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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, JUNE 5, 1871.

No. 24

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.—No. XIII.

THE LESSONS OF THE DECADE.

BY A VOLUNTEER CAVALRYMAN.

(From the United States Army and Navy Journal.)

OFFICERS AND BREVETS—HORSE ARTILLERY—MITRAILLEUSES.

A colonel, a major, a staff of adjutant, quartermaster, commissary, ordnance officer, surgeon, and veterinary surgeon, with a captain for each company, is the best complement of officers a volunteer cavalry regiment can have. In such a regiment the non-commissioned officers would be trusted with many responsibilities. I venture to say that they would prove worthy of them. Good sergeants and corporals are the life-blood of an army. Their promotions for merit should be by brevet, so that they could enjoy the opportunity of association with their superior officers before exercising actual command. By the system of brevets you place a man on probation in each new rank, and are not saddled with a drunken officer, who may have been an excellent sergeant, but turns out to be unfit for elevation. I have seen too many instances of this not to feel anxious for a check on the practice in future. By the brevet system, a colonel can always remit a man to sergeant's duty. He draws the pay of his brevet rank only while doing the duty of that rank. Still, in such cases, the opinion of resignation should be given. A degraded officer will never make a good sergeant again, unless he does his duty willingly.

But one branch of the strength of a cavalry corps remains to be noticed on the march, after which the question of outpost and advance duty and the purely strategic part of cavalry service will terminate the disquisition. This branch is horse artillery; and its proper management ought to be part of every cavalry officer's education.

During the war of the Rebellion nearly all the batteries of horse artillery serving with our volunteer cavalry belonged to the regular service. They were splendid batteries, well horsed and equipped, and officered mostly with West Pointers. The guns were either three-inch rifles or "light twelve-pounders" of brass (a cross between the howitzer and long twelve or Napoleon gun). But in the matter of horse artillery, a great economy of men and horses might be practiced, and that with advantage to the whole

corps, if the system of lasso draught, before mentioned, were more generally applied.

Contrary to the general opinion, the use of artillery in the field is by no means the mystery that many artillery officers love to call it, to enhance their own importance. That there is much abstruse science required for the full making up of an accomplished artillery officer, we do not pretend to deny. But a great deal of this abstruse science is thrown away in the field. A table of ranges at different degrees of elevation, to be committed to memory, and a faculty of judging distance correctly, are the great essentials for a chief of piece. I have often and often seen old artillery sergeants beat their eloquently educated West Point officers all to nothing at a difficult shot.

The theoretical knowledge necessary to the posting a battery properly, and the management of the guns in action, do not require, after all said, the expensive array of officers and the amount of luxury now accorded to a battery of horse artillery. A single captain and a dozen sergeants from the old Regular Army, with the guns and caissons, ought to be enough for a cavalry battery. The men of the regiments can be taught to work a gun in three days. The service is perfectly simple. Artillery officers drill at it for a long time in order to get the men to do certain things in a certain way, but the root of all this is found in the little phrase "fuss and feathers." Our cavalry of the future ought to be drilled for work, not for show. A battery of six guns, four being rifles, two "light twelves," ought to accompany every brigade. The regiments should take turns to drag it with their lassos, the advance regiment of the day having that honor. Any force of horses necessary could be put on at once, in muddy roads and over soft fields, and the guns would never be an incumbrance.

The advantages of horsing a battery from the regiments, and of drilling all the men of every regiment to the "school of the piece," are manifold. The men soon get very proud of their pieces, and will stick to them through thick and thin. The artillery sergeants would command the pieces and caissons, and the artillery captain the battery. Equal precision of fire would be attained, with greater economy of men and horses. One hundred and twenty of the latter will be saved in each brigade, with the pay of gunners and drivers. Under the lasso draught system, gunners, drivers, and supports are all one. The covering squadron of cavalry furnishes all three. The saving in baggage is also immense. As for the travelling forge and repairs, etc., this is easily provided for. The sergeants of cais-

sons should be artificers as well as gunners.

It may be objected that there is no provision in this plan for the replacement of the chiefs of pieces who act as pointers, if killed. I have only to say that the casualties in a battery of flying artillery are so rare, that long before a chief of piece gets disabled he will have had time to train a dozen successors in every regiment, among the sergeants. In the course of three years' active campaigning in Virginia, I cannot recall an instance of a man being killed in our brigade battery under fire, and I only remember one instance in which a limber was smashed by a round shot. Batteries serving with infantry have hard times in action. Their service is very frequently the most dangerous on a field of battle, and their losses are out of all proportion to that of the other arms. But flying artillery batteries have the earliest time of any body of men in the army, apart from the quartermaster's department people.

Under the lasso draught system, not only do the men become fond and proud of their pieces, but in case of capturing an adverse battery their practice becomes excessively valuable. Dropping the nooses of their lassos over the pintle-bolts of the trails, they can whisk off the captured guns in a moment, before the supports have time to retake them, even if the limbers have been galloped off by the enemy.

The use of the lasso is easily learned by men who know how to ride. The perfection of skill attained by gauchos and Mexican vaqueros need not be hoped for. But any man can learn how to throw a lasso if he is properly taught, and the art may often prove very valuable, especially in capturing prisoners, stopping escaping artillery teams, forming bridges, etc. (In the brief system of tactics annexed to this treatise will be found instructions for lasso casting.)

The use of the lasso, in conjunction with the oxhide surcingle as a harness, if introduced in full in our cavalry, will add vastly to its future value. Even green cavalry can learn its use, and very soon become exceedingly expert. It is a peculiarly American invention, and as such is well suited to our cavalry of the future. In performing the service of artillery drivers and gunners, it will enable cavalry to act as well as artillery men. It will prove an immense economy in expense, saving the cost of all the horses and four-fifths of the men of all the flying batteries in the service, without reducing their precision of fire one iota. If it is a waste of labor for men to do horses' work, it is equally waste to maintain a corps of men to do nothing but sponge and ram and carry cartridges. Cavalrymen can learn the

duties with ease, and leave the artillery sergeants to their own true duties, as pointers and marksmen: the captain to his, the theoretical direction of the whole battery.

Cavalry officers, under this system, from emulation and curiosity, would be inspired to study up artillery subjects, and by so doing the tone of the volunteer service would very probably be much improved, for as before noticed, "learning softens the manners." Besides which the study of artillery leads to fortification and strategy, studies of all others valuable to cavalry officers, especially the latter. In fact a cavalry raid is a masterpiece of strategy, and when a whole army executes the same movement, it is so recognized.

Before leaving the subject of flying artillery, it seems that some notice ought to be taken of the great artillery improvement of the decade, the mitrailleuse or battery gun. A modification of this instrument was tested, or rather tried superficially, in our own war, in McClellan's peninsular campaign. It was then pronounced a failure. But during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, the mitrailleuse has done terrible work, when properly used. Tried at long ranges it has proved to be inaccurate, and not to be relied on to the extent of rifled shell guns. But at close quarters, against columns of troops, for the same purpose as grape and canister, it is far superior to a brass gun. If the composition of our future flying batteries were ordered at five rifled guns and one mitrailleuse to every brigade of cavalry, I am inclined to think that the improvement over the old batteries would be marked. The Gatling gun or American mitrailleuse is a magnificent weapon of this kind, for simplicity and accuracy. A section of these to each brigade, with a single battery of eight thirty-pound Parrot guns, would be a great improvement on the present system. The heavy guns are able to demolish any field fortifications; the mitrailleuse will finish up any troops opposed to them far better than brass guns with canister. But in such case the mitrailleuse should only be used for its true purpose, the repulsion of attacks at close quarters. In the frequent instances wherein the Prussians captured these guns in 1870, it invariably rose from the same fault—waste of ammunition at long shots, leaving the gun dumb and powerless at the decisive moment. Properly used as a reserve, the mitrailleuse will be an invaluable weapon. Out of ammunition, men are not fit to use it any more than its grandfather and original, the Colt's revolver.

In the second part of this treatise will be found the drill of the mitrailleuse, or rather of its American prototype, the Gatling battery gun.

(To be continued.)

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 flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 1lb., 1/2 lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London England.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The office of paymaster of the district is certainly no sinecure. It entails heavy and arduous work, and the mere pittance allowed for such is by no means adequate to the labor done. Then there is the responsibility for which very heavy securities are exacted.

I believe the district paymaster has not even an assistant, and it is asking too much to expect him to get along without one; at least he should have an assistant's pay in addition to his own small salary. Meritorious and hardworking servants should be well taken care of, and it is the general opinion that our worthy district paymaster might have more justice done to him in more ways than one.

The Military School Cadets are entering a course of musketry, and often go to the targets at Point St. Charles for practice. Good shooting forms one of the most important items of a soldiers' instruction now a days.

The calling out of the volunteers to camp out at this busy season of the year is causing considerable ill-natured comments all around. It seems to me that a more convenient portion of the year might be selected, and it is questionable whether the short camp drill of 16 days has the benefits that are accorded to it.

The Reserve Company of the Red River force, which has for some months past been stationed on St. Helens' Island, has been disbanded, only nine men now remaining on the Island in charge of the magazine, stores &c., awaiting the arrival of a battery of garrison artillery, who are in future to have the Island in charge. The aforementioned nine have been misbehaving themselves it seems, having things generally their own way.

On Tuesday a committee of the Providence Light Infantry regiment arrived at the St. Lawrence Hall to make arrangements for the accommodation of the members of this regiment who will visit this city in July next. Arrangements were made and two hundred will arrive on the 18th July. It is presumed that the permission of our government has been given for the proposed visit of a military company with arms and uniforms.

Several volunteers have been getting themselves into trouble of late by refusing to attend drill. Colonel Bethune had several of his men, the far famed "Vics," up lately much to his regret at having to take such an extreme measure, and seven volunteers of the Mount Royal battalion appeared before Mr. Brehaut this morning, to be tried for refusing to attend drill. Their names were E. E. Day, Cyrille Thivierge, Hormidas

Lebouef, Alphonso Cadieux, Xavier Lapierre and B. Thivierge, of whom three were Pontifical Zouaves and pleaded that they had thought that their service at Rome had absolved them from all duty in the militia. At the request of their Captain Moise Trudeau, they were discharged after having signed a promise to attend their drill in the future.

The band of the Prince of Wales Rifles is giving upon air concerts, thanks to the exertions of Major Robinson. The band played in Viger Square on Wednesday, and after the programme had been gone through with, Mr. J. Walker, collector of this city, invited the band to his place, and supplied them liberally with refreshments; the band of the "Vics" comes out occasionally, and it is to be hoped that these two fine bands will not be sparing of, in this respect, during summer.

Drum Major Crutchlow of the 5th Royals was interred with Military honors in Mount Royal Cemetery on Sunday. A considerable number of his late comrades turned out on the occasion, the band of the Prince of Wales Rifles leading the procession. The firing party was under command of Lieut. Ostel.

A good deal of ill feelings has been created, owing to the refusal of the band of the Victoria Rifles to attend unless well paid; the Rifles band without knowing of the refusal at once volunteered when requested. This is certainly not like the gallant "Vics," the courtesies of both officers and men having been manifested on several occasions.

A great turn out is looked forward to for Dominion day, it being proposed to hold a review at or near Montreal of at least 6000 volunteers.

In the statement of Expenditure for the protection of the frontier, and repelling invasion by the Fenians, it appears that the cost amounted to \$398,289 35 cents. This is no little bill, and the question who's to pay it? B.

FROM KINGSTON.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Capt. Barrow, Lieut. Smythe, and Ensign Power gave a supper to the non-commissioned officers and men of No. 2 Company, 14th Princess of Wales' Own Rifles, in the Drill Shed on Monday evening last. Several other officers of the Battalion as well as civilians were the guests of the officers of the Company. Sergt. Wm. Hammonds, late messman of the late Royal Canadian Rifles as also of the two Depot Companies of the Red River Expedition Force just disbanded, was the caterer and did his work in his usual liberal manner.

The supper passed off very pleasantly, the guests parted evidently well pleased with their entertainment, and came to an end about midnight. Speech followed speech in the order of the toasts usually offered at such affairs, song followed song, and story

after story as is usual after such convivial meetings.

We understand that the officers of this fine regiment are determined to carry out the desires of the President of their Band Committee by completing their very fine Band with Messrs. Distin & Co., celebrated musical instruments (some of which were ordered soon after he took charge of the Band;) and we hear that the order went home to London by last Saturday's Canadian Mail. The officers of this Battalion deserve great credit for their perseverance in their endeavors to make their Band second to none in the Force. Great credit is due also to their talented Bandmaster Prof. Smith, who has in the short time of six months brought on his band to such perfection that they now play operatic music.

The officers of the 14th give two grand concerts during the time of the Brigade camp in Kingston, the patron of the first, on the 27th of this month, being the Adjutant General Colonel Robertson Ross who has kindly accepted that position.

There are rumors of the different officers for the staff of the Brigade camp here; but we cannot give them any credence until the appointments are made known in orders; nothing can be relied on, and when they are officially made known we will send the names.

A most absurd editorial appeared in one of our city papers the other day, advocating the advisability of doing away with the Volunteers altogether because why? (However as no man in his sane senses could guess the answer I will give it you) forsooth because the Yankees had signed, sealed and delivered the Washington Treaty. That's all as Mark Twain or some body else says—now would any one in the 19th century believe that an editor would suggest anything so absurd? would anyone imagine that because a treaty is signed that therefore trouble could not ensue? Do we not know, alas! that great nations not only make and break treaties now *when the chance arises*. Is any person so blind that he cannot see through all Gladstone's excuses as to Russia's conduct, and the cause of the London Conference on the 1856 Treaty. Pshaw! we cannot think men are like ostriches when chased and make themselves blind. Treaties now are not the sacred things they were before learning and civilization taught men their value lessons.

We in good old Kingston laugh at such editors and let them become Mark Twains.

THE VOLUNTEER FORCE AND THE BALLOT.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The Adjutant General has earned the thanks of the Volunteer Force of the Dominion by his bold recommendation of the ballot in his last report to the Minister of Militia. Every word in that report in refer-

ence to the ballot is most undoubtedly true and he deserves well of his country for so boldly telling the people the plain truth; a thing not always so well received as when garnished.

There are various reasons why the ballot should be the accepted system whereby the ranks of our battalions etc. should be recruited; but before going into explanations on some of those reasons, let us see why we cannot do without, and at the same time acknowledge that should danger arise, we could fill the ranks two or three times over, which has been proved at the time of the Fenian Raids in days gone by.

It is well known among the Company Officers that the general answer men give when asked to enrol (and the practice of officers doing their own recruiting, we consider to be a very bad one,) is, "Oh what's the use of being a Volunteer now; there's no chance of a row," or "If there is another raid or any chance of a row you may count upon me, but I don't see the use of wasting my time volunteering, now there's no necessity"—these are mere specimens, but good ones all the same, of the answer officers get in recruiting. These, we are assured, are some of the most common among men's reasons for not volunteering, and of course go to prove how necessary it is to establish the ballot. These reasons too, since the famous Washington Treaty has been signed, have actually appeared in the editorial columns of some daily papers—patriotic men those editors!!!

Above we have given one very good reason for establishing the ballot; but before going to the others we may say that the volunteering spirit, the rage, so to speak, for volunteering is gradually dying out for want of some danger to stir it up. British blood is proverbially slow in motive power unless raised to boiling pitch, when it probably boils over; but in these days of efficient systems, breechloading weapons, and large powers of concentration it behooves the owners of that blood to stir it up, so that they may cast off their sleep, open their eyes, and awake to the danger they stand in peril of, if not prepared—in *pace paratres* is the motto of the age—let it be ours, let us act up to it; let us establish a system for our Canadian Army, that the ranks shall always be full in peace, or in war. Let us take example from that once, not long ago either, small power Russia; look at her, admire her organization, her powers of self-denial, her training, and there see what can be effected by a good system of recruiting for her army. But to our reasons for establishing the ballot.

First we place the death of the volunteering spirit among the people—the trouble of getting recruits to the officers. We next come to a reason noted in the Adjutant-Generals report viz., that it is not fair to those who have been for a long period of years in the Force—lastly to one, we believe, most important, if not *the* most important one of

any that can be named; we mean using the ballot in such a manner as that after every period of, say 3 years, service a fresh batch of men shall be enrolled, placing those who have served in reserves, of a first and second class. With a system established on the plan suggested by our last reason for the ballot we should in the course of nine years have a force, at the rate of \$1,500 a year, in the Dominion of 133,500 trained men ready for service at a week's notice. Of course we cannot in a short article lay down the system of how the mens place of abode, change of residence etc.; should be kept in the different District Books; nor yet how notifications of such changes should be sent from one district to another; all such details are better left to the authorities. It is our duty to place our ideas before our readers, to do our best to better the condition of the service which we advocate, and to endeavor to help the country to obtain a system of defence that shall be second to none in the world.

We understand there are some men in the Dominion of Canada who grudge the money spent on our volunteers; we would merely remind such that if we had no volunteers in past times, their homes and their flourishing business would have been scarcely in that prosperous condition in which they now are; or in the words of the great Cicero in his defence of Lucius Mornna. "The highest dignity is in those men who excel in military glory. For all things which are in the empire, and in the constitution of the state, are supposed to be depended, and strengthened by them. *There is also the greatest usefulness in them, since it is by their wisdom and their danger that we can enjoy both the republic and also our own private possessions.*"

MONTRÉAL SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTIONS.

STAFF—Commandant, Lt. Col. A. C. de L. Harwood, D. A. G.—Adjutant; Lt. Col. D'orsennens, B. M.—Interpreter; Major N. Labranche, M. R. Rifles.—Instructor; Captain Atkinson, G. T. Brigade.—Assistant Instructors; Sergt. Linton, R. E., Sergt. Porteous, 1st or Prince of Wales Rifles.

The school is progressing favourably, under the superintendence of the above officers. The class of cadets are very superior, and appear intelligent and active in the performance of their duties, the chief Instructor, Capt. Atkinson, was late of H. M. 60th Rifles, and the Assistant Instructors were likewise formerly of H. M. Service. The examinations for 1st and 2nd class certificates are rigid, and no cadet can obtain one unless thoroughly posted up in all the branches of the new drill.

Major Labranche's services as Interpreter, are highly spoken of, in a word the school is a perfect success.—COMMUNICATION.

It appears that during the siege of Paris the asphalt pavement was largely used both for fuel and for the distillation of gas to fill balloons.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE MILITIA FOR 1870

[CONTINUED]

The Honorable Sir George F. Colvile, Bart., Minister of Militia &c., &c.

REPORT OF DIRECTORS OF STORES.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT, STORE BRANCH.

Ottawa, January 20th, 1871.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit, for your information, the following statement of the operations of the Branch under my direction during the past year—a year in which the service has been rendered exceptionally severe from various causes. More notably from those occasioned by the Fenian Raid, the equipment of the Red River Expeditionary Force, and the providing supplies for its maintenance "en route," taking over the forts and their armaments, and the lands therewith transferred to the Dominion Government by the Imperial authorities; and, finally, the reception of the Reserve Stores and ammunition.

Notwithstanding these extraneous services, I am happy to be able to report, that owing to the cheerful and willing assistance rendered me at all times by the staff of the Branch, the duties entrusted to me have been successfully performed without a hitch or complaint—a fact which merits favorable consideration, when it is understood that the operations of this Branch extend from Halifax in the East to Fort Garry in the West. Each district over that large extent of territory, having its Storekeeper, making his monthly returns to me at head quarters, and in almost daily communication, thus involving a large amount of correspondence, and a continued administrative supervision.

To save delay, and the expense of re-shipment from Ottawa to Halifax, arrangements were made with the English contractors, to ship by the Inman steamers to the latter place, the following articles of clothing, viz:

Artillery.	{	Cloth Tunics.....	500
		Serge Trowsers, pairs..	1,000
		Forage Caps.....	500
Infantry.	{	Cloth Tunics.....	3,000
		Serge Trowsers, pairs..	1,500
		Forage Caps.....	2,000

From this consignment the Storekeeper at Halifax was enabled to supply the larger portion of the Active Militia in Military District No. 9, leaving a small residue in store there. There were also forwarded to Halifax from Ottawa, for the service of the Naval Brigade:

- 500 Naval Serge Frocks.
- 500 do Trowsers, pairs.
- 500 do Cloth Caps.
- 500 do White Drill Frocks.

These, however, have not been required. The Halifax Naval Brigade having changed its organization, is now constituted the 2nd Brigade of Halifax Garrison Artillery. The clothing consequently has not been issued, and remains in store at Halifax.

OFFICERS CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENTS.

Of these we have but a very small quantity remaining in store, and it is not the intention of the Department to re-stock. In 1862, when the Volunteer system became more largely developed, for the sake of uniformity and efficiency, it was considered advisable to obtain these supplies for the officers of the force, to whom they were sold at cost price, with a few departmental charges

added to cover expenses. This system worked well, and proved a great boon to the officers concerned. But the ends intended having been attained, this mode of supply will now cease, and the Officers henceforth must depend upon the trade of the country for such articles of clothing and equipments as they may need.

AMMUNITION.

The ammunition in the different district magazines, at the close of 1869, is detailed in the following statement, which also shews the receipts and issues for the past year, and the remains at its close. During the year all the old Enfield or muzzle loading ammunition, excepting a small quantity which still remains at St. John and Halifax, was sent to Montreal, there broken up, and made into cannon cartridges for practice and salutes. The lead and percussion caps were sold, the latter having been previously destroyed.

It having been considered unnecessary to maintain store establishments at Hamilton and Prescott, in addition to those at Toronto and Ottawa, in such close proximity, both the former establishments were broken up in the early part of the year, and their stores transferred respectfully to the latter places. By this arrangement, a storekeeper being no longer required at Hamilton, his services were dispensed with. At Prescott, there had only been a caretaker in charge, who still remains in charge of the Militia property at that place.

During the year just elapsed, 195,400 rounds of Snider ball ammunition have been sold, for which the Department has received \$4,783 05, considerable increase over the sales of 1869, which only reached 166,100 rounds, yielding a sum of \$3986 40. The gross amount received during the year for stores sold is \$19,983 43, as shewn in the statement underneath. It will be observed that there is a slight discrepancy between the two amounts as shewn for ammunition, but this is explained by the fact, that the payments for ammunition sold at Halifax in December, did not reach head-quarters in time to be included in the subjoined statement. There are also some surpluses in the amounts transmitted in excess of the regulated price.

No moneys are received by this Branch, the whole of the payments being made through the Receiver-General, by deposit receipts from the purchaser, through the Bank of Montreal, the draft for the Department, after being entered in the store books, is then transferred to the Account Branch.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries have been supplied from the Dominion stores to the amount of \$4976 00, not included in the above statement, with Spencer rifles, Colt's revolvers, accoutrements, and ammunition, for the service of the vessels employed in the protection of the fisheries. The guns and ordnance stores required for this service were obtained from Her Majesty's Control Department.

CAMP EQUIPAGE.

Was issued during the usual drill season, on the requisitions of the District Staff Officers, and under the regulations in force. If it is intended, as contemplated, to form brigade camps in each District, the supply of blankets should be increased for this service. I was unable to supply the two brigade camps, formed respectively at Sarnia and Prescott, without borrowing blankets from Toronto for Sarnia, and from Montreal for Prescott, thus adding to the cost of transport, as the borrowed blankets had to be returned to whence they came, on the

breaking up of the camps. One blanket per man, to which our present supply is limited, is altogether insufficient for camping purposes, and for the health and comfort of the men.

The annual wear and tear and loss of camp equipment is considerable, and requires the strictest supervision to reduce it to its minimum. If the regulations on this head are only strictly enforced, and all loss and wilful damage charged against the defaulters, the moneys so recovered would be sufficient to cover such loss and damage. These being made good under the supervision of the different storekeepers, after the camp equipment is returned into store at the close of the season's operations. The camp damages recovered and paid to the Department, amounted in 1869 to \$157 33; the amount recovered last year, was \$131 48.

The tent poles of ash, manufactured in this country, have answered as well as if they had been made of red pine, which at the time the Department was unable to procure. Gradually, however, as deficiencies occur, and are made good, they are being replaced by the better material, which is exclusively used in the camp equipments of the Imperial authorities.

Tents and appurtenances, with grey blankets, were issued in 1869 to the different districts, in the following proportions:—

	Tents.	Blankets
London, M. D., No. 1....	300	1500
Toronto, " No. 2....	300	1500
Kingston, " No. 3....	200	1000
Montreal, " Nos. 5 & 6....	300	1500
Quebec, " No. 7....	200	1000
St. John, N.B., " No. 8....	100	500
Halifax, N. S., " No. 9....	100	500
Ottawa in reserve & No. 4....	500	2132
Total.....	2000	10,132

After the great fires, by which the neighbourhood of Ottawa was so much devastated during the season of 1870, I received your instructions to issue to the Fire Relief Committee of this city, fifty tents and appurtenances for the use of the sufferers. Twenty-five of these have been since returned into store, the remaining twenty-five are still out, and in possession of the committee.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

Of these, at the close of the year, there remained in store:

Cavalry Swords and Belts.....	261
Short Sniders.....	412
Long Sniders.....	996
Spencer Carbines.....	369
Starr Carbines.....	282
Spencer Muskets.....	1913
Peabody Rifles.....	2970
Infantry Accoutrements, about.....	\$000
Rifle Accoutrements, about.....	2000
Infantry Knapsacks.....	4299
Rifle Knapsacks.....	2000
Infantry Great Coat Straps.....	\$242
Rifle Great Coat Straps.....	3628
Water Bottles.....	2171

It is impossible, in a report like this, to give in detail all the stores in charge, the above are given as part only, and the most important, and have no reference whatever to the reserve stores, which will be spoken of further on.

SOLDIERS' KITS.

Of these we had in store, at the close of 1869, 5000 complete. From this stock was supplied the outfit for the Red River Force, as also the additional supply forwarded to Fort Garry in September, to replace wear, tear, and loss. There still remain in store 3000 kits available for further use.

STATIONERY.

In July of last year it was found expedient to change the system, with regard to the issue of stationery for the district staff, heretofore distributed from the office of the Adjutant-General. It is now issued quarterly on requisitions from the officers concerned, and forwarded to them direct. The stock in the stores being replenished, as required for this service, from the stationery Branch on approved requisitions.

IRON TARGETS.

During the summer, arrangements were made with the firm of Morland, Watson & Co., Montreal, for a supply of targets. In August that firm delivered into the Dominion stores, at that place, 196, which were distributed as follows:

London, M. D., No. 1.....	35
Toronto, " No. 2.....	30
Kingston, " No. 3.....	15
Prescott, " No. 4.....	15
Montreal, " Nos. 5 & 6.....	41
Quebec, " No. 7.....	20
Fredericton " No. 8.....	20
Halifax, " No. 9.....	20
Total	19

RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

On the 21st March last, I received your instruction to provide the following supplies for the Red River Expeditionary Force, which was to start for Fort Garry via Thunder Bay, on the opening of the navigation. These supplies being based on an estimate furnished by Mr. Dawson, of the Department of Public Works, and were to consist of

- 1700 Barrels of Pork.
- 2000 do Flour.
- 30 Waggons.
- 10 Carts.
- 70 Horses,
- 70 Sets of Harness.
- 12 Yoke of Oxen.
- 120 Tons of pressed Hay.
- 6000 Bushels of Oats.

A portion of the flour and pork, 1000 barrels of each, to be packed in half barrels, for convenience in portaging.

On the following day I proceeded to Toronto and Collingwood, and succeeded in making satisfactory arrangements with Mr. Spratt, broker, Toronto, for flour, hay, and oats; with Messrs. Ramsey & Co., for pork; with Messrs. Rice, Lewi, & Son, for waggons, carts, and harness; with Mr. Bond, of Toronto, for horses; and Mr. Winters, of Collingwood, for the oxen.

I am happy to be able to report, that all the arrangements entered into with the above parties, were most satisfactorily carried out by them in every particular, no delay whatever occurred, and all the articles supplied stood the test of the most rigid inspection, not only those instituted on the part of the Dominion Government, but also those of the boards of officers subsequently appointed to this duty, by the Lieut-General commanding. Nothing being received by the Imperial Authorities unless approved of by these Boards.

In the supply of half barrels great difficulties were experienced. The season was so far advanced that coopers had exhausted the material on hand and were unprepared for an unexpected demand of this kind, and it was eventually found necessary to substitute iron hooped half barrels for the wooden hooped ones, which were the more desirable in every respect. No difficulty occurred with respect to the half barrels for the flour, which could as readily be supplied as the whole ones.

The prices paid for the pork were, for the first 1000 barrels purchased, \$25.00; the remaining 700 cost \$26.75.

The flour cost, for the first 1000 purchased, \$4 25; the remaining 1000, packed in half barrels, was \$4 62½ per barrel.

For the pressed hay, collected at Collingwood, \$12 00 per ton was paid.

The oats were collected and stored at Owen Sound, on half costing 31 cents per bushel, the balance, 32 bags for their conveyance, averaged each 23 cents.

The waggons were contracted for at \$88 each; carts \$60; 30 sets of double harness \$28 per set; 10 sets of single cart harness \$15 per set.

The harness, after being inspected, and approved of by the Imperial Officers, was carefully fitted to the horses, and numbered with the number of the horse it was intended for, by the collar makers of the Royal Artillery Battery, then stationed at Toronto.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in procuring the horses, the season for agricultural operations having commenced, and farmers, unless tempted by high prices, would not part with them. The country, likewise, had been nearly denuded of its best horses by American buyers. As Mr. Bond's instructions were to procure the best obtainable, the average price ruled as high as \$150 each. Those purchased were collected towards the latter end of April, and stabled in the Crystal Palace stables, which were kindly loaned for that purpose by the Toronto Corporation. As a proof of the care which had been exercised in their selection, only one of those brought to Toronto was rejected.—Mr. Smith, Professor of the Veterinary College, Toronto, performing the duties of inspection for the Dominion Government. His verdict being confirmed both with respect to horses and oxen, on the subsequent inspection of the Board of Officers, ordered by the Lieut.-General Commanding. The oxen averaged \$110 per yoke.

The whole of the above supplies were ready for delivery to the Imperial Control Department at the time indicated, which was to be the opening of the navigation on the 1st May. During the preparations, in procuring and concentrating these supplies, I received the most efficient and active assistance from Major Peebles, who had been appointed Assistant Control Officer for the Dominion to the Red River Force.

On the 25th April, at the urgent request of the Lieut. General commanding, I was instructed to procure the following additional supply of

- 80 Horses
- 12 Oxen.
- 20 Waggons.
- 20 Carts.
- 5000 Bushels of Oats.
- 187 Tons of pressed Hay.
- 35 Tons of Ox Feed.

The waggons were obtained as before, the carts were contracted for with Mr. Thomas Bisset, Collingwood, at an advance of \$2 00 each; the 5000 bushels of oats and 35 tons of Ox feed, were obtained from Messrs. Barnhart & Co., Collingwood, at 34 cents per bushel for the former, \$26 per ton for the latter. The hay was contracted for with Messrs. Long & Brother, Collingwood, at \$15 per ton.

As time pressed, and there was a difficulty about obtaining the number of horses required in sufficient time, an arrangement was entered into with the Lieut. General commanding for the purchase of 80 artillery horses, at \$120 each, belonging to the batteries of the Royal Artillery, then about em-

barking for England. This arrangement was mutually satisfactory, although I was a little doubtful whether the artillery horses, accustomed to good grooming and light work, would stand the rough usage and work they were likely to encounter so well as our own country horses taken from the plough, and lumbering operations, and fully accustomed to such hard usage and work. No delay, whatever, in the completion of this last order ensued.

On the 7th June, another application came from the Lieut.-General commanding, for 10 more waggons, to be immediately forwarded by Lieut. Colonel Wolseley, at Thunder Bay. As the emergency was pressing, and did not admit of delay, these waggons were picked up wherever they could be obtained, and were at once forwarded to Mr. Marston, the Imperial officer at Collingwood, for transmission as directed. With this transaction, the furnishing of supplies, by this branch of the Militia Department, ceased.

(To be continued.)

In a recently published work entitled "Foreign Armies and Home Reserves," Captain Brackenbury, R. A., says: "From a military point of view, Austria is stronger than of old. The spirit of the army has not yet recovered the shock of 1866, but there is no Venetia to occupy, and the generals know more of the art of war. The new organization gives a peace strength of 250,000, a regular army for war of 800,000, including the reserves—border troops, 53,000, and Landwehr, 200,000, besides the landsturm, not yet completely organized. The field artillery did right well in the war, and has needed no changes. The cavalry rode and fought splendidly, but were not employed to the extent or in the manner they ought to have been, and probably would be now. The infantry possess about 600,000 breech-loaders converted from the old pattern on the Wentz system. New ones will be made as soon as Werndl's magnificent establishment at Steyr is in full working order. Old iron smooth-bore 24-pounders are being converted into 56-pounder breech-loaders for land fortresses, and the coast will be defended by heavy rifled ordnance, probably from England, as soon as money to buy them is granted. The men have satisfied themselves that rashness is folly. The officers are forced to learn their work by a series of strict examinations before promotion. The fleet is steadily increasing in power, though much cramped for want of funds. Let Austria have but a very few years of peace, and she would be a strong, liberal military power, whose interests in the East would be identical with those of England. Aggressive she will not be, for she has all to lose and nothing to gain by war. Captain Brackenbury's views on the army and the reserve will probably come under our notice at a future opportunity.—Broad Arrow.

Though the formality of sealing the pattern of Harvey's torpedo for the supply of the Navy was conducted six months ago, it seems from an English contemporary, the *Army and Navy Gazette*, of the 6th instant, that the trials with this submarine engine have not recently been altogether satisfactory: "Some experiments were made at Spithead with Harvey's torpedo, which were not of a satisfactory character, as out of eight attempts six utterly failed, one was a partial success, and only one, therefore, realized the expectations of the inventor. The defective speed of the *Skytark* gunboat may have had something to do with the unsatisfactory results on the occasion."

VOLUNTEER SUPPER.

With the Inspection by Colonel Patterson, A. A. G., on Tuesday evening last, the 14th. P. W. O. Rifles concluded their annual apportionment of drill, and therefore retire in a measure from active service, until the call for next winter's drill brings them into stirring activity again. The season's drill past also concludes the three years service for which a large proportion of the Battalion volunteered, and probably while the greater number will re-enlist for another term, very many will retire and allow new men to fill their places. The present time was therefore thought very fitting for a re-union between officers and men, and Captain Barrow and other officers of No. 2 Company, marked the pleasant relations which exist in the corps, by taking advantage of this opportunity and entertaining their non-commissioned officers and men at a supper in the Drill Shed on Monday evening. The members of the Company attended in full numbers, and there were present besides a number of guests honored with invitations. A fine table was spread in the capacious building, and excellent catering was performed by Mr. Hammond, late messman of the R. C. Rifles, and by Mr. Somerset. Captain Barrow occupied the chair, supported by Lieut. and Adj. Johnson, Assistant Surgeon D. Oliver, Ensign Power, (No. 2) and Ensign Kirkpatrick, Lieut. Smytho (No. 2) filled the vice chair, supported by Lieut. Muckleston, and others. After the good things provided had been discussed with a relish the tables were cleared and the Chairman introduced the first of the regular toasts in their order.

The Queen, God bless her.
The Prince and the Princess of Wales and Royal family.

The Governor General of Canada,
—each of which was very well received, and heartily cheered.

The Vice Chairman proposed "The Army and Navy of Great Britain" to which Captain Barrow, as a former army officer responded.

The Chairman then proposed in a very complimentary manner the health of the "Adjutant General, Deputy Adjutants-General, and Brigade Majors of Militia," and it was heartily drunk.

The Vice Chairman gave, "The Volunteer Force of Canada" which was enthusiastically received, amid a hearty expression of feeling that they were "jolly good fellows." Capt. Barrow, as the oldest volunteer officer present, responded and claimed a high merit for the standing and efficiency of the force.

Lieut. Smytho also introduced in very felicitous terms the toast of "Lieut.-Col. Callaghan, officers and non-commissioned officers and men of the 14th P. W. O. Rifles," paying a deservedly high compliment to the energy, activity and utter unselfishness with which Col. Callaghan and his officers especially, the Adjutant, Lieutenant Johnson, devoted themselves to the corps and which in the greatest measure was accountable for its present high state of efficiency. Lieut. Johnson responded and spoke very highly of the conduct of all the officers and men of the Battalion, and the hearty co-operation which is met with in all ranks, in carrying out every order and establishing discipline.

Col. Callaghan was an untiring officer, and one having the interests of the Battalion thoroughly at heart. Dr. Oliver then responded.

The Chairman called for the toast of the "N. C. Officers and Men of No. 2 Company," and spoke of them with pride. He had always found willing obedience and strict attention, and more than once had been complimented by inspecting officers on the efficiency of the Company on parade. The toast was duly honored, and Color Sergeant responded, giving credit to Capt. Barrow for bringing the Company to its present high state, and in return proposed the health of the officers of No. 2 Company, which was received with enthusiasm.

It is an honor to No. 2 Company, that it possesses the only rifle shot from this section of Ontario who is selected for merit to form one of the Wimbledon team. Sergeant Kincaid is an old and popular member of No. 2, and being present, his health and success in the old country were proposed very handsomely by Lieut. Smytho, and as handsomely received. Sergeant Kincaid made a pleasing response, and promised to uphold the credit of the Battalion and No. 2 so far as he was able.

The Vice Chairman also proposed the health of the "Old Members of No. 2," to which Lieut. Muckleston, and Ensign Kirkpatrick, who have recently been promoted into other companies, responded, and wished the greatest success to No. 2.

Capt. Barrow toasted "the Press," in very complimentary terms, and Mr. Pense responded.

Ensign Powers in graceful terms proposed the health of "The Ladies," and Lieut. Smytho responded on their behalf, doing every justice to the popular toast.

Then followed innumerable volunteer toasts, including the Band and Prof. Smith, the instructor, who was much complimented in connection with Capt. Barrow, President of the Band Committee, on its efficiency—Capt. Barrow being spoken of as an invaluable officer, whether in connection with No. 2 Company or the Band; and of Lieut. Johnson, and the Staff Sergeants—all fittingly responded to.

The health of Captain La Roue, of the Quebec Rifles, who arrived at a late hour, was highly honored, and the Capt. responded in an excellent speech, comparing the 14th. Battalion favorably with the best battalions in the province. The Captain sang the "Cruiskeen Lawn."

There was other toasts but we fail to remember them. The company broke up at twelve o'clock, after having spent the most enjoyable time imaginable. It was a very pleasant re-union. The most kindly feature was the kindly feeling which exists between officers and men of No. 2. No officers could be worthy of greater respect, nor any men more capable of rendering proper obedience.—*Kingston Whig.*

RIFLE MATCHES.

RIFLE SHOOTING.—The Guelph Rifle Association offered prizes to Volunteers of the 30th Battalion at one of the three matches which they announced for the Queen's Birthday, the competitors on the occasion including some of the Elora Rifles, as will be seen by the following score.

1 Capt. Macdonald	30
2 Pte. Smith	29
3 Lieut. Hooper	26
4 Lieut. Kennedy	24
5 Sergt. Johnson	23

6 Pte. Holo	22
7 Pte. Young	20
8 Lieut. Tribe	19
9 Pte. Madden	18
10 Trump Macdonald	17
11 Gunner Saunders	17
12 " Lundy	15
13 " Macdonald	14
14 " Thompson	11

—*Elora Observer.*

AT LEAMINGTON.

A friendly rifle match came off at Leamington on the Queen's Birthday, between eleven picked men of the Windsor Infanteria Company, and between eleven picked men of the Leamington Company, the latter beating their opponents by 109 points. The following is the score:

WINDSOR SQUAD.

	yds.	yds
	200	400 Tl.
Lieut. F. Rice	13	9-22
Ensign Dixon	7	11-18
Sergt. Langshaw	8	12-20
Corpl. Ladds	13	3-16
Corpl. Marshall	6	4-10
Sergt. Bealey	13	3-16
Pte. Thompson	7	7-14
Pte. Frazer	4	5-9
Lance Corpl. Gusep	5	8-13
Pte. Willis	2	7-9
Pte. Nelson	9	0-9

Total

LEAMINGTON SQUAD.

Capt. Wilkinson	12	11-23
Sergt. Davidson	10	7-17
Corpl. Ley	7	9-16
Corpl. Drummond	15	11-26
Private Hillman	9	14-23
" W. Gahan	15	7-22
" J. French	14	17-31
" J. Gahan	10	10-20
" J. Mills	12	18-30
" Manchester	11	5-16
Bugler A. Wilkinson	15	14-29

Total

Majority for Leamington

SIMULTANEOUS RIFLE MATCH.

For some time past arrangements have been in progress for a simultaneous match between the Victorias of Hamilton, Ont., and Clydesdale Club of Glasgow, Scotland. The V. R. C. competitors fired on Saturday afternoon, 27th ult., and made excellent scores as will be seen below:

C. R. Murray	800	41344231-36
	900	31144333-36
	1000	31111133-37-100
J. J. Mason	800	43131311-37
	900	43333114-33
	1000	231313421-33-100
G. Murlson	800	41342143-35
	900	41134333-35
	1000	331343330-30-101
F. Schwarz	800	333131431-35
	900	31121431-36
	1000	311143010-29-101
R. Omand	800	41321331-31
	900	41431331-31
	1000	313330032-24-92
Jos. Mason	800	213202303-23
	900	33333331-32
	1000	431243111-36-91

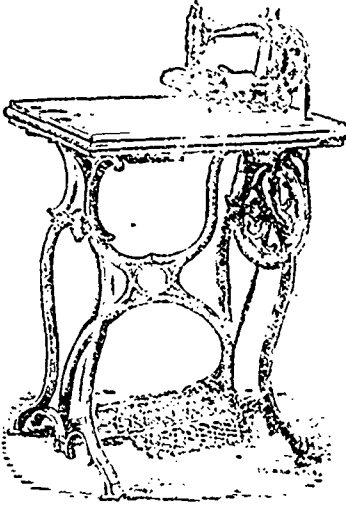
Total

Average per man 109; per shot 3 1/2 points.

E. H. ARMES'S
NEW SHUTTLE OR LOCK-STITCH
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FRINGE, HEM, FELL, TUCK, CORD,
 BIND, FRILL, GATHER, QUILT,
 BRAID or anything that any
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 General Agent,

No. 7 Rossin House Block, Toronto, Ont.
 Ottawa, June 10, 1870. 21-4f.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

OTTAWA, June 9, 1871.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

By Order,

F. BRAUN,
 Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
 Ottawa, 7th June, 1871.

21-3in.



NOTICE.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, May 19th, 1871.

Referring to the notice of the 6th instant of articles transferred by Order in Council to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada free of duty, it is decided that the term "Annatto" therein mentioned means "Annatto" in either a liquid or solid condition.

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

Commissioner of Customs.

Ottawa, May 27th, 1871.

23-3in



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Julde Boom and Piers," will be received at this Office until Saturday, 17th day of June next, at noon, for the construction of a Julde Boom and Five Support Piers immediately above the SAULT AU RECOLLET BRIDGE, in rear of the City of Montreal.

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

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

By order,

F. BRAUN,
 Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }
 Ottawa, 22nd May, 1871. }

22-3in



NOTICE.

THROUGH TICKETS TO FORT GARRY via Fort William can be had at all the stations of the Northern Railway and on the Steamers between Collingwood and Fort William.

By direction,

F. BRAUN,
 Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }
 Ottawa, 20th May, 1871. }

22-3in

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, recently arrived from the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock, near London, England, is desirous to obtain a situation as Armourer in a Volunteer Corps. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, December 21, 1870.

52-3in.

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THE
VOLUNTEER REVIEW
And Military and Naval Gazette.

VOLUME V.
1871.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONTENTS OF No. 21, VOL. V.

POETRY.—	Page.
Old T m, tho Teetotaler	301
EDITORIAL.—	
England's Policy towards the Colonies.....	307
Emigration.....	301
Federation of the British Empire.....	352
Editorial Parag aphs.....	303
News of the Week.....	302
Reviews.....	303
CORRESPONDENCE.—	
From Cobourg.....	361
SELECTIONS.—	
Volunteer Cavalry—The Lessons of the Decade (Continued).....	353
Annual Report of the State of the Militia for 1870—Continued.....	350
Report by Lieut. Butler (60th Regt.) on His Journey from Fort Garry to Rocky Mountain House and Back, during the Winter of 1870-71.....	301
The Emigration Commissioner in England.....	351
Prospectus of the Express.....	355
Presentation of Colors to the 60th Battalion Militia Volunteer.....	357
A Cause Celebre.....	305
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.....	358
REMITTANCES.....	355
MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.	

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The Volunteer Review,
AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1871.

A VERY elegant writer (of the Jefferson Brick class) in the Toronto *Telegraph* undertakes to criticise the Adjutant General's "Report on the State of the Militia," for the sole purpose of letting the world know that the schoolmaster is abroad in those days, or at least to be found on the staff of that lively journal in which his grammatical essays fill so prominent a space. We remember having seen over the door of a village seminary the following notice, by which the villagers were informed that "Reading, Riting, Rithmetic, and Grammer taught here at 6d per week. N. B.—Those as larns manners 2d more." Now we have no doubt the enterprising Philomath earned a very neat livelihood by the exercise of his varied accomplishments, and we respectfully submit to the learned pedagogue of the *Telegraph* whether it would not pay better to stick out a shingle on his own hook as a professor of grammatical science, not forgetting the manners, than to be playing newspaper *stannur* in such an obscure way. His production suggests the idea of how closely he has copied his great prototype, Goldsmith's village pedagogue, who was, by the way, a soldier too, answering to the ancient and honorable name of Paddy Byrne, of whom the poet says:

"Twas certain he could write and elpher too,—
Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage,
And even the story ran that he could gauge.
At writing, too, the parson owned his skill,
For even though vanquished he could argue still,
With words of learned length and thundering sound,
Amazed, the gaping rustics stood around,
And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew
That one small head could carry all he knew.

Ten cakes and cheese! what an age we live in, and how learned we have got. When moods and tenses are of more value than manœuvres and tactics, and every school boy feels called on by the most patriotic impulses to correct the syntax of the technicalities of a professional report, written by a veteran soldier. Our friend was well out of Paris during the late one and indivisible republic his anxiety would have led him into grave complications, for they not only eschewed grammar but declared spelling to be an aristocratic accomplishment for which the unlucky professor would be suspended in a very unclassical manner. As it was the hotbed of *suckny generals* this was unfortunate, inasmuch as it confined his abilities to Canada for the present. By the way this "Report" with its grammatical lapses has advised the organization of a staff college, and we hope the Adjutant General has it in his mind to establish a pedagogues professorship therein (schoolmaster would be far too vulgar), which would give the philomath abroad of the *Telegraph* a chance where he could play the part of the verb active for the good of his country and the benefit of the rising generation of soldiers, not forgetting the extra for those as larns manners. The *Telegraph* should keep our friend on exhibition—combining, as he does, the talents of Wellington, as a soldier, and Dickens, as a writer, he would be worth a quarter, the peep. We wonder whether the Adjutan General wants an amantensis now as this is his time to secure one. We would advise the *Telegraph* man to apply at once, as a combination of Wellington and Dickens is not to be found every day in one man. His claims are irresistible, especially as his modesty is at least equal to an Irishman's and his experience is assuredly on a par therewith. But he ought to be careful and seriously consider the fate of that illustrious animal, the great and renowned prize hog, who, alas, lost his life for having too much *check*.

THE Parisian insurrection having been finally crushed, and, in revolutionary parlance, "law and order having been restored," the next problem with which France has to deal will be the form of government under which its social polity is to be reconstructed, the finances recuperated and fresh vigor imparted to the national life. Difficult as it may be of solution all indications point to the necessity for the restoration of either the monarchy or the Imperial regime. Constitutional government, as understood in England, is not applicable to nor can be understood by the great mass of the French people. It is of slow and gradual growth—their first revolution, by destroying all the

proper balances under which a limited monarchy could exist, rendered the constitutional education of the people impossible, and no steps have been taken under either Empire, Republic or Monarchy since to restore the necessary safeguards of public liberty—an established church and a landed aristocracy. Philosophers may speculate on universal liberty, demagogues will carry their syllogisms to their logical conclusion, but the fact remains that liberty was never yet established or maintained by universal suffrage.

In England it did not spring from the people in any sense of the term, it was the work of the church and the great landed proprietors, and the United States owes its first republican institutions to the Colonial magnates offended by the superciliousness of English officials. A republic in France means anarchy and murder, and it will arrive at the same termini in the United States whenever the population become sufficiently dense. A man with political power but without work or food will take both by force without scruple, and as the great unwashed are the sovereign people there is neither law nor power to restrain him. In France this is thoroughly understood, and therefore if the heads of the present Provisional Government are anxious to restore peace to their unhappy country they will set themselves to the task of restoring monarchy in some shape, placing large discretionary power in the hands of the executive head—Emperor or King. If any good might be expected from the Bourbons their restoration ought to lead to beneficial results, but the present representative of that race has been all his life in exile, a misfortune at his age, the more to be regretted as it is irreparable. While the abilities of the Orleans branch are too contemptible to merit a passing notice. In fact the antecedents and circumstances of the whole race render it entirely impossible that their restoration could benefit France; all are below mediocrity as statesmen or soldiers. They have no aristocracy to correspond with the English cavaliers, whose patriotism would at once defend the Throne and restrain its occupant. Their whole support would be on soldier adventurers, and their rule would be either military despotism, or so weak as to excite contempt—in either case liable to topple as a house of cards at the first touch. The exile of Clisselhurst is the only other alternative. France never prospered so well as under his reign. He knows and can govern the people, and is not likely to repeat or allow others to repeat the fatal mistake which has had such terrible results.

But will M. Thiers act for the interest of France? or, if he is willing to do so, will his colleagues be willing to forego that egotism which is so marked a national characteristic and quietly relinquish power to a stable government, of which they would be only the chief servants? It is to be feared that

such a consummation will not accord with the ideas of the Versailles, and that the victory over Communism will not conduce to that victory over their own selfishness, which the interests of their country demand. There is, however, a conservative power in France, and its action will in all probability determine the fate of the nation. With a large array of political sins to answer for, the Gallican Church retains the confidence, and deserves it, of the great mass of the French people. Infidelity and its confere, republicanism, is principally confined to the larger cities, and has shown the hatred and fear borne to the church by the cruel, barbarous, and wanton murder of the good and venerable Archbishop of Paris, with over sixty of his clergy. As a class the landed proprietors will follow the clerical lead, and there will be very little doubt that in doing so the best interests of the country will be served. At all events an end will be put to the *doctrinaires*, and the peace of the world will be benefited in a corresponding degree. The only solution of the present difficulty will be satisfactorily brought about by this means, or by another revolution.

The progress of modern science has revolutionized the whole art of war. Railways have conferred the power of rapid concentration, and the electric telegraph that of keeping open the communications necessary for that purpose. Instead of personal influence and qualification concentrated in one man constituting the cause of victory, those qualities must to a measurable extent pervade the very rank and file. War has taken its place amongst the exact sciences, and to be a great general involves the qualifications of a first class mechanical engineer. The weapons with which soldiers were armed to a recent date were very simple affairs, their precision and accuracy were by no means to be relied on, modern science has endowed them with complex and delicate mechanism and graduated their accuracy with mathematical precision. The old flint musket and bayonet, with which all England's victories were won, the appliances that spread her power and influence over the mighty empire whose destinies she now sways, was undoubtedly a vast improvement on the long bow, cloth yard, shaft and pike, its predecessors; but the breech-loading rifle of modern days is immeasurably beyond that *fire arm* which for nearly two centuries constituted the offensive and defensive weapon of the civilized world. The author of "Prussian Infantry in 1869," a competent authority, thus writes of that arm: "No one contested the fact that the breech-loader was in itself a very superior weapon, but the cardinal point was, whether the common soldier would be able to attain to that degree of military education, or whether his intelligence would ever become sufficiently developed to enable him properly to make use of that delicate and dangerous arm. If

this could be attained then certainly the weapon would be irresistible. *Mere drilling* will never make such soldiers, they must not merely act at word of command, but according to their own judgment and of their own accord, which will then operate so that the humblest soldier will become able to take an active part in the battle."

It is evident then that science has decreed the necessity for the soldier becoming an intelligent mechanic, able to calculate the result of his own actions as a part of the complicated machine known as an army. And this knowledge must be acquired in addition to that implicit discipline and obedience requisite to constitute him a soldier, as well as the drill necessary to render that discipline available and valuable. The difficulty of the problem involved for the organizer of a military force is to be found in the system under which its cases must be applied. In England that has not been hitherto so far surmounted as to give the faintest shadow of a successful solution, the variety of propositions for organization, their extreme complexity, the difficulty attending their application, and the doubts as to their success, have ended, as questions so surrounded will end, in nothing being done. The policy of the Whig-Radicals now at the head of the Imperial Government compels destruction to clear the way for reorganization, and they have shown themselves unequal to that task. Fortunately for us in Canada we had no "*doctrinaires*," no experimental philosophers, whose theories of the public good ended in national humiliation and dishonor, but we had statesmen honestly desirous of serving the people as a whole, and not limited to a particular class, hence when the need arrived we were enabled with very little fuss to take the necessary measure for organizing an effective force, and the promoter of the necessary legislative enactments was able to place an officer at the head of our army thoroughly qualified by education, experience, and the requisite scientific knowledge to develop the military capabilities of the people of the Dominion to the uttermost. The *knowledge of the use of the rifle* is with him the first thing needful; on every occasion and in every way the Adjutant General enforces that necessity in the most strenuous manner. One of the great *points de force* is the competition rifle matches, and the prizes provided by his own liberality are the most coveted, and the greater inducement to emulation.

But with all this there is something more required, and that rests with the *company officers*. Under the old regime the battalion was the unit of a military force. Science has changed all that, and the unit is the company, hence the necessity that demands the qualification of a captain to be more than equal that of a lieutenant-colonel of former days, and that renders it imperatively necessary for every subaltern and non-

commissioned officer to acquire more than the corresponding knowledge of the higher ranks in the older regime. The captain of a company nowadays must remember that he holds the lives of his command at his control, that he is not at liberty to sacrifice one of them uselessly—that such a thing would be willful and deliberate murder, and that by remaining in ignorance of his own duty, allowing his subalterns and non-commissioned officers to be ignorant of theirs, is surely and certainly to incur the guilt named. It rests, then, with this officer to make the force under his command effective, by acquiring and imparting to them a thorough knowledge of the mechanism and use of the rifle—the knowledge of thorough company drill, of battalion movements, the object, end and aim of every manoeuvre in either—the practice of skirmishing as a company in separate sub-divisions, sections, squads, or independent groups—the best and quickest way to render cover available—how to advance and retire supporting, and taking advantage of all cover—the watchful and intelligent discharge of a sentinel, vidette, or reconnoitering duty; and lastly, coolness, steadiness, and instant obedience to orders under fire. A great part of this positive duty can be mechanically acquired—a most important portion—intelligence—must be natural; but in either case it is the duty of the officer to acquire it himself and impart it to his command, grouping, if possible, his men according to their proficiency. To a people naturally intelligent this programme will offer no serious difficulty, especially as the rudimentary knowledge will be partly acquired at the brigade camps. The rest must be left for the present to the option and discretion of the officers commanding companies.

The following notice from the *Buffalo Express* will show what our neighbors in the United States think of our military organization:

"The volunteer militia organization of our Canadian neighbors is relatively larger and more efficient than we possess, probably, in any State on this side of the line. There is more military thoroughness in the system upon which it is formed and by which it is governed. Its members are subjected to a more systematic training, and we think that, so far, there is more lively military spirit animating the organization, and that that spirit is more carefully kept up by competitive exercises, in rifle shooting, for example, by regulations of periodical camp duty, and by the regulated schooling of company officers. Our New York State militia is probably as effective in organization as that of any State in the Union, and yet although the population is nearly equal to that of the Dominion, we have not much doubt that the latter could turn out against us a larger, better trained, and better prepared force for actual field service than we possess."

As the people of Buffalo will be afforded sufficient evidence of the value of our military organization by a visit to the Brigade Camp at Niagara, it is not necessary for us

to make any comments on the above notice. But it must be very gratifying to Sir G. E. Cartier to learn that the military organization to which his famous Militia Bill gave a legal status, has been not only a marked success, but has secured for this country the respect and admiration of our neighbors. And it is not too much to claim that our commercial prosperity is due in no small degree to the feeling of confidence and security consequent on an efficient military organization.

It is reported that the Minister of Militia will visit the camp of instruction, and it would be desirable for very many reasons he should do so, principally because the force should learn to know the statesman to whom its existence is due, and that they might learn from his own lips the means taken to secure its efficiency, as well as the difficulties he has encountered in securing the requisite parliamentary support for those measures necessary to create a Canadian army. Sir G. E. Cartier has good reasons to be proud of the success he has achieved in giving to British North America an efficient constitutional military force without burdening the resources of the country or interfering with the industrial pursuits of the people. He has successfully solved the problem, which the statesmen of every other civilized country has attempted and failed—that of creating a voluntary military force without withdrawing a man from his ordinary business, and rendering it effective without adding appreciably to the taxation of the country.

The law under which it has been organized is only three years in operation, and this country can put *double* the force in the field in proportion to her population that Great Britain could, at one-fiftieth part of the expense, and we contend that no statesman ever rendered such effectual and practical service to Canada at so trifling a cost. The Canadian people and army, in honoring and feeling grateful to him, simply repay in part a debt of gratitude long due; for most assuredly, in the language of Eastern metaphor, he "has made them faces bright before their enemies."

Our Buffalo neighbors will have the gratification of seeing British soldiers handled by a British officer who understands his trade. To the Adjutant General, P. Robertson-Ross, deservedly belongs the honor of organization, efficiency, and that practical knowledge which the Canadian army has acquired: and it is to his suggestions and personal example the military spirit, proficiency in the use of the rifle, and *esprit du corps* is due. His presence in the camp at Niagara will insure the manoeuvres being of such a character as to give our neighbors an idea of what military operations are like.

The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hastings Doyle, is about to make a military tour through the Provinces.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Parisian insurrection has been completely stamped out; the greater part of the leaders shot or in exile; Rochefort and some others awaiting their trial, amongst them Schamacker, the murderer of Generals Clement and Thomas. Blanqui and some other scoundrels are said to be in hiding in London. There are queer rumors afloat that the insurrectionary movement was in reality directed from that centre, and that the executive committee of the International Working Mens Association were the real heads of the villainous conspiracy. It was, moreover, averred that a plot had been matured to burn all the great cities of France, the London docks, and the same treatment was to be extended to Liverpool, and all the wealthy English seaports. This, if true, speaks with great force of the fiend the Whig-Radicals have evoked, and shows in a true light Gladstone and Bright's particular friends and pets. The subject now agitating France is that of the form of government to which her future is to be confided; and it is to be hoped that a wise choice will be made, and that the interests of a gallant people will no longer be permitted to be the shuttle-cock of Parisian ruffians.

Nothing very noteworthy has transpired in Great Britain except a debate, or rather irregular conversation, in the House of Lords in reference to the Washington Treaty. Another conversation of a similar kind having occurred in the Commons, during which Mr. Gladstone promised to submit the treaty before it was ratified. Earl Granville was reluctantly forced to take a similar course in the Lords, and it is quite possible that a new era has been inaugurated in the constitutional practice of Great Britain, and that in future all treaties will be submitted to Parliament before ratification.

The Joint High Commissioners, with Gen. Schenck, United States Minister to Great Britain, arrived in Liverpool on the 3rd instant.

The great event of the week in the United States has been the partial submerging of a portion of New Orleans, in consequence of a break in the embankment of one of the crevasses, caused by the very foolish act of drawing the earth away to cover low lying building lots; 2,500 houses have been flooded, but no lives are reported as lost. A similar calamity has befallen Galveston, a severe storm having raised the waters of the Gulf of Mexico; several houses have been washed away, and a portion of the city submerged. It was attended with loss of life.

On Tuesday the 6th instant the Adjutant General, Colonel P. Robertson-Ross, commander-in-chief of the Canadian army, left Ottawa for the purpose of directing and superintending the manoeuvres at the Divisional camp at Niagara during the sixteen

days drill. The position of this encampment on historical ground is all that could be desired, and we are satisfied that its effect on our military force will be most beneficial—the probable strength of the force encamped will exceed 4,500 of all arms. The following is the best list of officers we could procure before going to press: Lieutenant-Colonel Durie, D.A.G., in command; Brigade Major R. B. Denison, both of No. 2 Military District.

CAVALRY.

1st York.

Colonel McLeod, Oak Ridges commanding.

Capt. J. B. Baldwin, Toronto.
Lieut. McConnell, Oak Ridges.
Dr. Lloyd, V.S.

ARTILLERY.

Toronto, Welland Canal, and Hamilton Field Batteries.

INFANTRY.

2nd Battalion "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto.

Lieut.-Col. Gilmour; Majors Otter and Arthurs; Adjutant Jarvis. Staff—Acting-Quartermaster, Lieut. Beaven; Paymaster, Capt. Leo; Surgeon, Dr. Thorburn; Assistant, Dr. May. Company Officers—No. 1 Capt. Morrison, Lieut. Spry, Ensign Brown; No. 2 Capt. Chadwick, Lieut. Holliswell, Ensign Beaumont; No. 3, Capt. Bennett, Lieut. Allan, No. 4, Capt. Miller, Lieut. Purch, Ensign McKinley; No. 5, Capt. Erskine, Lieut. Foster, Ensign Hamilton; No. 7, Capt. Ryerson, Lieut. Jackman, Ensign Ellis; No. 8, Capt. McKenzie, Lieut. Wood, Ensign Macdonald; No. 9, Capt. Cherriman, Lieut. Delamere, Ensign Kingsford. Total strength, including the Band, about 500.

10th Battalion or "Royal Regiment of Toronto."

Lieut.-Col. Boxall; Majors Stollery and Hetherington; Capt. Shaw, Adjutant. Staff Quartermaster, McLellan; Paymaster, Capt. Skinner; Surgeon, Dr. Richardson; Assistant, Dr. Newcombe. Company Officers—No. 1, Capt. Anderson, Ensign Wilson; No. 2, Capt. Martin; No. 3, Capt. Boomer, Lieut. Millard, Ensign Rolph; No. 4, Capt. Marshall, Ensign Weston; No. 5, Capt. Fleming, Lieut. Crombie, Ensign Fleming; No. 6, Capt. Coleman, Lieut. Noverre, Ensign Ryerson; No. 7, Capt. Brunel, Lieut. Brown; No. 8, Capt. Patterson, Lieut. Allinson, Ensign Kingsberry; No. 9, Capt. Ramsay, Lieut. Goran; No. 10, Capt. Thompson, Lieut. Thompson, Ensign Joseph.

1st "York" Battalion of Infantry.

Col. Jarvis, Toronto, commanding.
Majors Norris, Scarborough, and Peel, King.
Captain and Adjutant Huxtable, Scarborough.
Surgeons Hillary, Aurora and Bently, Sutton.

Quartermaster Parkhill, King.
Paymaster Cawthra, Newmarket.
No. 1 Co., Scarborough, Capt. Chester.
No. 2 Co., Lloydtown, Capt. Armstrong, Lieut. Thompson.

No. 3 Co., King, Capt. Gardner.
No. 4 Co., Newmarket, Lieut. Dudley in command.

No. 5 Co., Sutton, Capt. Windham, Lt. Stevenson.

No. 6 Co., Markham, Capt. Rolph. Lieut. Reesor.

No. 7 Co., Sharon. Capt. Selby, Lieut. Waling, Ensign Robinson.

No. 8 Co., Unionville, Capt. Crosby, Lieut. Eckhart, Ensign Egan.

36th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry.

Colonel Gracy, Weston, commanding.
Majors Nesbitt, Brampton, and Evans
Bolton's Village.

Adjutant (rank lieutenant) David L. Scott
Brampton.

Surgeons Riddall Alton, and Mullin,
Brampton.

No. 1 Co., Brampton. Captain Mahaffy,
Lieutenant A. B. Scott, and Ensign James
Cunningham.

No. 2 Co., not yet arrived.

No. 3 Co., Brampton, Capt. Dodd,
Lieut. Tye, and Ensign Proctor.

No. 4 Co., Bolton's Village, Capt.
Hickman, Lieut. Armstrong and Ensign Mc-
Dougall.

No. 5 Co., Alton, Capt. Brewster, Lieut.
Smith and Ensign Lemon.

No. 6 Co., Grahamsville. Captain
Thompson, Lieut. Nesbitt, Ensign Gage.

No. 7 Co., Mono Mills, Capt. Patterson,
Lieut. Vance and Ensign Jackson.

No. 8 Co., Tullamore, Capt. Orr, Lieut.
Ellis and Ensign Robinson.

No. 9 Co., Sandhill, Capt. Parker, Lieut.
Elliot, and Ensign Shields.

Sergeant-Major Powell Brampton, No. 1
Co.

Quarter-Master Bell, Brampton.

Paymaster Stork, Brampton.

38th "Brant" Battalion of Rifles.

Col Wm. Patton, Hamilton.

Major Dickie, Brantford.

Adjutant, Ensign Stuart Jones, Paris.

Surgeons, Bowen, Brantford; and Marquis,
Mount Pleasant.

Quartermaster, F. J. Gency, Brantford.

No. 1 Co. Paris, Captain Osborne Totten;
Lieutenant, John Robinson; Ensign, Stuart
Jones.

No. 2 Co., Brantford, Captain Curtis,
Lieutenant McCollister, Ensign C. Thomas.

No. 3 Co., Brantford, Captain Lemon,
Lieutenant Ballachey, Ensign C. Jones.

No. 4 Co., Brantford, Captain Spence.

No. 5 Co., Brantford, Captain Byrne, Lieut-
enant Stephen Whitmore, Ensign French.

No. 6 Co., Drumbo, Captain Laidlaw,
Lieutenant Pattulo, Ensign E. M. F. Fair.

Sergeant-Major Hubbard.

44th "Welland" Battalion of Infantry.

Colonel Barnett, Niagara Falls, command-
ing.

Major Macklem, Chippewa.

Adjutant Brennan, Clifton.

Surgeons Mewburn, Drummondville, and
Oliver, Clifton.

Quartermaster Orchard, Drummondville.
Paymaster and Captain, J. C. Kirkpatrick,
Chippewa.

No. 1 Co., Clifton, Capt. Bender, Lieut.
Thompson.

No. 2 Co., Thorold, Capt. H. James, Lieut.
Benson, Ensign Ball.

No. 3 Co., Chippewa, Capt. Flett, Lieut.
Stiff, Ensign Tupper.

No. 4 Co., Fort Erie, Capt. Treble, Lieut.
Graham, Ensign Newbigging.

No. 5 Co., Welland, Capt. Hamilton,
Lieut. Chipman, Ensign own.

No. 6 Company, Clifton, G. W. R. Com-
pany, relieved.

No. 7 Company, Ridgeway, Capt. Morrin,
Lieut. J. S. Beam, Ensign Laur.

No. 8 Company, Fenwick, Capt. A. W.
Haney, Lieut. J. L. Haney, Ensign J. Ken-
nedy.

The total strength of the brigade is 4800
rank and file, as follows: Artillery, 13 offi-
cers and 210 non-commissioned officers and
men; Cavalry, 21 officers and 272 non-com-
missioned officers and men; Infantry, 226
officers and 3993 non-commis.ioned officers
and men.

THE DAILY RATIONS.

The consumption of rations and forage per diem may be seen by the following list: Bread, 7210 lbs; Meat, 4800 lbs, Potatoes, 4800 lbs; Sugar, 600 lbs; Coffee, 100 lbs; Tea, 50 lbs; Salt, 150 lbs; Pepper, 8 lbs; Wood, 9 cords; Oats, 5190 lbs.

It is to be hoped our comrades will have a pleasant season of it, as we are sure under the Adjutant General's hands they will have a profitable one.

REVIEWS.

The *London Quarterly Review* for April has been received. This number is above the average of that ably conducted periodical; some of the articles for breadth of views, statistical, political, and critical historical details are worthy the pen of the most able political writers the empire has yet produced. Those are notably "The Third French Republic and the Second German Empire;" "The Church and Nonconformists;" "The Usages of War," and "The Government Army Bill." The remaining articles are all valuable in their several departments.

The indefatigable Secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade and Corn Exchange, Wm. J. Patterson, Esq., has sent us a copy of "Statements Relating to the Home and Foreign Trade of the Dominion of Canada; also Annual Report of the Commerce of Montreal, for 1870." It is a neatly got up volume of 148 pages, containing most valuable statistical information, arranged with singular skill in two divisions under the following heads: "Retrospect of 1870 relating to the trade in Breadstuffs—1. Crops and corn trade in the United Kingdom; 2. Crops in Canada—flour and grain trade, etc.; 3. Crops and grain trade of the United States. "Trade and Commerce of Montreal in 1870: 1. Financial affairs; 2. The produce trade; 3. The lumber trade; 4. The provision trade; 5. Direct foreign trade; 6. The grocery trade; 7. Miscellaneous departments; 8. Unclassed returns." The whole reflecting the greatest credit on Mr. Patterson, who may well lay claim to the rank of being one of the first statisticians in Canada. The Report has been published by Messrs. T. & R. White, the proprietors of the *Montreal Gazette*; its workmanship reflects great credit on the establishment, as well as on their energy and patriotism, for they have considerably enhanced its value by the publicity given it through their means by sending it to all the principal merchants in British North America.

The *(Toronto) Express* has appeared and bids fair to be an addition of considerable value to the newspaper literature of Canada. The course marked out, if strictly adhered to, is that best calculated to advance the interests of the country, and we hope it will be as successful as a speculation, as it cannot fail to be in a political point of view. A thoroughly independent journal will be hailed by every moderate man as a welcome friend.

RALLY THE GREYS.

BY CAPTAIN GLASGOW, WATERBURY.

On Balafava's blood-stained field,
Where Britain's sons disdained to yield,
There Miller's* voice like thunder pealed—
"Rally the Greys!"

Fierce was the deadly combat there,
When foe to foe their steel made bare,
And loud and earnest was the prayer—
"Rally the Greys!"

Their sabres bright—like mirrors gleam—
Beneath the Autumn's waning beam,
And horsemen brave, like giants seem—
"Rally the Greys!"

Loud was the crash of armor, when
That little band, three hundred men,
Charged home in o the Russian den—
"Rally the Greys!"

With ancient foe, they sallied on
For Erub, Soobla, Aibon's Tuton,
There Russians died without a groan—
"Rally the Greys!"

"On, Scotia on," brave Scarlett cried,
"Strike home in all thy native pride!"
Then reeking streams the valleys dyed—
"Rally the Greys!"

With firm resolves their swords were crossed,
One moment and our men are lost,
Yet twice they cut out through the host—
"Rally the Greys!"

Loud cheers from Emuskilleus' job,
(Terrific language of the shock)
And mingled loud with sabre stroke—
"Rally the Greys!"

Guardsmen and Greys, together merge,
With Emuskilleus in the charge,
A soldier's duties to discharge—
"Rally the Greys!"

"Rally the Greys," brave Miller* said,
"Face me," and pointing with his blade,
Ah! few the number that obeyed—
"Forward the Greys!"

"Onwards and charge, yes charge again
(Their chargers trampling on the plain.)
"We shall be victors on the plain—
"On, Gallant Greys!"

Horsemen and horse, together lie;
Horsemen in grey began to die;
They fly, they fly, the Indians fly!
"Victorious Greys!"

* Acting a Gallant of the Scots Greys in the Crimea.

REPORT

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

GENERAL REPORT.

[CONTINUED.]

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

Having in the foregoing remarks reviewed the various elements which compose the security but widely extended population of the Saskatchewan, outside the circle of the Hudson's Bay Company, I have now to refer to that body, as far as it is connected with the present condition of affairs in the Saskatchewan.

As a governing body the Hudson's Bay Company, has ever had to contend against the evils which are inseparable from monopoly of trade combined with monopoly of judicial power, but so long as the aboriginal inhabitants were the only people with whom it came in contact its authority could be preserved; and as it centered within itself whatever knowledge and enlightenment existed in the country its officials were regarded by the aborigines as persons of a superior nature, nay, even in by gone times it was by no means unusual for the Indians to regard the possession of some of the most ordinary inventions of civilization on the part of the officials of the company as clearly de-

monstrating a close affinity between these gentlemen and the Manitou, nor were these attributes of divinity altogether distasteful to the officers who found them both remunerative as to trade and conducive to the exercise of authority. When, however the Free Traders and Missionary reached the Saskatchewan, this primitive state of affairs ceased—with the enlightenment of the savage came the inevitable discontent of the Indian until there arose the condition of things to which I have already alluded. I am aware that there are persons who while admitting the present unsatisfactory state of the Saskatchewan ascribe its evils more to mistakes committed by officers of the Company, in their management of Indians, than to any material change in the character of the people, but I believe such opinion to be founded in error. The Indians and the half breeds are aware of their strength and openly speak of it, and although I am far from asserting that a more determined policy on the part of the officer in charge of the Saskatchewan District would not be attended by better results, still it is apparent that the great isolation of the posts as well as the absence of any fighting element in the class of servants belonging to the company, render the Forts on the Upper Saskatchewan, to a very great degree, helpless and at the mercy of that country. Nor are the engaged servants of the Company a class of persons with whom it is at all easy to deal. Recruited principally from the French half-breed population, and exposed, as I have already shown to the wild and lawless life of the prairies, there exists in reality only a very slight distinction between them and their Indian Brethren, hence it is not surprising that acts of insubordination should be of frequent occurrence among these servants, and that personal violence towards superior officers should be by no means an unusual event in the Forts of the Saskatchewan; indeed it has only been by the exercise of manual force on the part of the officials in charge that the semblance of authority has sometimes been preserved. Their tendency towards insubordination is still more observable among the casual servants or "Trip men" belonging to the Company. These persons are in the habit of engaging for a trip or journey, and frequently select the most critical moments to demand an increased rate of pay, or desert en masse.

At Edmonton House, the Head Quarters of the Saskatchewan District, and at the Posts of Victoria, and Port Pitt, this state of lawlessness is more apparent than on the lower portion of the river. Threats are frequently made use of by the Indians and half-breed, as a means of extorting favorable terms from the officer in charge, the cattle belonging to the Posts are uselessly killed, and altogether the Hudson's Bay Company may be said to retain their tenure on the Upper Saskatchewan upon a basis which appears insecure and unsatisfactory.

In the foregoing remarks I have entered at some length into the question of the materials comprising the population of the Saskatchewan, with a view to demonstrate that the condition of affairs in the Saskatchewan with a view to demonstrate that the condition of affairs in that Territory is the natural result of many causes, which have been gradually developing themselves, and which must of necessity undergo still further developments if left in their present state. I have endeavored to point out how the growing wants of the aboriginal inhabitants—from the conflicting nature of the interests of the half-breed and Indian population, as well as from the natural consti-

tion of the Hudson's Bay Company, a state of society has arisen in the Saskatchewan, which threatens at no distant day to give rise to grave complications; and which now has the effect of rendering life and property insecure, and preventing the settlement of those fertile regions which in other respects are so admirably suited to colonization.

As matters at present rest the region of the Saskatchewan is without law, order, or security, for life or property; robbery and murder for years have gone unpunished, Indian massacres unchecked, even in the close vicinity of Hudson's Bay Company posts, and all civil and legal institutions are wholly and entirely unknown.

I now enter upon that portion of Your Excellency's Instructions which has reference to the epidemic of Small Pox in the Saskatchewan. It is about fifty years since the first great epidemic of Small Pox swept over the regions of the Missouri and the Saskatchewan, committing great ravages among the tribes of Sioux, Gros Ventres and Flat Heads upon American Territory; and among the Crees and Assinaboins on the British. The Blackfoot Indians escaped that epidemic, while on the other hand the Assinaboins, or Stonies of the Qu'Appella Plains were almost altogether destroyed. Since that period the disease appears to have visited some of the Tribes at intervals of greater or less duration, but until this and the previous year its ravages were confined to certain localities, and did not extend universally throughout the country. During the summer and early winter of '69-'70 reports reached the Saskatchewan of the prevalence of Small Pox, of a very malignant type among the South Peagim Indians, a Branch of the Blackfoot Nation. It was hoped however that the disease would be confined to the Missouri River and the Crees who as usual were at war with their traditional enemies, were warned by Missionaries and others that the prosecutions of their predatory expeditions into the Blackfoot Country would in all probability carry the infection into the North Saskatchewan. From the South Peagim tribes, on the head waters of the Missouri, the disease spread rapidly through the kindred tribes of Blood, Blackfoot and Luceo Indians, all which neighboring tribes have their hunting grounds north of the Boundary Line. Unfortunately for the Crees, they failed to listen to the advice of those persons who had recommended a suspension of hostilities. With the opening of the spring the war parties commenced their raids, a band of seventeen Crees penetrated in the Month of April, into the Blackfoot country, and coming upon a deserted camp of their enemies in which a tent was still standing they proceeded to ransack it. This tent contained the dead bodies of some Blackfeet, and although these bodies presented a very revolting spectacle, being in an advanced state of decomposition, they were nevertheless subjected to the usual process of mutilation, the scalps and clothing being also carried away.

For this Act the Crees paid a terrible penalty—scarcely had they reached their own country before the disease appeared among them in its most virulent and infectious form. Nor were the consequences of this raid less disastrous to the whole Cree Nation. At the period of the year to which I allude, the early summer, these Indians usually assemble together from different directions, in large numbers, and it was towards one of those numerous assemblies that the returning war party, still carrying the scalps and clothing of the Blackfeet directed their steps. Almost immediately upon their arrival the disease broke out

amongst them, in its most malignant form. Out of the seventeen men who took part in the raid, it is asserted that not one escaped the infection and only two of the number appear to have survived. The disease once introduced into the camp, spread with the utmost rapidity, numbers of men, women and children, fell victims to it during the month of June—the cures of the medicine men were found utterly unavailing, to arrest it and as a last resource the camp broke up into small parties. Some directing their march towards Edmonton and others to Victoria, Saddle Lake, Fort Pitt and along the whole line of the North Saskatchewan. Thus at the same period, the beginning of July, Small Pox of the very worst description was spread throughout some 500 miles of territory, appearing almost simultaneously at the Hudson's Bay Company's Posts, from the Rocky Mountain House to Carlton.

It is difficult to imagine a state of pestilence more terrible than that which kept pace with these moving parties of Crees during the summer months of 1870. By streams and lakes, in willow copses, and upon bare hill sides, often shelterless from the fierce rays of the summer sun, and exposed to the rains and dews of night, the poor plague stricken wretches lay down to die. No assistance of any kind, for the ties of family were quickly loosened and mothers abandoned their helpless children upon the way side, fleeing onward to some fancied place of safety. The district lying between Fort Pitt and Victoria, a distance of about 140 miles, was perhaps the scene of the greatest suffering.

In the immediate neighborhood of Fort Pitt, two camps of Crees established themselves, at first in the hope of obtaining medical assistance and failing in that, for the officer in charge soon exhausted his slender store, they appear to have endeavored to convey the infection into the Fort, in the belief that by doing so they would cease to suffer from it themselves. The dead bodies were left unburied close to the stockades, and frequently Indians in the worst stage of the disease might be seen trying to force an entrance into the houses, or rubbing portions of the scab from their persons against the door handles and window frames of the dwellings. It is singular that only three persons within the Fort should have been infected with the disease, and I can only attribute the comparative immunity enjoyed by the residents at that post to the fact that Mr. John Sinclair had taken the precaution early in the summer, to vaccinate all the persons residing there, having obtained the vaccine matter from a Saulteaux Indian who had been vaccinated at the mission of Prince Albert, presided over by Rev. Mr. Nesbit, sometime during the spring. In this matter of vaccination a very important difference appears to have existed between the Upper and Lower Saskatchewan. At the settlement of St. Albert near Edmonton, the opinion prevails that vaccination was of little or no avail to check the spread of disease, while on the contrary residents on the lower portion of the Saskatchewan asserted that they cannot trace a single case in which death had ensued after vaccination had been properly performed. I attribute this difference of opinion upon the benefits resulting from vaccination to the fact that the vaccine matter used at St. Albert and Edmonton was of a spurious description, having been brought from Fort Benton, on the Missouri River, by traders during the early summer, and that also it was used when the disease had reached its height, while on the other hand the vaccination carried on from Mr. Nesbit's Mission ap-

pears to have been commenced early in the spring and also to have been of a genuine description.

At the Mission of St. Albert, called also "Big Lake," the disease assumed a most malignant form, the infection appears to have been introduced into the settlement from two different sources almost at the same period. The summer hunting party met the Blackfeet on the plains and visited the Indian camp (then infected with small pox) for the purpose of making peace and trading. A few days later the disease appeared among them and swept off half their number in a very short space of time. To such a degree of helplessness were they reduced that when the prairie fires broke out in the neighborhood of their camp they were unable to do anything towards arresting its progress or saving their property. The fire swept through the camp destroying a number of horses, carts and tents, and the unfortunate people returned to their homes at Big Lake carrying the disease with them. About the same time some of the Crees also reached the settlement, and the infection thus communicated from both quarters, spread with amazing rapidity. Out of a total population numbering about 900 souls 600 caught the disease, and up to the date of my departure from Edmonton, (22nd December,) 311 deaths had occurred. Nor is this enormous percentage of deaths much to be wondered at when we consider the circumstances attending this epidemic. The people huddled together in small hordes, were destitute of medical assistance or of even the most ordinary requirements of the hospital. During the period of delirium incidental to small pox, they frequently wandered forth at night into the open air, and remain for hours exposed to dew or rain; in the latter stages of the disease they took no precautions against cold and frequently died from relapse produced by exposure, on the other hand they appeared to have suffered but little pain after the primary fever passed away, "I have frequently," says Pero Andre, "asked a man in the last stages of small pox whose end was close at hand, if he was suffering much pain and the almost invariable reply was, None whatever." They seem also to have died without suffering, although the fearfully swollen appearance of the face, upon which scarcely a feature was visible, would lead to the supposition that such a condition must of necessity be accompanied by great pain.

The circumstances attending the progress of the epidemic at Carlton House are worthy of notice both on account of the extreme virulence which characterized the disease at that post, and also as no official record of this visitation of small pox would be complete which failed to bring to the notice of Your Excellency the undaunted heroism displayed by a young officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, who was in temporary charge of the station.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY ITEMS.

The commanders of German army corps will each receive small appropriations from the Emperor of Germany's private exchequer.

Mr. E. J. Reed, C B, F. R. S., late Chief Constructor of the Navy, left Manchester on Wednesday, May 3, for London, en route to St. Petersburg. He stopped at Sheffield, and paid a short visit on business to the Cyclops Works.

The French Minister of War Le Flô is at present negotiating with the American Captain Lowe for the purchase of a large number of Gatling guns.

Captain Vivian of the English army gives in a paper the pay of the British soldiers per week. The pay of the engineers is the highest; that of the household troops is the next.

The great iron works at Perm, on the Kama, have just turned out thirty-eight highly-finished steel guns, of 9 in. and 11 in. bore. Similar pieces are being cast in great numbers at Petrozavodsk and other Government factories.

Mr. G. Griffin, C. E., who has undertaken to raise Her Majesty's ship *Captain*, has been informed by the Admiralty that they will not interfere with or assist him in any arrangements he may make, but they will, in the event of his endeavours being successful, pay salvage for the vessel.

The following new feature of United States diplomacy is reported by the *Mechanics' Magazine*: "Commodore Rodgers, United States naval attaché to the American Legation in London, has been lately inspecting the various ships now building at Chatham Dockyard, and the different departments of the yard."

The remains of General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, one of the British dead at Aboukir, which were interred seventy years ago in a vault within Fort St. Elmo, at Malta, have, with the leaden coffin containing them, been recently placed in a new receptacle, their original resting place having been disturbed by the necessity of new heavy gun platforms.

The *Broad Arrow* thus alludes to and discredits a report that the British Admiralty had purchased the "Austrian" or fish torpedo, the invention of an Englishman at Trieste: "It has been rumored that the Admiralty are negotiating with Mr. Whitehead for the purchase of his fish torpedo, and that £15,000 is the sum likely to be given for this invention. This, however, is mere rumor."

Even the Chinese appear to be resorting to torpedoes of a defensive character, according to our last dates of the *China Mail*, application has been made by high Chinese officials to certain natives to superintend the construction of some infernal machines, a sort of torpedo, for use in the Peiho. They are of similar construction to those used there in 1860; and it is difficult to avoid the inference that they are intended for a similar use—the attempted destruction of foreign vessels.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The *CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE* remarks.—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately favoured beverage which saves us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1 lb., and 1 lb. un-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London England.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 6th June, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS, (15.)

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

BRIGADE CAMPS, 1871-'72.

Adverting to General Order (12,) of 5th ultimo, Regulating the Annual Drill for 1871-'72 in Special Brigade Camps for 16 days training, the date of assembly of the Brigade Camp at Laprairie is changed from the 21st to the 27th instant, and of the Brigade Camp at Point Levis from the 26th instant to the 3rd July next.

No. 2.

In order to complete the quota of the Active Militia from Military Districts Nos. 5 and 6, ordered to perform their Annual Drill for 1871-'72 in the Camp of Exercise at Laprairie, the following Corps belonging to those Districts will assemble at Laprairie on the 27th instant and form a Divisional Camp, the Corps being as follows, viz :

No. 5 Military District,

St. Andrew's Troop of Cavalry,
No. 1 Troop Montreal Cavalry.
Sherbrooke Troop of Cavalry.
Cookshire Troop of Cavalry.
Montreal Field Battery of Artillery.
Sherbrooke Battery of Garrison Artillery.
No. 1 Company Engineers, Montreal,
No. 2 do do
1st "Battalion of Rifles" Prince of Wales.
3rd Battalion "Victoria Rifles" Montreal.
6th Battalion "Hochelega Light Infantry.

11th Battalion "Argenteuil Rangers."
21st "Richelieu" Battalion of Infantry.
50th Battalion of Infantry "Huntingdon Borderers."
51st Battalion of Infantry "Hemmingford Ranges."

52nd "Bedford" Battalion of Infantry.
53rd "Sherbrooke" Battalion of Infantry.
54th "Richmond" Battalion of Infantry.
58th "Compton" Battalion of Infantry.
60th "Missisquoi" Battalion of Infantry.
"Wakefield" Infantry Company.
"Thurso" Infantry Company.
"Eardley" Infantry Company.
"Drummondville" Infantry Company, attached whilst in camp to 54th Battalion.

No. 6 Military District.

64th "Voltigeurs" do Beauharnois.
"Joliette" Provisional Battalion.
"Three Rivers" Provisional Battalion.

"St. Hyacinthe" Provisional Battalion.
Beauharnois Infantry Company.
St. Martino Infantry Company.
Como Rifle Company.
St. Placide Infantry Company.
St. Benoit do
St. Eustache do
St. Jean Baptiste Village Infantry Company.

1st Infantry Company of Rawdon.

2nd do do

Nicolet Infantry Company.

St. Gregoire do

St. Norbert do

Wolfeston do

Beancour do

No. 3.

The Deputy Adjutants General appointed to command the Brigade Camps of Exercise to be assembled at Laprairie on the 27th instant, and at Point Levis on the 3rd July next are directed to afford every facility to any officers or men desirous of registering their votes for the local legislature, should elections in the Province of Quebec take place during the time these camps are in operation, by granting leave to such officers or men for the day or days their absence may be actually necessary to enable them to register their votes.

No. 4.

Any officers of the Militia, not belonging to corps ordered to form Brigade Camps of Exercise, who may be desirous of attending such camps for purposes of military instruction, are invited to do so, and the Deputy Adjutants General in command of brigades are requested to afford such officers every facility, by attaching them either to their own staff or to corps for regimental duty, as may be most convenient during the time the camps are in operation. But all officers attending for the above purposes must do so at their own expense, and will not be entitled to draw pay or rations.

No. 5.

The Deputy Adjutant General Commanding Military District No. 2 will be pleased to order the St. Catherines Battery of Garrison Artillery to hold itself in readiness to embark on board the gun boat Prince Alfred, at Port Colborne, on 13th instant, for eight days drill for 1871-'72, under the same regulations respecting pay &c., as for the Annual Drill of 1870-'71, and the Collingwood Battery of Garrison Artillery to embark on board the same vessel at Collingwood, on 22nd instant, for a similar period for its Annual Drill of 1871-'72, and under the same pay regulations.

No. 6.

The Deputy Adjutant General Commanding Military No. 3 will, immediately on the assembling of the corps to form the Brigade Camp of Exercise at Kingston on 21st in

stant, detail a fatigue party taken proportionately from each Infantry Corps, to repair and put in working order the butts at the Rifle Range, previous to the commencement of the Target Practice. A requisition to be forwarded to Head Quarters for twenty spades and ten pickaxes.

No. 7.

The Deputy Adjutant General Commanding Military District No. 7 will complete the quota of men authorized for the Brigade Camp on 3rd July next at Point Levis, from any of the City Corps not going into camp.

No. 8.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

1st Squadron Light Cavalry, County of York.

1st Troop, Oakridges.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant James Buchanan Baldwin, C.S.,
vice McLeod, promoted to command of squadron.

To be Lieutenant :

Sergeant Major James McConnell, C.S.,
vice Baldwin, promoted.

London Field Battery of Artillery.

To be 1st Lieutenant :

Captain Beaufort Henry Vidal, I.M.R.A.,
from No. 3 Company, 7th Battalion.

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

Lieutenant William Fahy being reported as unfit for duty in consequence of wounds received at Lime Ridge, on 2nd June, 1866, is hereby, as a special case, placed on the retired list retaining rank.

7th Battalion "The London Light Infantry."

No. 3 Company, London.

To be Captain, provisionally :

Ralph J. P. Morden, Esquire, vice Vidal,
transferred to London Field Battery.

No. 5 Company, London.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant John Robinson Dixon, M. S.,
vice Dawson, appointed Adjutant.

To be Lieutenant :

William Carey, Gentleman, M. S., vice
Dixon, promoted.

10th Battalion, or "Royal Regiment," of Toronto.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant George Brunel, M. S., vice
Hetherington, promoted.

31st "Grey" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 6 Company, Flesherton.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Richard Ginty Campbell, M. S.,
vice Erskine, resigned.

To be Ensign :

Sergeant Andrew Ginty Campbell, M. S.,
vice R. G. Campbell, promoted.

36th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 1 Company, Brampton.

To be Ensign:

James Cunningham, Gentleman, M. S., vice J. R. S. Burnett, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 4 Company, Albion.

To be Lieutenant:

Private Edward Hickman, M. S., vice T. Williamson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign:

Private James Armstrong, M.S., vice E. Watkin, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

40th "Northumberland" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 5 Company, Cold Springs.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Private Walter Charles Bourn, vice Page, promoted.

45th "Frontenac" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, Milburn.

The resignation of Captain John Spooner is hereby accepted.

No. 5 Company, Barriefield.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign James Byrne, M. S., vice Bailey, appointed Adjutant.

49th "Hastings" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Quarter-Master:

Alexander Webster, Gentleman, vice G. James, deceased.

Civil Service Rifle Company, Ottawa.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Henry Stuart Weatherly, V. B., vice Lieutenant and Captain John Le-Breton Ross, who reverts to the retired list retaining the rank of Captain.

To be Ensign:

Lieutenant John Walsh, M. S., from retired list, vice Weatherly, promoted.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The following Officers having been selected by Lt.-Colonel Skinner to compete, as representing the Province of Ontario, at the approaching meeting of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon, England, are hereby granted leave of absence for three months from the date of embarkation:

Lt.-Colonel J. A. Skinner, 13th Battalion.
Captain W. H. Cotton, No. 2 Battery, Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.

Lieutenant A. P. Patrick, No. 3 Battery, Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.

Ensign John Burch, 2nd Battalion.

Lieutenant J. Little, 13th do

Captain D. Gibson, Toronto Garrison Battery.

Captain A. R. McCleneghan, No. 6 Company, 22nd Battalion.

Ensign T. Wastio, No. 5 Company, 7th Battalion.

Captain W. R. Bell, 2nd Battalion Rifles, G. T. R. B.

Leave of absence is also granted to Captain William Adamson, 10th Battalion, for one month from 31st ultimo.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

3rd Battalion "Victoria Rifles," Montreal.

To be Major, as a special case:

Captain Edward A. Whitehead, V.B., vice Bothune, promoted.

5th Battalion "The Royal Light Infantry," Montreal.

With reference to General Order (14) No. 4, 2nd instant, in consideration of the length of service of Lt.-Colonel H. L. Routh and Captain and Brevet Major Walter Scott, and the general services rendered by those officers in organizing the Battalion and on other occasions, Lt.-Colonel Routh is permitted, as a special case, to retain rank on retiring, and Captain and Brevet Major Scott, as a special case, to have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel on retiring.

6th Battalion "Hochelaga Light Infantry," Montreal.

Memo:—Lieutenant Sullivan David, M. S., 2nd Class, takes rank as Lieutenant in this Battalion from 17th May, 1867.

9th Battalion "Voltigeurs de Quebec,"

No. 1 Company.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Gustavo Evanturel, M. S., vice Frenette, promoted.

No. 4 Company.

To be Ensign:

Paymaster Sergeant Louis Telesphore Lacasse, M.S., vice Trudel, promoted.

53rd "Sherbrooke" Battalion of Infantry.

The Sherbrooke Battery of Garrison Artillery heretofore attached to this Battalion for administrative purposes is hereby detached therefrom and will in future act as an Independent Battery.

55th "Mégantic" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company, Glen Lloyd.

To be Lieutenant:

George Porter, Gentleman, M. S., vice M. McKenzie, who has neglected to qualify.

The resignation of Ensign Alexander McLean is hereby accepted.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence is hereby granted to Major F. A. Panet for six months from 15th July next.

Also to 1st Lieutenant George W. Hamilton, Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery for three months from 1st instant.

By command of His Excellency the

Governor General.

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

The Governor General has received a despatch from Earl Kimberley that the Imperial Order in Council approving of the union of British Columbia with the Dominion directs that event to take effect on the 20th of July next, and expressing entire satisfaction with the arrangements therefor.

We regret to learn that Lieutenant Benson, of No. 1 Company, 1st or Ontario Battalion of Rifles, died at Woodstock, on his return from Fort Garry, on Tuesday the 6th instant, after a short illness. The deceased officer was a son of the Honorable Mr. Benson, of St. Catharines.

RIFLE MATCH.

AT OTTAWA.

On Friday afternoon the 2nd inst., a friendly contest at the butts took place on the Ottawa Rideau range between the four Cotton brothers and four picked men from the city volunteers. The day was fine with a clear atmosphere and light wind blowing from the south-west diagonally right up the range. The scoring was not so good on the average as was anticipated by the reputation of the contestants. Up to the fourth round the score stood very even but after that the brothers fell off, and when the last shot was fired the register stood as under:

	COTTON TEAM.		
	yds.	yds.	yds.
	200	500	600
W. H. Cotton.....	21	21	13
F. Cotton.....	15	20	18
G. F. Cotton.....	21	15	2
J. Cotton.....	10	24	23
Totals.....	76	80	56
	HARRIS TEAM.		
A. L. Russell.....	17	20	12
Jas. Harris.....	13	13	23
W. Morrison.....	20	23	20
H. Walters.....	19	22	19
Totals.....	74	53	74
Harris team—Grand total.....	231	points	
Cotton " " ".....	212	"	

Total in favor of Harris... 19 points.

London is considerable of a village. It contains a population of three millions and a quarter—not far from as many people as there are in the whole Dominion of Canada! The increase in population since 1861 has been about sixteen per cent; a rate of progress fully up to that of many large American cities, and much greater than the average of European cities. The following figures show how the great Metropolis has grown since the beginning of the present century:—

YEAR.	POP.
1801.....	958,863
1811.....	1,138,815
1821.....	1,373,947
1831.....	1,654,994
1841.....	1,948,417
1851.....	2,362,236
1861.....	2,803,034
1871.....	3,250,000

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription up to Saturday the 10th inst.

GODERICH—Major Hazlehurst, \$4; Capt. J. Thompson, \$2; Lieut. J. Beck, \$2.

AYLMER, Que.—Ensign John Jowsey, \$2.

HALIFAX, N. S.—A. K. Mackinlay, \$1.

ST. ANDREWS, Que.—Sergt.-Maj. F. Dorion, \$6.

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