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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IV.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, MAY 16, 1870.

No. 20.

THE REVOLT OF THE British American Colonies, 1764-34.

CHAPTER LII.

The siege of Gibraltar formed the central point on which the whole interest of this contest turned, and the efforts put forth by the combined forces for its capture were enormous. It was well for Great Britain that Spain's national pride and desire was centered on the re-conquest of the celebrated Rock, and actually directed against the fortress which covered it as it is abundantly evident that if the exertions to acquire it were directed against any other portion of the external possessions of Britain the acquisition of Gibraltar would be much more certain than the event of any siege or other direct effort for its acquisition. The history of the memorable siege it underwent for three years and a-half is graphically told by Captain Drinkwater, himself an actor in the scenes described. Every appliance that mechanical and engineering science could devise were brought into play on the side of the besiegers, which was met on the part of the besieged by a daring which knew no danger, nor counted any odds, and a bravery that never wavered, as well as inventive resources of no ordinary kind. The labor of six months in batteries and approaches would be assailed by a force of volunteers composed of seamen and marines, and in a couple of hours entirely ruined; the loss in men and material to the besiegers being fearful, while the storming party looked on the whole affair as a good piece of fun, and could hardly be restrained from attacking the Spanish lines covering their camp. This check effectually prevented future annoyance to the garrison, as it appeared impossible for the Spaniards to construct works of so formidable a description in any reasonable time, or within moderate expense. In this dilemma a French Engineer, the Chevalier d'Arcon, proposed to construct shot and shell proof floating batteries, which by their

mobility, the short distance at which they might be placed from the works on the sea face of the rock and the command they would have of the whole town could not fail of success. They were not only to be shot and shell proof but constructed of materials calculated to resist the action of fire, and from the vertical fire of shells they were protected by a stooping roof, which might be raised or lowered at pleasure. Whether all those qualities were fairly tested does not appear, but the germ of all shot and shell proof floating batteries, whether as monitors or turret ships, is to be found in their design. During the time taken in constructing these engines of offence the Duke de Crillon, fresh from his victory at Minorca, was appointed to the command of the Spanish troops, while that army was reinforced by 12,000 auxiliary French soldiers with two princes of the blood, the Comte d'Artois and the Duke de Bourbon, with a number of the first nobility of France and Spain.

About the beginning of September the combined fleets of France and Spain arrived in the bay, which with the vessels already at Algiers numbered forty-nine sail of the line. The floating batteries, ten in number, were commanded by Admiral Don B. Moreno, they were mounted with 164 pieces of heavy brass cannon, and had on board upwards of 6000 men, a great proportion of whom were artillerymen, thirty-six being allowed to each gun. There were also on board a number of spare guns to replace any damaged in action.

The plan of attack was well devised; it provided that when the battering ships had taken their stations the Spanish gun and mortar boats, of which they had a great number, should place themselves so as to flank the British batteries, and if possible drive the artillerymen from their guns. The combined fleet was to cover and assist the battering ships, while a furious cannonade was to commence from all the batteries on the Isthmus. An immense number of large boats that had been collected from all the Spanish ports were to be in readiness to embark and carry over the bay and land troops for the assault of the fortress as soon as the

battering ships should produce a visible effect on the works.

On the 13th of September, between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, the battering ships anchored in a regular line between the Old and New Moles at moderate distances from each other and about 900 yards from the British works, and at once opened fire which was sustained by the works on the Isthmus, the gunboats, and the combined fleet. This was at once vigorously replied to by the garrison with shot and shell, which did not produce any visible impression on the floating batteries, which were planked with green wood and had their sides and tops further protected with green hides. But about noon the garrison began to fire on them with red hot shot, and at two o'clock, p.m., smoke was seen to issue from the Admiral's battery, the people on board being busily engaged in using fire engines and pouring water into the shot holes. Immediately afterwards the Prince of Nassau's ship, next in size, was observed to be on fire, and before evening the fire of the garrison had gained a visible superiority. The Spanish gunboats had been beaten off, the fire from the batteries on the Isthmus all but silenced, while the combined fleet were obliged to sheer off out of range. The fire of the garrison increased and was kept up with unremitting fury during the night. About one o'clock, a.m., flames burst out of the floating batteries first set on fire, and all the rest of the line was evidently on fire with the exception of one. Signals of distress were now made, and boats were sent off to their assistance, but the British gunboats flanked the line of battering ships and effectually prevented assistance from reaching them, and raked them so effectually that they could not work a gun. In this situation they remained all the rest of the night exposed to a terrific fire from the garrison and gunboats, and entirely helpless. At daylight the fire from the fortress ceased and the British seamen used every exertion to save the miserable wretches who yet remained on board the floating batteries, numbers having escaped in their own boats. About four hundred were taken off by the British sailors at the

risk of their own lives. During the day nine of the batteries blew up and the tenth was burned as it could not be brought off. The combined forces lost 1500 men in those batteries, and thus ended the last Spanish effort for the reduction of Gibraltar.

The event of this action shewed the folly of attempting to carry this fortress, and demonstrated that it could not be effected by direct attack, but a close blockade or investment would be a far more sure and effective method of accomplishing the same object, and to the disgrace of the British Ministry that result was imminent. The garrison which had met and bravely repelled this mighty attack now described, was in danger of perishing by starvation.

About the time of the attack Lord Howe sailed with 34 ships of the line, conveying a number of troops, and laden with provisions and stores for the relief of Gibraltar. Contrary winds prevented this fleet reaching the Straits before the 11th of October, and part of the convoy entered the Bay of Gibraltar on the same evening, the remainder were carried by the current past the fortress. Lord Howe followed with the fleet, collected, and on the 17th conducted the whole safely into the bay in the face of the combined fleet. On the 19th the British fleet, taking advantage of an easterly wind, repassed the straits and were followed by the combined fleet, who bore down on the 20th and commenced a cannonade but at such a distance that although three of them were firing on Lord Howe's flag-ship he did not return a shot. An attempt to cut off the rear of the fleet was repulsed with such loss that the combined fleets did not attempt to renew the action but sheered off and steered for Cadiz.

Lord Howe did his duty strictly in relieving the fortress, but an enterprising commander would have done more. He should have attacked the combined fleet, and although not equal in numbers the advantages were so greatly in his favor that their defeat was a certainty; the consequences to the interests of Great Britain are sufficiently obvious.

Early in the month of July the Marquis of Rockingham died, and was succeeded in the administration by the Earl of Shelburne, whose appointment caused the secession of Mr. Fox and several other members of the Ministry. It was an accidental shuffle of the cards amongst the peace at any price politicians and did not alter their fixed resolution with reference to the recognition of the rebellious Colonies.

The Congress had granted full powers to five of their agents in Europe to treat of peace, and early in April the Rockingham administration, immediately after its accession to power, made overtures to those parties through Mr. Oswald, a particular friend of Mr. Henry Laurens, then a prisoner in the Tower, and Mr. Thomas Grenville first, and Mr. Fitzherbert afterwards, were successively deputed with the Ministers of the allied powers. The internal distress in every

quarter of the revolted Colonies, the utter impossibility of Congress furnishing the necessary supplies, to carry on the contest further would have convinced any one but dolts or traitors of the advisability of renewed exertion, and to either orders the Whig administration, who negotiated a peace, with them belongs. Their commissioners were only too glad to accept any overtures, especially as those offered were far more than they had any right to expect, while the derangement of the finances of France and Spain, with the destruction of the French fleet in the West Indies rendered it impossible to carry on the contest for another year. Under an honest and vigorous administration the Courts of France and Spain would have been compelled to accept such a peace as would have placed Great Britain in the same position which she held at the commencement of the contest, while the revolted Provinces would be compelled to accept such modifications of their pretensions as their perverse rebellion merited, and the unity of the Empire would have been preserved, but the Whigs were neither statesmen nor patriots.

On the 30th of November provisional articles of peace were signed by Mr. Oswald, on the part of Great Britain, and Messrs. John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and Henry Laurens, on the part of the revolted Colonies, by which their independence was acknowledged and assured under the name of the United States of America. This treaty was not to take effect until peace should be agreed upon by Great Britain, France, and Spain, which event occurred on the 20th of January, 1783.

The general principles of these treaties were a mutual restitution of all places taken during the war, except France was to retain Tobago and Senegal, Spain Minorca and West Florida, while Great Britain was to cede East Florida to the latter power. St. Eustatius was to be restored to Holland, with whom a suspension of hostilities was agreed upon till terms of peace could be formally adjusted.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESY.

The Sault St. Marie Canal is one mile in length on the south or American shore. Had the United States been the riparian proprietors of both shores the canal would unquestionably have been built on our side, because the distance is only five-sixths of a mile, and because at each end it would have touched deep still water. The mooring ground is so much safer on the Canada side, that the American steamers traverse the river in the Fall and lay up for the winter close to the Canadian shore. The Sault canal was built under the commissionership of Mr. Whitney, it was aided by a donation of eight hundred thousand acres, and is held to belong to the Federal Government. Journalists fond of creating difficulties have busied themselves asserting that the canal belonged to the State of Michigan, and that

even if it was the property of the United States, the passage of steamers engaged in the Red River expedition would not be tolerated. We do not attach much consequence to the assent or dissent of the United States Government in this matter, because after all it is only a question of expense. There are five eighths of a mile of level land connecting two deep water bays, and the problem would be to pass a steamer over that short space. We venture to say that Col. Wolseley could in a week build a tramway and transfer large steamers from one lake to the other, and not pride himself much on the feat. President Grant has been habitually courteous to Great Britain, and we cannot suppose that he would deprive from ordinary usage in order to insult or embarrass a friendly power. The Americans used the railways of the Dominion largely during the civil war to convey munitions and troops. We are told that Indian hostilities are imminent. Admitting the fact, what would be said if we refused passage through the Welland, under the pretence that the vessels or the contents might be employed against the Indians? When Spain owned both banks of the Mississippi, the American Government protested against an assumption on the part of Spain to control the navigation of the Mississippi. As far back as the year 1826, the United States put in a demand to enjoy the free use of the St. Lawrence, and it is worthy of remark that in the last treaty between the United States and Great Britain it was provided under article III. that *Canadians* should enjoy the right to navigate Lake Michigan (claimed to be entirely within the jurisdiction of the United States) so long as Great Britain permitted the Americans to make use of the St. Lawrence. It is thus manifest that to refuse the use of the Sault canal would raise the point whether a cause for retaliation had not arisen; whether, in fact, the discussion in 1826 did not by anticipation suppose the common use of the lakes and canals. The only possible pretence for refusing permission to traverse the Sault canal fails, because no war exists at Red River, and the troops would, under any circumstances, march by land.—*Montreal Daily News.*

TRIAL TRIPS OF RED RIVER BOATS.—On Saturday, notwithstanding the lowering aspect of the weather, a very considerable number of persons assembled on Hamilton's wharf to witness the trials of two boats intended for the Red River service. The first one to make its appearance was the gig built by Mr. Samuel Lovey, and intended for the use of Col. Wolseley. To say she is a hard some craft is hardly strong enough an expression—to call her perfection would be nearer the mark. Constructed of white pine, varnished, with open bulwarks and an inside top rail of oak, and copper fastened throughout. A little after 8 a.m. Col. Wolseley, accompanied by Mr. Dawson and two private friends called by appointment at Mr. Lovey's shed, for the purpose of seeing her tried, and as soon as she was launched she was manned by a crew of six (though her proper complement is twelve), five of whom are well known Toronto amateurs. Samuel Lovey acted as coxswain. So soon as she was clear of the wharf the oars fell into the water simultaneously, and obedient to the efforts of the rowers, she shot forward at a very good rate, which was increased on the way home to racing speed. She pulls very lightly, and it was the universal opinion of those in her that she was the

handsomest craft they had seen for some time. Col. Wolsley expressed his satisfaction with her. Of course, as she is now, she is in her holiday rig, carpeted from stem to stern and luxuriously cushioned in the stern sheets. She looks more like a pleasure gig than one intended for the rough usage of a Red River campaign. She measures 30 feet keel, 32 feet over all, and has 5 feet 2 inch beam. About nine o'clock steam was got up in the little propeller alluded to in this morning's *Globe*, and a party of gentlemen, including Capt. Dick, Mr. N. C. Dick, Mr. R. F. Watson and others embarked on board for the purpose of trying her engines and testing her speed. She steamed out into the Bay at the rate of 4½ knots, with a stiffish breeze from the eastward and rather lumpy water; she behaved capitally and Capt. Dick is very well pleased with her. The engine, with a pressure varying from 35 to 40 lbs., ran very smoothly, with little or no heating to the bearings. She steers very well, and is evidently a capital sea boat. After remaining out about half an hour, though it was intended to go as far as the Island, it was found necessary to return to the wharf, as the water in the boiler was running short, and the supply pump did not work very satisfactorily, so that what the gallant little craft was put through this morning can hardly be set down as a fair criterion of her capabilities. Too much praise can hardly be accorded to Messrs. Hamilton & Son for their beautiful little engine, or to Mr. Findlay for the success which has attended his newly invented boiler, which answered its purposes admirably. At half past 1 o'clock a party of gentlemen embarked for what may be called the trial trip proper of the boat. She started for the Island at about half speed; but going very well indeed. On the return trip her powers were tested to the utmost, and she made the passage from wharf to wharf in 21½ minutes, with an average pressure of 60 pounds. It is decided that her present 15 inch screw is too small for her, and she is to be fitted with one of two feet, by which change her speed will be materially increased.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS FOR RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

HEADQUARTERS, }
MONTREAL, 10th May, 1870. }

GENERAL ORDERS.

- No. 1. It has been decided that a Force of Regulars and Volunteers shall be sent to the Red River Settlement.
- No. 2. Col. G. J. Wolsley, D. Q. M.-Gen. has been appointed by the Lieut.-General, with the approval of His Excellency the Gov.-General, to command the Expedition.
- No. 3. The following Staff Officers to the Force have been appointed:—
Brevet Col. Bolton, R. A., D. A. A. G., Major McLeod (active militia), assistant to D. A. A. G.
Capt. Huyshe, Rifle Brigade, and Lieut. F. C. Denison, Orderly Officers.
His Excellency the Governor-General having placed his Military Secretary, Lieut.-Col. McNeill, at the disposal of the Lieut.-General, he will be attached to the staff of the Expeditionary Force.
4. The following Control Officers to the force have been appointed:—
1. Asst. Comptroller M.B. Irving (in charge between Fort William and Fort Garry).
2. Purveyor Mellish.
3. D. A. C. G. Meyer.
4. D. A. C. G. Beamish.
5. D. A. S. of Stores Jolly.

- Capt Morey, R.C. Rifles, Acting Dep. Commissary.
Capt. Peebles (Active Militia), do.
Lieut. C. C. Smith, R. C. Rifles, Acting Asst. Commissary.
5. The following Medical Officers to the force have been appointed:—
Surgeon Major Young, M. D., 1st battalion 60th Rifles.
Asst. Surgeon Olivier, M. D., 1st battalion 60th Rifles.
Asst. Surgeon Shaw, M. D.
Asst. Surgeon Robertson, M. D.
Asst. Surgeon Chatterton, M. D.
6. The Force will consist of a detachment Royal Artillery under Lieutenant Alleyne.
A detachment Royal Engineers under Lieut. Heneage.
Seven Companies 1st battalion 60th Rifles under Col. Fielden.
A detachment Army Hospital Corps and Army Service Corps, under Assist. Comptroller Irving.
A battalion Militia under Lieut. Colonel Jarvis, D. A. G., Militia 3rd District.
A Battalion of Militia under Lieut.-Col. Casault, D. A. G., Militia, 7th District.
7. The whole of these troops will be held in readiness to move at short notice to Toronto, where the force will be organized.
8. The Inspector-General of Hospitals will arrange for a careful medical inspection of all men selected for the expedition.
9. The following daily rations is granted from the date of the force leaving Toronto, and will be issued free of charge to non-commissioned officers and men.
No working pay will be issued except to men employed by the Public Works department.

DAILY RATIONS.

- 1½ lb biscuit or 1½ lb soft bread.
- 1½ lb salt pork or 1½ lb fresh meat.
- 2oz sugar.
- 1oz tea.
- ½ oz salt (when fresh meat is used).
- ¾ pint of beans or ¼ preserved potatoes.
- 1-36oz pepper.
- Tobacco and soap will be provided by the Control Department for purchase by the troops.

10. The Secretary of State for War in consideration of the special nature of the service, has sanctioned the issue of the following necessaries free of cost to all non-commissioned officers and privates of the Regular Force. A similar arrangement will be made by the Dominion Government for the Militia:—1 serge frock, 1 pair of serge trousers, 1 pair ox-hide boots, 2 pair worsted socks, 2 flannel shirts, 1 housewife, 1 wollen night cap, 1 cap cover with peak, 1 piece mosquito netting, 1 clasp-knife, 1 tin cap, 1 tin plate.
11. Extraordinary field allowances for six months will be issued to all officers herein appointed to take the field.
12. Officers will not be allowed, under any circumstances, to take civil servants with them.
13. Officers may take a limited supply of mess stores and cooking utensils as far as Fort William. Beyond that place, each officer will be allowed 90lbs weight only, which will include bedding, cooking and mess utensils.
Owing to the peculiar nature of the service upon which this force will be employed, the Lieut.-General desires all Company officers may be armed with rifles; they will carry 60 rounds of ammunition like the men.
14. Officers of both Regulars and Militia will be allowed to buy from the Military stores any article of equipment they may require. Lists will be sent in by Commanding

- Officers to the senior Control officer on the spot.
15. The control arrangements in connection with the expedition, will be made by Lieut.-Col. Martindale, Deputy Comptroller. The subcharge of Assistant-Comptroller Irving will commence at Thunder Bay.
16. With the exceptions of communications in routine business and matters of account, the official correspondence connected with the Force after its arrivals in Thunder Bay will pass directly between the Commander of the Expedition, or the senior officer commanding on the spot, and the Lieut.-General.
17. Colonel Wolsley will look to the Lieut.-General only for orders and instructions, which he will receive through the Staff or Control.
18. With reference to General Order No. 5, of the 9th instant, the following officers will also proceed to Toronto,—D. A. C. General Beamish, from Ottawa; D.A.C. General Meyer, from Kingston.
19. The following promotion and appointment, as extracted from the London *Gazette*, are notified, viz:—

RIFLE BRIGADE.

Bloomfield Gough, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Hartopp promoted, dated 27th April, 1870.

BREVET.

- Capt. Charles Style Akers, Royal Engineers, to be Major, dated 1st April, 1870.
20. Referring to General Orders, Nos. 5 and 7, of this day's date, Assistant-Surgeon Whittaker, M. D. 69th Regiment, will proceed from Quebec to Ottawa, and assume as a temporary measure, medical charge of the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles at Ottawa, after the departure of Dr. Young for Toronto.
21. Assistant Surgeon Woodfall, R. A., will take charge of any men and sick of the 1st Battalion of the 60th Rifles left behind at Toronto.
22. The surgeon of the 1st Battalion of the 60th Rifles will take over medical charge of H. Battery 4th Brigade Royal Artillery at Montreal.

By order,
(Signed,) J. E. THACKWELL,
D. A. G.

GODERICH SALT WORKS.

DEAR SIR.—Perhaps it may be interesting to your readers to be made acquainted with the extent of the Goderich Salt Works. I give below the result of my enquiries during a visit to the works last week. The information I gathered as to the quantity of Salt which can be turned out, if necessary, by all the wells, daily, is as follows:

"Tecumseth" well, bbls.	65
"Ontario"	50
Dr. McLean's Patent	50
"Dominion"	50
"Huron"	100
"Victoria"	50
"Goderich"	65
"Maitland"	65
Platt's Model	20
McMicking & Co.	25

Total number of barrels daily.....540
The above is said to be a low estimate of salt made per day, when all is at work.

The *Globe* learns that sixteen sailors belonging to Her Majesty's ship *Charybdis*, which is stationed at Vancouver Island, have mutinied. While they were out in a launch they rose upon their officers, overpowered them and then deserted to the American shore.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE RESISTANCE OF SHIPS' DECKS.

From the London Standard.

An experiment of a very important character has recently been made at Shoeburyness on the resistance of ships' decks to projectiles. A target 20 feet by 10 feet was formed with six iron deck beams, 10 inches deep and 2 feet apart, covered over one half by a deck of one-inch thickness of iron-plate—namely, two $\frac{1}{2}$ inch plates, and this again planked over with 5 inch thick deal planks 8 inches in width, and secured to the iron by $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bolts tapped into the plates, the other half of the target being covered by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch iron-plate in two thicknesses of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch planked over with wood $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The 13-inch sea-service smooth-bore mortar, and the 4 ton 9-inch rifled howitzer, were placed at twenty yards in front of the target, and directed so that the projectiles should strike with an angle of incidence of sixty degrees. The mortar threw spherical cast iron common shell, filled with sand, to a total weight of 207 lbs.; and the 9-inch howitzer, cylindrical cast-iron common shell, similarly filled to the total weight of 240 lbs. Four rounds were fired, two against each division of the target, with the charges of 7 lbs. and $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of L. G. R. powder, the one representing the maximum terminal velocity which, in the case of the 13 inch mortar, would be a striking force of about 520 feet per second for a shell thrown, say 3500 yards, with the mortar at forty five degrees and a 20 lb. charge. In the other case the striking velocity would be about 300 feet per second as at, say 1000 yards range, with the weapon at forty-five degrees elevation, and fired with the proper service charge for that distance. The practice was as follows:

Round 1. From 13-inch mortar against the 1-inch plating portion, with 7 lb. charge. The spherical shell struck on the sixth plank counting from the proper right, 4 feet from the side of the target and 3 feet 10 inches from its base, passing completely through and ripping out a squarish hole, the width of two planks (fifth and sixth), or 1 foot 4 inches by one foot vertically, and splintering out the fifth plank in front and along the edge of the fourth plank for a distance of 18 inches. The caulking was started for a length of 4 feet between the fifth, sixth, and seventh planks. At the rear the hole was jagged, and measured horizontally 2 feet by 1 foot 6 inches vertically; 14 inches of the third iron deck beam being broken away. No rivets were started, even in close proximity to the hole. The shell broke up in three large pieces, one of which passed out 77 paces beyond high-water mark, or some 150 paces rearward. The 12 inch timbering supporting the target cut about and fractured.

Round 2, With 7 lb. charge against the $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch plating portion. Struck twenty-fifth plank, or about 4 feet from proper left side and 4 feet 3 inches from base. Hole completely through 18 inches broad, and 13 inches high over one plank and 16 inches over the other; the twenty-fourth plank being splintered out over a distance of 2 feet 3 inches. The caulking between the twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, and twenty-sixth planks started over a length of 6 feet. At the rear the hole was seen between the third and fourth deck beams, measuring 16 inches by 16 inches, the lower deck beam being slightly bent. Timber support and strut cut about and broken; no rivets started.

Round 3. From 13-inch mortar, with $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. powder, and spherical shell, upon $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch plating portion. The shell did not penetrate,

but crushed out the wood planking, making an indent into the iron plating $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches from plane of surface of target. The shell rebounded all ten feet to the front. The hit was upon the twenty-second plate, twenty-one and twenty three being splintered for a length of more than 2 feet. At the rear was a large bulge between the first and second beams, the joining of the rear $\frac{1}{2}$ inch plating opening across the bulge to the extent of an inch, and the front plate also being cracked so that daylight could be seen through the assuro; the angle iron of the second beam was bent a good deal, and the beam itself cracked completely across its entire depth. The bulge measured 17 inches by 17 inches, 3.3 inches in the centre. The beam was further bulged 1.6 inch over 6 feet of its length.

Round 4, With $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. charge against the 1 inch plating portion. Hole right through eighth and ninth planks, at 2 feet 2 inches from base; width about 12 inches, widening by the splintering of the planking along the edge of the seventh plank to the extent of 2 feet; the ninth plank driven in $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and the seventh outward to the like extent. Caulking between seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth planks started for a length of 6 feet. At the rear the hole presented a very jagged appearance, pieces of the skin 12 inches and 18 inches long being turned right back; its dimensions were 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot. The second beam at its base cut away for 2 feet 6 inches.

For the sake of convenience and safety of the practice the planking was placed vertically, so that in the above record the vertical measurements represent the length of the planking and of the ship's deck; and the horizontal measurements are across the breadths of the planks; the transverse beams across the ship's deck similarly appear at the rear of the target as horizontal in position.

THE COAL FIELDS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

Sir William Armstrong, some few years ago, raised the question in the old country of the possibility of the coal mines of England becoming, after a time, exhausted. The question was widely discussed at the time, and all became thoroughly convinced of what paramount importance to a country's prosperity was the coal fields. From geological reports and engineers surveys, it appears that the Territory of the Northwest possesses one of the largest coal fields in the world. Between the 59th parallel and the North Sea, it has been calculated that there cannot be much less than 500,000 square miles that are underlain by true coal. On the east it is bounded by a belt of metamorphic rocks, that extend from the Arctic Sea to the North Shore of Lake Superior. The average breadth of this belt is about 200 miles. In addition to the coal this district contains rich deposits of iron ore, and likely gold, as the rocks are of similar formation and of the same age as the gold bearing rocks of Nova Scotia. From the West end of Lake Athabasca to the 49th parallel, between 97° and 98° West London, near Pembina, the coal measures may be traced for about 900 miles, passing down into the States; where, on the Missouri river, the strata are exposed on its banks.

This is a wonderful provision of coal in the North west country, and makes its possession of immense importance to the Dominion of Canada. The scarcity of coals is one of the most serious wants at present felt, and affects every branch of manufactures and industry, as well as the people. At present almost all our coal has to be im-

ported from the States. But with this region properly developed, we may draw our supplies from our own resources, and possibly compete with our neighbors in an article for which at present they hold the complete monopoly.

This measure of working the coal mines of the Northwest, is of such importance to the country in every respect, that immediately on acquiring possession of the country, a railroad should be constructed with all possible speed, and every inducement held out to private Companies to develop these rich fields; and, if private speculators are laggard in seeing the advantages to be derived, it behoves the Government of the country to attend to the matter themselves, so as to put the Dominion in possession of those treasures which are more important to the prosperity and the development of her industries, than the possession of a mine of diamonds. Were such coal mines discovered in European countries there would be but little delay in having them advantageously worked. Let not our people or Government be behind Europe, in a work of such importance to the prosperity of the entire nation.—*Toronto Telegraph.*

MR. CHANDLER ON THE NORTH-WEST.

Mr. Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, did his best to-day for the championship as Senatorial harlequin. The resolution having been taken up requesting the President to appoint Commissioners to treat with the people of the Red River Settlement this extraordinary Michigander flapping his pinions in the direction of the chops of the British lion with a vehemence terrible though ludicrous, filling the chamber for half an hour with the resonance of his own peculiar rhetoric. "My God, Mr. President," exclaimed and proceeded Chandler in effect, "is that gorged and insolent brute, the Britisher, who owes the United States half the expenses of the late war, to be allowed to gobble up any more territory on this continent? Isn't it the ultimate attitude of impudence for him or even his catspaw, the Dominion of Canada, to talk about getting up an expedition to settle the hash of these Red River people, who want to be annexed to us, who are a hundred and odd thousand strong, and whose government, the Winnipeg government has control over a territory to which that of the Dominion is but a speck on the map? Whereupon the harlequin, shifting his quid, produced an atlas, cried to the Senator next to him, "Howard, hold this up won't you," and while Howard held it up, descanted upon the map of North America to the listening Senators, in the style of a lecturer with diagrams. He showed how enormously big, but took no pains to show how extremely unpopulous, the northern part of North America, supposed to be under the rule of the Winnipeg government, really is; and he went on after the same general style to affirm that it was the mission of the United States to snatch the territory out of the grasp of the Dominion; to "chaw up" any Dominion troops that might be sent thither to take the earliest opportunity to knock the British Crown off the British scalp; to arrange for some one or two hundred thousand British graves forthwith; and to cabbage without any further procrastination this whole boundless continent. Such comical buncombe set everybody around the speaker in a roar of laughter, alternating with a panorama of silent grins. Nothing whatever was done except to quietly drop the matter into the raw of the Committee on Foreign Relations."—*N. Y. World.*

THE FRONTIER FORCE.

On Saturday last the remainder of the force stationed on St. Armand frontier, consisting of part of the 52nd and 60th Battalions left for home. As the 52nd Battalion, which had its head quarters at Freleighsburg, was drawn up in line, previous to being disembarked, N. A. Smith, Esq., M.D., in the absence of the Mayor, addressed the officers and men, in terms complimentary of their conduct as citizens and soldiers, during this anticipated invasion, to which Colonel Miller, commanding the battalion, made a reply expressing himself highly pleased with the treatment received and hoping that if called out again, Freleighsburg may be their headquarters. In connection with this and the above it affords us great pleasure to remark that the conduct of the men composing the Volunteer force on the frontier has been such as to merit praise, and this we attribute in a great measure to the good example set forth by the officers.

Prior to the departure of the Cookshire troop of Cavalry, on Thursday morning last, the following address, signed by every resident of the place, was presented to Lieut. Taylor by Wm. M. Pattison, Esq., Mayor of Freleighsburg:—

To Lieut. Henry Taylor, Commanding, and the officers and men of the Cookshire Cavalry.

We, the undersigned inhabitants of Freleighsburg and vicinity, learning that you are about to return to your homes, beg to tender you our thanks for the very gentlemanly and exemplary manner in which you have conducted yourselves while in our midst. Called away from your homes to the frontier to repel a threatened invasion, you responded nobly to the call and marched at once to the post assigned to you, thus showing your readiness to serve your country in her hour of danger. We, of the frontier who have thus been protected by your presence, feel that we are only returning a small part of our indebtedness to you in thus publicly expressing our thanks and approval of your conduct as soldiers and men, we trust that in your future career, you may ever be found thus willing to respond to your country's call; and in bidding you farewell, we earnestly hope that you may reach your homes in safety, and that success may ever attend your efforts, whether engaged in the peaceful pursuits of life or in our country's defence.

Freleighsburg, P.Q., April 27, 1870.

To which Lieut. Taylor replied as follows:

To the Mayor and Citizens of Freleighsburg.

GENTLEMEN:—On behalf of the officers and men of the troop under my command, I tender you my sincere thanks for the very handsome and flattering address you have presented to us upon our leaving you to return to our homes and peaceful occupations. Although the danger which threatened our borders seem for the present to have passed away, it is impossible to tell when our services may again be required. But I hope if we are again ordered to the front, we may be quartered at Freleighsburg, where we have already received such kind treatment from the inhabitants.

Although upon our arrival we were strangers to nearly all of you, your kindness and attention to us has made our short stay pleasant, and we shall look back with pleasant recollections upon our visit to your pretty village. Hoping that your homes may never be disturbed by the lawless ruffi-

ans who have so threatened them, we bid you farewell.

Cheers were then given for the Queen, Cookshire Cavalry and Freleighsburg, and the troop shortly afterwards left in the direction of Waterloo, intending to march the whole way home.—*The News and Frontier Advertiser.*

STEAMBOAT FOR RED RIVER.

One of the boats constructed by Mr. Clendinning, of this city, for use in the Red River expedition, has been, by the instruction of Capt. Dick, (acting, no doubt, under the direction of the Government) fitted with a screw-propeller, with a view of using her as a tug to tow the other boats up rapids streams and across lakes. Her engine, which is three-horse power, is one of Hamilton's patent balance rotary engines, and is a perfect model of compactness and neatness; by a simple but ingenious contrivance the screw can be thrown in and out of gear in an instant, this is done by lifting up a bolt which runs into the main shaft. The screw is three bladed, and when the boat is light, is submerged about two inches. The boiler is the invention of Mr. J. Findlay, (of Messrs Hamilton & Son) and is so peculiarly well adapted for the purpose for which it is intended, that it deserves a word of description. If we might use the term, it is a compound boiler, since it combines the return flue with the upright tubular, and is so constructed as to render it practicable to use wood for fuel in the furnace instead of coal. Mr. Findlay has aimed at attaining the largest heating surface, at the smallest expenditure of firing material, and also at doing away with the old fashioned multitude of long tubes; he has, therefore, substituted for them 36 short ones, one foot each in length and two inches in diameter; by adopting this plan he has economised space so greatly in the interior of the boiler, that a large chamber is formed in the upper portion of it, into which the major portion of the smoke passes, and is consumed, which of course is a great saving to the furnace. Mr. Findlay informs us that he designed the boiler especially for this boat, and he has entered into negotiations for obtaining a patent for his invention. The engine, boiler and screw weigh twelve hundred weight, and taking that into consideration, the boat will draw two feet of water when fully loaded. Her rate of steaming is about six knots an hour; but probably, more can be got out of her when her engines get into proper working trim, as she possesses very fine lines, a beautiful run fore and aft, and is not quite so flat in the floor as some of those built elsewhere. She will prove valuable to the little armada, as she is so handy, and the means of starting and stopping her are so simple, that any one can manage her.—*Toronto Globe.*

FAREWELL SUPPER.—On Thursday evening last a complimentary supper was given at Hewitt's Hotel by the members of the Mount Forest Rifles to Private George Scott, who had volunteered from the Company for service at Red River. Quite a large number of the volunteers and several civilians sat down to the excellent spread prepared by mine host of the "Commercial." After due attention had been paid to the solids, the table was cleared, and the customary liquids being introduced the intellectual part of the entertainment was proceeded with. Capt.

Pearce occupied the chair, Lieut. Smith the vice-chair and Ensign Colclough the centre. Private Scott occupied the seat to the right of the chairman. The usual loyal toasts having been disposed of Capt. Pearce proposed "The health of Private Scott," at the same time taking occasion to speak of him in terms of the highest commendation, both as a volunteer and as a private citizen. He announced also that he (Scott) had that day for the third time scored the highest number of points in matches for the medal, thus winning it from all competitors, and earning the distinction of being called the crack shot of the Company. The remarks of the Captain were warmly applauded. Private Scott briefly responded, thanking his comrades for their good opinion, as shown by the flattering tribute paid him in the affair of the evening. A number of volunteer toasts were next proposed, duly honored and responded to, excellent songs were sung, and the party broke up, at a late hour, highly pleased with all the arrangements. Private Scott left on Friday morning for London, and just before leaving was presented with a handsome pocket Bible by T. J. Graffe, Esq. We notice by the *Free Press* that Scott has passed inspection at London.—*Mount Forest Examiner.*

NEW MILITIA PENSIONS.

The following is a list of the pensions given to Canadian Volunteers, or their widows and orphans, rendered destitute by service during the Fenian raid of 1866:—

Janet Alderson.....	\$110 00
Margret McKenzie.....	80 00
Mary Ann Richie and 2 children..	336 00
Mary Morrison.....	80 00
Louise Prudhomme and 2 children.	130 00
Virginie Charron and 4 do	150 00
Paul M. Robins.....	146 00
Chas. T. Fall.....	73 00
Alex. Oliphant.....	109 00
Chas. Lugsden.....	91 25
John White.....	109 50
Thos. Charters.....	91 25
Samuel McCrag.....	109 50
Chas. P. Robertson.....	110 00
Percy G. Routh.....	400 00
Richard S. King.....	400 00
George A. McKenzie.....	73 00
Edward Hilder.....	146 00
Fergus Scholfield.....	73 00
John Bradley.....	109 50
Richard Penticost.....	91 25
James Bryan.....	109 50
Jacob Stubbs.....	73 00
Mary Connor.....	110 00
Mary Hodgins and 3 children.....	191 00
John Martin.....	110 00
A. E. Marchand.....	110 00
A. W. Stevenson.....	110 00
Mrs. J. Thorburn.....	150 00
Mrs. P. T. Worthington and children.....	378 00
Mrs. J. H. Elliott and children....	130 00
Mrs. G. Prentice do.....	400 00
Ellen Kilpatrick and 3 children....	266 00
Mrs. Caroline McEachren and children.....	292 00
Jane Lakey.....	146 00
Rhoda Smith.....	110 00
Total.....	5710 75

The *Montreal News* says:—"There is no longer any doubt that the British Government will defray the entire cost of the Red River expedition. The duty and responsibility devolves upon the Home authorities of restoring order, and of making the National flag respected, before we can be asked to accept a transfer of the North-West.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

FROM MONTREAL.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

If we except Colonel Smith's District, able-bodied men have been slow in coming forward for the Red River expedition, over one-fourth of the applicants being rejected by the medical authorities; I allude more particularly to the 6th Military District under Lt.-Col. Harwood. There are still vacancies and recruiting is being pushed on briskly, temptations of all sorts being held out, and it is asserted that bounty money is freely lavished. I cannot say that there has been much enthusiasm displayed in the matter, as it is generally supposed to be a quiet and bloodless affair and not likely to bring glory to the ardent soldier. I could, however mention the names of several young officers who, failing to secure commissions, have gone on as privates; these fellows are made of the right metal and would give a good account of themselves if occasion offered. The officers of this District are as follows: Captains, Major de Bellevue, and Major Labranche; Lieutenants, Capt. Bouthillier and Capt. Prevost; Ensigns, Lts. Deschambault and DesGeorges, all of the Chasseurs Canadiens.

Several are much mystified over that extraordinary order that the officers were to leave their swords at Fort William, replacing them with muskets. I cannot see the object of this; fancy officers leading their men into action, muskets in hand, and then it detracts from the distinction, and in my humble opinion an act that savours of as little reason as utility.

Your spirited article on the Sault Ste. Marie Canal and the Yankee prohibition was a truthful and vigorous one, and you hit the nail sharp on the head that time. Suppose we try retaliation, let us do it, it is the only way to bring our misguided consins to reason. Their prohibition will not lessen the effect of the expedition one iota, but simply will give us a great deal of extra work. The Yanks are a great nation and it is do as I wish and not as I do.

The several regiments here are bus, putting in their annual drill. Trade with the exception of the shipping and assignees is dull for the season; the Government are looked upon with suspicion and distrust and there is a general feeling of insecurity and doubt.

A number of military tailors at the Quebec Gate Barracks here are working hard making water proof bags for the Red River Expedition.

Yesterday evening a squad of Volunteers left here for Toronto, from the 5th and 6th Military Districts, en route for Red River under charge of Captain Macdonald.

Your Toronto correspondent ought to be in his glory now; why is he silent?

FROM BELLEVILLE.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The annual meeting of the Hastings Rifle Association was held at Hamby's on Tuesday night, Capt. Lazier, 15th Batt., in the chair. The secretary, Capt. Bozart, presented his report, from which it appeared that the Association is in quite a flourishing condition. Although only formed in July, 1869, there are 141 members. From the report of the treasurer, Capt. Hamby, it seems the total receipts since the organization of the Association were \$168.38, expenditure \$121.68, leaving a balance on hand of \$46.71.

The first annual match held in November added \$55.88 to the funds of the Association. It is intended this year to hold the match a little earlier in the season, as the cold weather seriously affected the scores last year. Quite a lively interest is beginning to be shown in rifle shooting, and we hope to send representatives to some of the more important competitions outside of this county. It should be stated that at the match in November there was about \$250 given away in money and valuable prizes, the greater proportion of which was from voluntary contributions, outside of the funds of the Association.

The President, Lt.-Col. Campbell, First Vice President, Lt.-Col. Brown, and Second Vice-President, Capt. Nunn, were re-elected; Capt. Lazier was elected Secretary and Capt. and Adjutant Hulme, Treasurer. A vote of thanks was unanimously carried to the retiring Secretary and Treasurer.

FROM MONTREAL.

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The 1st Troop, V.M. Hussars, Capt. Muir commanding, returned from frontier duty on the 3rd instant, and marched direct to the Champ de Mars, where they were inspected by Lieut. Col. Osborne Smith, and dismissed to their quarters; the Troop have been on service from the 10th April to the 3rd May.

Lieut. Col. Miller was the officer in command of the 51st Battalion Volunteer Militia when called out for service on the frontier.

The following are the names of those who form the contingent for Red River from the 15th and 19th Battalions:

W. Flagler,	15	Corporal	Farmer.
W. A. McCreedy,	15	Private,	"
W. Dunbar,	15	Corporal,	Machinist.
W. Massey,	15	C. Serg't.	Surveyor.
A. Vanderveer,	19	"	Farmer.
W. S. Volume,	19	Sergeant,	Clerk.
W. A. Shepard,	19	Private,	"
T. W. Turner,	19	"	Blacksmith.
J. Mulligan,	19	"	Farmer.

The names of the officers gazetted for service at Red River from the 3rd Military District, are as follows:—

- To be Brigade Major, Major J. McLeod, 45th Batt.
- " " Major Griffith Walkwright, 40th Batt.
- " " Captain, Major Wm. Herchimer, 14th Batt.
- " " Captain McDonald, 16th Batt.
- " " Lieutenant, Captain Kennedy, 57th Batt.
- " " Captain McMurty, 45th Batt.
- " " Ensign, Lieut. S. Hamilton, 47th Batt.
- " " Lieut. Irvine, 16th Batt.

Last night by No. 2. Express a large force

of men connected with the Red River Expedition went west by Grand Trunk Railway. They were composed of French Canadians, Glengarry men and Caughnawaga Indians, and are to open up the road to the Red River Settlement.

AN OLD HERO.—Edward Barnes, an old pensioner, was at the police court yesterday morning, where some trifling business had called him. He is a hearty looking man yet though he saw the close of his 80th year on last St. Patrick's Day. He is a native of the Emerald Isle, and served eight years in the British army during the Peninsula war, having been a private in the 27th (Enniskillen) regiment, and was present at a number of engagements under the "Iron Duke" in one or two of which he received severe wounds in different parts of his body. He wears a silver medal on which are the words, "Pyrennes, Vittoria, Albuhera and Busaco," with a medallion of Her Majesty, presented to him in 1848. He states that since he left the army in 1814, he has never tasted a drop of intoxicating liquor though frequently placed under great temptations. Time has not had the effect of damping his spirit of devotion to the British constitution and laws, as he volunteered to go to Fort Erie when the Fenians desecrated this soil by their presence; and he says he would willingly go to Red River if his infirmities would permit him to undertake the march thither. He receives a pension of a shilling a day.—Leader.

VOLUNTEER TRANSPORT CORPS.

In 1865 "The Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps," was instituted by Major General M'Murdo, who retains the command as Honorary Colonel. The only appointments made up to Tuesday week were lieutenant-colonels; the rank of major, captain, first and second lieutenants being meantime left blank. We are glad to observe that the following gentlemen have been, under date 22nd March last, appointed to the rank of major, viz:—Thomas Brassey, John Kell, Charles Thomas Lucas, John Aird, jun., John Towleron Leather, and Henry Waring. The duties of the Staff Corps is to take cognizance of the transit of Volunteer troops wherever required such as on review and sham fight days. On Monday the services of this corps will be very valuable in the despatch of the various corps from London to Brighton; and by looking at the programme we noticed last Saturday, it will be seen that the arrangements of the metropolitan lines will suffice to despatch to Brighton in an hour and a half upwards of 19,000 men, 13,261 of these being from the London Bridge Station alone. As a matter of course this work could not be accomplished without a proper organization, and it is here that the "Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps" comes into effective play. We do not observe that any officers of this corps have been appointed in Scotland; but we would suggest that the omission, if it is so, be now filled up. We are sure that both in Glasgow and Edinburgh there are professional engineers and railway officials who would gladly undertake the duties, and on whom the appointments would be well bestowed. If we are to have any grand national or district Volunteer demonstration, as the Volunteers of Scotland this year expect, the appointment of officers to the district would be a matter of the utmost importance in the framing and carrying out of arrangements for transport when on lines of railway.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, 5th.—The steamship "Scandinavian," which sailed to-day, took out a cargo of London street Arabs or street boys for Canada where they will be provided with homes.

DUBLIN, 4th.—A procession of nine hundred orangemen while passing through a Catholic quarter of the town of Lurgan with drums and offensive banners, was attacked by the police and dispersed. The police were obliged to use their swords, but no casualties are reported.

PARIS, 5th.—Traces of a conspiracy have been discovered at Marseilles. There is much agitation at Beziers, troops were constantly arriving there.

It is reported that the Government demanded of England the extradition of Gustave Flourens on account of his complicity in the plot against the life of the Emperor. The "Siecle" explains the situation as follows: "Government asks for unqualified approval of the past, and a carte blanche."

QUEENSTOWN, 6th.—The steamship "Russia" has arrived.

The Cunard steamship "Siberio" from Liverpool, which is seven days over due, was spoken to on the 30th of April, with her shaft broken, being then 1300 miles west of Ireland. She was putting back for Queenstown under sail. Horatio Curtis, a passenger on board, was transferred to the steamer "Indiana." The vessel which spoke to her arrived at Queenstown last night. She reports passengers all well.

LONDON, 6th.—The "Pall Mall Gazette," on behalf of George W. Small, states on authority that he was ignorant of the alleged conspiracy and of the contents of the letters sent to Gustave Flourens in his care.

LONDON, 7th.—Phillips, the alleged defaulter who was arrested at Queenstown on the arrival of the "Idaho" has had a preliminary examination, and was remanded to await the testimony of Capt. Cutting of the "Idaho."

ST. PETERSBURG, 7th.—Prince Arenberg, attache of the Austrian Legation in this city, was murdered to-day. His mutilated body was found in his room this morning. The assassin is not known.

BERLIN, 8th.—King William closed the session of the Zollverein Parliament with a speech from the throne. He returned thanks for the ratification of the treaties with Mexico and the Hawaiian Islands, and complimented the members on the work accomplished.

The King to-day formally received the Chinese Embassy.

PARIS, 9th.—Newspapers in this city to-day announce the marriage at Paris of Gustave Lerbette to Kate Vanderbilt Barker, grand daughter of Commodore Vanderbilt.

The "Opinion Nationale" notes the extreme quiet, even the solemnity, of the voting yesterday throughout the Empire.

The returns received to this hour foot up "yes," 7,126,788; "no," 1,485,844.

The vote of the army so far as known stands: "yes," 219,200; "no," 36,598.

LONDON, 9th.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Otway, Under Secretary, in reply to the question of Mr. Gilpin, said the Spanish Government was fully able to subdue the insurrection in Cuba. The insurgents held no important place. The interference of her Majesty's Government which had been suggested would be unopportune. He promised the government would not fail to seize any occasion to mitigate the horrors of the civil war on that island, and it would be highly

desirable to have the co-operation of the United States.

HAVANA, 8th.—The Cuban Gen. Gercourta arrived here last night under a strong guard of naval officers. He was taken to gaol, where a verbal court martial was assembled for the purpose of trying him. The court sentenced him to be garrotted. At 4 o'clock this morning he was taken to Principe Fort, and 8 a.m., garrotted. The General remained perfectly serene and firm to the last.

QUEENSTOWN, 10th.—Phillips, the alleged defaulter has been discharged from custody and the gold found in his possession at the time of his arrest returned.

LONDON, 10th.—The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Otway, informed the House of Commons to-night that orders were sent to Athens which would insure a thorough investigation into the Marathon massacre.

It is said that England undertakes to clear Greece of brigands, on these conditions: That King George temporarily withdraws, a Regent be appointed, the Ministry be dismissed, and the Habeas Corpus Act suspended.

Mr. Childers, First Lord of the Admiralty, said 1300 emigrants were booked for passage to Canada in the troop ships.

FROM RED RIVER.

Telegrams to the Toronto *Telegraph* from St. Paul, May 9th, say: The *New Nation* of the 15th ult., has been received. Quietness prevails throughout the settlement.

The Winnipeggers propose to celebrate the Queen's Birthday and keep it a general holiday.

Riel has issued another proclamation, in which he says, "We possess to-day, without partition, almost half a continent. The expulsion of invaders has rendered our land natal to its children." Riel calls upon his distant brethren, from lower Saskatchewan to Mackenzie River, to rally around the Provisional Government and support and sustain it in its work.

Col. Rankin has been ordered to leave the settlement on account of certain Fenian notions he entertained, which were not wanted in the settlement.

A severe storm had set in, and was prevailing on the 15th, which will retard farming operations in Red River country.

Mr. James McKay had visited the Sioux and Chippewas, and reports that many Indians have left the country, and those remaining promise to remain peaceable.

The *Globe* has a despatch bringing news from Red River to the 24th April.

On the 22nd, at Bishop Tache's request, Riel floated the Union Jack over Fort Garry. O'Donoghue and Hartze objected, and a general row was the result, which ended in the *Fleur de Lis*, minus the Fenian emblem, floating side by side with the Union Jack over the Fort.

Riel is the most loyal man in the settlement, and has his band play "God Save the Queen" every night.

His people did not relish the Union Jack, however, and when first hoisted it was torn down and trampled in the mud.

COLONIAL GARRISONS.

The *Broad Arrow* gives the following list of Colonial Garrisons:—In the Dominion of Canada one battery of garrison artillery and one battalion of infantry of the line will remain in Canada; and in Nova Scotia there will be stationed two batteries of garrison artillery, one company of Engineers and two

battalions of infantry of the line. Bermuda will have two batteries of garrison artillery, four companies of Engineers and two battalions of infantry of the line. At the Cape of Good Hope, one battery of garrison artillery and two battalions of infantry of the line will be stationed at the Cape of Natal; while at St. Helena, one battery of garrison and one company of Engineers will be stationed. Mauritius will retain one battery of garrison artillery, one company of Engineers and one battalion of infantry of the line. In China and Japan there will be one battery of garrison artillery, a battalion and a half of European infantry, one battalion of native Indian infantry, and one company of gun Lascars. Ceylon and Labuan will appropriate two batteries of garrison artillery, one battalion of European infantry, one company of gun Lascars and one company of the Ceylon rifle regiment. In the Straits Settlement will be stationed two batteries of garrison artillery, half a battalion of European infantry, and one battalion of native Indian infantry. The Mediterranean garrison will consist as follows:—At Gibraltar there will be eight batteries of garrison artillery, three companies of Engineers and five battalions of infantry of the line. At Malta there will be eight batteries of garrison artillery, two companies of Engineers, six battalions of infantry of the line, and the royal Malta Fencible Artillery. On the west coast of Africa there will be, at Sirra Leon, two companies of a West Indian regiment and two companies on the Gold Coast. In the West India Islands the following distribution will be made: Bahamas, two companies of a West India regiment; at Honduras, one company; Jamaica, one battery of garrison artillery, three different companies including the headquarters of a battalion of infantry of the line, and six companies of a West India regiment. At the Windward and Leeward Islands there will be one battery of garrison artillery, five companies of infantry of the line, and five companies of a West India regiment.

THE COURT OF REVISION

FOR THE

CITY OF OTTAWA.

WILL HOLD ITS

FIRST SITTING

In the CITY HALL, in the said City,

ON WEDNESDAY,

The Eighteenth Day of May, 1870,

At Two o'clock, P.M.

WM. P. LEIT,

City Clerk.

Ottawa, May 10, 1870.

20-11



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, May 13, 1870.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 13 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

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Ottawa, May 31st, 1869. }

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV.

1870.

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

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

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Lt.-Col. R. LOVELACE, for the Province of Quebec

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

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

DAWSON KERR.....PROPRIETOR.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Table with 2 columns: Title and Page. Includes sections like POETRY, LEADERS, RIFLE MATCHES, SELECTIONS, ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS, REMITTANCES, MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.



The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MAY 16, 1870.

"On Monday last we were much gratified to learn that Major Wainwright of the 40th, had been appointed Major in the Ontario Battalion. We need hardly say that it would have been difficult to have made a better appointment. The Major thoroughly understands his duties, is a very zealous and popular officer and will be a universal favorite, as while strict in the maintenance of discipline, he will do all he can to render duty as pleasant as circumstances will admit. His selection we consider quite a compliment to the 40th. Previous to his departure he was entertained by his brother officers in the town, who desired in this way to testify their esteem for him and satisfaction at his good fortune."—Cobourg Star.

Those who have had the honor of knowing that gallant soldier, Major Wainwright, will coincide with the Cobourg Star in its estimation of his capabilities for the position for which he was selected from a number of other well qualified and gallant officers, and it is no disparagement to their abilities to say that within the limits of the Volunteer force there is no man his equal in theoretical and practical knowledge of his profession. Passing the earlier years of his life in the best of all schools for discipline and practical experience—the Royal Navy—he

brings to his present service the vast amount of knowledge acquired there as an officer, a finished military education, combined with rare mental and literary abilities. Any service might be proud of such a man, and it reflects no ordinary credit on the Militia Department that he was selected for his qualifications in preference to gentlemen of far more political influence. Such a selection argues well for the composition of the Red River expeditionary force as far as Canada is concerned.

Our neighbors over the line are never at a loss for sensations; if they cannot accomplish something entirely out of the usual course of events they can at least invent a plausible story, with all necessary details well and circumstantially told. The following paragraph from the New York World purporting to be an extract from a letter of Mr. Gladstone, the British premier, to a "prominent member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs" is the latest of the inventive style, in which Mr. Gladstone is made to say:

"If Canada had a mind to ask for independence through her Parliament, England would yield a ready assent. The English Government had been gradually cutting off the supplies from Canada solely with the view to annexation to the United States, and there was now a powerful influence at work in the Canadian Parliament to urge on an appeal for self-government, which, although it meant annexation, the English government was more than willing to grant."

We do not believe that Mr. Gladstone, political chameleon as he is, would dare to commit to paper such palpable treason, and if he did so that he would be donkey enough to confide it to any United States Senator. But that the sentiments therein contained are those of a large proportion if not the whole of the members of his administration there can be little doubt, and that they would be publicly expressed but for fear of the vengeance of the people of England, whom those men have habitually hoodwinked, there would not exist any at all. And if Gladstone did write this letter he only followed in the footsteps of the elder Pitt, Fox, Burke, and others, the founders of the Whig party, with this difference that they encouraged and were accessories to treason in 1775 for the purpose of getting into place and power, while the present British Administration would perpetrate a worse crime to keep place in 1870. There are, however, more than two parties to any bargain, which the Whig Radical politicians at home, and the Washington politicians may be making with respect to British America, and that third party are the Colonists, who will not be sold by the Gladstone-Bright faction, nor bought by the slippery Fish at Washington. Both parties had better take care that the entente cordiale is not in danger of interruption from over intrigue. Gladstone, who is well known as a political Jim Crow ready to snap at any or everything, and without fixed political principles of any kind, would be no

match for the hungry land jobbers and speculators at Washington. If he has so far committed himself as to write any letter of the kind indicated by the *World*, he will be forced to disown it and the matter will make such a noise at Washington and London as to lead to serious complications. In the meantime speculations such as this naturally tend to give the people of the Dominion a sense of insecurity most injurious to all the interests of a new and necessarily enterprising country. The prospects held out of pressure being exerted on both sides to force us into political connexion with a people whose institutions we despise, and whose grinding taxation would at once reduce our commercial interests to beggary, prevent the development of our resources, and hang a millstone round the necks of our manufactures which would inevitably destroy their vitality, while the whole oppressive system of excise would, like Simbad's Old Man of the Sea, ride our infant industries to death. The prospect of the fate prepared for us by the Whig Radicals is by no means cheerful, and it is as well to say at once that, no pressure on either side would induce us to accept annexation to the States as an alternative.

One Grenville laid the foundations of the American Republic at the expense of his country, another may be emulous of the honor of carrying out the Monroe doctrine, for the benefit of the States and the loss of Great Britain. To all those political experimentalists Canada has one answer—none of their theories are applicable to her condition or acceptable to her people, and if driven to seek new political conditions this country will be quite able to work out its own destiny without advice from Washington or London. At the same time it must be understood that it is Great Britain herself which must sever the connection—that act will never be done by Canadian hands or with the consent of the people of Canada.

In our last issue an article on the condition of Mexico pointed out the intentions of the United States towards that country. We did not think at the time that those intentions would be speedily developed; but it seems that the *Custom House* troubles are likely to bring about a speedier solution of the Mexican question than those propounded in the article referred to, as the following from the *New York World* will show:

The threatened trouble on the Rio Grande grows out of the Mexican institution of the *zona libre*. During the Mexican war the States of Tamaulipas and Nueva Leon, which immediately adjoin the south-western portion of Texas, and form the region where Palo Alto, Resaca de Palma, and some other of Taylor's battles were fought, adhered so close to the Mexican cause that the Congress of the Republic rewarded them at the close of the war by erecting their territory for several miles—seven it is believed—back from the river a *zona libre*, or free belt, into which importations might be made

without duty. About the first of this year, though contrary to the will of Juarez, the privileges of this belt were extended to the other States of Chihuahua and Coahuila, so that the *zona libre* now extends along the entire west bank of the Rio Grande, or at least so much thereof as is fronted on the east by Texas. Coming in free at Matamoras, foreign goods are sent up all along the belt without any interference from Mexican customs officers, who confined their efforts merely to the charge of the line where the *zona libre* terminates, going westward from the river; and, as can easily be seen, this privilege of free importation and transit just over a river from the stringent rules of Federal revenue leads to no end of smuggling across the border.

More than this, a residence in the untaxed air on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande is so far preferable to the galling exactions levied on the American side that one result of the *zona libre* is the depopulation, as it were, of extreme Western Texas. Once promising towns are now no more than villages of the past, and but desolations in the present.

To provide then against the depopulation of a portion of the State of Texas, as well as to protect the Federal revenue from the arts of smugglers, is the question that the Mexican *zona libre* puts before the authorities at Washington, and a very knotty question it is. By the law of nations Mexican custom house regulations are purely municipal, and therefore entirely within the province of Mexican legislation. Nor does the fact that such regulations inure to the benefit of Mexico as against the United States, alter the right and reason of the rule. Each government is to govern in its own territories, as it may seem good to it; and if the United States lay heavy taxes on one side of a river, and Mexico abolishes all duties on the other the equities are equal under international law.

This knotty problem, then—that, without aggression, Mexico invites, as the United States drives away, population along the Rio Grande—is the question of the *zona libre*, of which it seems from some outgivings at Washington that we are destined to hear no little about before long.

The *World* states the case fairly and points clearly to a pretext for a quarrel on similar grounds with Canada if opportunity served. At present the operation would be very expensive, while a war with Mexico would not amount to much more than the cost of the chronic Indian hostilities. A slice of Mexican territory will help to pay part of the expenses of the late war in which our neighbors were engaged. What a pity they can't get Canada to help them; but bayonets and rifles are more plentiful here than amongst the "Greasers," and the game would be too costly.

WHATEVER may be the secret policy of the English Cabinet respecting the Colonial question, and the relations of the Parent State to her dependencies, it is evident that in one respect alone they have pursued with commendable zeal the dictates of common sense and sound policy by endeavoring to effect the union of all the outlying dependencies on this continent under the Dominion of Canada. The following correspondence between the Imperial Government, the Governments of the Dominion, Prince Ed-

ward's Island, and British Columbia, on the subject of union is very interesting. It is addressed to His Excellency Governor Musgrave by Earl Grenville, head of the Colonial Office:

"I have now to inform you that the terms on which Rupert's Land and the North-west Territory are to be united to Canada, have been agreed to by the parties concerned, and that the Queen will probably be advised before long to issue an Order in Council, which will incorporate in the Dominion of Canada the whole of the British Possessions on the North American Continent, except the then conterminous Colony of British Columbia.

"The question therefore presents itself whether this single colony should be excluded from the great body politics which is thus forming itself.

"On this question the colony itself does not appear to be unanimous. But as far as I can judge from the despatches which have reached me, I should conjecture that the prevailing opinion was in favor of union. I have no hesitation in stating that such is also the opinion of Her Majesty's Government.

"They believe that a legislature, selected from an extended area, and representing a diversity of interests, is likely to deal more comprehensively with large questions, more impartially with small questions, and more conclusively with both than is possible when controversies are carried on and decided upon the comparatively narrow circle in which they arise. Questions of purely local interest will be more carefully and dispassionately considered when disengaged from the larger politics of the country, and at the same time will be more sagaciously considered by persons who have had this larger political education.

"Finally, they anticipate that the interest of every Province of British North America will be more advanced by enabling the wealth, credit, and intelligence of the whole to be brought to bear on every part, than by encouraging each in the contracted policy of taking care of itself, possibly, at the expense of its neighbor. Most especially is this true in the case of internal transit.

"It is evident that the establishment of a British line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, is far more feasible by the operations of a single government, responsible for the progress of both shores of the Continent, than by a bargain negotiated between separate, perhaps in some respects rival governments and legislatures. The San Francisco of British North America would, under these circumstances, hold a greater commercial and political position than would be attainable by the capital of the isolated colony of British Columbia.

"Her Majesty's Government are aware that the distance between Ottawa and Victoria presents a real difficulty in the way of immediate union. But that very difficulty will not be without its advantage, if it renders easy communication indispensable, and forces onwards the operations which are to complete it. In any case it is an understood inconvenience, and a diminishing one, and it appears far better to accept it as a temporary drawback on the advantages of union than to wait for those obstacles often more intractable which are sure to spring up after a neglected opportunity.

"The constitutional connection of Her Majesty's Government with the colony of British Columbia is as yet, closer than with any other part of North America, and they are bound, on an occasion like the present, to give for the consideration of the com-

munity and the guidance of Her Majesty's servants, a more unreserved expression of their wishes and judgment than might be elsewhere fitting.

"You will therefore give publicity to this despatch, a copy of which I have communicated to the Governor General of Canada, and you will hold yourself authorized either in communication with Sir John Young, or otherwise, to take such steps as you properly and constitutionally can, for promoting the favorable consideration of this question."

The instructions of the Imperial Government for a union of all British America is apparent, and in furtherance of this policy Earl Grenville, on the 14th of September last, addressed the Governor General with respect to the Admission of Prince Edward Island.

"I trust that, in settling the terms proposed as the basis of this arrangement, the Government of the Dominion will deal liberally with the Island, and that the Government of the Island will receive favorably such propositions, when made; as I believe it is in the interest of the whole British North American Colonies that they should be united under one Government, and Her Majesty's Government watch with much interest the successive steps that are being taken towards the accomplishment of this great end."

The Canadian Minute of Council on this subject follows, and the answer of the Prince Edward Island Government, in which they state that they do not consider the terms sufficiently liberal with respect to land tenure. The Administrator of the Government in his despatch remarks that the subject of union "is exciting deep interest and strong feeling" in the Island; and that there has been already formed at Charlottetown an association called "The Union Association of P. E. Island."

The importance of the union to the best interests of British North America, the Empire, and the peace of the world can be measured by the advance in commercial and national development which must receive its primary impulse from this measure. The preponderance in actual power accruing to Great Britain therefrom, as well as the large area opened to her commerce without the fear of discriminating tariffs, while the consolidation of the great naval and military force of those Colonies under one flag will be sufficient guarantee for the maintenance of peace, and far more certain to accomplish that purpose than all the nonsense of the *drab* philosophers of the Manchester school. For it must be remembered that Canada is already the *third* maritime power in the world, and in less than twenty-five years will be the second, as a frontier on the Pacific will not fail to double her mercantile marine in that period, and she could place 200,000 soldiers in the field if necessary without materially weakening her military power. If England chooses to throw away the advantages of the connection that is her own look out.

On Easter Monday (18th April) 27,000 English Volunteers mustered at Brighton for a review and field day. The programme included the defence of the town by a general action, and although the design and execution of the various movements are subjects of much angry criticism we think the country which could bring such a self organized force into the field for even a sham battle has good reason to be proud of the patriotism and courage of its people. That there are evils attendant on the organization of a citizen army none will deny, but in the present instance the absurdity is to be traced to the fact that Volunteers commanded by their own officers were in reality manoeuvred by the Staff Officers of the regular army, and because they did not quite come up to the standard of efficiency according to those gentlemen's ideas they are criticised with unmerited severity by the *United Service Gazette* and other journals. The errors are to be attributed to the fact that there is no staff organized for the Volunteer force. The Staff Officers of the regular army, knowing nothing of the commanders of Battalions and unable to see their orders executed owing to the insufficient numbers on the ground, and their own probable want of experience, naturally enough throw the blame on the Volunteers and their officers, while in fact the errors and blunders were their own. In the first place the ground was not sufficiently reconnoitered previous to the attack and defence, hence the supposed invaders got separated, and while what ought to have been their left wing got into position the right had wandered far away. Then during the attack there was the confusion consequent on not knowing what the actual "work of a battle" meant. Guns were left without a support; regiments of infantry suffered themselves to be charged by squadrons of cavalry without firing a shot; detachments attacked or held their ground against batteries whose actual fire would have annihilated them; battalions were formed in close column under a heavy fire, and allowed to blaze away their ammunition at 900 yards range. The errors would not have occurred if there had been a good plan of the vicinity with proper instructions, stating plainly that officers in command were not, as a general rule, to mass their men under fire, nor to suffer them to remain exposed when it was superior; nor to waste ammunition by firing at a greater range than 300 yards, nor allow cavalry to charge without forming square and checking them by a heavy fire, or permit guns to be placed in position without proper supports, and lastly to have with each battalion a Staff Officer of intelligence, thoroughly acquainted with the programme, and who has undergone an examination before the General commanding as to his knowledge of how it is to be carried out. Attention to some such rules as those would prevent complaint which can never be finally silenced till there are regu-

larly trained Staff Officers especially attached to the Volunteer force.

In Canada a similar want will be experienced whenever we bring our Volunteer force into the field either for practice, such as at Brighton, or for actual service. Beyond the regular working staff, *i.e.*, officers in the various departments, we have no trained officer whose duty would be that of the *aides-de-camp* in the transmission and execution of orders and obtaining the necessary intelligence for troops of the topography of the country, its resources and capabilities, a thorough knowledge of its roads, rivers and defensive positions, and all the other items that are necessary to the planning of a campaign or battle. But as this want is equally felt in old England we are, after all, not so much behind the rest of the world. At the head of our Militia we have the best administrative officer in the Empire, Colonel P. Robertson-Ross, as Adjutant-General, but unfortunately we have also a House of Commons not easily dealt with, hence no steps have been taken towards the formation of a Staff Corps for Canada. But we are informed that the Adjutant-General, ever alive to the necessity of training our Volunteer force to their utmost capabilities, designs to give us, with the local corps, a field day on a limited scale similar to that at Brighton, in which the attack and defence of Ottawa will be the most conspicuous feature, and we venture to assert that there will be less cause for complaint than that afforded by the more imposing and important demonstration. The 1st of July, known as "Dominion Day," is a public holiday—on that day, if nothing occurs in the meantime to prevent it, the review and field operations will come off.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW has hitherto refrained from giving any detailed account of the organization of the Red River expedition because the Militia Department had maintained a necessary and praiseworthy reticence thereon, and because the details were up to the present so far from being perfect that no certain information thereof could be given. We can now state with confidence the following particulars of the expeditionary force: It is to be composed of two battalions of Canadian Volunteers, numbering 750 rank and file. 200 regular soldiers of the 60th, Rifle Brigade, and a corps of 50 artillerymen and engineers with one of the steel batteries used in the Abyssinia campaign with a transport corps and the usual train of a thoroughly well equipped army provided against all possible contingencies; the whole to be commanded by Colonel Wolsley, Deputy Quartermaster-General to the Imperial troops in Canada, with Col. Fielden of the Rifle Brigade as second in command. The Staff consists of two orderly officers, (*aides-de-camp*), two Brigade Majors and two control officers. The first Battalion of Volunteers is commanded by the Deputy Adjutant General of No. 3 Military District,

Lieut.-Col. Samuel P. Jarvis with Major G. Wainwright, from the 40th Volunteer Battalion, as Major; the second Volunteer Battalion is commanded by Lieut.-Col. Cassault, Deputy Adjutant General of the 7th Military District, with Major Irvine as his second in command. The list of the officers of the Volunteer Brigade will be found in Militia General Orders on another page and will shew that great care has been exercised in the selection, as was to be expected from an officer of the Adjutant-General's (Colonel P. Robertson-Ross) great experience and well-known administrative ability.

The efficiency of the Staff of the Militia Department may be illustrated by the fact that Lt.-Col. Wily received orders on the 21st March last to procure the necessary supplies for this expedition and on the 1st of May he had concentrated at Collingwood ready for shipment, one year's provisions, forage and supplies with all the animals necessary for land transport, teamsters and the requisite number of hands for this peculiar service. If any person wishes to make a calculation of the quantity of provisions required they have only to allow 3 lbs. of all kinds per man, per diem, to arrive at a rough calculation of the weight of that item alone, and they will have also some idea of the severe and onerous duties performed so quietly by the gallant Colonel. It is within our own knowledge that in the purchase of pork and flour the matter was managed so prudently that no excitement was created by having a government agent in the market, and that the sales were effected without raising market prices.

This expedition shows the necessity for a Quartermaster General's department before the Militia Staff is complete, and we hope to see that office filled by a man who has well earned it—and that is Colonel Wily.

It is rumoured that an addition of 100 men is to be made to the regular force, and there is a probability that this will be the case. The people of Canada can rest assured that the Militia authorities have done all in their power to make the expedition a success.

The Contingent Committee of the Senate have appointed Alpheus Todd, Esq., the learned, able, and gentlemanly Librarian of the Commons, to the same office for the Senate, with Mr. Lajoie as assistant. It is much to be regretted that this was not done by "Act of Parliament," because it would be but a graceful recognition of Mr. Todd's valuable services, and that is of some consequence in a country which has little else to bestow, from the fact that the increase of salary could in no way be looked on as a remuneration for a gentleman of the Librarian's ability, knowledge of Parliamentary and constitutional law and usage. In Great Britain Sir Charles Dilke got a title and seat in the House of Commons for writing an epitome of his own sensations under the title of a "Greater Britain," the author of

"Todd's Parliamentary Government in England" is still simply Librarian to the Senate and Commons of Canada. We should beg Mr. Todd's pardon for the contrasts, but it was only to show how very unequally the rewards of this world are distributed, and not by any means as comparisons of the literary productions of both men. To the numerous class who have benefitted by Mr. Todd's knowledge, urbanity and courtesy in the discharge of the onerous duties of his office the addition to his salary will afford much gratification, but they can hardly look upon it as a promotion, he having for many years performed the duties without emolument, and his friends will be justified in looking to the country to reward in some more substantial manner the author of the only digest of Parliamentary law and practice in existence, especially as titular honors are not in the gift of the Colonial authorities and yet Mr. Todd's great services are as valuable to the Empire as to any of the outlying dependencies, while the Order of the Bath, or Sts. Michael and George could not be bestowed on a more distinguished literary man, nor one who has a better claim to distinction for services rendered.

—On Thursday, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock p.m., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Senate chamber, and the Commons being summoned to the bar, prorogued the third session of the First Parliament of Canada. Owing to the illness of Sir J. A. Macdonald the usual salutes and ceremonies were dispensed with.

—We regret to be obliged to announce the serious and dangerous illness of the Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, K.C.B., Minister of Justice. The Hon. gentleman was prostrated by a sudden attack of biliary calculus on Friday afternoon, 5th inst., and lies since in a very precarious condition at his office in the Eastern Departmental buildings. He has been attended throughout by Dr. Grant, M.P., and by Dr. Bown, M.P.; those gentlemen have called in Dr. Campbell of Montreal; everything has been done within the power of science to prolong a life so valuable to the interests of the country.

It need hardly be said that this circumstance casts a gloom over public affairs as at this precise juncture Canada cannot afford to have her leading statesman in danger. We trust that our next issue will convey the gratifying intelligence of his recovery.

REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 14th inst.:—
WELLAND, Ont.—Capt. David Bald, \$3.50.
HUNTINGDON, Que.—(per agent), Qur. Mast. Sexton, \$2.00.
St. JOHN'S, Que.—(per agent), Lt. Colonel Fletcher, \$2.00.
ATHLETSTANE, Que.—(per agent), Capt. Bredner, \$3.00.
MUNSTER, Ont.—Capt. Wm. Girvin, \$2.00.

STORREN.—A telegram from Collingwood, yesterday (Friday) evening says it is reported here that the steamer Chicora has been stopped in the canal by the American authorities and that her cargo will have to be transhipped.

REVIEWS.

The 27th No. of the *Canadian Illustrated News* contains some splendid leggotypes; one especially of the church of Notre Dame. Montreal is beautifully clear, as also two of Drs. Schultz and Lynch. This journal is a credit to the country and we trust it will meet with deserved success.

No musical family can afford to be without PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY. It is printed from full-size music plates, and contains in each number at least twelve pieces of choice new music. Price, \$2 per year. Subscriptions received at this office, where a sample copy can be seen.

The VOLUNTEER REVIEW and PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY, one year for \$4.

DEFEATED BUT NOT CONQUERED.—Major J. Venner Thurgar, on behalf of the left wing 62nd St. John Volunteer Battalion, has challenged Major McShane of the right wing (20 from each wing) for a rifle match at 200, 300 and 400 yards, to take place on the Queen's Birthday. The Battalion will be inspected on the morning of that day on the Barrack Square by the Brigade Major.—*Globe*.

RED RIVER TRANSPORT CORPS.—The organization of a Transport Corps for the Red River Expedition is being rapidly proceeded with. The boats are to be fixed in cradles mounted on wheels, and drawn by oxen. During the march they will be used as store waggons for the stowing of ammunition, stores, and other supplies. The cradles will greatly facilitate the transport of the boats which, from their size, would prove very cumbersome to portage for any distance. The Corps will probably be organized on the same principal as the Land Transport Corps which did such effectual service in the Crimea. Tenders have already been called for a large number of oxen to be shipped to Thunder Bay to assist in the transport.—*Montreal Daily News*.

RETURN OF NO. 1 CAVALRY.—At about half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon Captain Muir's No. 1 Troop of Cavalry arrived in town and paraded for inspection on the parade ground. Lieut.-Colonel Osborne Smith, D. A. G., arrived on the ground shortly afterwards and inspected the men and horses very minutely. They afterwards marched past, and went through the sword exercise in splendid style under directions of their instructor, Col. Lovelace. At its conclusion they formed a hollow square and were addressed by Col. Smith, who complimented them upon their appearance, their proficiency in drill and the management of their horses, and the readiness with which they had turned out. The Troop never looked better than on this occasion which, considering that they were just after a 25 miles' ride, shews that both horses and men are of right good mettle.—*Montreal Daily News*, May 4th.

THE CHICORA.

The steamer *Chicora*, now owned by the Messrs. Milloy, and chartered to convey the Red River expedition from Collingwood to Fort William, was built on the Clyde for the Red Line, (Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co.), and was employed during the American rebellion in running the blockade between Charleston and the Bahama Islands. On one occasion she ran out from Charleston through the American squadron which was closely guarding the harbour, and after being chased for four or five hours by the fast American gunboats Atlanta and Connecticut, she managed to reach her haven in safety. On this occasion the captain's wife (Mrs. Coveter) stood at the wheel-house defiantly waving the British flag in the faces of the pursuing Yankees. Her undaunted conduct instilled a spirit of heroic bravery into the crew, and cheer after cheer rolled over the deep as shot after shot boomed from the chasers, who did their utmost to destroy or capture the gallant blockade runner. During the chase the Steward of the *Chicora*, who was a genuine Scotch bard, composed the following poem, which will be read with great interest by all who take an interest in the gallant vessel, which is shortly to convey a force to avenge the atrocities which have been committed by the miscreant Rebel. The *Chicora* was chased on several occasions, but escaped with her usual good luck, and after passing scatheless through the American rebellion, it is certainly not likely that she will succumb to the rebellious land-lubbers of the Red River:—

CHICORA

The moon sinks to rest and the clouds darken
o'er,
Our anchor's aweigh, and we steer from the shore;
Nor beacon, nor buoy, no mark as our guide,
But the enemy's fleet, as they ripple the tide.

Chicora! Chicora! hopes rest on thy flight,
As thou glidest along through the dangers to-
night;
While the sound of the guns, as the flash lights
the foam,
Bring a thrill to the hearts of the loved ones at
home.

Hard a port, steady so, quick, a cast of the lead,
There are breakers to starboard, a sail right
ahead;
And another to port, ha! a rocket gun,
And "a quarter less three," "open wide," let her
run.

Fleet-winged *Chicora* speed quick on thy way,
For the cruisers are closing in fast on their prey;
And they gloat even now o'er their prize of to-
night,
But the Captain is firm, and the Pilot "all right."

The day opens clear, not a cloud in the sky,
But a light curl of smoke marks our course as we
fly;
Light-hearted and jovial, right onward we go,
With a look-out aloft and good engines below

White-winged *Chicora*, make speed while you
may,
Leave the gulls in your wake to the crumbs of to-
day;
For those who would be at the feast of the morn,
Must come from the east where the sunrise is
born.

Hark! a hail from aloft, "There's a cruiser a-
beam,"
Keep her off, steady so, pass the word for all
a-
beam;
And now, Mr. Yank, if you're sharp, you may see
Our name on the stern,—but look out, "Let
Her Ik!"

Chicora! Chicora! glide swift o'er the sea,
And bring back my love with his fond heart to
me;
The spray from thy wheels glistens bright in the
sun,
But the cruiser's hull down, and your welcome is
won.

At Sea, }
Jan. 29th, 1865. }
E. O. M.
An Eye-witness.

THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.

XI.

After the action at Frenchtown and Proctor's return to Sandwich, Harrison, whose designs were frustrated, at once called for fresh levies which were furnished with due celerity. Owing to Proctor's supineness he advanced from Sandusky to the rapids of the Miami and commenced to build a fortress on the right bank of that river, afterwards called Fort Meigs, about one and a half miles above the old Fort Miami; he also caused fortifications to be erected at the Upper Sandusky.

Information reached Colonel Proctor that General Harrison in anticipation of large reinforcements intended to commence active operations against Detroit. To frustrate this design if possible Proctor embarked at Amherstburg on 23rd April with 522 regular troops and 461 militia soldiers making a total of 983 officers and men.

This force encountered considerable difficulty in ascending the Miami river owing to the Spring freshets, but during the 28th the whole force and their material were landed on the north side of the river near the site of the old fort Miami about a mile and a half from Fort Meigs; they were here joined by Tecumseth with 1200 Indian warriors. Fort Meigs was a regular work placed on a commanding eminence, mounting 18 guns, chiefly 18 and 12 pounders, well supplied with stores and provisions and an ample garrison supported by a large force in the field.

Proctor had sent two engineer officers in disguise to inspect the ground in the vicinity of the fort; these gentlemen were foolish enough to stake out the ground for a battery; a Swiss named Gratiot in the American service at once divined the object of the stakes and quietly run out an epaulement with a brass 18 pounder behind it completely commanding the site.

Fort Meigs was situated on the southern bank of the Miami and Proctor erected his batteries on the opposite bank from where on the 1st May he opened fire with two 24-pounders, three 12-pounders, one 8 inch howitzer and two 5½ inch mortars, throwing 260 shot during the day without further damage than killing one and wounding seven of the garrison. On the 3rd he established a small battery of two 6-pounders and one of the 5½ inch mortars on the south bank of the river in rear of the fort; meantime the folly of his engineers had enabled the Americans to dismount one of the 24-pounders and disable the other by the 18-pounder behind the epaulement, and the fire of the remainder of his artillery effected nothing while the division of his small force enabled General Harrison on the 5th May to order Major General Clay with 800 rank and file, then descending the river to reinforce the garrison, to land on the north side and storm the British batteries, while a sortie of

350 rank and file was made from the garrison for the purpose of capturing the two 6-pounders and mortar defended by two flank companies of the 41st regiment. General Clay's command landed on the north side, carried the British batteries without opposition, no force being in support, spiked the guns, and one division under Col. Dudley of 400 men marched to attack the British camp leaving the remainder, under Major Shelby, in charge of the captured batteries.

They had scarcely separated when the latter were attacked by two companies of the 41st and one of the Militia, driven from the batteries by a bayonet charge in which 57 officers and men were killed, and 430 including Major Shelby captured. Colonel Dudley's division were attacked in the bush by the Indians and after a smart action were cut to pieces; of the whole brigade 150 men alone effected their escape.

On the south bank the six pounders and mortar were captured and spiked, two lieutenants and 38 soldiers captured but while the remainder of the flank companies of the 41st were retreating they were joined by two companies of militia and 300 Indians. They immediately rallied, re-captured the battery and drove the Americans into the fort with severe loss. The remnants of General Clay's brigade escaped by a general sortie.

The Americans lost, according to their own account, 81 killed and 189 wounded, and nearly 700 prisoners, while the British lost 14 killed, 47 wounded, and 40 missing or prisoners.

A bold soldier would have retrieved the outrageous blunders of this expedition by an immediate assault and with troops such as Proctor commanded it would have been a success, but he was a sluggish imbecile, and re-opened fire which every man in his command knew to be inefficient, till having exhausted his ammunition he dismounted his guns preparatory to raising the siege. The spirit by which his force was animated can be best illustrated by the action of the great Indian chief Tecumseth. He asked for a council of war and addressed Proctor as follows:—"Our Father has brought us here to take the Fort, why don't we take it? If his children can't do it give us spades and we will work like beavers, we will eat a way for him." The gallant Essex militia, the heroes of Frenchtown, and who had twice turned the fortune of the day on the 5th, respectfully asked leave to return home to put in their crops for the "benefit of his men and their children." His answer was to disband and disarm them. This man whose indecision, tyranny, stupid obstinacy, and professional imbecility brought disaster on his countrymen at a later period, laid the foundation for it on this occasion. He re-embarked his stores and troops without molestation, returning to Sandwich leaving General Harrison, glad at his departure, to re-organise and recruit the army of the North West at leisure.

The following is Brigadier General Proc

THE CRIMEAN WAR.—According to statistics now published in several European papers, the Crimean war has cost the lives of 256,000 Russians, 107,000 Frenchmen, 45,000 British soldiers, and 1600 Italians. To maintain its power in Africa, France has, since 1830, lost 146,000 soldiers, killed by the Bedouins and other tribes. In the last Italian war, 59,664 Austrians, 30,320 Frenchmen, 37,610 Italians and 2,370 Papal soldiers lost their lives on the battle field. Besides the sacrifice of human life, the several wars have cost the respective governments in the aggregate over eight thousand millions of francs.

tor's despatch on this disgracefully managed affair.

SANDWICH, May 14th, 1813.

SIR:—From the circumstances of the war I have judged it expedient to make a direct report to your Excellency of the operations and present state of this district.

In the expectation of being able to reach the enemy, who had taken post near the foot of the rapids of the Miami, before the reinforcements and supplies could arrive, for which only he waited to commence active operations against us, I determined to attack him without delay, and with every means in my power, but from the necessary preparations and some untoward circumstances, it was not in my power to reach him within three weeks of the period I had proposed, and at which he might have been captured or destroyed. From the incessant and heavy rains we experienced, and during which our batteries were constructed, it was not until the morning of the first instant, the fifth day after our arrival at the mouth of the river, twelve miles from the enemy, that our batteries could be opened. The enemy who occupied several acres of commanding ground strongly defended by block houses and the batteries well furnished with ordnance, had, during our approach so completely entrenched and covered himself, as to render unavailing every effort of our artillery, though well served, and in batteries most judiciously placed and constructed, under the able direction of Capt. Dixon of the Royal Engineers, of whose ability and unwearied zeal, shewn particularly on this occasion, I cannot speak too highly. Though the attack has not answered fully the purpose intended, I have the satisfaction to inform your Excellency of the fortunate result of an attack of the enemy, aided by a sally of most of their garrison, made on the morning of the 5th inst., by a reinforcement which descended the river a considerable distance in a very short time, consisting of two corps, Dudley's and Rosewell's, amounting to 1300 men, under the command of Brigadier General Green Clay. The attack was very sudden and on both sides of the river. The enemy were for a few minutes in the possession of our batteries and took some prisoners. After a severe contest, though not of long continuance, the enemy gave way, and except the body of those who sallied from the fort must have been mostly killed or taken. In this decisive affair, the officers and men of 41st regiment, who charged and routed the enemy near the batteries, well maintained the long established reputation of the corps. Where all deserved praise it is difficult to distinguish. Captain Muir, an old officer who had seen much service, had the good fortune to be in the immediate command of these brave men, besides my obligations to Captain Chambers for his unwearied exertions preparatory to and on the expedition as Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General. I have to notice his gallant conduct in attacking the enemy near the batteries at the point of the bayonet, a service in which he was well supported by Lieutenants Bullock and Clements of the 41st, and Lieutenant Le Breton of the Royal Newfoundland regiment. The courage and activity displayed through the whole scene of action by the Indian chiefs and warriors contributed largely to our success. I have not been able to ascertain the amount of prisoners in the possession of the Indians. I have sent off agreeable to agreement nearly 500 prisoners to the river Huron near Sandusky. I have proposed an exchange which is referred to the American government. I could not as-

certain the amount of the enemy's loss in killed, from the extent of the scene of action and mostly in the woods. I conceive his loss in killed and prisoners to have been between 1000 and 1200 men. These unfortunate people were not volunteers and complete Kentucky's quota. If the enemy had been permitted to receive his reinforcements and supplies undisturbed, I should have had at this critical juncture to contend with him for Detroit, or perhaps on this shore. I had not the option of retaining my situation on the Miami, half of the militia had left us. I received a deputation from the chiefs counselling me to return as they could not prevent their people, as was their custom after any battle of consequence, returning to their villages with their wounded, their prisoners and plunder, of which they had taken a considerable quantity in the boats of the enemy. Before the ordnance could be drawn from the batteries I was left with Tecumseh and less than 20 chiefs and warriors; a circumstance which strongly proves that, under present circumstances at least, our Indian force is not a disposable one or permanent though occasionally a most powerful aid. I have, however, brought off all the ordnance, and indeed have not left anything behind; part of the ordnance is embarked under the fire of the enemy. The service on which we were employed has been, though short, a very severe one, and too much praise cannot be given to both officers and men for the cheerfulness with which on every occasion they met the service. To Lieut.-Col. Warburton I feel many obligations for the aid he zealously afforded me on every occasion. From my Brigade Major, Lieutenant McLean, I received the same zealous assistance as on former occasions. To Captain Mockler, Royal Newfoundland regiment, who acted as my aid de-camp, I am much indebted for the assistance afforded me. Lieutenant Le Breton, of the Newfoundland regiment, assistant engineer, by his unwearied exertions, rendered essential service, as did Lieutenant Gardiner, of the 41st regiment, from his science in artillery. The Royal Artillery in the laborious duties they performed, displayed their usual unwearied zeal and were well assisted by the Royal Newfoundland (under Lieutenant Garden) as additional gunners. The laborious duties which the marine, under Comodoro Hall, have performed have been most cheerfully met, and the most essential service rendered. I have the honor to send an embarkation return of the force that served under my command at the Miami, exclusive of the Indians, who may be stated at 1200. I also enclose a return of our killed, wounded and prisoners, who have, however, been exchanged. I had taken upon me to give the rank of Major to the six captains of the line, as militia were employed on the same service with them; some of them are old officers; all of them deserving any mark of your Excellency's approbation of them would be extremely grateful to me.

I beg leave to mention the four volunteers of the 41st regt., Wilkison, Richardson, Laing and Proctor, as worthy of promotion.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

HENRY PROCTOR.

Brigadier-General commanding.

I beg to acknowledge the indefatigable exertions of the commissariat.

HENRY PROCTOR.

To His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir G. Prevost, Bart., &c.

General Proctor was pretty nearly as good a hand at writing despatches as Col. Baynes. His procrastination, tyranny and folly dis-

gusted not only the Indians but made the Militia reluctant to serve under him.

UNITED STATES VESSELS SENT TO THE FISHING BANKS.

The naval authorities are about to send to the fishing banks the side wheel steamer *Frolic*, Commander Henry Wilson, to look out for our fishing interests. The action of the parliament of the Dominion of Canada makes this step necessary. The Canadians claim that the American fishermen have no right to take fish within three marine miles of the coast, without a colonial license. They also claim that the line does not follow the indentations of the coast, but that it embraces all waters lying within a line drawn from headland to headland. This claim has never been allowed by our government, as it is manifestly absurd. Once or twice the English have attempted to enforce their peculiar notions; but the presence of some of our men-of-war in the debatable waters has stood between harm and our fishermen. A little diplomacy, oiled by the passage of a reciprocity treaty, has hitherto averted a conflict. Now we have no reciprocity treaty, and must settle the question on its merits. Commander Wilson will doubtless give our fishermen a good advice, and will see that they are not sufferers from over zealous British or colonial officials. If necessary, other ships can be sent to the banks.

COL. FISK'S NEW REGIMENTALS.—The first grand excursion of Col. Fisk's famous Ninth Regiment will take place some time next month. Great preparations are being made for the occasion. Col. Fisk has ordered a gorgeous uniform. It consists of a dark blue double breasted dress coat of the finest texture, with an upright collar trimmed with scarlet cloth, with loops on each side of gold lace, terminating with small State buttons on each loop. The sleeves are slashed with scarlet cloth five and a half inches long, with four loops of gold lace on each sleeve. The skirt is lined with scarlet silk and turned up at the ends with scarlet cloth. The centre of each skirt is slashed with scarlet cloth seven inches long, with four loops of gold lace ending with small State buttons. At the bottom of the skirt is a very elaborately embroidered grenade in scarlet cloth. The lace is the finest French seven-line. The pantaloons around the waist measure exactly forty-nine and one half inches.

Col. Cribbs, of the United States Army, alone surpasses the rotundity of the gallant Colonel of the Ninth. Col. Cribb's unmentionables measure fifty-two inches. Col. Fisk in giving his order for the latter garment only reiterated his previous instructions, "to spare no pains or expense."

The pantaloons are of sky-blue doeskin, of the finest material that could possibly be procured, with an inch and a half scarlet stripe, on each side of which are two rows of fine French gold lace.

The programme for the Ninth, so far as made up, is a trip to Saratoga, a grand review of the regiment on the race track by Col. Fisk, a ball at the Union Opera House, and a sumptuous collation given by the generous commandant to his command.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Some comments have been made on the claim of Captain Labrbush to be called a centenarian.

Her Royal Highness Princess Mary, and his Serene Highness Prince Teck visited the American Minister on April 6.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 12th May, 1870.

GENERAL ORDER, 17.

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

The formation, to date from 1st instant, of two Battalions of Riflemen, from existing corps of Active Militia, for service in the "North West" is hereby authorized, to be styled respectively, the First (or Ontario) Battalion of Riflemen, and the Second (or Quebec) Battalion of Riflemen, and the appointments thereto are as follows, viz:

1st (or Ontario) Battalion of Riflemen.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Peters Jarvis.

To be Major:

Major Griffiths Wainwright.

To be Captains:

Major Thomas Scott.

Major Thomas Macklem.

Major William Macaulay Herchmer.

Captain William Smith.

Captain Alexander R. Macdonald.

Captain and Adjutant Henry Cooke.

Captain Daniel Hunter McMillan.

To be Lieutenants:

Captain and Adjutant Donald A. Macdonald.

Captain David M. Walker.

Captain and Adjutant Wm. N. Kennedy.

Captain Andrew McBride.

Captain and Adjutant William J. McMurry.

Captain Samuel Bruce Harman.

Lieutenant James Benson.

To be Ensigns:

Captain and Adjutant A. J. L. Peebles.

Lieutenant Stewart Mulvey.

Lieutenant Josiah Jones Bell.

Lieutenant Samuel Hamilton.

Lieutenant John Biggar.

Lieutenant William Hill Nash.

Ensign Hugh John Macdonald.

To be Paymaster:

Captain J. F. B. Morrice.

To be Adjutant, with the Rank of Captain:

Captain William James Baker Parsons.

To be Quarter-Master:

Quarter-Master Edward Armstrong.

To be Surgeon:

Surgeon Alfred Codd, M.D.

2nd (or Quebec) Battalion of Riflemen.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Louis Adolphe Cassault.

To be Major:

Major Acheson G. Irvine.

To be Captains:

Lieutenant Colonel L. C. A. L. de Bellefeuille.

Major Allan Macdonald.

Major Jacques Labranche.

Captain Samuel Macdonald.

Captain Jean Baptiste Amyot.

Captain John Fraser.

Captain William John Barrett.

To be Lieutenants:

Captain Josephus W. Vaughan.

Captain John Price Fletcher.

Captain Edward T. H. F. Patterson.

Captain Maurice E. B. Duchesnay.

Captain Henri Bouthillier.

Captain Leonidas de Salaberry.

Lieutenant Oscar Prevost.

To be Ensign:

Captain Edward S. Bernard.

Captain John Allan.

Lieutenant George Simard.

Lieutenant Gabriel Louis Des George.

Ensign Alphonse de Montenach Henri D'Eschambault.

Ensign William Wilmount Ross.

Ensign Alphonse Têtu.

To be Paymaster:

Lieutenant C. Augusto Larue.

To be Adjutant, with the Rank of Captain:

Major F. D. Gagnier.

To be Quarter-Master:

Riding Master F. Villiers.

To be Surgeon:

F. L. A. Neilson, Esquire.

STAFF.

The following Staff appointments in connection with the Militia Corps for service in the North West are hereby made, viz:

To be Assistant Brigade Major:

Major James F. McLeod.

To be Assistant Control Officer:

Captain A. Peebles.

To be Orderly Officer to the Officer in Command of Expeditionary Force:

Lieutenant Frederick Charles Denison.

MEMORANDUM.—All the Officers appointed to the Force for Service in the "North West" will continue, while on that service, to retain the appointments in the Militia, with the rank and precedence therein, heretofore held by them.

No. 2.

The officers and men of the Militia Force embodied for service in the North West, as soon as they are attested and enrolled, are hereby placed under the command of the Lieutenant-General commanding Her Majesty's Forces in Canada.

No. 3.

The undernamed Officers are hereby appointed to perform the duties of those Staff Officers who are serving with the Corps organised for service in the North West while so employed:

Lt.-Colonel A. Patterson, Brigade Major, 5th Brigade Division, No. 3 Military District, to Act as Deputy Adjutant General of No. 3

Military District, during the absence of Lt.-Colonel Jarvis, in command of a Battalion. Captain and Adjutant Hayter Reed, 14th Battalion, to act as Brigade Major, 6th Brigade Division, while Lieut. Col. Patterson is acting as Deputy Adjutant General of Militia.

Lt.-Col. Audet, 4th Battalion, to act as Brigade Major, 6th Brigade division, No. 6 Military District, during the absence on service with a Battalion, of Lieut.-Colonel de Bellefeuille.

Lieut.-Col. Panet, 9th Battalion, to act as Deputy Adjutant General of No. 7 Military District, during the absence of Lieut. Colonel Cassault, in command of a Battalion.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON ROSS, Colonel,
A. G. of Militia,
Canada.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa 13th May, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS, 18.

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

VOLUNTEER.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

13th Battalion of Infantry, Hamilton.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Charles George Dyett, Gentleman, *vice* Little, promoted.

The resignation of Assistant Surgeon C. O'Reilly is hereby accepted.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

9th Battalion, " Voltigeurs Canadiens."

No. 6 Company.

To be Ensign:

Alphonse Têtu, Gentleman, M. S., *vice* Levasseur promoted.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

63rd "Halifax" Battalion of Rifles.

Memo.—With reference to General Order No. 2 of 28th May, 1869, the organization of this corps dates from 14th May, 1860.

No. 5 Company.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Thomas Joseph Walsh, Gentleman, *vice* O'Mullin resigned.

Onslow Infantry Company.

ERRATUM.—In General Order No. 2 (Volunteer Militia) of 16th July 1869, read "to be Captain: Captain George Rayne," instead of "George Payne;" and "To be Lieutenant: Captain Peter Hall" instead "Peter Ball.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

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

THE RED RIVER ROUTE MAP

Will be ready for delivery
On the 25th of April, 1870.

LAURIE'S MAP OF THE
North-West Territories!

This map supplies a desideratum long felt, and
others:-
I.-The whole of the Fortelle Belt, and those
parts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Dakota
through which the waggon roads pass to
Fort Garry.
II.-The actual survey of the Selkirk Settlement
with all the roads, churches, etc., includ-
ing the New Government Road from Fort
William to Fort Garry.
III.-The Canoe Route from Fort William to Fort
Garry.
IV.-A Sectional Map giving all the Railway or
Steamboat Routes by which St. Cloud can be
reached-(St. Cloud is the present terminus
of railway travel).
V.-Table of distances on the Overland Route.
Emigrants can see at a glance where every
good camping Ground or Station (Hotel) on the
road is situated, and calculate the rate of travel
accordingly.
Newspaper readers will find it an invaluable
aid to a proper understanding of the news from
that interesting region.
The map has been compiled by D. CODD, Esq.,
of Ottawa, from official maps and reports never
yet made public; and in this work he has been
assisted greatly by a practical knowledge of the
country laid down.
The Map is 21 by 48 inches, beautifully litho-
graphed, and will be furnished at the following
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Bound in Cloth, plain, (pocket size)... \$1 00
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Five mounted maps, to one address, sent by
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Address orders to P. G. LAURIE,
Windsor, April 6, 1870. Windsor.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the
Intercolonial Railway give Public Notice that
having annulled the Contracts for Sections Nos.
5, 6 and 7, they are prepared to receive Tenders
for re-letting the same.

Section No. 5 is in the Province of Quebec, and
extends from the Easterly end of Section No. 2,
forty miles east of Riviere du Loup, to the Sixty-
sixth mile post, near Rimouski, a distance of
about 26 miles.

Section No. 6 is in the Province of New Bruns-
wick, and extends from the Easterly end of Sec-
tion No. 3, opposite Dalhousie, to the West side
of the main Post Road, near the Forty-eighth
mile post, Easterly from Jacques River, a distance
of about 21 miles.

Section No. 7 is in the Province of Nova Scotia,
and extends from the Southerly end of Section 4,
near River Phillip, to Station O, (formerly Station
Fifty,) at Folly Lake, a distance of about 21 miles.

The Contracts for the above Sections to be com-
pletely finished and ready for laying the track by
the 1st of July, 1871.

The Commissioners also give public notice,
that they are prepared to receive Tenders for four
further sections of the line.

Section No. 17 will be in the Province of Quebec,
and will extend from the Easterly end of Section
No. 11, down the Matapedia Valley, to Station
No. 685, about one mile above the boundary line
between the Counties of Rimouski and Bonaven-
ture, a distance of about 20 miles.

Section No. 18 will be in the Province of Que-
bec, and will extend from the Easterly end of
Section No. 17, down the Matapedia Valley to
Station No. 380, near Clark's Brook, a distance of
about 20 miles.

Section No. 19, will extend from the Easterly
end of Section No. 18, in the Province of Quebec,
down the Matapedia Valley to its mouth, and
thence across the River Restigouche to Station
No. 370, at the Westerly end of Section No. 3, in
the Province of New Brunswick, a distance of
about 9 1/2 miles, including the bridge over the
River Restigouche.

Section No. 20, will be in the Province of New
Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly
end of Section No. 10, in the Town of Newcastle,
on the Chaplin Island road, thence crossing the
North West and South West branches of the
River Miramichi, and terminating at Station No.
320, about one mile and three-quarters South of
the South West branch, a distance of about six
miles, including the bridges over the branches of
the River Miramichi.

The Contracts for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20,
to be completely finished and ready for laying
the track by the first day of July, 1872.

Plans and Profiles, with Specifications and
terms of contract for Section No. 7, will be ex-
hibited at the office of the Chief Engineer in Ot-
tawa, and at the offices of the Commissioners in
Toronto, Quebec, Rimouski, Dalhousie, New-
castle, St. John and Halifax, on and after Monday,
the 11th day of April next; for Sections Nos. 5 and
6 at the same offices, on and after Wednesday,
the 20th April next, and for Sections Nos. 17, 18,
19 and 20, at the same offices, on and after Tues-
day, the 10th day of May next.

Sealed tenders for Sections 5, 6 and 7 addressed
to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Rail-
way, and marked "Tenders," will be received at
their office in Ottawa, up to 7 o'clock p.m., on
Saturday the 7th day of May next; and for Sec-
tions Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, up to 7 o'clock p.m., on
Wednesday the 25th day of May next.

Sureties for the completion of the contract will
be required to sign the Tender.

A. WALSH,
ED. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. McLELLAN,
Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
Ottawa, 21th March, 1870.

F. GROSS,
CANADA TRUSS FACTORY,
36 Victoria Square, Montreal.

SURGICAL MACHINIST, Inventor and manu-
facturer of all kinds of Instruments for Physi-
cal Deformities.

Gross' Artificial Limbs (Royal Letters Patent
January, 1869). Gross' Chest Expanding Stee
Shoulder Braces, a very superior article for per-
sons who have acquired the habit of stooping.

A large and varied assortment of India Rubber
Goods, including

AIR CUSHIONS, CAMP BLANKETS,

Rubber Canteens, Belts, Gun-covers, Rubber
Cloth, &c., &c.,

Catalogues containing full descriptions may be
obtained, or sent by mail free of charge.

Montreal, March 11th, 1870. 12-6m

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL of Current Events,
Literature, Science, and Art, Agriculture and
Mechanics, Fashion and Amusement.

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Advertisements received, to a limited number,
at 15 cents per line, payable in advance.

PUBLIC ATTENTION

Is hereby directed to the following Sections
of the Act of the Province of Ontario, respecting
the Registration of Births, Deaths and Mar-
riages:-

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

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

W.M. P. LETT,
Division Registrar
In the City of Ottawa,

City Hall, Ottawa, March, 21, 1870. 13-01



ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND NEPEAN.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the
Ordnance sale of LOTS in NEPEAN, on lot
33 in Con. A, and on Rear Street, in the City of
Ottawa, advertised to take place on the 5th
APRIL next, is postponed until FRIDAY, 13th
MAY, at the CITY AUCTION MART, York
Street, when there will be further offered for sale
the following sub lots in lots 34 and 35, Con. B
Nepean, and lot letter N, Rideau Front, Nepean,
viz:

On lot letter N, Rideau Front-Sub lots 1 and 2,
On lot 35, Con. B, Rideau Front-Sub lots 3, 4,
& 6.

On lot 31, Con. B, Rideau Front-Sub lots 7, 8,
14, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

Plans of these sub lots together with the plans
of the sub lots on lot 35, Con. A, and on Rear
Street, in Ottawa, will be on view up to the day
of sale (13th May) at the Office of the Ordnance
Lands Branch of this Department, and at the
Auction Room of J. Birmingham, Auctioneer,
York Street, Ottawa.

By Order,

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.
WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Land Agent.

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ordnance Land Branch,
Ottawa, March 31, 1870. } 11-14

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