officers of Garrison-Artillery being continually promoted to Field and Horse service. For my part, considering the great adaptability of Canadian horses to artillery service and how short a time it takes to get them into good working order (witness the Brigade Camps of last summer) it would have been the greatest folly and a most unnecessary expense to have constituted these depot companies "Field" instead of Garrison Batteries. Again, his suggestion to establish a battalion of infantry for services that these batteries can adequately perform is equally reckless in its proposal. The country cannot afford it. These are not the points, however, that I propose to discuss. He indignantly repudiates the idea that a year's service will qualify an artillery officer for service, instancing that two and a half years are occupied for the same purpose at Woolwich with all the advantages which that institution possesses. I cannot agree with him in this, nor in the estimate he has

formed of the results of the Military School education in Canada. That there have been persons who have entered those Schools and subjected themselves to a cramming process for the sake of the \$50 I do not doubt, but I trust these are the exception rather than the general rule. That the passed cadets of 1865 to 1870 may be rusty, I readily admit, but I cannot allow that their memories have so entirely forsaken them as your correspondent would seem to think. The experiences of Laprairie, where nearly five thousand of the best educated soldiers the world has ever seen were gathered together in three battalions in the autumn of 1865, proves that their education was no farce, and let the Adjutant General attach to the Division Camps next year the passed cadets residing within the limits and I will engage that the results will prove equally satisfactory. And this should be done from year to year. Let all passed cadets not actually serving in the Volunteer force join these camps of instruction, under officers to be named from their own ranks, and constituted into separate battalions, and an opportunity would be offered that would be eagerly embraced by most, of keeping up the knowledge acquired under our admirable system of Military Schools. I offer this suggestion and, should it be acted upon, will trust to its results to convince your correspondent of his error.

As to the time required to educate an artilleryman, education is a comparative term; we are always learning and the progress of the science of artillery is such that there are few officers who may be considered "authorities" even in the Royal Artillery. Their education at Woolwich, with the subsequent study and experience of years, has alone enabled them to cope with the vast range of studies necessary for the education of a scientific artilleryman. But the practical science of artillery, narrowed down by the ingenious modern contrivances in fuse and sights, with a knowledge of the "field manoeuvres" and "gun drill" can be acquired by any ordinarily intelligent person in as short a time as that indicated for the recently formed batteries. At all events the key to unlock the scientific mysteries of artillery can in that time be furnished to the students, and a mind anxious to increase its store can easily find material in private perusal of the multitude of Text Books on artillery that the advanced state of the study has procured for them. I should consider the time allowed, although too short to produce a scientific artilleryman, amply sufficient to furnish us with practical men, able to carry out all the duties required of them.

Just one word as to the proposal of your correspondent "A Volunteer," in the same issue of the Review. Supposing that it was necessary to raise the small standing army he suggests, I will undertake to say that for the term mentioned, and the same inducements, a far better class of men could be obtained in Canada than could be recruit-

ed in Great Britain,—especially in adequate numbers do not come forward to fill the ranks of the Imperial army, itself, under the present terms of enlistment. Your correspondent seems to be unaware that the pay of the British army is largely increased, while the period of service is shortened; and in order to induce merits to enlist in a force raised altogether for foreign service, very great inducements would have to be offered, as I imagine he would substitute the grant of land for the pension given in Her Majesty's service. We are not likely to require such efforts to be employed, but I fear a military colonization scheme would be an unprofitable failure.

Your "Old Solider" correspondent in his eagerness for economy, altogether forgets that there are few rural districts where a company of 100 men could be raised within an area available for concentration for drill and largest practice. A large company of untrained soldiers is also difficult to handle, and an inexperienced officer finds quite enough to do to attend to the manoeuvring of 20 to 25 file. In the service there are rarely more than that number on the field, casualties and regiment duties depleting the ranks. In the volunteers there is not such a large percentage of absentees. I think, however, that the strength for active service should be increased, as is the rule in the Imperial service in time of war. If "Old Solider," has felt the difficulty of keeping a company up to its present strength, in these peaceful times, I question whether his zeal for economy would lead him in his present direction.

CENTURION.

THE QUEBEC VOLUNTEER ARMORY.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—It is really worth while to visit the Volunteer Armory of Quebec, which your humble servant had the pleasure of doing a few days since. The arrangement of the saddlery of the Cavalry, the harness of the Field Battery and the arms, accoutrements, &c., of the Garrison Artillery and Rifle Battalions is perfect—every article is kept in splendid order and ready at hand at a moment's notice. All this is owing to the constant supervision of the officers commanding the three branches of the service, assisted as I understand by the frequent visits to the armory of the captains and subalterns of the different corps. Last but not least should be mentioned the name of Sergeant Gilmour, Chief Caretaker, late of the Royal Artillery, who with the men under him appear to take a pride in shewing visitors how clean, how bright and well burnished are the swords, bits, halter chains, stirrups, and in fact everything made of steel. The efficient state of the guns, carbines and rifles prove the care they receive, and with this brief but well deserved eulogium on the Quebec Armory, I subscribe myself,

Yours,

KAIMAKAN.

Montreal, 15th Nov., 1871.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 24th November, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS (27).

ACTIVE MILITIA.

No. 1.

STAFF.

Lt.-Colonel Atcherley, Deputy Adjutant-General of Militia, having returned from leave of absence has resumed the command of Military District No. 4, from the date of his return.

Lt.-Colonel Duchesnay Brigade Major 7th Brigade Division, will take over the duties of the 8th Brigade Division in addition to the 7th Brigade Division during the absence on leave of Lt.-Colonel Lamontagne.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

"A" Battery and School of Gunnery, Kingston.

The following officers are hereby authorized to join the School of Gunnery Kingston, on probation, from a three months course of instruction, from 1st instant:

Captain W. H. Cotton, Ottawa B. G. A.
1st Lieutenant, J. G. Holmes, St. Catharines G. A.

20th "Hulton" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major John Murray, V. B., vice Chisholm, resigned.

To be Major:

Captain William Allan, M. S., from No. 6 Company, vice Murray, promoted.
No. 7 Company, Milton.

To be Captain:

Thomas Rixon, Esquire, V. B., vice Lyons resigned.

To be Lieutenant:

William Panton, Gentleman, M. S., vice Clarke resigned.

The resignation of Ensign David Hutcheon is hereby accepted.

22nd Battalion "The Oxford Rifles."

No. 8 Company, Lakeside.

ERRATUM.—In G. O. 3rd Instant, read "To be Ensign: William Allan Ingraham, Gentleman," instead of "Ingrahem."

37th "Haldimand" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Adjutant, with rank of Ensign:

Sergeant Major John Tuck, (formerly of H. M.'s Rifle Brigade), vice C. S. Musson left limits.

No. 1 Company, York.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant William Davis, M. S., vice Adam A. Davis, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Andrew Williamson, M. S., vice W. Davis promoted.

To be Ensign:

Sergeant Robert Cranston, M. S. vice Williamson, promoted.

38th "Brant" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 3 Company, Erantford.

To be Captain:

Captain and Adjutant David Spence, V. B. M. S., vice J. J. Inglis, who is hereby permitted to retire, retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant:

Robert Mathieson, Gentleman, M. S., vice Spence appointed Adjutant and Drill Instructor.

The resignation of Ensign Robert Russell is hereby accepted.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:

Major G. Wainwright Griffith, M. S., 40th Battalion, from 16th November, 1871.

To be Major:

Captain John Vance Graveley, V. B., No. 1 Company, 40th Battalion, from 16th November, 1871.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

The following officers holding certificates of qualification are hereby confirmed in their respective ranks from 21st September, 1871—

Captain William Welland Dickson, Pembroke Infantry Company.

Captain Peter Davidson, No. 7 Company, 43rd Battalion.

Lieutenant John Graham Cormack, Pembroke Infantry Company.

Lieutenant John Vankleek, No. 2 Company, 18th Battalion.

Lieutenant Ralph Tait, No. 6 Company, 41st Battalion.

Lieutenant Robert Harrison, No. 4 Company 41st Battalion.

Lieutenant James Fletcher, No. 6 Company, 56th Battalion.

Ensign George Cook, No. 7 Company, 43rd Battalion.

Ensign Jabez C. Furnival, 2nd Battalion, G. T. R. B.

Ensign James Dandy, No. 1 Company, 18th Battalion.

Ensign William Henry Supple, Pembroke Infantry Company.

Ensign Duncan McPhee, No. 2 Company, 18th Battalion.

Ensign John Forsythe, No. 6 Company, 41st Battalion.

Ensign George Cunningham, No. 2 Company, 41st Battalion.

ERRATUM.—In G. O. (26) 2nd Instant, after the name of "Captain Johnston, V.

B.," read "30th September, 1871," instead of "20th September, 1871."

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Quebec Provisional Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

MEMO.—The name of the surgeon appointed to this Brigade by General Order, 8th October, 1869, is "John Lewis Hubert Neilson, Esquire, M. D.," and not as therein stated, "Hubert Neilson, Esquire."

"B" Battery and School of Gunnery, Quebec.

To be Commandant with the rank of Lt.-Colonel in the Active Militia.

Captain Thomas Blend Strange, Royal Artillery, late Gunnery Instructor School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness England,

Lt.-Colonel Strange will take rank precedence and command in the Militia with Deputy Adjutants General of Military Districts, from the date of his appointment: 13th September, 1871.

The periodical inspection of all Militia Batteries of Artillery and Companies of Engineers in the Province of Quebec will be made by Lt.-Col. Strange, who will also report annually to Head Quarters on the state of the Forts, Armaments, Warlike Stores, Field Artillery and Engineer Equipment, &c., in that Province.

ERRATUM.—In General Order (26) of the 3rd instant, read "Surgeon John Lewis Hubert Neilson, M. D., from Quebec Provisional Brigade of Garrison Artillery, to be Medical Officer in charge of Battery "B." taking rank and precedence as Surgeon from date of appointment: 8th October 1869, with the pay and allowances of an Assistant Surgeon," instead of "F. L. A. Neilson, Esquire, formerly Surgeon 2nd or Quebec Battalion of Rifles, &c."

The following officers are hereby authorized to join the School of Gunnery Quebec, on probation, for a three months course of instruction, from 1st instant:

Captain and Adjutant Charles E. Montzambert, Quebec G. A.

1st Lieutenant Charles John Short, Sherbrooke G. A.

Captain Maurice E. J. Duchesnay, 23rd "Beauce" Battalion.

1st Montreal Company of Engineers.

The resignation of Captain William Rutherford is hereby accepted.

1st Lieutenant Alexander C. Hutchinson is hereby permitted to retire retaining his rank.

23rd "Beauce" Battalion of Infantry

No. 3 Company, St. Francois.

Lieutenant William Chapman having been reported for repeated acts of misconduct, disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, and scandalous behaviour during the Annual Drill of 1871 whilst in camp at Point Levis, is here-

by dismissed as an officer from the Active Militia of the Dominion.

Aylwin Infantry Company.

The formation of an Infantry Company at Aylwin, County of Ottawa, is hereby authorized.

To be Captain provisionally:

J. C. Charaborn, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Robert McAfee, gentleman.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

B. N. Reid, gentleman.

BREVET.

Erratum in General Orders (26) 3rd instant, read "11th July, 1871," as the date from which Major Richard Lucas takes rank, instead of "6th February, 1868."

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence is hereby granted to the following officers:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Lamontagne, Brigade Major, 8th Brigade Division, for four months from 16th December next, to proceed to Europe on private affairs.

Major M. Grant, commanding Quebec Provisional Brigade of Garrison Artillery, for four months, from 25th instant; to proceed to England on private affairs.

Lieutenant F. Montizambert, Groase Isle Detachment Q. G. A., for three months, from 7th instant; to proceed abroad on private affairs.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Adverting to General Order (17) No. 1 of 4th August last the following company of Infantry having re-enrolled within six months as a corps formerly of the 62nd Battalion, is hereby authorized as one of the six companies referred to in that General Order.

No. 1 Infantry Company, St. John.

To be Captain:

Brevet Major and Captain Cyprian E. Godard, V. B.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Lieutenant Hugh McIntyre.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Ensign George W. Godard.

The formation of the following corps is hereby authorized:—

No. 2 Infantry Company, St. John.

To be Captain:

Arbutnot Blain, Esquire, V. B.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign William Farron, M. S., from late 62nd Battalion.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

2nd "Halifax" Brigade of Halifax Artillery.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

John Sommers, Esquire, M. D., vice T. Millsom, left limits.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE.

1st Battalion Rifles, Montreal.

To be Captain:

Frederick French, Esquire, V. B. vice Knott, left limits.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign James Ellicott, V. B., vice Meniel, transferred to 2nd Battalion.

To be Ensigns, provisionally:

Corporal William Robert Bell, vice Ellicott, promoted.

Private Lewis Munro, vice C. R. Jordan, left limits.

2nd Battalion Rifles, Montreal.

To be Captains:

Lieutenant Joseph B. Odell, V. B., vice C. P. Wood, left limits.

Ensign Jabez C. Furnival, V. B., vice W. R. Bell, left limits.

To be Lieutenant provisionally:

James Zenar Hickey, Gentleman, vice Odell, promoted.

3rd Battalion Rifles, Brantford.

To be Quarter-Master, to date from 1st July, 1870:

Edward P. Broughton, Gentleman, vice Clifford, left limits.

No. 2.

CERTIFICATES, BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

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

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

At Camp Lisgar, Prescott.

FIRST CLASS.

Major George Shepherd, 56th Battalion.

Captain Donald McIntosh, No. 2 Company, 18th Battalion.

Captain John O'Neil, No. 6 Company, 41st Battalion.

Captain Allan Fraser, No. 4. Company, 42nd Battalion.

Captain Andrew Carmichael, No. 7 Company, 56th Battalion.

Captain John Butler Checkley, No. 6 Company, 56th Battalion.

Captain Charles Lett Stephens, formerly of 14th Battalion.

Lieutenant Robert Grant, No. 9 Company, 43rd Battalion.

Sergeant Major Henry Chutterbuck, 41st Battalion.

Hospital Sergeant Robert Reddick, 56th Battalion.

SECOND CLASS.

Captain William Welland Dickson, Pembroke Infantry Company.

Captain Peter Davidson, No. 7 Company, 43rd Battalion.

Lieutenant John Graham Cormack Pembroke Infantry Company.

Lieutenant John Vankleek, No. 2 Company, 18th Battalion

Lieutenant Ralph Tait, No. 6 Company, 41st Battalion.

Lieutenant Robert Harrison, No. 4 Company, 41st Battalion

Lieutenant James Fletcher, No. 6 Company, 56th Battalion.

Ensign George Cook, No. 7 Company, 43rd Battalion.

Ensign Jabez C. Furnival, 2nd Battalion, G. T. R. B.

Ensign James Dundy, No. 1 Company, 18th Battalion.

Ensign William Henry Supple, Pembroke Infantry Company.

Ensign Duncan McPhee, No. 2 Company, 18th Battalion.

Ensign John Forsythe, No. 6 Company, 41st Battalion.

Ensign George Cunningham, No. 2 Company, 41st Battalion.

Sergeant Major Peter T. Saucier, 18th Battalion.

Sergeant Michael Gardner, 41st Battalion.

Sergeant Hugh Lockhart, 42nd Battalion.

Sergeant Timothy Fitzgerald, 18th Battalion.

Sergeant William Wright, 18th Battalion.

Sergeant John D. McGregor, 43rd Battalion.

Sergeant William Ellis, 18th Battalion.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

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

Rear Admiral Collin, of the British navy, in a recent address on naval matters, "maintained that every officer raised for the command of one of Her Majesty's ships in the present day should not only be a thorough seaman, but a scientific one. For while it is true that our iron-clads will be taken into action, as Admiral Inglefield observes, with their masts and their yards down to avoid the danger of fouling the screw with wreck, and that naval tactics with fleets under steam will alone avail yet a gale of wind may speedily follow (as after Trafalgar), requiring the best qualities and highest attainments of a sailor in quickly getting the partially disabled ships fit to encounter it under snug canvas, so as to aid the screw in clawing off a lee shore, or as might be found requisite. Science in the knowledge of the construction of our ships and in navigating them, and skill in seamanship to a greater degree we may rest assured, will be needed in any future naval war if we are to keep the sea in our iron-clads, blockading an enemy's port; and far greater vigilance in watching the enemy will be required by the inshore squadron of light frigates than in the olden time when an enemy could only get to sea with a fair wind, whereas he will be able to do so now under steam, irrespective of the wind. These light squadrons will be composed of the fleetest iron-clad ships, of which class this country should possess a very large number, to meet the varied services for which they will most assuredly be required. And in these ships, if kept cruising in peace will be found one of our best schools for seamanship, while our fleets will teach tactics."

THE
VOLUNTEER REVIEW
And Military and Naval Gazette.

VOLUME V.
1871.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

All Communications regarding the MILITARY 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 be obliged to such to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that it may reach us in time for publication.

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The Volunteer Review,
AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1871.

It has become fashionable in England for members of the House of Commons to give an account of their stewardship to their constituents at stated intervals, and the Whig-Radicals have so far improved on the practice as to send members of the cabinet popularity hunting in a similar manner. The right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in accordance with this practice, has been holding forth to his constituents at Greenwich on the 28th October, in a speech remarkable for nothing so much as its rhetorical flourishes and the facility with which he accommodated his own political views to those of his hearers. The subjects discussed were the legislation of the late session; a very feeble attempt to cover the blundering of the administration and to persuade the people that all its projects are perfection but had somehow unaccountably failed to secure either the confidence or sympathy of the House of Commons. The economy practiced under his administration which consisted in, first disbanding 20,000 efficient soldiers, whereby £2,000,000 ster., were alleged to be saved, and within three months replacing them with about 10,000 boys at a cost of £4,000,000; the closing of Deptford Dockyard, and the dismissal of some 10,000 skilled mechanics to be replac-

ed some four months later with 9,500 partially trained—the cost of this very sensible manoeuvre is not given. This branch of the subject was further illustrated by the abolition of two sinecures aggregate value £2,400 sterling per annum. Two persons of the privileged class of ministerial hangers-on and poor relations have lost a chance of snug berths while 30,000 soldiers and mechanics have been turned adrift to starve or beg; it is not much wonder that a good deal of irreverent slang was let loose on the English Premier or that cheers and laughter pleasantly diversified the exhibition. The great stroke of policy by which the whole military and naval force of Great Britain has been concentrated in England was spoken of in becoming terms and with great modesty, which was a piece of wisdom because it costs the tax payer rather more to maintain them where they are of no positive use, than it did to keep them in the outlying portions of the Empire, where their presence notified the world that old England was prepared to defend her own. If it is the purpose of the Whig-Radicals to invite aggression they could not take a more effectual way than to concentrate the whole of their forces within the bounds of Great Britain. Their army, too small to make any effective resistance, would perish in one victory, while their navy would be no match for a coalition of the naval powers of Europe and the United States.

Since the time of William III. the policy of England has been to fight her battles not on her own soil, but on that of her enemies, the Whig-Radicals and Manchester philosophers have reversed all that and invited a contest on English soil as a true strategical move on the part of her antagonists, and Mr. Gladstone's hearers appears to have been persuaded that such is the case; his allusions to the abolition of purchase and the ballot were feeble and badly received, but the actual feeling of his listeners was unmistakably displayed when he ventured as a wind up to speak of the constitution of the House of Lords, he was gruffly and peremptorily told to "leave the constitution of the House of Lords alone," and mind his own business, a hint he at once complied with by flattering his hearers on the reverence of Englishmen for hereditary distinctions, and although he asked the people of Greenwich to re-enact the farce of the Tooty street Tailors by representing the people of England on that question, and to consider that "if the hereditary principle was expelled from the House of Lords what should be substituted for the hereditary principle;" he was answered "that was a difficulty with which he would not be permitted to deal at any rate." The Radical press are trying to make capital out of this meeting but it is very evident that the English Premier has not the confidence of his own constituents, that he has advanced ideas of liberalism which shocks their innate sense of right, and the greatest mis-

take he ever made in his life was when he fell foul of the "Seven Resolutions," which he characterised as a delusion and a snare, but which his hearers know to be practical realities within their power, far more easily realized than that favourite panacea of the Manchester School with which they have deluded the working men of England, viz: a redistribution of the landed property of the realm. Mr. Gladstone did not put his hearers in possession of any Government scheme for equalising labor and capital, he did not tell them that his colleagues had devised any plan for affording state aid to emigrants so that the overcrowded labor market could be eased and the honest English working man raised above the inevitable pauper's doom; oh! no, that was certainly too practical for *philosophical Bill*, or as his admirers are fond of calling him—the people's William—but what people? Not the working class by a long way; oh! no, the supple tool of the manufacturing and commercial monopolist has nothing in common with that class and is both detested and despised by them, and there can be no doubt but the shadow of coming events emanating from these Seven Resolutions appeared like an avenging Nemesis to punish Radical political falsehood and selfishness by heaping ridicule on its great leader and exponent. The protean facility with which he tries to adapt himself to all shades of political feeling, momentary or otherwise, must seriously compromise his personal dignity, if he ever had any, in the minds of the English people and confirms the estimation of those who declare he is little better than a political mountebank ready to forewear principle and honor when it suits his purpose to sustain a morbid craving for popularity and a selfish clinging to power unexampled in English history since the time of that "ape" in politics, the Duke of New castle. That the English people should tolerate such an administration can only be accounted for by the fact that his supporters fear to face their constituents again, and that his adversaries are either indolent or quietly playing a waiting game; political matters move slowly in England, the combination of the Peers and people will be some time before it bears fruit, but it is evident from the Greenwich deliverance of Mr. Gladstone that the termination of his rule is a question of a very short time indeed.

GREAT BRITAIN having for centuries furnished an example to the world of constitutional government is now passing through a crisis which will try severely her time honored institutions. That military organization which with all its faults had raised her to the eminence of a great military power, potent in all European complication, dreaded and respected abroad has been destroyed and as yet nothing devised to fill its place. The close of the Peninsular war left her the first power in the civilized world. The so-called

Reform Bill of 1832, by placing the interests of her commercial class above that of all others in the state, resulted first in loss of prestige, as every national movement was made a question of profit and loss; secondly, in the disorganization of her army and navy; lastly, her abasement in the scale of nations from being a first to a third rate military power. That this view is not exaggerated our readers have only to look to the part she has played, first in the Italian campaign, secondly in the Danish war, thirdly in the seven weeks war (Prussian-Austrian), fourthly in the late Franco Prussian war, which Mr. Gladstone with a *blinched face* announced to the terror stricken Commons, within two months of the date Cardwell had triumphantly declared that by disbanding 20,000 veteran soldiers he had saved the Manchester pedlars £2,000,000 and that universal peace was assured. The last act in this drama is being played out; England has no longer an army; the order for its reorganization has been issued, and until that has been effected the military force of the empire that carried the old Red Cross triumphant throughout the world has ceased to exist, and the question may well be asked as to what shall supply its place? The history of the process by which this state of affairs has been brought about must be familiar to our readers, the scandalous indecency with which constitutional usage and etiquette has been outraged in reference to the Bill for reorganizing the army is well known; the infamous manner in which the Royal Warrant was rescinded and the use made of the Royal Prerogative are too recent to require comment. The supplemental measure has at length appeared: on the 30th of October a Royal Warrant was published for the purpose of reorganising the British army, the text of which appears in this issue from the *Broad Arrow*, and it is certainly one of the most wonderful schemes for the proposed purpose we have ever read; it is by no means original but appears to have been constructed on the French, Prussian and Chinese model. The French inasmuch as its admirers say, that every drum-boy may carry a marshal's baton in his knapsack, the Prussian because merit alone determines rank, and the Chinese in the character and value of its competitive examinations. In fact, the principle appears to be identical with that on which the "Review of Chinese Metaphysics," in the celebrated *Eastonville Gazette* was founded. "The critic *crammed* for it, to use a technical but expressive term, he read up for the subject at my desire in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

• • • he read for Metaphysics under the letter M and for China under the letter C and combined his information." The scheme of the illustrious Pott has been adopted in its entirety by Cardwell; little did the late Charles Dickens think when writing the memoirs of the Pickwick Club that he was actually laying the foundation of that scheme of competitive examinations

by which the sucking Marlboroughs and Wellingtons of the future British army were to burst through the trammels of obscurity and "the cold shade of aristocracy" into the bright sunlight of fame, honor and wealth by the cheap process of one universal *Cram*; but this is only a part of the beauties of the new system. Not only must the variety of knowledge be combined, it must also be utilized, and how? why by that system of espionage by which the name of *Fouche* has attained an infamous notoriety throughout the civilized world; confidential reports from all ranks, beginning at the sublieutenant (a new name imported from the French army) upwards, and we do not know if it does not descend to the lance-corporal, to the Field Marshal commanding in-chief, who in turn becomes the spy of the Manchester cotton spinners, or his tool which may happen to be pitchforked into the office of War Minister. This is a synopsis of the system and by no means an unfair one. People are congratulating themselves at home that it is not as revolutionary as they expected; we should like to know what it is then? and are perfectly well able to prophesy that England can have a bad lot of detective police but never such an army as that which struck down the great Napoleon with all Europe and the United States at his back.

Our readers are aware that during the late Fenian raid on Manitoba the notorious scoundrel O'Donoghue was captured by some loyal *Metis* and handed over to the Deputy Collector of Customs at North Pembina; that he eventually found his way into the hands of Colonel Wheaton, commanding a wing of the 22nd Battalion United States army, at South Pembina, that certain newspapers, without any knowledge or wilfully perverting facts, charges it as a fault or blunder on the part of the Deputy Collector, that this notorious criminal escaped unwhipt of justice and indulged in some unpleasant remarks on his conduct in this matter. As we happened to know sufficient of Mr. F. T. Bradley, the Deputy Collector, to warrant an enquiry respecting the real facts of the case; our readers will hear with pleasure that it was in every way worthy an officer representing the Dominion of Canada and characterised by bravery and prudence under very trying circumstances, as the following extracts from a letter from that gentleman to the Editor of the *Volunteer Review*, dated at North Pembina, 30th October, 1871, will show.

"• • • On the evening of the 4th October, while staying at Winnipeg, I was sent for by His Honor Governor Archibald and asked to return to Pembina without delay as affairs looked rather dangerous at that place and the Government desired to have some one there in whom they could place confidence. I accordingly started early on the 5th and arrived at Pembina about 8 o'clock in the evening to find that the raid had actually taken place, that my office had been occupied and my clerk made a prison-

er; they had, however, undisputed possession but for a short time, as Col. Wheaton made a gallant dash as soon as he heard of the raid capturing many of the Fenians, O'Neil and Curley being amongst the number; but to return to my arrival. I had scarcely time to hear half the story from my clerk when Capt. Bannister, U.S. army, arrived with a force of men, having been sent for by the half-breeds to come and take O'Donoghue, whom they had captured that afternoon but were afraid to hold as the woods were full of the Pembina half-breeds and Fenians who had escaped. I was invited by Captain Bannister to get into his waggon and go down with him for O'Donoghue and did so, finding him much further down the river than he expected; I was asked to go down and bring him up to the post while Captain Bannister would await my return. Before doing this I consulted with Mr. Watts and the half-breeds who had him in charge, as to the possibility of taking him down to Winnipeg, but was advised not to think of it for one moment, as the woods around us were filled with the escaped Fenians. I then crossed the river with Mr. Watt and waited at a shanty while the half-breeds brought O'Donoghue in, whom they had hidden in the woods. On receipt of the prisoner I examined all his pockets, much to his chagrin, finding two memorandum books and a few other articles which I handed over to the Governor as soon as opportunity presented. I then accompanied the prisoner to the Hudson's Bay Company's Post where Captain Bannister took him in charge.

"Early on the following morning I organized a company of Indians and half-breeds at the Hudson's Bay Post in accordance with the Governor's proclamation, but received an order from Colonel Wheaton to break up or he would come and take the Post. I was now placed in a very awkward position as Colonel Wheaton had behaved so friendly the previous day but as I did not acknowledge the new line as a boundary, I told Capt. Harwood, the messenger, that I had organized according to the Governor's proclamation and could not acknowledge any other authority or line than the one by which I had collected duties all summer, that I felt it my duty to keep the ground taken and would much rather that Colonel Wheaton would send down and take the post as he said he would do. Capt. Harwood left with the understanding and amicably. After his departure I administered the oath of allegiance to my men as special constables with a view to being obliged to surrender as a civil officer, well knowing the disgrace if I surrendered as a military officer, and to fight Colonel Wheaton's force was entirely out of the question. However, he did not push matters to such an issue, as I presume on second consideration he thought his action unwarranted. Mr. Watt, however, who was over to his quarters during the afternoon, informed me that Col. Wheaton was very much displeased at my organizing a force on what he considered United States territory, and as my men wished to go home and everything looked quiet I disbanded the force."

This candid statement of facts will show how little reliance can be placed on newspaper accounts, especially when they are garbled for party or personal reasons, and also the difficulties with which this very discreet and meritorious officer's action was beset and from which nothing but consummate prudence and good conduct could have saved him. The farce enacted at Pem-

bina on the trial of O'Neil, Curley and O'Donoghue before the United States Commissioner Foster, their release for want of jurisdiction, and the further farce at St. Paul's are quite recent events; but it is as well to remark that some of them are yet hanging around the frontier posts and may cause trouble during the winter. The whole of Mr. Bradley's perplexities were caused by the unsettled state of the boundary line, which is the parallel of 49 degrees north latitude, at present located 2000 feet south of the Hudson's Bay Stockade, but which the United States officer of Topographical Engineers, who laid out the site of the military reserve at South Pembina, locates 3000 feet north of the Stockade. It must be confessed that the Deputy Collector at North Pembina managed a very delicate business with discretion and prudence and with honor to himself and the country he has so well served.

Our readers attention is requested to the admirable letters of our gallant and talented correspondent "Centurion," one criticising the contributions of our gallant correspondents "Believer in Field Artillery," "Volunteer," and "Old Soldier" and the other the pending question between us as to voluntary or compulsory service. Throughout the whole of this letter the writer deals with a subject he thoroughly understands—there is no theorising—but the whole matter is reduced to its common sense phase of adaptability to our circumstances. Differing somewhat in opinion from our other correspondents on those matters his criticisms strengthens the principles so clearly laid down and the exceptions taken are mere matters of detail, important enough practically, but in no way affecting the general design involved. The other letter treats of the organisation of our active force and the proper proportion of its arms; the suggestions therein are marked by the same practical sound sense and deserve careful attention, but we think the artillery contingent entirely too small; one gun to 600 men is surely not enough—double the number would be hardly sufficient; we are persuaded that it will be necessary to organize a force of Field Artillery for the purpose of using and manoeuvring guns of position in action and such force, as regards its rank and file, will be necessarily distinct from Field Batteries or Garrison Artillery. Field Artillery are now-a-days complicated machines requiring a good deal of training and skill to manipulate, and while we quite agree with "Centurion" that the officers should be trained for all branches, it will be found that the duties of the men must be confined to their several specialities and that the divisions must follow pretty nearly that sketched out in an article for which we have to thank our friend for his very flattering notice. There is yet another weapon in addition to 16 and 25 pounder field guns which we must acquire, if we mean to make our organization

perfect; the Mitrailleuse has become a necessity of modern warfare and we should at least have one to every battalion of Infantry and probably the same proportion to every 300 cavalry, the cost cannot be very great, about \$1500 for the larger size and \$1150 for the smaller, both guns being very light, weighing one and one half to three hundred—equipment and marching, as far transport is concerned, of the very simplest.

This subject of artillery organization is of very great importance, and we think our gallant correspondent has done the state good service by opening this subject for discussion. The force of Engineers is quite sufficient for the number of troops and the Mounted Rifles are simply a necessity which must be met. We must, however, remember that the Canadian army is barely three years old, that its actual Commander-in-Chief and Headquarters Staff are the hardest worked individuals in Canada, and that while discussion on those subjects is both right and useful, we must patiently await the results thereof and not get weary in well doing.

CREDITABLE as our military organization undoubtedly is its efficiency is in danger of being compromised by *too much economy*. If one thing is more certain than another in this world it is the fact that the man who voluntarily risks life and limb at his country's call should be paid for that risk without stint, but how are the facts? While the country justly prides itself on having solved the great military problem of the day and produced an army from the whole population at a minimum of cost, its political economists, who themselves conscientiously shirk military duty, prevent the Volunteers from receiving that pittance which common sense and honesty would decide to be their due. No man who can work in Canada need fear to ask at least one dollar per diem; he can find himself well for one-fourth that amount, without any risk he can lay by seventy-five cents per day. Now the Volunteer is paid the high price of *fifty cents* and allowed seventeen cents as rations, his whole pay being sixty-seven cents, and for little more than half what he can earn easily he is supposed to risk his life and undertake duty at all times disagreeable as well as dangerous. It is high time that a remedy should be applied to this state of affairs; if the pay is small the rations should be on a more liberal scale and the allowances to officers and men increased. The complaints during the late autumnal campaign have been numerous and well founded, not only as regards the quantity and quality of the rations furnished the men, but also that furnished the artillery horses; 10 lbs. of oats per diem is not sufficient forage for a Canadian horse, the Control did better than that in England, they allowed 20 lbs. and in many cases as much as the horse could use. It must be remembered that our horses require something more than is necessary to

keep them in condition for *watering drill* and that Royal Artillery practice will not suit Canada in this particular. While on this subject a case of great hardship has come under our notice. The Ottawa Field Battery of Artillery, the most effective in the Dominion, went to Prescott in September to put in their annual drill; the guns are horsed by the drivers; one of them, a Volunteer of some fifteen years standing, Joseph Baskerville, of Gloucester, had one of his horses so badly injured that it was subsequently obliged to be shot; all the necessary formula was gone through, a board of officers found the animal was injured on service some six weeks ago, and that the Government should pay for it, but he has not yet received his money, and has suffered considerable loss by the transaction. Now, common justice would ask why should not the loss of the services of this horse be made good to this man since September? Do the people of Canada suppose that individuals will sacrifice themselves and their property for the good of the state or is it only a delusion their leaders labor under? Here is a clear case of injustice and one that must be remedied. We can tell more of this Individual Volunteer from our own knowledge. During the first Fenian raid in 1866 we were engaged in organizing a battery of Garrison Artillery in his neighborhood; a meeting of the members for drill was to be held at his house; on arriving there we found that he had risen out of a sick bed, took his horses from the plough and left for the front, the only occupants of his house being his wife and four children the eldest about seven years old. There was very little drill that night but a good deal of wood chopping and other farm work done by the battery and his crops were put in next day; but men like him should not be treated with a niggard hand nor their just claims left in abeyance for any pitiful plea of economy. To deprive him of the value of one day's work of his horse is not only mean but it is positively dishonest, and the country must look to it that no nonsense of the kind is permitted. A gallant and efficient army is organized in Canada and its existence must not be imperilled by any false notions of economy. The whole question of the manner in which our Volunteers are treated should occupy more of the attention of the press of the Dominion than is accorded to it. Luckily those cases are not of frequent occurrence, but the evil exists and must be remedied.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The health of the Queen still continues to improve. Public opinion in England, as far as its press represents it, has become so debauched that it has compelled the Rev. Dr. Macleod, D.D., her Scotch chaplain, to declare through the press that there is no foundation for the report of her late malady affecting her intellect, while a low fanatic

named Grebble, the Secretary of the Brixham Total Abstinence Society, has had the consummate impudence to declare in public that she indulged in habitual intoxication. Happily the manhood of England is not represented by its press and the local authorities are very likely to make such scoundrels as Grebble regret breaking the ninth commandment. It is a pity the "cat o' nine tails" was abolished in punishing crimes of this description. One or two low scoundrels tried to achieve an infamous notoriety by attempting her life shortly after she ascended the throne. A few miserable scoundrels, high and low, try to achieve the same pinnacle of infamy by traducing her now in the decline of life.

There has been a severe storm attended with considerable loss of life and shipping on the British coast.

A meeting of Liberals is to be held in London next week, at which the English Count *Smorltork*, Sir Charles Dilke, is to figure as the principal speaker.

The Tichborne trial has been resumed, and so far everything appears in favor of the claimant.

The "French Republic" exercises its functions as an apostle of liberty by suppressing newspapers in the cause of law and order. Republicans must be an awfully debased lot when even their own cherished form of government must use restrictive measures to keep them quiet.

There is or will be an ordinance issued exiling the Imperial family from France and rendering them ineligible for any public employment, but such measures merely show that present rulers know their danger.

The renowned fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, opposite Coblenz on the Rhine, has had a narrow escape from destruction by the explosion of a service magazine; three soldiers were killed and many wounded; luckily the grand magazine, where a store of ammunition for a ten years siege has been deposited, escaped.

A very grave crisis has arisen in Spanish affairs; the Cortes voted its sittings permanent and were instantly prorogued by a Royal decree. The King summoned the Presidents of both houses to consult on this serious *contre temps*. As the act is unconstitutional severe repressive measures should be resorted to; a few wholesome examples would do a great deal to bring those revolutionary gentry to their senses.

The Pope has announced his intention of leaving Rome on the first occasion of the meeting of the Italian Parliament in that city.

The people of the United States have their toadying propensities gratified by the arrival in New York harbor of the Russian frigate *Scotland* having on board the Grand Duke Alexis, on a visit to the States. The New York *Herald* says it is to form an alliance, offensive and defensive, in the event of possible European complications, and with "eventualities," as that journal would

say, looking to operations in Asia, in which the Yankees are to assist with a fleet of privateers, similar in character, we suppose, to the *blockaders* of the late war and to those active vessels who followed the *Alabama* but did not catch her. This is pretty well for people that have nothing afloat but a set of old tubs not able under full steam to achieve three knots an hour and two of those would be to leeward. By all means complete the alliance. The United States navy is more dangerous to their friends than to their enemies, and if the Yankee rooster and the Russian bear mutually strangle each other humanity would be the gainer.

Ben Butler of the "spoons" and other prominent heroes of like stamp are at New York awaiting the advent of royalty.

The usual amount of murders and robberies grace the annals of the great Republic both being rather below the average for one week.

The Commissioners under the Washington Treaty have received about 500 claims from British subjects, none as yet from citizens of the United States.

The tribunal of arbitration on the *Alabama* claims is to assemble at Geneva on 15th December. Lord Tenterden, the chief Secretary of the High Joint Commission, has been appointed agent for the British Government thereat.

Mexico is again in a state of revolution. Anarchy and confusion appears to be the normal condition of that unhappy country, while the plotters at Washington are debating on what portion of it they shall annex.

The reinforcement for the garrison at Fort Garry arrived there on the 15th having done the distance between Thunder Bay and that point in twenty-three days. On the same day telegraphic communication was opened between Ottawa and Fort Garry by a message from Lieut.-Governor Archibald to the Governor-General.

The census of Canada, exclusive of the North West and British Columbia, amounts to 3,484,924 souls.

The firm of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., No. 41 Park Row, New York, is the most extensive Advertising Agency in the country, and one with which it is a pleasure for publishers to deal.—Green Bay (Wis.) *Gazette*.

LAURORE.—This French weekly paper was founded in 1866, and has just received new strength by the addition of three gentlemen to its editorial staff, namely; Rev. T. LAFLEUR, pastor of France Baptist Church; Rev. D. COURSIAT of France, late pastor in Philadelphia, and now professor in the Presbyterian College; and Rev. C. A. DODDLET of Geneva, Switzerland, pastor of French Presbyterian church, all of Montreal. Being the only French Protestant journal in America and published on strictly catholic principles it ought to reach every Protestant French Canadian, Frenchman, Swiss or Belgian, on this Continent; every house of education where French is taught should also receive it. It contains Literature, Music, Poetry, and Political and General News, as well as articles on Science, Agriculture, Temperance, &c.

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WE'LL NOT GIVE UP OLD ENGLAND.

From old Atlantic's rock-ribbed shores
To Pacific's golden sands,
Lies a land that is bound to the British Throne,
By stronger than iron bands;
'Tis a daughter's love for a mother-land—
A pride in her deeds of wonder;
And the power is yet to be made on the earth
That can tear the twain asunder.
The years may come, and the years may go,
The hills grow white with winter's snow,
The vales grow green and the rivers flow,
But England will never desert her,—No!
And she'll never desert Old England.

Her lakes would be "oceans" in other lands,
Her valleys gardens fair;
And the sons that dwell on her healthful hills
Would be heroes anywhere.
They love the land that is over the sea,
With a warm and pure devotion,
And they love their own as the brightest gem
In the crown of that "Gem of the Ocean."
The years may come and the years may go,
The hills grow white with winter's snow,
The vales grow green and the rivers flow,
But England will never desert them,—No!
And they'll never desert Old England.

Just over the border long Jonathan lives—
A thievish, conceited elf,
Who thinks the theft of a country no crime,
And the "world" means simply himself.
Sometimes he woos her with many a smile,
But she of his wooing is coy;
And sometimes he talks of his right and his might
Like a blustering, braggart boy.
But the years may come and the years may go,
The hills grow white with winter's snow,
The vales grow green and the rivers flow,
But he never shall have the Dominion,—No!
He never shall have the Dominion.

She asks no favors that he can bestow,
Except to be left alone;
And she fears no frown or threats he can make,
While she clings to the British Throne.
She wants no visits from him or his friends—
Either Fenian or fisherman thieves—
And she wants no garland to deck her brow
But a wreath of Maple Leaves.
For the years may come and the years may go,
And the hills grow white with winter's snow,
The vales grow green, and the rivers flow,
But England will never desert her,—No!
And she'll never desert Old England.

THE ROYAL WARRANT.

The following Royal Warrant was published on Tuesday 30th Oct:—

"Victoria R.—Whereas, by our Warrant of the 20th of July, 1871, we deemed it expedient to cancel and determine, on and after the 1st day of November in this present year, all regulations made by us or any of our royal predecessors, or any officers acting under our authority, regulating or fixing the prices at which any commissions in our forces may be purchased, sold, or exchanged, or in any way authorising the purchase, or sale, or exchange for money of any such commission,

"Our will and pleasure is:—

"That the undermentioned articles of our warrant of the 27th of December, 1870, be cancelled accordingly:—

"Articles 33 (paragraph a), 36 (paragraph a), so much of Article 40 as relates to the regimental promotion, Articles 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 54, 55, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 102, 109, 959, 961, 967, 968, 969, 970.

"And whereas it is expedient, pending a more complete revision of that section of our said warrant of the 27th December, 1870, which now governs the promotion of combatant officers, to provide at once for certain necessary changes in respect of first appointments, regimental promotion, and exchanges.

"Our will and pleasure is,

"That this Warrant be established and obeyed from the 1st day of November in this present year, in respect of all matters therein contained, and that it be construed, administered, and interpreted with our said Warrant of the 27th of December, 1870.

"I.—FIRST APPOINTMENTS.

"Sub-Lieutenants.

"1. A commission as Sub-Lieutenant in our Army may be given:—

"(a). To a successful candidate at a competitive examination in general subjects to be held under such regulations as may be issued from time to time by our Secretary of State.

"(b). To a student from the University of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, Dublin, Edinburgh, St. Andrews Glasgow, Aberdeen, or the Queen's University, Ireland, who has passed 'Responsions at Oxford,' the 'Previous Examination' at Cambridge, or the corresponding examination at the other Universities—under such regulations with respect to the age and manner of selection of such candidates as may be issued from time to time by our Secretary of State.

"(c). To our cadets styled 'Queen's cadets,' to those styled 'Indian cadets,' and to our Pages of Honour. These cadets and Pages of Honour shall pass such a qualifying examination in general subjects as may be fixed from time to time by our Secretary of State.

"(d). To a non-commissioned officer who is recommended for promotion by our Commander-in-Chief, and shall pass such a professional examination as may be fixed from time to time by our Secretary of State.

"2. Sub-Lieutenants, in order to qualify for the rank of Lieutenant, shall be required to serve satisfactorily for twelve months with one of our regiments, and after such service (except in the case of non-commissioned officers promoted to be Sub-Lieutenants) to go through such a course of study and to pass such a professional examination as may be fixed from time to time by our Secretary of State.

"3. Sub-Lieutenants shall be removed from our service for moral or physical unfitness, or if they fail to pass satisfactorily through the prescribed course of study. They shall, except in the case of non-commissioned officers promoted to be Sub-Lieutenants, be required to pass the professional examination for the rank of Lieutenant within three years, failing to do which they shall be removed from our Service. Their time for retirement on full or half pay shall be reckoned from the date of their commissions as Lieutenants; and in fixing the date of such commissions, such portion of their service as Sub-Lieutenants may be allowed as their conduct and qualifications may merit according to regulations to be issued from time to time by our Secretary of State.

"4. Sub-Lieutenants appointed to a cavalry regiment who are not qualified for service in the cavalry may be transferred to the infantry.

"Appointment from the Militia.

"5. A commission as Lieutenant in the Army may be given to a Lieutenant of one of our regiments of Militia under such regulations as to age or otherwise as may be issued from time to time by our Secretary of State. The officer shall pass a professional examination similar to that which will be required of a Sub-Lieutenant of our Army before he receives a commission as Lieutenant.

"II.—PROMOTION.

"Lieutenants.

"6. A Sub-Lieutenant in our Army may receive a commission as Lieutenant—

"(a). If he has been promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant from the rank of non-commissioned officer—after a satisfac-

tory service of not less than twelve months as a Sub-Lieutenant;

"(b). In the case of other Sub-Lieutenants—after a satisfactory service of not less than twelve months with one of our regiments, and after having gone through a course of study and passed a professional examination, as laid down in Article 2.

"Captains.

"7. A qualified Lieutenant shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of Captain after two years' service in our Army. In the case of officers entering our Army after the 26th of August, 1871, this service shall date from the date of their commissions as Lieutenants; in the case of other officers from the date of their first commissions.

"Majors.

"8. A qualified Captain shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of Major after six years' service in our Army. In the case of officers entering our Army after the 26th of August, 1861, this service shall date from the date of their commissions as Lieutenants; in the case of other officers from the date of their first commission.

"Lieutenant Colonels.

"9. A qualified officer holding the substantive rank of Major shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

"General Rules.

"10. Every promotion shall be made upon the recommendation of our Commander-in-Chief, with the approval of our Secretary of State.

"11. Succession to vacancies shall be regulated as follows:—

"(a) If a vacancy shall arise—

"(1) By the promotion of an officer to the rank of Major-General;

"(2) By the death of an officer,

"(3) By an officer becoming supernumerary under Article 21, or

"(4) By an officer being promoted to fill a vacancy in another regiment or corps, the promotion in the several ranks necessary to fill the vacancy shall, unless it shall be expedient that the vacancies be otherwise filled, be given to the senior qualified officer of each lower rank in the regiment or corps, except in the case of promotion to be Lieutenant-Colonel, in which case the vacancy shall be filled by a qualified officer to be selected by our Commander-in-Chief with the approval of our Secretary of State.

"(b) If a vacancy shall arise from any other cause, it shall be filled by a qualified officer of our Army, who shall be selected by our Commander-in-Chief with the approval of our Secretary of State;

"12. No selection shall be made in succession to any vacancy caused by the retirement of an officer until such retirement shall have been completed and shall have appeared in the *London Gazette*.

"13. Officers below the rank of field officer shall not be recommended to us for promotion unless they shall have previously passed such professional examination as may be passed from time to time by our Secretary of State. Officers serving with their regiments at distant foreign stations may be provisionally promoted to vacancies previous to passing such examination, but such promotion shall be cancelled should the officer fail in his examination if specially reported to and approved by our Commander-in-Chief as having proved their efficiency for the rank of Major.

"14. Lieutenants shall be required to pass the professional examination for the rank of Captain within five years from the date of their commission as Lieutenants,

failing to do which they shall be removed from our Service, and may receive a sum not exceeding one year's pay; provided that in cases of exigencies our Secretary of State may enlarge the time allowed for their examination. Officers now in our Service who received their first commissions before the 26th day of August, 1871, shall not be liable to the provisions of this article.

“III.—TENURE OF APPOINTMENTS OF MAJOR AND LIEUTENANT-COLONEL IN A REGIMENT.

“15. The appointment of Major in a regiment or battalion shall, in the cases of officers so appointed after the date of this Warrant, be held in the first instance for five years; the officer being eligible for reappointment. If not reappointed he shall receive half-pay.

“16. The appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment or battalion shall, in the case of officers so appointed after the date of this warrant, be held in the first instance for five years, and may be renewed if it appear to our Commander-in-Chief, with the approval of our Secretary of State, that such renewal is desirable for the good of our Service. If the officer be not reappointed, he shall receive half-pay.

“IV.—ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.

“17. The foregoing articles of the warrant—viz., Articles 1 to 16, shall not apply to our Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers.

“V.—EXCHANGES.

“18. Subject to the sanction of our Commander-in-Chief, officers of equal substantive rank on full pay, serving in our Cavalry, Infantry of the Line, and Colonial Corps, and officers (below the substantive rank of field officer) in our Indian Staff Corps may exchange from one regiment or corps to another, and officers of equal substantive rank on full pay serving in brigades of Royal Artillery, in companies of Royal Engineers, or in regiments of more than one battalion, may exchange from one brigade, company of Royal Engineers, or battalion to another, providing that the commanding officers of the officers exchanging certify that the desired exchange does not originate in any cause affecting the honour, character or professional efficiency of the officers, and provided also that a certificate of a military medical officer be transmitted in each case, declaring that the officer is in a fit state to serve at the station where the corps, brigade, battalion, or company into which he applies to exchange is quartered. Each officer shall also declare that it is his *bona fide* intention to join immediately and do duty in the corps, brigade, battalion, or company to which he proposes to exchange; and no officer shall be permitted to retire within six months of the date of his exchange, excepting in the case of ill-health or other emergency, which shall be specially considered.

“19. An officer so exchanging shall be permitted to defray all fair and reasonable expenses incurred through such exchange by the officer with whom he exchanges, provided that the sum to be paid be approved by our Commander-in-Chief before payment is made.

“20. An officer exchanging into a regiment shall be placed, for regimental seniority, below all officers holding the same regimental rank at the time of his exchange.

“VI.—SUPERNUMERARY OFFICERS.

“21. An officer may be retained on the strength of his regiment or corps as a supernumerary—

“1st. In case of a reduction in the establishment of a regiment or corps when his

retention is authorised by our Secretary of State.

“2nd. If, in the case of a field officer belonging to a regiment or battalion serving in India, he be appointed to a brigade command or to a Staff situation in that country tenable by a regimental officer for the usual period of five years.

“3rd. When appointed to be,
“(a) Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General or a substantive Major.

“(b) Professor, Instructor, or other officer on the establishment of our Royal Military College, Royal Military Academy, or Staff College.

“(c) Garrison Instructor, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General for Musketry, Captain Instructor, or Lieutenant Instructor of Musketry.

“(d) Adjutant in a regiment or corps of our auxiliary forces, or to hold such other appointments as may be fixed from time to time by our Secretary of State with the approval of the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury.

“22. An officer supernumerary to the establishment of his regiment or corps shall retain his military position and be eligible for promotion precisely as if he had remained on the active list of such regiment or corps.

“23. A supernumerary officer under Article 21, on being promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy or Majority in a regiment or corps shall join the regiment or corps to which he may be promoted.

“24. A supernumerary officer who completes the term of service fixed for his appointment, or resigns it on satisfactory grounds, shall rejoin his regiment as supernumerary in his rank, except in the case of a substantive Major, who shall receive half-pay until absorbed, returning to his regimental position.

“25. A supernumerary officer who resigns his appointment on satisfactory grounds, or is displaced therefrom for misconduct or incapacity, unless he be removed from our Army, shall receive a reduced rate of half-pay of such amount and for such period as our Secretary of State may decide, taking into consideration the length and character of the services rendered by the officer.

“26. If a supernumerary officer shall die, be promoted, or retire, or if an officer of the rank in which there is a supernumerary officer waiting absorption under Article 23 shall die, be promoted, or retire, no promotion shall take place in succession to such vacancy.

“27. Cases of reduction of establishment shall be specially considered, and such arrangements made for the gradual absorption of supernumerary officers as may be approved by the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury.

“VII.—PROVISIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.

“28. Cornets and Ensigns in our Army appointed before the 26th day of August, 1871, and Cornets and Ensigns in our Army appointed after such date who passed from our Royal Military College on the A list may be promoted at once to the rank of Lieutenant. No greater number of Lieutenants than that allowed by the establishment which may be fixed for the year shall receive Lieutenant's pay, and no officer shall receive such pay until he shall have passed the examination required by the existing regulations for the rank of Lieutenant.

“29. Other Cornets and Ensigns in our Army appointed after the 26th day of August, 1871, candidates who have passed the examination for direct commissions be-

fore the date of this our Warrant, and dates for commissions in the Household Cavalry and Foot Guards who are nominated to fill the vacancies which occur in such regiments previous to the date of the first competitive examination for Sub-Lieutenancies, and who pass a qualifying examination, and candidates from the universities now on the list of Commander-in-Chief, may receive commissions as Sub-Lieutenants.

“30. Such Sub-Lieutenants as have passed satisfactorily through a course of study at our Royal Military College may be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant after twelve months' satisfactory service with one of our regiments.

“Given at our Court at Balmoral this 30th day of Oct., 1871, in the 35th year of our reign.

By Her Majesty's command,

“EDWARD CARDWELL.”

The following Explanatory Memorandum accompanies the Royal Warrant:—

“The scope of the present Warrant is confined to making those changes which are rendered immediately necessary by the abolition of purchase, and it therefore deals only with the subjects of first appointments, regimental promotion in the Cavalry and Infantry of the Line, and exchanges.

“2. Questions affecting the Household Cavalry and Foot Guards are under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and the promotions which have heretofore carried superior Army rank are for the time to be suspended.

“3. The regulations which are required for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Warrant are either published along with it or are in course of preparation, and will be issued shortly.

“4. In the meantime, the following explanatory statement has been drawn up for general information:—

“5. Commissions as Lieutenants will be given to all Cornets and Ensigns appointed before the 26th of August, 1871, and to Cornets and Ensigns appointed since that date from the A list at Sandhurst, their commissions to date from the 1st of November.

“6. Commissions as Sub-Lieutenants will be given to—

“(a) All other Cornets and Ensigns, appointed after the 27th of August, 1871, the rank of Cornet and Ensign being abolished.

“(b) Candidates who have passed the examination for direct Commissions, in their turn as vacancies occur.

“(c) Candidates for Commissions in the Household Cavalry and Foot Guards who are nominated to fill the vacancies which occur in those regiments before the date of the first competitive examination for Sub-Lieutenancies, and who pass a qualifying examination.

“(d) Candidates from the Universities now on the Commander-in-Chief's list.

“Sub-Lieutenants will be attached for a year to regiments at home. They will then be required to go through a course of instruction, and on passing a practical professional examination, be commissioned to regiments as Lieutenants. They will be under strict discipline, and will be liable to be removed for unfitness, either moral or physical, and for misconduct. Those unsuited to the cavalry may be transferred to the infantry.

“8. In dating their commissions they will be allowed a portion, not exceeding one year, of their services as Sub-Lieutenants, the time allowed being determined by the class of certificate they receive after their year's regimental training, their conduct

while under instruction, and their position at the final examination. Their service for retirement will reckon from the date of their commissions as Lieutenants.

"9. Candidates who have passed the examinations for direct commissions, and have also passed satisfactorily through a years course of study at the Royal Military College, before being appointed to be Sub-Lieutenants, and Sandhurst cadets of the B List, will be commissioned to regiments as Lieutenants on serving satisfactorily for twelve months with a regiment as Sub-Lieutenants.

"10. There are now a large number of supernumerary officers, and also a large number of candidates, who have passed for commissions.

(To be continued.)

RIFLE MATCHES.

AT OTTAWA.

The prize meeting of No. 3 Battery O. D. G. A., Gloucester, Capt. Cummings, came off on Saturday 18th, at Rideau Rifle Range, and proved a very successful affair. The weather being fine there was a large turn out of the Battery, including all the officers. The shooting was good on the whole, but some of the crack shots were not a little surprised to find the second prize carried off by a new recruit from the backwoods. The following is a list of the prize winners:—

Corporal Heron.....	\$12
Gunner Lambert.....	\$10
Gunner Heron.....	Shot Gun.
Sergt. Walsh.....	Silver Cruet Stand.
Lieut. A. P. Patrick.....	Pair Snow-shoes.
Corp. Rathwell.....	Meerschaum Pipe.
Sergt. Heron.....	Fancy Vest.
Gunner McGregor.....	\$2
Gunner Ogilvie.....	\$2
Gunner Hall.....	\$1
Sergt. Hopkins.....	\$1
Gunner Marlin.....	\$1

Captain Cummings returns thanks, on behalf of the Battery, to the following named gentlemen, for their contributions to the fund:—

Workman & Co; shot gun. value.....	\$8.00
William Tracy, cruet-stand.....	4.00
Lieut. A. P. Patrick, silver claret cup.....	3.50
James Peacock, pair snowshoes.....	3.00
Wm. Sutherland, fancy vest.....	4.00
P. Gilhausen, meerschaum pipe.....	4.00
R. A. Bradley, cash.....	2.00
N. Sparks, Attorney.....	2.00
F. Clemow, Attorney.....	1.25
Robert Elliot.....	1.00
Hubert Kerr.....	1.00
Thomas Holbrook.....	1.00
Z. Lapointe.....	1.00
Wm. Cowan.....	1.00
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Also to the Council of Gloucester, for the sum of.....17.00
—Ottawa Citizen.

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The Rev. William H. Norton, while residing in Brazil as a Missionary, discovered in that land of medicines a remedy for CONSUMPTION, SORROW, SORE THROAT, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, AND NERVOUS WEAKNESS. This remedy has cured myself after all other medicines had failed.

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It will be illustrated with engravings taken from Photographs of the Chicago Ruins, instead of sketches "By Our Special Artist" who was not "on the spot," and thus give a series of PERFECT VIEWS, not obtainable elsewhere, and the first number will contain the only correct map of the burned city.

HAPPY HOURS.

That beautiful literary journal, "HAPPY HOURS," whose publisher was the first to issue a paper to meet the public demand, after the awful fire, has been merged into the literary department of the PHENIX, which will embrace the contributions of more than sixty of the most popular writers of the day.

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THE PHENIX will contain, as an special feature, a more complete record of incidents and results of the late terrible fire, than can be found in any book, paper or other publication in the country. So numerous and inaccurate have been the accounts sent forth, that something reliable and readable is eagerly sought at this time, and THE PHENIX will fill the bill.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Monday, 6th day of November, 1871.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the authority of the Act 31st Vic., Cap. 6, Sec. 4, entitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the date hereof, the following articles when imported into Canada, or taken out of Warehouse for consumption therein—that is to say: Spirits and Strong Waters mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of Proprietary Medicines, Tinctures, Essences, Extracts or any other denomination, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be chargeable with the duty imposed by the 3rd Section of the Act 33 Vic., Cap. 9, and with no other Customs duty.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

[47-311.]



NOTICE.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, 6th November, 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General, by an Order in Council, bearing date the 30th of October last, and under the authority vested in him by the 3rd Section of the 31st Victoria, Cap. 10, has been pleased to order and direct that the following article be transferred to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada, free of duty, viz:

"Unmanufactured Ivory."

By Command,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

47-3



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

OTTAWA, November 10, 1871.

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R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

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52-33u.

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