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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, AUGUST 7, 1871.

No. 32.

LESSONS OF THE DECADE APPLIED.

No. III.

BY A VOLUNTEER CAVALRYMAN.

(From the United States Army and Navy Journal.)

PISTOL DRILL—FIRING PRACTICE.

The squad being in line with pistols and sabres on, the instructor commands (always explaining and showing), ATTENTION TO SABRE EXERCISE! FOURS RIGHT! RIGHT AND LEFT FILE! HALT! FRONT! which will be executed as in sabre exercise.

The instructor then commands, Draw—PISTOL! At the word "pistol," unbutton the holster on the thigh, draw out the pistol and hold it up, muzzle perpendicular, in front of the right shoulder, the thumb on the hammer ready to cock it, the forefinger on the guard, the rest of the fingers round the stock of the pistol.

He next commands, Inspection—PISTOL. 1. At the word "pistol," make a semicircular sweep directly down and in front of the body, using the thumb to half-cock the pistol during the sweep. 2. Resume the position of draw pistol, and revolve cylinder as the inspecting officer passes, with the forefinger of the left hand. 3. When he has passed, lower the pistol, muzzle down, by the right thigh. As soon as the instructor has duly inspected the pistols, he returns to his place and commands, Raise—PISTOLS.

The position of draw is assumed, and each man carries his right foot two feet from the left, bringing up the bridle hand opposite the belt plate, thus supposing the squad to be mounted. The instructor next commands, READY.

At this command strike the pistol downwards sharply in a semicircular sweep, cock it with the thumb, and come back to raise pistol. AIM. Point the pistol at the object with the arm nearly straight, and bring both sights to bear in a line. (N. B. The instructor will always prefix "at infantry" or "cavalry," "on the right" or "left," to this command, and will specially caution the men to mind their sights.)

FIRE. Pull the trigger. If the lock is at all stiff, use two fingers. (The disturbance of aim in pulling the trigger is the great cause of much inaccurate shooting with the pistol. When the men have had plenty of practice with the weapon to remove the

danger of accidents, the armorer should turn their locks into hair triggers or nearly so by a little filing at the notches in the tumbler.) Ready, aim, and fire should be repeated six times in succession to correspond to the charges in a loaded pistol.

The instructor then commands, LOAD BY THE MOTIONS. (Colt's.) Motions: 1. LOAD. At this word carry the hand to the lever, the pistol at a raise, and half-cock with the right thumb. 2. Take two or three cartridges from the pouch, insert one in the chamber with the fingers, revolve the cylinder till the load comes under the lever. 3. Ram it down and catch up the lever. 4. Put in a second cartridge. 5. Ram it down, and 6, 8, 10 and 12, insert cartridges; 7, 9, 12, and 13, ram them. 14. Cap the cones, after which come to a ready.

The instructor commands next, Return—PISTOL. At the word "pistol," replace it in the holster, and button the same.

In firing practice with the loaded pistol, the men should be mounted. At first they should ride up in file to within ten feet of a row of large targets, the size of a man on horseback, six in number, halting about the centre of the row, which will be semicircular in form. With a slow deliberate aim they should try to put one ball in each target as near the bull's eye as possible. Each man after firing rides off to reload, and the next takes his place. The instructor attends, to correct wild firing, and to caution the men as to attention to sights and disturbances of aim in pulling the trigger.

The men who have fired form line on his left, and watch the others, paying attention to the instructor's corrections.

Six targets so arranged form a mimic representation of the melee in a battle, where the aim must be frequently changed from object to object. The second firing day the same distance—ten feet—is to be observed, but the firing is to be more rapid. Four seconds only will be allowed to each shot on this day, but the same order of halting will be observed. The third firing day the targets will be removed to a radius of twenty feet, and ten seconds per shot allowed from a halt. The fourth day the targets will be placed in a semi-circle of a hundred feet radius. The men will successively canter round this circle at ten feet from the targets, which are lowered to the height of an infantry soldier, and endeavor to put a bullet in each while at speed.

The fifth and last day the instructor orders, PREPARE TO CHARGE. At this order sabres will be drawn and placed in the left hand, which holds them by the blade close to the hilt. The pistol will be drawn, being

secured to the right side of the belt by a cord a yard long.

At the next command, *By files*—CHARGE, the men will start individually and successively from the right. The squad will be formed in line in the centre of the semicircle as before. Each man will gallop round the targets close enough to touch them with the point of the sabre. He will fire at the first, and then drop the pistol over his left arm to use up the cord. Catching his sabre, he will cut at the second, striving to lop off one of the thin sticks put on the top in rows like comb-teeth. He will fire at the third, returning his sabre and catching up his pistol, and so on alternately to the sixth, when he forms upon the left of the squad.

Each man will have two trials, being guided by the experience of his predecessors, and the drill will take a whole morning. In all firing practice shots will be counted and registered on lists to each man's name by the quartermaster sergeant, who attends the captain for the purpose. At the end of the fifth firing day a silver arrow one inch long, will be given, to be worn as a pin on the left breast when on parades or inspections by the best shot in each troop. The best shot in the regiment will receive the same decoration in gold.

Every year there will be five firing days, and similar prizes will be bestowed afresh. Accurate pistol shooting is of the utmost importance to a cavalry soldier. It demands far more practice than that with the carbine, being more difficult on account of the motion of the horse, and the rapid aim requisite. In a melee always wait till the last moment before firing at an enemy. A shot inside of six feet is worth a dozen shots outside of that distance. The men having learned the full use of their weapons, on foot and on horseback, are now fit to be put to troop and regimental movements at once, as both sabre and pistol drill are taken up simultaneously with horsemanship, and all three worked together.

THE PRUSSIAN FIELD-GUN.

The Prussian steel breech-loading field-gun which lately arrived in this country in exchange for a bronze nine-pounder muzzle-loader, which was recently sent by our War Office to Berlin, has, after being duly inspected in London, and criticised at Woolwich, found its way to Shoeburyness, where trials were made with it in the course of this week. The gun, which is called a 4-pounder, according to the foreign system of artillery nomenclature, throws an elongated projectile of about 9 lbs., with a charge of about 1 lb. 2 oz. It was to be pitted against

the English 9-pounder, of which the charge is 1 lb. 12 oz. But, as the object of the trial is to obtain data as to the relative merits of the two systems of field artillery as they stand, it is, of course, fair and proper to fire the representative gun of each system with its regular service charge, neither more or less. The trial is a comparative, not a competitive one—that is to say, the object is simply to compare two existing systems. In this respect it is unlike the experiments which were carried out a few years ago at Tegel, when the object was professedly the selection of one particular class of gun for the armament of the Prussian fleet. Then each gun ought to have been permitted to fire any charge which its backers might think it capable of, and to which they would submit it in endurance trials. Now, it is quite otherwise. Each gun is the representative of a system, the elements of which have been presumably determined with reference to the best obtainable results. If the Germans do not fire larger charges than 1 lb. 2 oz. in their 9-pounders, we may fairly presume that they have good reason for their moderation—reasons relating to recoil, endurance, &c. If we in England treat our 9-pounders 1 lb. 12 oz. of powder, it is fair to presume that this charge has been assigned in view of all the circumstances of the case. It is important to point this out, because we shall no doubt hear complaints that the German gun was unfairly treated. The advocates of breech loaders will most likely argue that the breech-loading guns has been tested at a disadvantage. It is as well therefore to make it clear beforehand that the trial is not a trial of breech loading guns in the abstract as against muzzle loaders in the abstract, but of concrete and definite system of artillery in which muzzle loading is one of the elements.

With regard to the results of the trial, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, from whose columns those remarks are quoted, we venture to predict that in initial velocity, in flatness of trajectory, and in ballistic power, the English gun will prove superior to the German. With regard to accuracy—one of the advantages which the advocates of the breech-loaders invariably and strenuously claim—it would perhaps be unwise to venture upon any decided prophecy, but we may go as far as to predict confidentially that the breech-loading gun will not exhibit that "incompatible superiority" in precision which its supporters claim for it. When we recollect our accumulated experience on this point—that the experience has decidedly on the whole been in favor of muzzle-loaders—that only so recently as last summer the muzzle-loader in a very full trial had slightly the advantage of the Armstrong breech-loader in accuracy—and when we recall the performances of the 9 pounder, muzzle-loader, as given in the report of the Indian Field gun Committee, viz a mean difference of range 2566 yards (a mile and a half) of only 18.9 yards, and what a mean reduced deflection at the same range of only 0.8 yard—with the facts and figures before us, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that even on that point on which the breech loader is supposed to be the strongest it will find it hard to beat its muzzle-loading rival. With regard to rapidity of firing—a point, be it observed, to which the Prussians attach very little importance in practice, whatever they may say of it in theory—it is probable that the muzzle loader will have the advantage. Indeed, if the figures of Capt. Nicaise, of the Belgian artillery, an ardent supporter of breech loaders, has to be relied upon, the superiority of the muzzle loader will be very marked indeed. In his "L

Artillerie de Campagne Belge," Nicaise gives twenty five rounds in eleven minutes as the best performance of the breech loader—or 26.4 seconds per round. The 9-pounder muzzle-loader has been fired for rapidity combined with accuracy fifty rounds in thirteen minutes—or 15.6 seconds per round. This would give seventeen rounds from the muzzle-loader to ten of the breech-loader. We do not expect to find the disparity quite as great as this, but that the muzzle-loader will prove as it invariably has done, the quicker gun, we do not doubt. As to the relative simplicity of the two guns there can be no two opinions; and we shall be disappointed if we do not find that the effects obtained with the English shrapnel are vastly superior to any which will be obtained with the Prussian common shell. In short, we look forward to the trials of this week with confidence, as likely to establish in a marked degree the all round superiority of the English 9 pounder muzzle loading field gun to the Prussian 9-pounder breech-loader. And although artillerists will probably not learn much from this trial which they do not know already, it will be something that the world at large should have ocular demonstration of the excellence of a muzzle-loading field gun. In this way the phantom of a breech-loading field-gun with which our dream of artillery supremacy are so frequently disturbed may, perhaps, be finally laid to rest.—*Broad Arrow.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir,—One of the gravest difficulties which a reformer, military or otherwise, can encounter, is the endless misconception and misconstruction to which he is exposed on the part of those who are friendly to his propositions. Such is my case. I neither seek the *Globe* as the exponent of my views because it is opposition, nor your columns because you are an avowed supporter of the Administration; yet because I do not wholly give in my allegiance to your views, you at once charge me with a political bias. To disprove your assertion, and without any idea of discussing a matter so foreign to that which I have at heart, I am led to address you, in the hope that a thorough ventilation of the subject which now engages so large a share of public attention, may be useful to the force to which I am proud to belong.

You charge me with mistatement in regard to the character of the force assembled at Brigade Camps this summer. I am in a position to prove the truth of my assertion, not only from the muster roll of my own regiment; but from the fact that militia authorities themselves calculated only on an average of 40 men per company, from actual returns made by commanding officers, and that the majority of those in camp were recruited men, whose time had expired at various dates, from October, 1869, and who at any moment could claim their discharge. That the Brigade Camps by their novelty, the

increased advantages offered of acquiring a knowledge of military life, and favorable scale of pay and rations, lent an impetus to the movement which brought out many old members of companies, who had not attended the annual drill for years past, and who although good and efficient volunteers, could scarcely be considered on the strength of the Active Militia. For these reasons I say that the numbers attending at these Brigade Camps, and which still fall short of the 40,000 men Canada is supposed to furnish, cannot be taken as a criterion of the actual state of the Volunteer Force.

The position I assume is therefore as follows: The people of Canada contribute annually a large sum of money for the maintenance of the National Defence. This sum is supposed to train every three years 40,000 men, so that in case of need they may be efficient soldiers. Now I contend that the country has a right to expect that 10,000 men shall at the expiration of every three years be added to the militia reserve of the country—that these 40,000 men shall be qualified for military service if required—and that sufficient organization shall be retained amongst them, to enable their assemblage at short notice, if necessity arose for their services. Under these conditions the country might be considered to have received a fair equivalent for the large annual expenditure. What is the present condition of affairs? A nominal force of 40,000 men is provided for—the real strength lies between 28,000 and 30,000—some men have served 6, some 5 and 4 years—many officers from 9 to 12 years, but the large proportion of the force is renewed from year to year. This is the ruin of the force. Just as you get a company fairly drilled by the most unremitting labor—by rifle matches and "camaraderie" establish an *esprit du corps*—and by expenditure of your own money secure proper outfit for each man—than owing to caprice of employer, parent or soldier himself—to the fancied or real requirements of store or farm at the period appointed for drill—to the want of discipline, and impatience of reproof caused by some untidiness, tardiness or irregularity at drill—your half drilled men leave you, and you must commence *de novo*. Surely a good officer, anxious for the credit of his company, may well tire of his task, to which the labors of Sisyphus or the waters of Tantalus bear no unfitting comparison.

Then the cure is so simple. First to provide for the men, by adopting ballot or draft where volunteering fails. Next to abolish the privilege of leaving a corps at six months notice. True, you must then abandon the word "Volunteer" as the index to the character of our national defenders, but this is a sentimental drawback that should not be allowed to interfere with the practical advantages that an "Active Militia" force would possess.

These changes do not call for any amendment to the present Act farther than doing away with the word "Volunteer," and the inequality of service which exists between the "Volunteer" and "Regular" Militia, and the clauses relating to the pay of offi

cers. The Bill is so essentially an elastic and permissive one, that it can be stretched to cover all the real requirements of the service. With the complaints and grievances which culminate into a personal abuse of the minister of Militia and our energetic Adjutant General, I have no sympathy. nor would I for one moment imagine that any change would give these peevish sufferers more than temporary relief. Their grievances as a general thing proceeds more from personal and political reasons, than a fair consideration of the requirements of the force.

What I should like to see—and what I hope to see; taking the improvement of the force during the last ten years as my criterion, is a triennial force of 40,000 men, retiring into the reserve; having gone through a course of training that they could never forget,—taking with them as cherished remembrances of their soldier days their uniforms, to be donned once a year for the next three years subsequent to their service in the Active Militia—their arms being stored, and equipments preserved for the purpose—with their organization of field, staff, and Company officers complete—forming an available First Class Reserve in case of need.

Establishments under the patronage and control of Government, for the manufacture of arms, ammunition, and clothing required for the annual maintenance of the Force. The importance of these matters cannot be over estimated, apart from the fact that the money which now goes to England for these things, would be turned over in our own country, we should have a base of supplies to fall back upon in case of war, that could not be cut off by the rigors of winter, or a blockading squadron. I cannot divest myself of the idea that before this country attains the position to which in my belief she is destined, she must like all other great nations pass through the fiery ordeal of war. For this eventuality we should prepare, though the realisation of my prophecy may never occur. I should propose no Government manufactories. Private enterprise could be found, as in England, where the manufacture of the Naval Rifle, (the best and simplest breech-loader of the age, and of Canadian invention,) ammunition of the best quality, and not the condemned rubbish gleaned from damp Imperial magazines—and serviceable clothing made from Canadian cloth, all of which could be supplied if not cheaper, certainly as cheaply, as at the present; with the advantages caused by an immediate supply of the best and newest manufacture. The delays caused by the want of uniforms in store have been severely felt in our late Brigade Camps—the unserviceableness and dangerous state of our ammunition, at our rifle matches,—and though we are satisfied with our good Sniders, yet the age is a progressive one. Beyond these immediate arguments lies the substantial one that we should have a basis of supply within ourselves in case of war. The "Battle of Dorking" presented no such dreary picture to the imagination, as that which would arise when our brave Volunteers should have exhausted the few rounds of ammunition per man which at present constitutes our sole dependence in case of war. That gone, surrender would be inevitable, and lives would thus have been risked and lost in a hopeless struggle. But I must not adopt the "alarmist" strain—that "bugaboo" to Canadian readers—or any good effect that my remonstrances might prove will be lost. At the same time I cannot reprobate too much the course of "letting well enough alone" which is adopted by leading journals, and which would allow

Canada to drift in blind security on to those rocks, of whose presence we are occasionally reminded by "breakers ahead," trusting to energy at the pumps, the good seamanship of her rulers, and the devotion of her crew to carry her safely into port: when by timely preparation, a good look out, and the right man at the helm, we might have avoided all such dangers, and not started a plank, or caused a leak, in the noble ship which is destined to bear our proud fortunes to the land of the future.

CENTURION.

July, 29th, 1871.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—The Red River Force has been the object of so much deliberate slander, and of such cold disregard, that I notice with additional pain an implied slur, doubtless not intentional, conveyed in a portion of Mr. Dawson's report which appears in your issue of 24th instant.

Noting the remarkable evidences of ability and energy in organization and constructiveness, which characterized the aspect of the nearer portages on the Lakes at the return of the expedition, and the contrast so afforded to their state on the outward route, I am far from desiring either to deprecate Mr. Dawson's talents and perseverance, or bearing in mind the attention and facilities afforded by his staff to the Return Force, to view his statements with disfavor.

It is natural that Mr. Dawson should, by all reasonable means, seek to impress upon the public the advantages of his route, I myself have always thought, since we passed along it on our outward journey, both that it would justify his foresight, and that the means which he is now adopting are precisely those which would render it a practicable and comparatively easy line of transit.

But, in the endeavour to effect this object, Mr. Dawson has run into the error of depicting the outward passage of the Expedition very much in the light of a pleasant and easy excursion; and, to heighten the effect, institutes a contrast with Colonel Crofton's journey in 1846. This contrast, tho' perhaps correct as to the actual relative difficulties of the two routes, involves, according to information afforded on many hands—by guides, voyageurs, and Hudson's Bay Officers—to members of the late Force, an unfair comparison.

If we were rightly informed, the troops which went by York Factory were so amply supplied with assistance that they had little to do but to walk across the portages. I cannot, of course affirm that the facts were such as the expressions we have heard used convey the impression of; but at all events I trust ere long to convey to the public some idea of the real nature of the agreeable kind of picnic hinted at by Mr. Dawson.

Perhaps some of the legislators who visit mineral regions in comfortable Steamers well supplied with champagne and cigars, would like to extend their next trip a couple of hundred miles or so in our boats on pork, tea, tobacco and biscuit.

Of course there was nothing in the way of hardships which should cause a true soldier to growl; but if Mr. Dawson, or any one else, imagines that I will allow the Public to be deluded with the idea that we slept on beds of roses, they will be very much mistaken—at least so long as your columns or those of any respectable newspaper are open to truth.

There are several dicta of Mr. Dawson's which, when the fitting time arrives, I shall be called upon to set in their true light, notably those contained in the two penultimate paragraphs of the last column of p. 476 of your issue above-mentioned. "The smoothest sailing conceivable"—was it? By Jove, Sir, the delicate picture so daintily limned by Mr. Dawson in azure and couleur-de-rose, reminds me of a rather pretty sentimental song I heard very dreamily and bewitchingly sung by a lady many years ago. It began—

"Sleeping I dreamed, love, dreamed love of thee,
O'er the blue waves, love, floating were we."

And so on, all very nice and pleasant.

Belied by partisan scribblers—superciliously ignored by military writers on the subject—forgotten by the general public, and coldly regarded by the authorities, it surely needed Mr. Dawson's additional depreciation, to lead to a determination that so much of that public as may yet care to know shall be made aware that the duty undertaken by their own citizen-soldiery was one of severe and unremitting labor, and that if the performance of duty is (as is usually said) its own reward, the allurements of Manitoba were certainly not such as to disturb the serene contemplation of the beauty of that philosophic and highly virtuous axiom.

I am, Dear Sir, &c.

G. W.

RIFLE MATCHES.

AT OTTAWA.

The return match between the Civil Service men of the Eastern and Western Departmental Buildings, came off at the Rideau Rifle Range on the evening of Wednesday, the 2nd inst., and resulted in another victory for the Western Block men of 17 points. The following is the score:

WEST BLOCK.				
	200yds	400yds	600yds	Tl.
Capt White	3343	3314	3030	42
Ens. Walsh	4143	3134	4034	52
L. Corpl. Patrick	3200	3201	2343	31
Pte. Fletcher	3233	3233	3023	36
Pte. Throop	3233	3343	3222	42
Total203			
EAST BLOCK.				
	200yds	400yds	600yds	Tl.
Col. Sgt. Blackmore	3334	2352	3032	35
Pte. Langton	0242	4313	0022	35
Pte. Anderson	2232	3223	3020	35
Pte. DeBoucherville	2223	3444	0212	42
Pte. Baxter	4313	2211	00143	42
Total186			
Majority for Western Block17			
Majority last Match5			
Total majority22			

The steam power employed in the United States does the labor of 140,000,000 men, while that of Great Britain is equivalent to 490,000,000.

OUR MILITIA.

We presume that every Halifaxian—in deed every Nova Scotian, will be glad to learn that, as mentioned in our last issue, the Active Militia Force of this city, were complimented by the Adjutant General, Col. P. Robertson Ross, in his first inspection, on Saturday last, for the soldierly appearance of the men and their efficiency in drill. This fact is gratifying as far as it goes; but it does not go very far, considering the Halifax contingent as an item in the defensive forces of this Dominion.

We have been repeatedly warned, for years past that the Dominion of Canada must provide for its own defence; that England was determined to withdraw the regular troops from this country and leave us to our own devices, so far as military matters were to be considered. This warning, or threat, has already been virtually carried into effect. Her Majesty's troops have about all been removed from the Dominion with the exception of those who still form the garrison of Halifax; and we presume that they too will be removed at no distant day. It is not our present purpose to enter upon a discussion of the question as to whether this is good, or bad, policy on the part of the Imperial Government. It is enough for us to know, as to that point, that it is the policy resolved upon. What we really have to consider is, what is your duty under the circumstances? In this matter, at all events, we are called upon to assume the position of an independent nation, with its attendant obligations. There may be some amongst us who do not like the position. No matter; there is the fact staring us in the face, and we must attend to its virtual dictates. War is one of the horrible evils to which every generation of men have been heir to, since ever there were nations in the world, and perhaps will be to the end of time. However deeply we may deplore the fact, war is, at times inevitable, if evils still greater than war are to be shunned. It is consequently a duty obligatory upon every nation and people to be prepared, to the extent of its ability, to fight in its own defence. Every individual man is morally bound to fight in the defence of his country and his hearth, as much as he is bound to provide food for himself and his family; and except where the dispensations of Providence render it impossible, he should hold himself ready at all times to do so.

These general propositions should, we think, lie at the bottom of all considerations of, and schemes for, national defence. With all respects for the military experience and administrative judgment of Sir George E. Cartier, our Minister of Militia, and those who support his measures, we do not think the existing Militia system of Canada is founded upon any such sound basis, or upon any reasonably good principle at all. It is decidedly inferior to the system that was in operation in Nova Scotia at the time of the Union. That although but a few years in operation, was, at all events, progressive, and, with the gradual reforms contemplated at the time of the Union, would very soon have brought up the Militia of this Province to as high a degree of efficiency as could have been hoped for, in any country, from a force of that class. That system was, after the Union, rudely abolished, and those who

—we may surely believe, with the most patriotic motives—had taken a deep interest in its success, and had expended their money and much valuable time in endeavoring to work up the Provincial Militia to an effective state, were contemptuously pitched on the shelf. The consequence was that when Sir George E. Cartier's beautiful Quebec Law came into force, the most active, zealous, and influential officers and men of the Militia of this Province, with very few exceptions, would have nothing to do with carrying it into operation. We call it a Quebec Law; for it is obvious and notorious that, in framing it, the Minister of Militia was guided solely by the consideration of what would suit the Province of Quebec. For the wants and wishes of the rest of the Dominion, he did not care a fig. He feared to adopt any measure that would eventually provide for the military drilling of the whole male population of the country. The very prospect of a new and general Militia Law of any kind, pretty nearly produced a panic in the Province of Quebec; and even under the now existing peaceful and useless regulations, it is very difficult to get the contingent of that Province filled up.

We have no wish whatever to indulge in any personal criticism of the men now composing the Active Militia of this Dominion; nor, indeed, can we pretend to have sufficient knowledge to do so if we wished. But we ask the reader: What is the natural tendency of Sir Geo. Cartier's Militia Law? Is it not to fill up that force with men whose main, if not sole, motive for joining it, is the trifle of pay they receive? And is this the kind of men who are likely to be most useful as their country's defenders in the day of trouble? We think not. It may be said that, surely, as a rule, a volunteer must make a better soldier than a conscript. We deny it, however, it has never proved to be the case. The best soldiers, the best men in every position in life, are those who act from a sense of duty; who do what they do because the requirements of their country, or—which is the same thing—because the Law demands it of them. In this matter of soldiering, most men, actively engaged about their own business and not addicted to officiousness, will decline enrolling themselves in the Active Militia: but if the Law required it of them, they would do it without a murmur, and manfully perform their duty. We had a fine example of this in Nova Scotia when the Regular Militia was revived, in 1862, after having been defunct for twenty years, and after the Volunteer System, as a system, was rapidly tending towards failure. In many quarters, great popular dissatisfaction was anticipated; but in fact, all the Militia men in the Province, with very rare exceptions, complied cheerfully with the provisions of the Law, and applied themselves to acquiring a knowledge of their drill with a spirit and a degree of success which not a little surprised most observers.

Without pursuing this branch of the subject further, we must observe that Sir Geo. E. Cartier's Militia law has worse defects than those above named. Nobody, we presume, will pretend, to say that the Active Militia, as we now find it, is fit to take the field on a sudden emergency. Before fitted for practical campaigning, it must undergo much and continuous training, to become familiarized with matters of which it has now only a general knowledge, it should be an object with our law-makers to have as many men as possible—indeed to have, as soon as can be, all the men in the Dominion, not physically incapacitated, as advanced in military knowledge and as familiarized with

the idea of military subordination as the Active Militia will be at the termination of its regular term of service; so that in the prospect of troubles, they can speedily be drilled into soldiers. That cannot be done under the present system. Here are now a few thousand men uniformed, armed, and being drilled occasionally, called the Active Militia. All the remainder of the force—the Sdentray, Militia and Reserve—are doing nothing. The term for which the Active Militia volunteered will soon expire. There is not a doubt but that, actuated by the same motives as in the first instance, they will, almost to a man, re-enroll to play at soldiering for another term, and another, and thus years will roll upon years without our Militia, as a whole making any progress as an available defensive body. It is well enough to accept volunteers when the day for active service arrives. In the meantime every able-bodied man in the Dominion should be put through a course of training. This can be done only by enrolling in the Active Force all young men, as soon as they are old enough to be enrolled at all, and making them leave it at a certain age; or by draughting the required number for a specified term, and never re-drafting a man whilst the requisite number can be made up of those who have not been already drafted. We, of course, speak of what should be done in time of peace. As for Sir Geo. E. Cartier's Militia Law, it is a delusion and a cheat.—*Acadian Recorder.*

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TEAM.

The question of military defence is a much more popular subject in Canada than at home. The fact is, our Canadian brethren are brought daily into more immediate contact with danger, or the chance of danger, than our money-making and comfort-loving citizens at home believe possible with them. We deprecate the notion of being alarmists, but we hold the events of history—and very recent history too—prove that no nation is safe that forgets its duty to itself, and is not prepared to make those sacrifices which history has recorded in all ages as the supreme test in the extremity of resistance. We may come yet to believe that some attention should be paid to the military training of the people as well as to those irritating and vexatious platform contentions about votes and voting which set the people by the ears. The Canadians take due interest in the questions to which we refer, and their Volunteer system has been developed for the national good almost into the perfection of a regular army. We were glad to hail the other day among us at Irvine the Canadian riflemen whom the Dominion has sent across the Atlantic for a friendly bout with our picked home Volunteers. The Canadians themselves seem to take great interest in the coming contest at Wimbledon, and the Canadian papers do not deem the topic beneath their discussion as one of the most important of the hour.—*Volunteer News.*

The iron mines of Lake Superior yielded last year 256,471 tons, the larger portion of which was shipped to Cleveland. This interest requires the service of the whole fleet of lake vessels during the season of navigation, and is rapidly increasing.

The total amount of machinery, agricultural implements, etc. exported from Great Britain last year amounted to £5,837,614, or over \$28,000,000, rather more than the half of the amount being for steam engines.

PRESENTATION TO LIEUT.-COL. MC-EACHERN, C. M. G.

A very pleasing incident occurred in the 1st Brigade at the Laprairie Camp on the evening of the 6th inst. This was a presentation by the officers and members of the Frontier Rifle Association of a dress sash, sword belt, sword knot, and lace for trousers and cap numerals, to Lieut.-Colonel McEachern, C. M. G. Commanding 50th Huntingdon Borderers, for his efficient and invaluable services as Secretary Treasurer from the formation of the Association in 1865. A number of the officers of the brigade met for the purpose in front of the mess tent of the 21st Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, C. M. G. President, in presenting the articles, made a very appropriate speech alluding to Colonel McEachern's well known services as Secretary, and as a volunteer officer on the frontier during the Fenian troubles. He was seconded by Lieut. Colonel Rogers, Major McNaughton, and others. Lieut.-Colonel McEachern replied in a suitable manner, stating that he felt he was not worthy of the honor conferred upon him. The Band of the 60th were present, and played some of their best pieces between the speeches. Lieut. Col. Marchand, 21st, and Capt. P. Smith, 60th Battalion; and Lieut.-Colonel Miner, 52nd Battalion, also expressed their cordial congratulations to the gallant Colonel and their good wishes for the prosperity of the Association. Captain Sixby and several others enlivened the meeting by singing some good patriotic songs and choruses, after which the Company were invited to partake of a bountiful supply of refreshments laid out in the tent. The articles are of silver and scarlet lace and were imported by Messrs Savage and Lyman.—*St Johns News.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—In your notice, (I cannot say your answer) of my letter in the *Globe* of the 14th instant, you say that "it is quite useless for 'Kanuck' or any one else, to challenge a notorious fact of History. The militia bill became law on the 1st Oct. 1868, under its provisions, the present force has been organized, any previous organization was merely provisional." Now if you may remember the statement you made, which called forth my letter, was that on Col. Ross' appointment, the force "might be said to have had hardly an existence, and most certainly not the shadow of organization."

Now as you quote notorious facts of history, let me quote a few. Col. McDougall was appointed Adjutant General I think, in 1865,—in 1866 he arranged the divisional districts, and appointed the assistant and deputy assistant Adjutants General, provisionally to the same districts that they now hold, with one exception.

On the first of Oct. 1868, as you say the new law came into force, on the same day the Dominion was divided into nine military districts, and Col. McDougall re-gazetted Adjutant General. On the 23rd Dec. 1868, the deputy Adjutants General were gazetted to

their present appointments, excepting Col. Jarvis, who was reappointed a short time afterwards. On the 19th Jan. 1869, the brigade divisions were gazetted, and their bounds fixed. On the 29th Jan. 1869, a great number of the Reserve Militia were gazetted, and were being gazetted continually for two or three months following. On the 6th Feb. the great bulk of the old Volunteer Force were re-gazetted just as they were before. On the 23rd Feb. 1869, the enrollment of the Reserve Militia was commenced and carried on during the following two or three months. On the 20th Feb. 1869, Col. McDougall sent in his resignation on the 4th May, it was accepted, and on the 2nd July 1869, his successor was gazetted as having arrived in Canada and assumed the command.

Now Sir, these are "notorious facts," and in the face of them you say the force had not the shadow of organization, when Col. Ross assumed command. I challenge you again as I challenged you in my last, to point out what portion of the organization of the force Col. Ross had been the author of. And I do so because it could not fail to be a reflection on Col. McDougall, if after four years command of the Force "it had hardly an existence and most certainly not the shadow of organization."

I may remark, for your information, that my writing as I do, cannot be a breach of discipline, as I am not connected with the Force in any capacity, and do not recognize Col. Ross as my superior. Nor is it on personal grounds, for I never conversed with him in my life, never had anything to do with him, and if he saw me to-day I do not believe he could tell my name.

Col. Ross, I am told, never in his life commanded a brigade until he was appointed Adjutant General. He had the same opportunities of learning brigade movements that our Volunteer Colonels have, namely, by study, by looking on at field days, and by commanding a battalion in Brigade drill; and I cannot see why our higher Volunteer officers are incapable of criticizing his conduct. I saw at once at Niagara that he was a novice, and that the camp at a cost of from \$80,000 to \$100,000 served merely as a school to enable him to learn brigade drill, and was also being used to create political effect in favor of the Department. I saw him moving his regiments one at a time as a child would. I saw him act so that his two brigades had nothing to do and learnt nothing, for they had no chance. I saw that he did not once execute a combined movement of the whole force, or any considerable portion of it. That he never changed front the sixteenth part of a circle during sixteen days of drilling—that he never threw out a picket or vidette or out-post of any kind. That he made the cavalry ride up and down in long skirmish lines waving their sabres to and fro like staves in a fourth-rate theatre, telling the officers it did not matter how it was done it

would look well and have a good effect. I wrote an account of it for two purposes, to expose the folly of causing the cavalry to make fools of themselves in order to humbug civilians and the press, and to advise Col. Ross to take one small brigade into camp in the future until he learned how to handle it, as it was clearly evident he could not manage two.

Now, I have mentioned facts, and I hold it requires very little capacity to notice them and publish them. I hope you will allow that even a Canadian could do that, and I am willing to leave it to the military public whether Col. Ross managed the camp well or not, and will ask you whether his new style of cavalry drill is the result of twenty six years regular experience or not?

Your sneer about only two letters appearing, and your comment that this circumstance shows the satisfaction of the force, is easily answered. In the first place a large number of letters have appeared—and secondly, you may know, and if not I do, that an order was issued forbidding Volunteers from writing letters to the public press criticizing the management of the Force, or matters of that nature, and that quite a correspondence ensued on one occasion about a letter published by a Volunteer of the 10th Royals in the *Globe* in contravention of the order. In fact I have been told repeatedly by Volunteers, both officers and men, that my letters were strictly accurate,—that they were delighted I had written, and many told me they would have written themselves to the same effect had it not been forbidden.

The officers Col. Ross recommended as Colonels were all army officers except Col. Harwood who was never a Volunteer, and if your principle holds good that only army men can have capacity to know when Brigade movements are well done and other duties properly executed. How do you reconcile your praises of the present condition of the Force with the fact that one district, one-ninth of the Dominion, is commanded by a man who was never a Volunteer or army man? Oh, consistency thou art a jewel!

Lastly, I may tell you, Sir, that your proposition that no Canadian Volunteer should ever be considered capable of expressing an opinion on the merits of the officers of the staff will not go down. I can quite agree with you that you are not the organ of the Force, for, if so, you would hardly endeavor so to destroy their self-confidence, but it will not go down. If men like Gen. Lindsay and and Colonels Lowry, Wolseley, Jenyns and McDougall come here the Volunteers will know in spite of all you can do or say that they have good men over them, and if men like Col. Ross show themselves incapable the Force will know it, and the public will know it too and express it. What a paradise for incapables our Canadian army would be if your view was held that the previous holding of a commission in the Regular service should of itself absolutely preclude all criticism.

Yours, &c.,

"KANTUCK."

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Ottawa, 4th August, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS, (17.)

ACTIVE MILITIA.

BRIGADE CAMPS.

No. 1.

AT FREDERICKTON.

The 62nd St. John Battalion of Infantry, and the Quasco Company of Rifles, in Military District No. 8, having failed to join the Brigade Camp of Exercise at Frederickton, on the 29th June last for the performance of the annual Drill 1871-72, as ordered, these corps are hereby disbanded, and struck off the list of the Active Militia of the Dominion, and the Deputy Adjutant General commanding the Militia in Military District No. 8. will take the necessary steps to hand over to the care of the District storekeeper at St. John, N. B., the arms, accoutrements, clothing and all military stores now in possession of these corps—but the Adjutant General having reported, that many of the officers and men belonging to the 62nd Battalion were ready to obey orders, and would have done so, had they not been misled, no blame is attached to such individuals, and it is notified to them, that in the event of another Battalion of Infantry, being formed under approved officers at St. John, N. B., consisting of at least six companies, and enrolled within six months from present date the services of such officers and men will be accepted, and their former period of service allowed to reckon towards promotion, retirement, or discharge.

■ AT PRESCOTT AND AYLESFORD PLAINS,

The date of assembly of the Brigade Camps of Exercise at Prescott is postponed from the 5th to the 12th September, and the camp at Aylesford Plains Military District No. 9, from the 1st to the 5th September.

AT AYLESFORD PLAINS.

The following corps will form the Brigade Camps at Aylesford Plains, under command of the Deputy Adjutant General of Military District No. 9.

68th Battalion.
69th do
72nd do

with the Clements Port, and 1st and 2nd Bear River companies which will be attached whilst in Camp to 69th Battalion.

AT COBourg.

The 45th and 59th Battalion will assemble

in Brigade at Cobourg, on the 12th September next, and form a camp for eight days, for the performance of the annual drill of 1871-72, under the command of the Acting Deputy Adjutant General of Military District No. 3.

AT SARNIA.

The London Field Battery of Artillery under the command of Lieut. Colonel Shanly, will join the Brigade Camp, to be formed at Sarnia, on 15th September next for eight days. At this camp the whole of the Cavalry and Infantry corps in Military District No. 1, which have not yet performed their annual drill for 1871-72, will be assembled.

No. 2.

The Ottawa Brigade and the Iroquois and Gananoque Batteries of Garrison Artillery will proceed to Fort Henry, Kingston, on the 15th September, for 16 days drill, and there be instructed in Artillery Exercises, under the arrangements of the Inspector of Artillery. The Deputy Adjutant General of Military District No. 3 will make the necessary arrangements for the supply of rations to those corps, under the regulations of General Order, 5th May last.

No. 3.

The Adjutant-General will proceed to Sault Ste. Marie about the 5th September next, and inspect the Independent Company of Rifles there located, and on completion of this duty he will inspect the Brigade Camps at Sarnia, and Prescott.

No. 4.

ARTILLERY PRACTICES.

Each Garrison Battery will be allowed 50 rounds of shot, shell, &c., for its annual practice. The following proportions will be a guide to officers commanding batteries in framing their requisitions ;

Solid Shot.....	40
Common Shell.....	4
Diaphragm Shell.....	4
Grape.....	1
Case.....	1

No. 5.

CLOTHING.

In future general issues of clothing to corps of the Active Militia, chevrons for the non-commissioned officers, according to the established number of non-commissioned officers in each corps, will be issued free of cost. But any additional supply required between the issues must be purchased.

No. 6.

STORES.

Officers in command of corps, of Active Militia are to require all knapsacks, haversacks, water bottles, and great coat straps, which have been issued out to their corps, to be returned without delay into their several armories for safe keeping, in order

that they may be available for re-issue whenever required. This order to take effect immediately after the completion by any corps of the Annual Drills authorized for the current financial year.

No. 7.

STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Stoughton Dennis, Brigade Major 4th Brigade Division, Province of Ontario, having been appointed Surveyor-General of the Dominion Lands, his resignation as Brigade Major is hereby accepted, he retaining his rank of Lieut. Col. in the Militia.

Lieutenant Colonel, R. B. Denison, 5th Brigade Division, will take over the duties of the 4th Brigade Division in addition to the 5th Brigade Division until further orders.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

No. 3.

Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery.
No. 3 Battery, Gloucester.

To be Captain, provisionally:

Robert Cummins, Esquire, vice Potts retired.

No. 7 Battery.

An additional battery for this Brigade is hereby authorized to be No. 7 Battery.

To be Captain provisionally.

J. V. DeBoucherville, Esquire.

To be 1st Lieutenant, provisionally:

J. C. Tache, Gentleman.

2nd Battalion or "The Queen's Own Rifles"
Toronto.

To be Captains:

Lieutenant Charles Egerton Ryerson, M. S., vice Arthers promoted.

Lieutenant Georg, Allan McKenzie, M. S. vice Davids, retired.

To be Ensigns:

Color Sergeant Robert Baldwin Hamilton, M. S. vice Crocker, resigned.

Color Sergeant Archibald Ried McKinlay, M. S., vice Carmichael resigned.

Private Arthur Fulton Wood, M. S.; vice Morrison resigned.

Private Rupert Ethrege Kingsford, (provisionally) vice Burk resigned.

Sergeant John Jackman, (provisionally) vice Foster, promoted.

12th "York" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 6 Company, Markham.

To be Ensign:

Frank L. Whitney, Gentleman, M. S., vice S. Canning, left limits.

22nd Battalion "The Oxford Rifles."

To be Major:

Captain and Brevet Major William George Wonham, V. B., from No. 4 Company, vice G. Creig, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

24th "Kent" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 2 Company, Blenheim.
To be Ensign provisionally :
Color Sergeant Joseph M. McMichael, vice
A. Jackman, left limits.

No. 3 Company, Bothwell.
To be Lieutenant, provisionally :
Hugh Tims, Gentleman, vice A. R. Pratt,
whose resignation is hereby accepted.
To be Ensign, provisionally :
Private George Tims, vice H. Taylor,
whose resignation is hereby accepted.

29th "Waterloo" Battalion of Infantry.
To be Assistant Surgeon :
William Hawkins Vardon, Esquire, vice
W. Pipe, whose resignation is hereby
accepted.

To be Quarter-Master :
Adam Cranston, Gentleman, vice J. G. S.
Nevilla, left limits.

31st "Grey" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 7 Company, Clarksburg.
To be Ensign, provisionally :
Private Samuel Robinson, vice J. B. Le
Roy, whose resignation is hereby ac-
cepted.

32nd "Beuce" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 4 Company, Paisley.
To be Lieutenant :
Ensign William Carson Valentine, M. S.,
vice P. Saunders, left limits.
To be Ensign :
John Rae, Gentleman, M. S., vice Valen-
tine, promoted.

35th Battalion of Infantry "The Simcoe
Foresters."
To be Captain, from 17th May, 1867.
Honorary Captain and Adjutant Arthur
Bligh, M.S.
No. 1 Company, Barrie.
To be Ensign, provisionally :
David McIntosh, Gentleman, vice Archer,
resigned.

39th "Norfolk" Battalion of Rifles.
To be Adjutant with rank of Captain :
Edwin Lee Heath, Esquire, M.S. V.B., for-
merly Captain No. 5 Company, vice C.
C. Rapelje, who is hereby permitted to
retire with the rank of Lieutenant.

42nd "Brockville" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 2 Company, Brockville.
To be Lieutenant :
Color Sergeant Thomas Wellington Spar-
ham, V. B., vice Wilkinson, promoted.
To be Ensign :
Sergeant George Adams, V. B., vice W.
Manly, whose resignation is hereby ac-
cepted.
No. 2 Company, Perth.
To be Ensign :
Color Sergeant William Murdoch Kel-
lock, V.B., vice A. Jamieson, whose re-
signation is hereby accepted.

43rd "Carleton" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 1 Company, Ottawa.
To be Captain, provisionally :
John Kemp, Esquire, vice A. Stewart,
whose resignation is hereby accepted.

BREVET.

To be Majors :
Captain George Duncan, V.B., No. 2 Com-
pany, 22nd Battalion, from 2nd March,
1871.
Captain Samuel Shaw Lazier, V.B., No. 4
Company, 15th Battalion, from 15th
June, 1871.
Captain William Dempster, C. S., 2nd
Troop, St. Thomas and London Squad-
ron, from 13th July, 1871.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

The following officers holding Certificates
of qualification are hereby confirmed in
their respective ranks, from 5th July, 1871 :
Captain John Dundass, V.B., 2nd Class, No. 5
Company, 46th Battalion.
Captain William Graham, 2nd class, No. 4
Company, 46th Battalion
Captain William Duncan, 2nd class, No. 8
Company, 40th Battalion.
Captain Early Wilkes Johnson, 2nd class,
No. 6 Company, 16th Battalion.
Lieutenant Hugh McCullough, 2nd class,
No. 2 Company, 16th Battalion.
Lieutenant John Burnham, 2nd class, No. 3
Company, 57th Battalion.
Lieutenant David McGill, 2nd class, No. 7
Company, 46th Battalion.
Lieutenant Archibald Campbell, 2nd class,
No. 7 Company, 40th Battalion.
Lieutenant John Taylor, 2nd class, No. 3
Company, 15th Battalion.
Lieutenant Joseph B. O'Dell, 2nd class, 2nd
Battalion Rifles, G.T.R.B.
Ensign Rodman Ostrander, 2nd class, No. 4
Company, 16th Battalion.
Ensign Alva Vandusen, 2nd class, No. 5
Company, 16th Battalion.
Ensign James Tennent, 2nd class, No. 6
Company, 16th Battalion.
Ensign James Charles Rogers, 2nd class, No.
4 Company, 40th Battalion.
Ensign Walter Charles Bourn, 2nd class, No.
5 Company, 40th Battalion.
Sergeant Irwin King, 2nd class, 57th Bat-
talion.
Sergeant Wesley Grey, 2nd class, 46th Bat-
talion.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

No. 1. Troop Montreal Cavalry.
The Resignation of Cornet David L. Loker-
by, is hereby accepted.
Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery.
To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally :
James Ferguson Stewart Ross, Gentlemen,
vice Gordon, promoted.
To be Assistant Surgeon :
George William Major, Esq., M. D., vice
Bell, promoted.

The resignation of 2nd Lieutenant William
T. Urquhart, is hereby accepted.

11th Battalion of Infantry or "Argenteuil
Rangers."

No. 2 Company, West Gore.
To be Lieutenant :
William Good, Gentleman, M. S., vice A.
O. Taylor, left limits.
No. 5 Company, East Gore,
To be Ensign, provisionally :
Sergeant James Sherritt, vice M. Strong,
left limits.

51st Battalion of Infantry or "Hemmingford
Rangers."
The resignation of Quarter-Master Donald
E. McFee, is hereby accepted.

54th "Richmond" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 4 Company, Brompton and Windsor.
To be Ensign :
Charles A. King, Gentleman, G. S., M. S.,
vice W. Wright, absent without leave.

55th "Meyantic" Light Infantry Battalion
No. 2 Company, Inverness.
To be Lieutenant, from 26th June last :
Ensign, Thomas McKenzie, M. S., vice
Wallace, resigned.

58th "Compton" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 6 Company, Compton.
To be Ensign, provisionally :
Sergeant Roderick McDonald, vice Far-
well, promoted.

60th "Missisquoi" Battalion of Infantry.
To be Major :
Arthur H. Gilmour, Esq., M. S., formerly
a Captain in 52nd Battalion, vice Rowe,
promoted.

No. 5 Company, Clarenceville.
To be Lieutenant :
Sergeant-Major John A. Hawley, M.S.,
vice Curtiss, resigned.

65th Battalion, "Mount Royal" Rifles.
No. 6 Company.
The resignation of Captain Alphonse Denis
is hereby accepted.

"Charlevoix" Provisional Battalion of In-
fantry.

No. 1 Company, St. Paul's Bay.
To be Lieutenant :
Ensign Augustin L. P. Gauthier, M. S.,
vice J. Gauthier, promoted.

To be Ensign :
Camille Bouchard, Gentleman, M.S., vice
A. L. P. Gauthier, promoted.

Wakefield Infantry Company.
To be Captain :
Lieutenant Adoniram Cates, M.S., vice C.
Ashford, left limits.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence is hereby granted to
Captain O. W. Vaughan, 53th Battalion, for
six months from 1st instant.

(Continued on page 510.)

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 now Province of Manitoba has extended its generous support. Nor is it confined to these Provinces only, but in the Mother Country, and even in 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. R. LOVELACE, is our General Agent for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

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

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

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

We shall 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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Are our only Advertising Agents in that city.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1871.

CONSTITUTIONAL freedom subjects every public measure to unsparing criticism, and judiciously exercised secures from each the portion best adapted to the social condition and requirements of the people; rejecting what is unsound or impracticable. No great measure has been so thoroughly tried by this crucial test as our present militia law, with the result that in no case has it been found defective. Taking the most extreme and most moderate views of the critics, they all tend to centre on some matter of detail which either has not been elaborated for want of time, is of no importance, or not adapted to present circumstances. On its first appearance a host of emendations were proposed, adapted to suit the views of individuals. When the organization under it was in progress, enthusiastic objectors were loud in condemning its provisions, asserting it would be a failure, and prophesying its utter inutility. Its success, however, shamed most of those into silence, and now, when the camp of instruction have demonstrated the fact that the military spirit is as vigorous

in Canada at the present as at any former period of her history, a knot of projectors and critics start forth to show the people what must or ought to be the proper mode of organizing the Canadian army. It is just possible that all those patriotic gentlemen may have forgotten the nature of the exact problem the Minister of Militia and Defence had to solve; what a difficult task he had undertaken, and how very necessary to his success therein was the support of every right thinking man in the community.

In order that there may be no mistake about this matter it may be as well to state the political problem, which was, "To provide an efficient military force for the least possible outlay in money or time," and this rule was to be applied to the social condition of the freest people in the world—a people amongst whom social distinctions are almost unknown, and to whom compulsion is hateful in word or deed. That the militia law has been admirably adapted to fulfil those conditions its bitterest enemies cannot deny, and it may be as well to remark here that those who most violently opposed it did so from a feeling of personal hostility to Sir G. E. Cartier. The measure was perfect, but the originator, the statesman who conceived and carried out its legal enactment, was not acceptable to a small knot, and therefore this great and valuable measure was naught. But wisdom is justified of her children. The invariable success which has attended the enforcement of the provisions of the militia law has silenced for very shame the detractors of its originator, and now they attack the force it has called into existence, and this also on matters of mere detail, which are sure to be set right as the organization is developed to full proportions.

The military critics, however, are those capable of doing most mischief, and some of those have got the idea that the reiterated assertion of what they term a fact will secure its reception as such by the public. In order to show our readers the diversity of opinion on this subject two editorial articles, one from the *Globe* of the 28th, the other from the *Acadian Recorder* of the 24th July, will be found in this issue. The *Globe's* article is a commentary on another of "Centurion's," which we also republish, and simply meets the cry for the ballot as opposed to our present Volunteer organization, by asserting the well known fact that compulsion under existing circumstances is neither possible or profitable. In their great anxiety to provide Canada with an efficient military organization our army reformers forget one important item, and that is that while in laying down the Prussian system as the *ne plus ultra* of perfection, they divested themselves of all concomitant considerations and failed to remember that Canada does not want to train an army for purposes of aggression; that she has not to repay conquest by plunder; that her people will not be made

tools for king or kaiser, and that no power exists or can exist in this country to compel them to throw away the best part of their lives in practising the "goose step" in order to be able to march on Washington at the rate of thirty miles per diem. The *Globe* truly says, our people do not want compulsion to acquire as much military skill as will enable them to cope with any enemy by which they may be assailed, and it is a very foolish idea to propose any measure for mere military purposes alone which would tend to burden this country with debt or taxation. It has an admirable militia law, our volunteer organization under it requires time for its development, and if those who give their services to the country want encouragement that can be provided without materially affecting its resources or interests.

The Adjutant-General's speech to the Halifax City Brigade, on the occasion of the late review, shows plainly what a practical soldier considers sufficient for our Canadian army—a thorough knowledge of light infantry drill—the acquisition of which will not materially trespass on the time of the people nor the expense burden the resources of the country.

The *Acadian Recorder* in a very ably written article, lays down the true promises on which our militia law should be founded, that it is "a duty obligatory upon every nation and people to be prepared to the extent of its ability to fight in its own defence," and then at once proceeds to condemn the present militia law, utterly ignoring the fact that this measure is founded on the axiom it previously enunciated. The *Recorder* argues that the militia law is not founded on this general proposition—that it is inferior to the system in operation in Nova Scotia previous to Confederation, which it is admitted, needed reform—that the introduction of the militia law offended many of those most ardent in carrying out the provisions of its predecessor, who would take no interest in the new measure,—which, to say the least of it, was not patriotic on their part,—the militia law was framed to favor the French Canadians, whom the *Recorder* would have the world believe are averse to military service! That the conscript, or man under compulsion, will make a better soldier than the volunteer!! That the present force is not fit to take the field!!! And that Sir G. E. Cartier's militia law is a delusion and a cheat. In answer to all this it is only necessary to state that the militia law enrolls, with a few exceptions, every male capable of bearing arms between the ages of eighteen and sixty. That it has hitherto needed no reforms beyond the enforcement of discipline in the force organized under its provisions, and is therefore superior to its predecessors; that no great measure was ever yet carried out without displeasing some individual; and it is news to the world to learn that the most military

...aco on this continent, or for that matter in the world, the gallant French-Canadians, who with a force never exceeding 25,000 men, defended Canada from 1755 to 1764 against the whole power of Great Britain, backed by the Thirteen Colonies; who in the Revolutionary war drove the Yankee rebels with disgrace from the country to which they were invited by the treason of British subjects; and in 1812-15 covered themselves with immortal honor in its defence too often endangered by British superciliousness and imbecility were averse to take their share of military service. Our contemporary must be suffering under an "affliction of the liver," when he penned that paragraph. He may rest assured that Quebec will always furnish its contingent of the smartest and best soldiers on this continent. What would he say if Sir George E. Cartier studied the social condition and feelings of the British people of the Dominion instead of the French-Canadians? and not because there was less military spirit therein, but because compulsion was and is hateful to them. Our contemporary in reading the *Globe's* article will do so by this light, and probably give Sir G. E. Cartier credit for honesty and common sense, if he declines to recognize true statesmanship in the measure.

It is now to us that a man compelled to do a piece of work will do it as willingly or well as the man who takes it from sheer good will. If that is the rule in the Maritime Provinces, it does not accord with our experience here. And the present force is not only fit to take the field, but has taken it with a promititude which left nothing to be desired. And Sir G. E. Cartier's militia is a fact as a statute law, whose provisions experience has proved to be admirably adapted to the political and social condition of the people. Any one who carefully and honestly analyses the provisions of this militia law and watches the gradual development of the organization it has called into existence will be convinced that the *Globe* has taken the true view of the case, that "the time is one for intelligent inquiry we admit, but not for costly experiments," and that it is the duty of every man to strengthen the hands of our Militia Department in working out the great problem which the militia law has undoubtedly solved—that of giving Canada an efficient army at the smallest possible cost. The *Globe* speaks the mind of the Canadian people in the closing paragraph to its article: "We are not yet at all prepared to admit that there is any necessity for radical changes in our young military organization still less that it would be wise or expedient to substitute 'pressed men' for Volunteers."

We publish to-day a letter of our irrepressible correspondent, "Kanuck," the whole gist of which is to prove that in according to the Adjutant-General the credit of the present organization we were doing

injustice to another gallant officer, his predecessor. It will not take many sentences to dispose of the whole array of "Kanuck's" facts. The organization of the Canadian militia during Colonel (now Major-General) Macdougall's tenure of office was merely *provisional*, which "Worcester" defines as being "Temporarily established; provided merely for present need," and consequently in no way applied to the present legally established military force of the Dominion. Moreover, although Colonel Macdougall was gazetted as Adjutant-General on the 1st October, his last official connection therewith bears date of 15th October, 1868—the fact being distinctive evidence that the force provisionally organized by that gallant officer had passed away, having served its purpose. And, while the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* had no intention whatever of depriving him of any of the credit which his able administration of office while here deserved, there was no disposition to allowing his successor to be deprived of the honor of organizing the present Canadian army on a permanent basis. Our friend "Kanuck" will acknowledge there is a distinction and a difference. Having now disposal of the *historical* question—the tactical retrospect demands attention. "Kanuck" says that the opportunities Volunteer Colonels have of acquiring a knowledge of *minor tactics*, so far as the very limited practice of a field day can impart it, consists of "study by looking on at field days," and by "commanding a Battalion at Brigade drill," all no doubt very useful in their way, but we still must differ from our very clever correspondent if we reiterate our conviction that all the knowledge thus acquired is not sufficient to constitute any officer or officers so trained competent judges of the abilities of a veteran soldier, who has had all those opportunities for twenty-six years, and must have borne a part therein on the battle-field far oftener than his critics did in the *mimic field of war*. Hearsay is no evidence, and we are quite sure it is perfectly correct to state with all due respect that neither the country nor army will accept "Kanuck's" estimate of the Adjutant-General.

As our correspondent shifts his ground on the *promotion* question it is not necessary to follow him into new-fields of discussion. The merits of officers, as he very well knows, does not consist of who they were or what they have been, or even of particular acts of theirs—it is solely on the excellence or otherwise of their administration they will be judged, and hitherto there is no cause of complaint.

Like a good preacher, "Kanuck" has his lastly, and he tells us in it of a discovery he has made, not a little wonderful, as the proposition he ascribes to the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* was not only never enunciated, but its converse always steadily maintained, with the proviso for Volunteer officers, that they had first attained the necessary experience

to enable them to do so. But we assure him that the simple assertion of capability is not only no proof at all that it exists, but suggestive of something more than a surmise that it does not where the circumstances are known, and as the very first duty of a soldier is obedience, the moment the capabilities of superior officers are canvassed the bands of discipline are loosened; and this is the more to be deplored because the parties to it have not sufficient experience to warrant such wholesale and slipshod denunciation of everything and everybody not in accord with their own preconceived ideas. "Kanuck" could only have seen a part of the manoeuvres at Niagara. He speaks with the confidence of a veteran officer, and as if the troops handled were veteran soldiers. Is it not just possible that Colonel Robertson-Ross knew his men thoroughly, and also was resolved to give them just as much instruction and no more than was necessary for the object he had in view, which could not be known to "Kanuck." And was it not also possible that in view of the progress in drill as well as the knowledge possessed by the mass of officers that he taught all they were able to master, and nothing more.

We have been under discipline, know well the difficulty an instructor has with the most intelligent recruits; and with all due deference to "Kanuck," we submit the force at Niagara, in *major tactics*, were no better. It is humiliating, isn't it, and does not argue much for "provisional organizations"—but that it is the case no one will deny. It is no argument to say that some particular battalion was as well drilled as regular soldiers—all that may be but they could not leave the mass. And at Niagara the very rudiments of minor tactics had to be taught to all. So that the military public, to whom our correspondent is quite willing to leave the question of the ability of the commander-in-chief, stands in the same relation to him as the boys in the A B C class at schools to their teachers, and are about as capable of judging of his qualifications. We take it as a high compliment that we have not encouraged the "self-confidence" of the Canadian army; it proves at least that we were dealt honestly by the force, and did not want them to learn something new every day. We know what the interests of the country require, and while we refuse to represent mere local or personal ideas we shall at all times keep a steady look out for the welfare and honor of the Canadian army.

It is with great pleasure we give insertion to "Centurion's" valuable letter, and should be sorry to be at issue with him as to a question of facts, but his statement in his letter to the *Globe* of 12th July amounted to the assertion that our Canadian army was merely a *paper force*, although the singularity of this *army of shadows* consists in making very substantial

musters, with the very extraordinary peculiarity of the numbers being always in excess of what is required when called out for duty or drill. The object of the Militia Bill was to train all the people to the use of arms gradually; according to "Centurion's" letter that is being surely effected and all the reforms he advocates will be achieved with time. It is practically impossible, as he knows, to make thoroughly drilled soldiers out of our population in any period of service the Militia Bill contemplated; but we have a large amount of partially drilled men and the country will be content to accept that as an instalment of what will follow. The establishment of magazines and manufacture of arms, etc., is a desideratum which we cannot attain to at present, but will by and by, while the liberty of the individual coincides with the best interests of the country, it will be impossible to subject it to "cast iron" rules. Now with regard to our position,—"Centurion" assumes that the *Volunteer Review* "is an avowed supporter of the Administration." He must be aware that a military journal has nothing to do with *local politics*. The *Review* is a supporter of the Government in the same sense that the whole force it represents supports it, and it would not be for the interests of the country or the Canadian army that the exponent of the latter was in any sense a mere partisan journal.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The abolition of the purchase system in the British army has brought about a constitutional complication which may even perplex Mr. Gladstone, versatile as that gentleman's abilities are, especially in the art of "Jumping Jim Crow" politically. The clauses relating thereto in the Army Reorganization Bill were rejected by the House of Lords by a majority of 25 votes—many ministerialists voting on the opposition side. Many of our leading journals in this country seem to think that the whole country supports Gladstone's policy on this question, while it is more than probable that if he dissolved Parliament on the issue he would be badly beaten. Be this as it may there can be no question but the constitutional dead-lock will be productive of grave results.

Parliament has done its duty in assigning £15,000 sterling per annum to Prince Arthur, whom report says is to be created Duke of Connaught. The opposition in the House of Commons to this grant amounted to eleven all told in the upper house it passed unanimously.

Their Royal Highness the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Arthur, Princess Louise, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Marquis of Lorne have had an enthusiastic reception in Dublin.

Great dissatisfaction is expressed at the Crown Princess of Prussia and her husband

being allowed to live at the Prussian Embassy during their visit to London; and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, with a good deal of impertinence, hints at the necessity of compelling the Queen to abdicate because she will not, or does not think fit, to exercise hospitality to her own relations. This is a specimen of the manner in which grave issues are manufactured in the England of to-day. The first bray of a donkey is taken up by all the other *mooks* within hearing.

Franco is still busily engaged in reconstructing her political regime. She has astonished the world at the promptitude with which her liabilities have been met, and if ordinary prudence is exercised her government may be settled on a permanent basis. M. Paul de Cassagnac has had the courage to defend the Emperor. Jules Favre has resigned his portfolio; it appears that he was a partisan of Italian unification and disliked the flirting with ultramontanes, which M. Thiers' government had indulged in. Monsigneur Guibert has been appointed to the very unevident position of Archbishop of Paris—it was refused by Monsigneur Daplanop.

Our neighbors in the State always manage to make a *big thing* of any operation in which they may be engaged, and this extends to their disasters, local as well as general. On the 30th of July the boiler of a ferry boat loaded with passengers pleasure seeking, suddenly exploded, destroying the vessel and blowing its living freight literally overboard. The loss of life has been fearful, but its real extent can never be known, already the number of killed is estimated at over 100, and fully 200 are wounded, of whom 80 or 90 will not recover.

A terrific storm has devastated the Labrador coast, causing serious loss of life and property. H. M. S. *Gulnare* brought to St. John's, New Foundland, between three and four hundred people, many of whom had lost relations, and all had lost property, they were in a state of starvation.

In Prince Edward Island the Executive with the concurrence of the administration have decided to give effect to the Fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty, without waiting for Legislative action. Whether they can legally do so is another matter.

The Canadian Volunteers at Wimbledon are covering themselves with honor and profit.

At home the question of *further efficiency* is exercising the minds and ingenuity of a good many people. For so far the country had good reason to be satisfied with the great success attending the application of the provisions of the Militia Bill, as it has secured an efficient military force at the cheapest possible rate. The questions which are now so hotly debated, will be solved by the gradual development of the organization; the legal enactments connected with which are of such elasticity as to prevent the necessity of constant appeals to Parli-

ment. Manitoba rejoices in the establishment of another weekly journal, the arrival of the first detachment of land surveyors, and the prospect of an abundant harvest. The water in the Red River is lower than ever known; the steamboats do not draw more than two feet, and it is asserted that they will not be able to make more than two or three trips if rain does not fall—the river was never known to be within five feet of water.

The Imperial Government informs the Australians that they will neither annex nor protect the Fiji Islands. What a chance for the Yankees.

The Adjutant General returned to headquarters on the 31st inst., having traveled some 5000 miles since the 6th of June, instructed and inspected 21,000 men in the Divisional Camps at Niagara, Goderich, Kingston, Laprairie, Levis, and Camp Ross (Fredericton, N. B.) besides inspecting the Halifax City Brigades. We are happy to know that the chief of our Canadian army is in the enjoyment of good health after his arduous duties.

REVIEWS.

The first number of the *Manitoba Liberal* dated at Winnipeg, Tuesday, 11th July, 1871, a weekly journal devoted to the local politics of the Northwest, has been received. It professes to have the development of a liberal local government and the resources of the country as its chief objects, and to be without factional or sectional bias. It is a good sized seven column sheet, remarkably well got up, and if conducted temperately, will undoubtedly be a great advantage to the people of Manitoba. We trust it will command the pecuniary success such an enterprise deserves.

The sixth number of the first volume of *Home and Health* has been received from the publishers, W. R. DePuy and Brother, 895 Broadway, New York. It is a well got up pamphlet of some thirty pages, and, as its name imports, is dedicated to the illustration of the laws governing health and personal cleanliness. It will be found to be a most desirable acquisition in a household, and is published monthly at the small cost of \$1.50 per annum, paid in advance.

FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

It requires a patience equal to that of Job, to deal with some men, they have no more idea of form, regularity and system, than the mythical man in the moon. Common sense is lost on them; reason they have none, but a goodly share of stupidity and ignorance is common to them. Day after day is the Brigade Office pestered by such worthies and the infliction becomes a perfect nuisance. One has not got his pay; another has too little; another has an imaginary claim of some

sort or another, and so on. Their grievances are detailed with agonizing minuteness. Their recourse or error is pointed out to them; but are they satisfied? By no means; day after day, with detestable regularity, they come with the same sing-song until the nuisance becomes intolerable.

These worthies should learn their duties, and if they can't put on the blue polish, let them at least put on the semblance of gentlemen. Passing the Brigade Office the other day, the crowd around the building suggested the idea of another campaign.

If men only knew and did their duty, what a world of trouble it would save.

The list of matches of the Quebec Rifle Association has been issued. There are thirteen of these, ten being for Snider rifles only, of the Government issue; two optional for Sniders or small bores and one for the small bore championship. In the first of the optional matches the Snider are to be allowed to fire at 500 yards, as against 800 for the small bores; in the second 500 and 600 yards for the Sniders, as against 800 and 900 yards of the small bores, so as to equalize the chances. A change which will affect a considerable saving of time, has been made in the order of firing. Each competitor in the Snider matches is to fire, at each distance, the whole number of his rounds consecutively, instead of as formerly each man firing one shot and giving place to the next competitor, and so continuing till all had fired. The value of the prizes is this year \$3,457.50, an increase of \$250 over that of last year's prizes. They may be thus summarized:—13 Matches divided into 10 for the Snider Rifle with cash prizes to the amount of \$1,657.50. The Dominion Cup \$800, H. E. Governor Cup, \$50. Lt. Col. Bridges, Cup, \$150. Mr. Esdaile's Cup, \$100, and the National Rifle Association Medal \$25. Total \$2,812.50. 3 any Rifle Matches with cash prizes to the extent of \$645, Grand Total. \$3,457.50. The competition begins on Tuesday the 15th August, at Point St. Charles. The Secretary is Lieut. Col. Fletcher, and the executive officers Major Worsley B. M. G. T. R. Brigade and Mr. James Esdaile. Markers have been selected from the 60th Rifles, who are coming from Quebec to act in that capacity.

The annual matches of the Victoria Rifle Association came off on Saturday, at the butts, Pt. St. Charles. The wind was very unfavorable, but, nevertheless, the shooting was very fair. A number of spectators were present. Their fine band was not present, it was much missed.

THE MAIDEN STAKES—were first competed for at 200 yards, 5 shots at each.—1st prize Private P. R. Thornton, 13 points, silver cup; 2nd Ensign G. Morton, 13, silver cup; 3rd Private A. Dyon, 11, silver medal; 5th Private F. M. Jarvis, 9, silver medal.

MAIDEN MARCH—200 and 500 yards, 3 shots at each.—1st. Corporal W. B. Moore, 19, silver cup; 2nd Private W. B. Mathewson,

19, silver cup; 3rd, Ensign R. W. Campbell, 18, writing desk; 4th, Private R. Costigan, 17; 5th Ensign Andrews, 17, gold locket.

VICTORIA STAKES—500 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each. Officers, prizes open to non-commissioned officers and men. 1st, W. B. Mathewson 29, Commanding officers, prize silver cup; 2nd Private G. Campbell, 28, Lieut. Col. Hutton's silver cup; 3rd J. E. Gayton 26 points, Major Handyside prize; 5th F. M. Jarvis 20, Major Withead's prize, 5th Pte. H. Costigan 20, field glass; 6th Pte. H. Edwards 18, dressing case.

ASSOCIATION MATCH—200, 400 and 600, 3 shots each. Ensign R. W. Campbell 25; Snider rifle; 2nd Ensign W. M. Andrews 25; silver Cup; 3rd Sergeant P. T. Gayton, 24, Claret 2 jug; 4th Pte. C. E. Campbell 24, tobacco jar; 5th Pte. P. T. Gayton, 24, revolver; 6th Pte. W. T. Macfarlane, 22, dressing case; 7th Corp. W. B. Moore, 24 meerscham pipe; 8th Pte. W. B. Mathewson, 21.

COMPANY MATCH.—To be competed for at 200, 500, and 600 yards by three members of each company and to be won twice by the same company before being retained. It was last year won by No. 3 who this year proved themselves the best shots, and they therefore are owners of the prize. The names and score of No. 3 are Ensign R. W. Campbell, 24; Pte. R. Costigan, 14; Pte. J. E. Gayton, 24. Total 62.

HIGHEST AGGREGATE SCORE.—Badgo given by Lieut.-Col. Bacon, B. M., for the highest aggregate score made by any non commissioned officer or man, was won by Private W. B. Mathewson.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Garrison Artillery's Rifle Club was held on Friday evening at the Brigade Armory for the election of officers &c. Captain Fraser was chosen President for the ensuing year; Captains Baynes and Ramsay, Quartermaster McCoy, and Sergeants Beers and Winn, the Committee, and Lieutenant Anderson, Secretary-Treasurer. With regard to the annual rifle match, it was decided to hold it on or about the 8th of August; but the precise date will depend upon the decision of the Brigade Major.

The staff Sergeants of the Prince of Wales Rifles, gave an entertainment one evening last week, the occasion being the getting up of a Sergeant's mess, all the staff officers and staff Sergeants of the regiment were present. There was a good supper provided, which was followed by songs, speeches &c. A very pleasant time was spent.

A good deal of nonsense has been written about the members of the Volunteer force, having joined the Cuban patriot forces.

There is hardly a breath of truth in the whole affair. It is the old adage "much ado about nothing." But these are days of sensationalism, and a mountain creeps up from a mole.

It is pleasing to note the mutual expression of good feeling and good will, that have been expressed in the number of testimonials and addresses between officers and men, resulting from the recent encampment at Laprairie. B.

Marshal McMahon reports the total of casualties to the Versailles forces, in the second siege of Paris, at 7,514.

THE BATTLE IN THE CHANNEL.

THE RETROSPECTION OF A JACK.

Dedicated to the Panic-stricken [Readers of Blackwood.]

I served as gunner's mate
When I was twenty-eight,
That's fifty anno dominis ago,
And our ship which was *The Spanker*,
Were a riding at her anchor,
One Sunday night in August you must know.

I were chewin' of a quid,
Which I ordinary did
O' Sundays, for I think it's sort o' right,
when our gunner—Ben's his name—
Did quite suddenly exclaim;
And his exclamation were "Elow me tight."

Says he, 'My jolly mates,
This here Lloyd's paper states,
As were goin' to fight them German furl-
neers."

Whereupon, we tars in spite
Of its bein' Sunday night,
Stood up and gave three hearty British cheers

Well, we sailed away to meet
This famous German fleet—
Consarnin' which there'd been no end of jaw;
For in six weeks they had planned,
And built, and launched and manned
The finest fleet a nation ever saw.

We had cruised about on Sunday,
But about six bells on Monday
When, as smooth as any mirror was the
water,
Right out on the horizon
Rose a cloud as black as pisen:
'Twas the foe a steamin' down upon our
quarter.

'Twas all as still as death,
There was not a single breath,
But our Admiral wore a smile upon his cheek:
The foe was on our larboard,
But right away out starboard
Was a werry little tiny narrow streak.

A chucklin' werry sly,
And a winking of his eye,
Our Admiral gave orders for to run;
And the enemy gave chase,
For the Germans, as a race,
Have a preference for fighting ten to one.

At seven we felt a whiff;
At eight it blowed quite stiff;
At nine it was blowing half a gale;
But at ten the waves ran higher
Than St. Paul's Cathedral's spire,
My language to describe the same do fail.

We kept a lectric light
A burning all the night;
But on Tuesday in the morning about three,
My gunner up and spoke
'Darn me if any smoke
Is a comin' from their chimney pots,' says he

Just then we heard a shout,
And our Admiral sang out—
'Send the signal up to wear about, and close!'
Then fore and aft we ran,
To his post stood of every man,
And louder than the storm our cheers arose.

We neared them, and took aim,
And the word to fire came;
And our volley down the line of battle roared.
But the German answered not—
Not a solitary shot,
But her ensign fluttered down by the board.

We was speechless, pretty nigh,
As we couldn't make out for why
The sponge they should so quickly up'ards
chuck it,

Till Bismarck we espied
Hangin' pallid o'er the side,
And Moltke sitting down beside a bucket.

All their gunners, all their stokers,
Lay as flat as kitchen pokers,
All a groaning from the bottom of their soul;
For all their precious crew,
Unaccustomed to the Blue,
Invalided when the ships began to roll.

And thus the battle ended,
And the broken peace was mended;
And William, when at last he ceased to be,
Died a sadder and a wiser,
A more circumspect old kaiser,
And a member of the Peace Societe c.

—London Society.

The excess of women in Great Britain, as revealed by the recent census, is exciting much attention. The disproportion between the sexes is 813,162.

REPORT ON THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION OF 1870.

BY S. J. DAWSON, CIVIL ENGINEER.

[CONTINUED.]

LAKE OF THE WOODS ROAD.

As already explained, Mr. McTavish, the resident factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, at the request both of the Commandant of the field Force and the manager of the Public Works, conveyed to him by letters (copies of which are on a preceding page) from Thunder Bay, had sent a force to work on the Lake of the Woods road.

The distance remaining to be opened was found to be somewhat greater than the confused reports, received up to that time, had led us to anticipate. The party sent out with Mr. Snow, in the fall of 1858 had not even penetrated to the Lake of the Woods, with their Exploratory lines, and much of the road they had opened up was a mere preliminary track, on which nothing more had been done than cutting down and rolling off the trees. On this Section, the people employed by Mr. McTavish were making bridges over the Swamps; they had also opened a road from the point at which Mr. Snow's roads terminates East of the White-Mouth River to Birch River, and from thence had cut a bridle path to the Lake of Woods but it was mostly through swamp, and horses could with difficulty be taken over it with pack saddles. By this route, one company of the Regular troops, on their return went from Fort Garry to the North West angle of the Lake of the Woods; where they embarked in boats and a Company of Volunteers which had been stationed at Fort Frances, took the same road from the North West angle to Fort Garry.

The Commandant of the Field Force left Fort Garry on the 10th September and passed by land to the Lake of the Woods, where his canoe, with a crew of active voyageurs was in waiting to carry him to Lake Superior.

THE RETURN OF THE REGULAR TROOPS AND VOYAGEURS,

Was marked by the same good fortune as had attended the advance of the Force from Shebandowan Lake to Fort Garry. The voyageurs who had accompanied the Volunteers were now disengaged so that there was no lack of skillful boatmen and the journey to Lake Superior was rapidly accomplished, under the able management of Colonel Fielden. The weather was delightful and flies had vanished. In fact, throughout the Summer, to whatever cause it may have been owing, there was a remarkable absence of troublesome insects.

To the soldiers the homeward journey must have been pleasant. The boats were light and better manned than they had been on the advance, and it would be difficult to imagine anything more beautiful than the Rivers. Falls and island studded lakes, by which they passed. Autumn had just begun to tinge the forests and the weather was all that could be desired. The Expedition had been entirely successful and they were returning to receive the well merited thanks of their Sovereign and their Country.

The average rate per day, notwithstanding all impediments in the way of portages, was about 25 miles, some days much more and some less. Waggons were in waiting for the luggage at Shebandowan Lake and the terrible Thunder Bay road which had been greatly improved during the absence of the troops, was but two days easy march. This shows how readily it might have been

passed at first, if the voyageurs, instead of being set to dragging boats by the River, had been kept for a time at work on it.

Many of the voyageurs, at their own request, were paid off at Fort Garry. They had been struck with the beauty of the country and fertility of the soil, and I have no doubt will prove a valuable addition to the population.

I was detained for some time in making necessary arrangements for the construction of barracks, and the progress of the work on the Lake of the Woods road, and only left the north-west angle on the 23rd of September. I reached Thunder Bay on the 1st October, and in a few days saw the last of the regular troops embark on the steamers; officers and men had alike distinguished themselves by unflinching perseverance, perfect sobriety, and all the good qualities which mark the British soldier. A feeling of regard had grown up between them and the voyageurs, and for the latter I can say that they parted with the tried friends who had shared their toils, with regret, and with a heartfelt wish for their future prosperity and happiness.

The steamers having been fully freighted with military stores, &c., the voyageurs could only leave Thunder Bay on the succeeding trips. They reached their homes in safety, and it is satisfactory to know that not a single serious accident occurred, and not a life was lost, from the outset of the Expedition until its return.

The Expedition having been attended with success, I would gladly close this report without referring to blunders which might have led and nearly did lead to, an opposite result; but so much had been said and written of a character to produce an impression, the reverse of the truth, that justice to the men by whose perseverance and toil it was mainly saved from disaster, compels me to draw attention to a certain circumstance which I should otherwise have left unnoticed.

I have already shewn that, on the arrival of the first detachment of the military force at Thunder Bay, the road for twenty five miles was in such a condition that boats and military stores might at once have been sent forward, as far as Matawin bridge. I have also pointed out that any deficiency in the means of transport, occasioned by the detention of a portion of that which had been provided (drawing stores over the portage road), at Sault St. Marie, might easily have been remedied by sending to Collingwood or the settlements in its vicinity for additional horses and waggons.

Soon after the arrival of the first of the troops, twenty-eight boats were taken by waggons over the road to the Matawin Bridge, thus proving that it was not only practicable but quite easy to send them in that way.

In this position, the true plan would have been to set all the available force, both soldiers and voyageurs, to work on the unfinished section of the road, so as to have it completed by the time the boats should reach the Matawin Bridge. But instead of adopting a line of action, so obvious and judicious, the boats, on the advice of inexperienced persons, who, although living in the vicinity, had never been over the country through which the road passes, or had ever so much as seen Shebandowan Lake, were ordered to the rough and rocky roads of the river, while at the same time with exception of a few companies of the regular troops sent forward to aid in repairing the damage occasioned by the fire, the main body of the military force was maintained in inactivity at Thunder Bay, and there it in great part

remained, until General Lindsay made his appearance and ordered a general movement forward.

I have already described the operation of dragging the boats over the rocks of the Kaministiquia and Matawin, and the damage to which they were thereby subjected.

The voyageurs knew the work and privations to which they were thus exposed to be unnecessary. They saw that a few additional waggons only were required to relieve them from the toil, and save the boats on which the success of the Expedition depended. They were, indeed accompanied some times by the soldiers, who did a portion of the dragging as far as the Matawin Bridge, but the soldiers never returned on a second excursion of the same nature, while the voyageurs had to tramp back again to Thunder Bay, and renew the work; and in the difficult sections between Young's Landing and Brown's Lane, the soldiers could not aid at all. Most of the native Indian voyageurs, brought at great expense to the ground, and whose services would have been invaluable as guides, became, as I have already explained disheartened and left. The Nipigon Indians deserted in a body. Those from Fort William and the Grand Portage could not endure the toil, and their places had to be filled with men, from among the workmen on the road; under these circumstances, I think I am justified in claiming some little credit for the voyageurs who in storm and sunshine, stood manfully to their posts and compelled success against blunders, which would otherwise have resulted in disaster.

Under the great trials to which they were so unnecessarily exposed, any considerable number of them had left, the Expedition could not have proceeded, the route would have been proclaimed impracticable, and the North-West Territories might possibly have been lost to Canada. That so great a national calamity was avoided, and that the first considerable Expedition which the Dominion sent forth, has been crowned with success, is in no small measure due to the perseverance, the skill and unwavering constancy of the voyageurs. They were of that class which has, perhaps, done more than any other to advance the prosperity of the country.

Of such as they were are the men who are yearly engaged in the adventurous work of carrying the produce of the forests, or rather the forests themselves, along the rivers of the country. Their calling may perhaps be considered a humble one, but that is no reason, why when they perform important public services, and do great things, they should be utterly ignored, and their hard laurels snatched from them and placed on the brows of others.

In giving credit to the voyageurs for their services, I am very far from wishing to disparage the work of the soldiers. On the contrary, I can most cheerfully bear testimony to their aptitude in acquiring a knowledge of the voyageur art, their unvarying perseverance and orderly behaviour. The soldiers are far more likely to suffer from the indiscreet remarks of those who assume to speak for them than from anything I have said.

The tendency of exaggerated statements is to produce an impression the opposite of that which they are intended to convey, and whatever may be said to the contrary, no one having experience of such matters, will believe that it needed four hundred regular troops who, whatever their good qualities might be, were strangers to the country and the manner of travelling in it, to carry

treble their number of Canadians voyageurs, and volunteers, through the forests of their native country.

And after all, what has been done? With every appliance which the country could command, magnificent steamers on Lake Huron and Superior, good horses and waggons for the land roads, boats in every way adapted to the navigation of inland waters, and so light as to be easily transported on portages with voyageurs to man them, well skilled and accustomed to their work, the Expedition made its way to Red River Settlement.

The road by which it travelled had been much used in former years. It was a link in the route by which the French, two hundred years ago, carried the flag of their country to the plains of the Saskatchewan, and it was for many years the highway of the North-West Company of Canada, in carrying on a very extensive trade with the interior.

It has been estimated that two thousand people passed over it yearly, when that company was in the hey day of its prosperity, and although it had been long abandoned it will readily be believed that it presented no serious difficulty.

Respectfully submitted,
S. J. DAWSON.

(To be continued.)

USEFUL INFORMATION.

To lay off a square acre of ground: Measure 209 feet on each side, and you will have a square acre within an inch.

An acre contains 4840 square yards.

A square mile contains 640 acres. In length a mile is 5280 feet, or 1760 yards.

A fathom is six feet.

A league is three miles.

A Sabbath day's journey is, 1155 yards—that is eighteen yards less than two thirds of a mile.

A day's journey is 33 1/2 miles

A cubit is two feet.

A hand (horse measure) is four inches.

A palm is three inches.

A pace is three feet.

A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds.

A barrel of pork 200 pounds.

A barrel of rice 600 pounds.

A keg of powder 25 pounds.

A firkin of butter 56 pounds.

A tub of butter 84 pounds.

BEUSSEL MEASURE.—The following are sold by weight per bushel:

Wheat, beans, and clover seed, 60 pounds to the bushel.

Corn, rye and flax seed, 56 pounds.

Buckwheat, 53 pounds.

Barley, 43 pounds,

Oats, 32 pounds.

Bran, 20 pounds.

Coarse salt, 85 pounds.

A commercial bale of cotton is 400 pounds.

A pack of wool, 240 pounds.

A section of Government land is 640 acres, or one mile square.

A liquid tun is 252 gallons.

A box of 16 by 16 1/2 inches, and 8 inches deep, contains a bushel.

A box of lemons will average about 250 in number; a box of oranges from 200 to 250.

A case of preserved ginger contains 9 jars.

A frail of dates weighs from 150 to 200 pounds.

A drum of figs, 24 and 8 pounds each.

A cask of prunes, 1300 to 1811 pounds, averaging about 1500 pounds.

Currants come in casks of from 275 to 300 pounds.

Citron comes in small boxes of about 25 pounds each; tare, 2 to 2 1/2 pounds.

Peanuts are usually sent to market in sacks, containing about two bushels.

Dried apples and peaches come in barrels, generally from 150 to 225 pounds.

Blackberries come in barrels.

A quintal of fish is 112 pounds.

Virginia peanuts weigh 22 pounds to the bushel. Wilmington peanuts weigh 26 to 28 pounds. African peanuts weigh 32 pounds.—*Am. Grocer.*

Note—It is 121 square feet too much.

Jaroslav von Dombrowski, whose efforts to hold the Communist army to its duty seems to have outlasted the army itself, has made by birth and training a much more genuine approach to a general's commission than the other adventurers with whom he has of late been associated. He was born of a good country family in Poland, and obtaining a cadetship by imperial nomination, was educated for a Commission in the Military Academy of St. Petersburg. There was nothing exceptional in his career, which, professionally speaking was prosperous above the average, until in 1862, being then a captain on the staff at Warsaw, he gave his adhesion to the secret Committee of his countrymen which was preparing the last Polish revolution. Dombrowski, was thenceforward actively engaged in organizing preparations for outbreaks in the provinces, and especially in those of Russia bordering on Poland. But this difficult undertaking had to be carried on by means of refugees in London, and it was probably through some spies acting there for the Imperial Government that his share in the plot was betrayed. Being arrested, and still holding his Russian commission, he was naturally sent before a court martial and sentenced to death. The Emperor at that time leaned strongly to leniency, and when Dombrowski was brought out before the firing party which was to have put an end to his intrigues, he was suddenly reprieved, and his sentence commuted to twenty years' exile in Siberia. In 1865 he escaped from that country and made his way across Russia on foot, finally reaching Paris to take up the role of Polish martyr. This does not appear to have been a profitable result, for in 1868 he appeared at the Paris assizes charged with uttering forged Russian notes, a mode of spoiling his national enemies for which the judges failed to admit excuse. He was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, after which he was further warned by the police to quit France. Nor did he return to the great centre of errant patriotism and republicanism until the revolution of last September.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately favoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 1lb., 3lb., and 1lb. tinned packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London England.

(Continued from page 503.)

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Norcastle Field Battery.

The Services of 1st Lieutenant Edward C. Tozet, as an Officer in the Active Militia are hereby dispensed with, for having been absent from duty and failing to account therefor.

73rd "Northumberland, N.B.," Battalion of Infantry.

To be Paymaster:

Captain Jeremiah Ullock, from No. 4 Company, vice McCulley, appointed Captain No. 2 Company.

No. 2 Company, Chatham.

To be Captain:

Paymaster Samuel Upham McCulley, V. B., M. S., vice Shirreff, promoted.

The resignation of Ensign James Patterson, Junior, is hereby accepted.

No. 4 Company, Black River.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant and Adjutant Alexander Stoddart Templeton, formerly of Her Majesty's 49th Regiment, vice J. Ullock, appointed Paymaster.

No. 5 Company, Bay du Vin.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Hugh Cameron, V. B., from No. 4 Company, vice J. Williston, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

71st "York" Battalion of Infantry.

The resignation of Lieutenant Colonel John Lewiston, is hereby accepted.

73th Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Elgin.

The resignation of Lieutenant James A. Killam is hereby accepted.

Grand Falls Infantry Company.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Sergeant Charles Edward Beckwith, vice G. Thibideau, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

The services of Ensign William McCluskey as an officer in the Active Militia are hereby dispensed with for conduct unbecoming an officer.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel, from 2nd May, 1871:

Major Darell R. Jago, New Brunswick Artillery.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

2nd "Halifax" Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

To be Adjutant:

Captain George T. Smithers, Q. F. O., from No. 2 Battery.

No. 2 Battery, Dartmouth

To be Captain:

1st Lieutenant Gould Northrop Brown, V.

B., vice Smithers, appointed Adjutant.

To be 1st Lieutenant:

2nd Lieutenant John Roué Glendinning.

V. B., vice Brown, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:

Lance Corporal James Godfrey Smith, from 63rd Battalion, vice Glendinning, promoted.

63rd "Halifax" Battalion of Rifle.

The resignation of Lieutenant Gregory J. Tobin is hereby accepted.

69th "Annapolis" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

Archibald Maxwell, Esquire, M. D.

BREVET.

To be Major, as a special case, from 1st December, 1869:

Captain John Robert Murray, Q. F. O., 57th "Halifax" Battalion.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence is hereby granted to the following officers:

Lieutenant Colonel Bremner, 66th Battalion, for two months from 15th July, 1871.

Captain and Adjutant E. L. Coleman, 1st Halifax B. G. A., for two months from 1st July, 1871.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Adverting to General Order, (13) 19th May last, an extension of three months leave from 20th instant, is hereby granted to Lt. Colonel Atcherley, D. A. G. M. D. No. 1.

No. 9.

CERTIFICATE BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

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

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.,

KINGSTON.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES:

Captain Roderick Dingwall, 46th Battalion.

do Frederick Albert Benson, 46th Battalion.

do John Langwith, 47th Battalion.

Lieutenant James Johnson, 11th or 1st of W. Own Rifles.

Lieutenant Henry A. Ward 46th Battalion.

Ensign James Frederick Wilson, 47th do

Color Sergeant G. H. Leslie, 57th do

Sergeant William Robertson, 47th do

do Charles E. A. Patterson, 57th do

do Daniel H. Burritt, 57th do

Corporal Nelson Jackson, 47th do

2nd CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Capt. Early Wilkes Johnson, 16th Battalion.

do William Duncan, 40th do

do John Dundas, 46th do

do William Graham, 36th do

Lieut. Joseph B. O'Dell C. T. R. Brigade.

do John Taylor, 15th do

do Hugh McCullough, 16th do

do Archibald Campbell, 40th do

do David McGill, 46th do

do John Burnham, 57th do

Ensign James Tennent, 16th do

do Alva Vandusen, 12th do

do Rodman Ostrander, 16th do

do Walter Chas. Burn, 40th do

do James Chas. Rogers, 40th do

Sergeant Irwin King, 57th do

do Wesley Grey, 47th do

By command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia,

Canada.

We have to thank the kind friend who sent us "Sheldrake's Aldershot and Sandhurst Military Gazette," of July 15th, containing the following notice of the 100th or Royal Canadian Regiment, and its gallant Lieut. Colonel Campbell, who was well known and remembered in Ottawa.

Colonel Campbell, late in command of the regiment has retired on temporary half pay and is succeeded by the Hon. Charles James Addington from the 30th foot. Colonel Campbell, has been in command of the regiment since the 4th of August, 1865. The Colonel has the respect and esteem of every man in the regiment, feelings that are mutual, as the following regimental order sufficiently shows:—"100th P. W. R. C. Regiment, Aldershot, 12th July, 1871. Regimental Morning Orders—Colonel Campbell on taking leave of the regiment. is unable to express in words his deep feelings of regret and sorrow; he gives the officers, non-commissioned officers and men his heartfelt thanks for the support they have given him during his period of command. The regret is lessened however, by the knowledge that the officer gazetted to succeed him, Colonel the Hon. C. J. Addington, is well worthy to command a regiment. With best wishes, therefore, for the future career of the regiment, and every individual member of it, he bids all an affectionate farewell. By order H. J. Grasett, Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant, 100th Regiment."

NUMBER OF PRUSSIAN OFFICERS KILLED DURING THE WAR.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*, quoting from an official document just published, gives some remarkable information as to the number of Prussian officers killed during the late war. The total number of those who fell on the battlefield, or afterwards died of their wounds, is put down at 1210. Of these nearly all were infantry officers, of whom 1059 were killed. The cavalry, which, except at Gravelotte and the fights immediately preceding it, was little engaged, lost only 76 officers. The artillery, which played a very important part in every battle, lost only seventeen officers. These figures, by the way, do not at all agree with those given by Lieut. Talbot in his work on the Prussian army.—*Volunteer News, England.*

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription up to Saturday, the 5th inst.

(PER AGENT.)

MONTREAL.—Major Hyndman, \$2; Lieut. Col. Tetu, \$4; Lieut. Col. Spicer, \$2; Lieut. Col. Bailey, \$2. Captain Hooper, \$2.

We understand that H.M.S. *Sultan* will be commissioned as soon as she is ready. A fine lithographic print, representing this magnificent vessel at sea, has been published by Mr. J. B. Day, the well-known lithographer of Savoy Street. The engines of the *Sultan* are of 1200 nominal horse-power, and her armament consists of four 9-inch 12-ton guns on the upper deck, and eight 10-inch 18-inch guns on the main deck, the whole of which are mounted and worked on the carriages designed by Captain Scott, R. N. The *Sultan* was built from the designs of the late Chief Constructor, Mr. E. J. Reed.—*Broad Arrow.*



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for a Bridge," will be received at this office until Saturday, the 12th day of August next, at noon, for the construction of a Bridge across the River Ottawa, opposite the Village of Portage du Fort.

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

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

By order,

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 23th July, 1871. 51-31n.

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15-15-n



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

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

By order,

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 22nd June, 1871. 25-31



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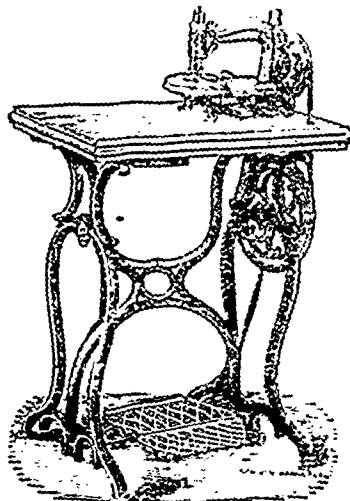
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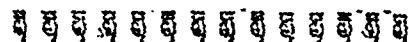
J. C. TODD,

General Agent,

No. 7 Kesslin House Block, Toronto, Ont.

Ottawa, June 19, 1870.

21-16.



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