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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. V.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1871.

No. 31.

### LESSONS OF THE DECADE APPLIED.

No. II.

BY A VOLUNTEER CAVALRYMAN.

(From the United States Army and Navy Journal.)

#### LIASSO DRILL—THE MITRAILLEUSE.

THE liasso will be forty feet long and fastened to a ring on the off side of the surcingle, the coils hang on the same side of the saddle within reach of the hand. To use it the instructor commands, after proper explanation and illustration, *Open—LIASSOS*. Take up the liasso with both hands. Open the noose and gather up several coils in each hand. The noose is held as follows:—After opening to about six feet across, take one side of the noose on the palm of the right hand, with the line of the liasso itself also laid thereon, the eye or loop of the liasso in front of the hand, about six inches therefrom. Close the hand and gather up the coils of the liasso.

The men will be exercised singly by galloping in a circle past a post, at the word: *By file—SWING LIASSOS*. At the word "liassos" the first man starts on a canter, swinging the open noose round his head. As he passes the post, he liassos it if he can. To help carts and artillery the men will ride up singly, and drop the nooses of their liassos as directed by their officers. To start a heavy load, always keep the liasso in the right hand at first, to avoid breakage by sudden strains. In turning to the left it must also be taken in hand, or it will get under the tail and frighten the horse. In narrow roads take it up short to turn corners, etc., and let out when in free space, to avoid crowding horses together. Colonels should practice putting fifty or sixty men to ammunition waggons or heavy siege guns, to accustom the men to difficulties. Liasso drill should be taught to green cavalry to be used in the field, even before sabre drill. It is always useful in campaigning. Recruits unfit for other duty can be made useful to help trains and heavy guns, etc.

The Gatling gun or American mitrailleuse will be issued for cavalry service as follows: To every brigade one section of two pieces with a caisson to each piece, provided with spare parts to replace those lost or disabled. The ordnance officer of the brigade will be a captain of artillery, and besides issuing ordnance stores will command the section. Regimental ordnance sergeants shall be detailed from the artillery and command pieces and caissons, besides helping regimental ord-

nance officers. The latter shall replace the captain according to seniority in case of death or disability, unless the brigade commander shall otherwise direct. All the men of the regiments shall be successively instructed in the school of the piece, and twelve men with a corporal shall be assigned to each gun and caisson to draw it with their liassos. These men shall be detailed in rotation, and shall not be required to do picket duty till the second day after their tour of liasso duty.

When the road admits, they shall march in column two guns abreast, each followed by its caisson. If not, guns and caissons shall march separately and not together by piece and caisson.

To go into action the battery leader commands—*In battery to the* (wherever it may be front, rear, or left)—*MARCH*. At the word "march," the drivers gallop up, following the wave of the leader's sabre, and wheel the guns around, one to the right, the other to the left, leaving them pointed at the enemy and within ten feet of each other. The corporal dismounts together with the ordnance sergeant. The corporal unlimbers, the sergeants points and trails the piece. The men being numbered previously from 1 to 12, 1, 2, and 3 dismount. The horses are held by the next men to each. Men on artillery duty may put their sabres on the limber for convenience.

The limber is taken back ten feet, and the drivers all dismount. No. 1 commences to hand out cartridge feed-cases. As he takes them from the limber he hands them to No. 2, who carries them to the corporal. The corporal feeds them into the hopper, and removes each feed case as it becomes empty, receiving a full one in exchange.

No. 3 turns the crank. The sergeant attends to the pointing. The limber should be filled with feed cases, all filled with cartridges. The caisson contains loose cartridges. Caissons will halt and wheel round behind their guns. The caisson sergeants will send Nos. 1 and 2 back and forth to the limber with full feed-cases, to fetch back empty ones. He fills them himself.

It becoming desirable to limber up, the battery officer commands, *Cease firing! Limber to the*, etc. The corporal limbers up. No. 1 closes the lid. The rest mount and the gun is taken off.

Mitrailleuse firing is most effective at 100 to 500 yards. With the half-inch gun, the practice is inaccurate beyond 500 yards, but with the one-inch gun fair shooting can be made beyond it. The gun should be considered as a good piece inside of 500 yards, and as a rule not used beyond that distance. The sparing use of ammunition must be insisted on by brigade commanders; a section

getting out of ammunition in a crisis betrays a poor officer at its head. To repel a charge at close quarters, the American mitrailleuse is invincible, if in good hands. To storm it in the enemy's hands, charge in open skirmishing order, and get to the flanks of the battery. The instant a piece is taken, liasso it and gallop it off at full speed.

#### MR. CARDWELL'S RECRUITS.

A disheartening letter on this subject, signed by "A Deputy Inspector General," has appeared in the *London Times*. The writer says:—"I do not suppose our War Minister condescends to consult his medical department as to the worth of boy recruits. His confession that under his management the service can command no others should be regarded as an admission of his utter failure. We are about to get a sham army at a cost of sixteen millions. This is the real honest truth. I will give you the history of such recruits, hundreds of whom have passed through my hands. The very sergeants who present them are ashamed of them. I remember asking an old Kaffir War man. 'What is the use of that lad as a soldier? Do you suppose you could ever get him to the banks of the Kee?' The reply was, 'Lord! no, Sir; we should leave him in a roadside ditch long before we got that length.' Such recruits are with difficulty got through their drill; they are too weak for it, and for their musket and accoutrements. They drink to keep up their strength, they get palpitation of the heart, they are shipped off, say, to the Mediterranean or India, either die like flies or get invalidated after a year or so, stay best part of another year in hospital, and are then discharged penniless, to give the service a bad name far and wide. There is no regimental surgeon who will not tell you that it is ruinous folly to send lads to soldier in India. The expenses first and last of recruiting such weeds far exceed what would enable us to command first-rate men, but the public only looks to the first cost, loses sight of the recruit, and never thinks or knows the mode of tracking the sums paid for his passage out and home, pay while ineffective, medical treatments, diet, wine, &c. The country hears with satisfaction that bounties are not now given, that pensions are dodged, that men are done into giving you the ten best years of their life without adding to the 'dead weight,' but only wonders the more how sixteen millions sterling can be spent and yet leave us without any reliable force, with, in fact, a paper army. It is like the great dockyard mystery to the public, but

plain enough to those behind the scenes. We want a military Carlyle to show up the shams of our army on its present system. Men who have never made themselves familiar with our soldiery, who have never viewed things from the private's point of view, theorise and plan fine schemes for what they think he would like, all the while knowing as little of his inner life as the drawing-room does of the servants' hall. Our fine Reserve scheme is just an instance in point. We are going to begin by trusting ourselves to an army of boys: our men will clear out fast enough as "discharged to the Reserve," but when you want them to fall in again where will they be found? No, they will say, 'not for Joe,' we had enough of that before. How can a man settle himself in a country like England with a liability to soldier hanging over his head for years? Work is hard enough to be obtained as it is, and who would be bothered getting his gardener or groom, 'into his ways,' if he knew the bugle might call him off any day? The fourpence a day will be pocketed, I dare say, but the returns for it will make every effective gained by it cost a shilling a day, while if we made up our minds to spend that sum in a straightforward way at once, we should secure what the country really desires and will cheerfully pay for. As it is, our Reserve scheme is just covering the country with cocked hats at immense cost, while we cannot obtain recruits enough to meet ordinary casualties, much less augment our army. People should ask themselves why it is that we can obtain any amount of officers but not of soldiers, and I should like to answer the question should you honour me with a place in your columns."

#### THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

A correspondent who signs himself "An other Lieut-Colonel," takes a very dolorous view of the condition of the Volunteer Militia, and is of opinion apparently that a ballot, indiscriminately applied, is necessary to keep the force at its proper state of efficiency. Our correspondent, however, is evidently a croaker, and the very sweeping allegations he indulges in justify the presumption that the state of his liver may have had just a little to do with his present impressions or the matter he lays before us.

The Ballot, let us remind him, is even now in force. It can be resorted to whenever the numbers fall short of the regulations. If it can be shown that men will not enlist voluntarily, or that the occasion is urgent, there is the means demanded ready to hand. All we object to is that compulsion should be used until it is proved that volunteering has actually failed. Has it hitherto been fully tested? We think not. Still less are we prepared to admit that it is yet a failure. Many of the grounds of complaint urged by our correspondent are due, if they exist, to administrative shortcomings, to insufficient officering or defective organization. Would the ballot mend these? We fancy not. If instead of volunteers, full of zeal and anxious to learn their duty, you take so many balloted men into the field against their wills, will they turn out good shots, steady soldiers, well-disciplined troops, sooner than the former, or not? We must look at what we lose in moral strength by the ballot as well as at what we may gain in point of mere numbers.

Again, would employers be more likely to keep open situations if their clerks or other

servants were balloted than they are now, when the latter volunteer and are called away for a fortnight at a time to camp? It may be said that then the men must serve *volens volens*, must lose their situations or take the consequences. That is true, but does not the very suggestion, unless justified by some grave emergency, savour of heartlessness and injustice? If it be true they are not unwilling to go or find it too difficult and costly, there may be reasons for making certain arrangements to meet their case; but it does not follow that these would include a militia ballot.

We do not want to see our regiments filled either, as respects officers or men, with grumblers or persons who have mistaken the extent to which they are able to render service to their country. But we have a good deal of confidence that there are those who can afford the time, and whose employers will readily grant a holiday long enough to enable them to gain a proper insight into field of life, and thus qualify for the duty that an hour of danger to all may impose upon them. Many who find it necessary to retire will go to fill the ever-increasing ranks of a reserve, in fact, if not in name, of men who will be ready if ever their country's needs call them again to arms.

We need no great military force. If we were to go in for a standing army watching our whole frontier, or ever ready for attack, our means would soon be exhausted. But it wants but little drill and training to fit a nation of freemen for that defensive warfare in which alone we should ever be called upon to engage. A small effective, well-handled force is all that is permanently necessary. First rate organization at administrative headquarters, good impartially-selected officers and men who go into the force for the love of the thing, even though they be fewer than might be desired, will be the best nucleus for an army in time of war, whilst it will not exhaust our resources in time of peace.—*Globe*.

#### A FUTURE INVASION.

Under the heading of "The Second Armada—a Chapter of Future History," the *Times* publishes what presumes to be an account of an invasion of England in three years' time, when, the greatest of the continental powers having taken umbrage at the tone and attitude of England in reference to sundry fresh parcelings out of territory, a league, including the most powerful states, was formed for the avowed purpose of reducing the British Isles to the condition of conquered provinces, to be divided among the conquerors. The time was opportune, for the long smouldering hostility of the United States to Great Britain was again kindling into flame. Accordingly all the shipping of the Baltic, all the naval resources of the league were put under requisition, and for a formidable force of ironclads was to precede the transports and engage any opposing force while the landing was effected, which it was calculated could be accomplished in six hours, the army of invasion being computed at from 150,000 to 200,000 men. But our naval and military forces were in good order, and while the bulk of the navy was scattered abroad, the channel fleet was in the Downs, and a number of gunboats and other vessels had been equipped and put to sea. It was on the evening of June 17th, 1874, that the Admiralty received intelligence that an American squadron had been sighted off Millford Haven on its way to the Irish Sea, and my lords immediately telegraphed to the commander of

the channel fleet to be on the look out. Three hours afterwards arrived the news that the Armada had been descried, and subsequent reports coming in rapidly left little doubt that the Suffolk coast had been chosen for the landing. The telegraphs were then set to work, and all the available troops brought down without delay. Two hours sufficed to dig such rifle pits and trenches as were still wanted, and these were manned with the Guards, the Rifles, a battalion of Marines, and the Inns of Court Volunteers. After further particulars respecting the placing of troops, the account states that the enemy opened fire at about the distance of a mile, and the transports began transferring their armed cargoes to the boats. The works were shelled, and the strand was swept with round shot, causing little or no less to the English, who never showed a finger above rifle pit and trench till the landing boats intervened and the iron hail necessary ceased. Then the English shot fell thick and fast, and although the enemy gallantly struggled to carry out their programme, most of them were driven into the water. Fresh boats were hurrying in when a low rumbling sound was heard, and the Admiral of the Channel fleet appeared with seven first-class iron clads, and more than twice as many others of heavy metal, which cleaved their way onward through the thick of the hostile armament without stopping to engage the ships of war, and ran down transport after transport, while almost every shot from their enormous guns sent a ship to the bottom. The military organization of the enemy was excellent, but all hope of carrying out any preorganized plan was at an end, and such of the transports as escaped being run down made off without waiting to take in their original freights. The wind rose and soon freshened to a gale, the gunboats which had fallen back before the advancing armament now assailed it on every side, the fire of shells was continued from the heights, a desperate sea-fight was prolonged till dark and next morning it was apparent that the second Armada had shared the same fate as the first. In its editorial columns the *Times* submits that the event which the author of the second Armada anticipates is far more probable than such a landing and such a march as others have described. Independent of all political reasons, we have, in the danger of the enterprise and the facility of the defence, a guarantee which ought to be sufficient to all reasonable minds.

In a letter to the *Times* Colonel Alexander Shafter Adair, aid de camp to the Queen complains that the writer of the foregoing history of the future, sins grievously, both in omission and commission. In the first place (writes Colonel Adair) he lays the scene of invasion on the coast of Suffolk. Now I know every inch of that coast, from Landguard Fort to the pier at Gorleston I can assure him that no other than a small subsidiary expedition could land troops on that coast; but I could inform him confidentially where troops could be landed to the great annoyance of the eastern districts—though as I do not like playing at invasion, I refrain from making my knowledge the subject of commentary in Berlin, or wherever the writer may fix the focus of military council. With respect to the means of resistance, in the first place, he omits all mention of the militia of the line or the spot and in the adjacent countries. But that is not so remarkable, for the country at large appears to have forgotten the services of the regiments that manned our Mediterranean garrisons during the war; that, in default of regular troops, mounted guard at Buckingham

Palace, and volunteered Artillery and Infantry for the front at Sebastopol, and for the campaign of the Indian mutiny. The writer appears also to have forgotten the Artillery Brigades of Norfolk and Suffolk, with an establishment of probably 1,300 of all ranks, of whom three-fourths are old soldiers of from 8 to 10 years' service, and of two periods of embodiment. But that is not remarkable, for, obscure as has been the lot of the infantry of the Line of Militia, the country seems to be unaware that there is any Artillery force. I do not speak for a moment of the Artillery of the Volunteer service—through and excellent soldiers of discipline, and not inferior to that of the regular or Militia Artillery.

It is not to be supposed that the Government of this great country will deliberate in public on matters of such vital importance as its military preparations by sea and land, but as an earnest supporter of their general policy I counsel them in some degree to abandon their lofty reticence. For instance, the public know next to nothing of the defences of Harwich, where I have recently been in command. The works that defend that harbour and roadstead would sink the stoutest ironclad squadron for which the anchorage could find berth. Yet the public know little of this, and I do not think the army knows more. The Government by its silence does itself injustice. Popular writers play at writing invasion stories, and the public is partly amused and partly awed; but in the one case without the lively appreciation that works of fiction should secure, and in the other without the bracing of the spirit which leads to great deeds. Believe this from one who has studied the subject of home defence before there was a volunteer, or an iron-clad, or a rifled piece of ordnance, or a breech-loading rifle: that the resources of England are amply sufficient for her defence if she is in earnest in the matter, and will listen neither to excuse nor self-seeking in this last of national requirements. For, sir, I take leave here with some diffidence, as overpassing my professional boundary, and trespassing on your domain, to differ from you in the conclusions which you draw. The generation which has seen the Danish, the Crimean, the Austro-Prussian, the Italian, and the Franco-Prussian Wars, the gigantic struggle in the United States of America, and the Indian Mutiny, and which calls to mind the slight incidents which gave notice of each successive burst of the tempest, must have lost not merely the gift of prescience, but the simplest power of exercising memory and of applying reasoning if it take not heed sometimes.—*Acadian Recorder*.

We copy from the *Manitoba* of 13th May, received three days ago, the following regimental order issued by Lieut. Col. Casault to the 2nd Battalion of the Red River Expeditionary force previous to its disbandment.

LOWER FORT GARRY, 29th April, 1871.  
REGIMENTAL ORDER No. 6.

The Lieut. Col. Commanding cannot see this fine Battalion disbanded without much regret.

In spite of the reckless party spirit which incited some unscrupulous writers for the Press to try to discourage the men at the outset, and then belittle their success—in spite of a still worse class of politicians who tried to tamper with the men—it is no mean subject of pride and satisfaction to see that, while the "2nd Quebec Rifles" was not the last in overcoming difficul-

ties and dangers on the way, its behaviour since its arrival here leaves nothing to be desired, that in a country lately convulsed by party strife, without courts of law, and until lately without any of the machinery of government—where heart burnings produced, by much to be regretted events on the one side—and apprehensions and distrust on the other—went far to fan party passions into a flame, and made the situation at all times delicate, and sometimes dangerous and critical—the second Battalion has been able to secure the good will and confidence of the citizens of Manitoba of whatever creed and nationality; that it has been a source of reliance and strength to the Government and all those wishing to abide by legality and order, while it cannot have failed to inspire serious misgivings in others.

Although a few bad characters have swelled the list of military offences, not any one act of any one member of the Battalion can be cited in the least degree impairing or compromising any of the interests of this Province. The Commanding Officer is proud to see that all ranks have kept a single eye to the good of our common country, put aside sectionalism, and understand that what is the real lasting prosperity of any one Province of the Confederation, is equally for the benefit of all.

Discipline and cheerful discharge of duty under the strict administration of Military Law, deserving at all times of praise, were under the peculiar circumstances, accompanied by highly patriotic and spirited behaviour; and the Commanding Officer can assure the men of the Battalion, that when the difficulties we had to contend with become more generally known and appreciated, a grateful country will not easily forget the "Second Quebec Rifles."

Meanwhile all ranks will have the satisfaction to know that their Battalion would do credit to any country, and every officer and man may rest assured that his having served in the "Second" will be a credit to him during life.

The Lieut. Col. Commanding begs especially to notice the high-mindedness with which the men enlisted in Ontario have helped us to sustain the credit of our Province. Many of them are among the best men of the Battalion.

The Lieut. Col. Commanding, tenders his best thanks to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Battalion, and begs to assure them of his very earnest wishes for their future welfare and prosperity.

PRESENTATION.

The following address was presented to Col. Dowker, on the occasion of the break up of the Laprairie Camp, by Quartermaster Balfour, on behalf of the Second Brigade;—

CAMP AT LAPRAIRIE,

July 12th, 1871.

TO MAJOR DOWKER, M. G. A.,  
Supply Officer.

SIR,—We, the Quartermasters of the several Battalions comprising the second Brigade, lately doing duty in camp at Laprairie, with the entire approval of our respective commanding officers, do hereby tender you our warm and most sincere thanks for the very able, soldierly, and impartial manner in which you have performed your various arduous duties as Supply Officer. It is our earnest desire at all times to pay a just tribute to well-earned merit, and would, therefore, assure you, personally, that your invariable kindness and courtesy, during our

term of duty, will long be remembered with the most lively feelings of gratitude and esteem.

With our best wishes for your future success, and trusting that a gracious Providence will long spare you amongst us,

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obt. servants,

R. BALFOUR, Qr.-master,  
1st of Prince of Wales Rifles

RICHARD W. MCGREGOR, Qr.-master,  
11th Batt. Infantry.

ALEXANDER WINTER, Qr.-master,  
53rd Batt. Infantry.

L. THOMAS, Jr., Qr.-master,  
54th Batt. Infantry.

JOHN H. COOK, Qr.-master,  
58th Batt. Infantry.

Major Dowker made the following reply:—

MONTREAL, 12th July, 1871.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to the address which you have just handed me, with the approval of your respective commanding officers, as to the manner in which I have performed my duties as Supply Officer at the Laprairie Camp, I can only say that on receiving the appointment from Col. Smith, D. A. G., I determined to do my duty to the best of my ability, and I can assure you that it is most gratifying to me, to hear from those with whom I have been so closely connected, that my services have been so fully appreciated, more particularly, as you are all aware of those unfounded reports which were circulated concerning bad and insufficient rations.

This address which you have so kindly volunteered to me is the best possible evidence of the incorrectness of these reports. I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing to you what I have already done to my superior officers, viz.: the very great efficiency and earnestness with which you have one and all performed your duty.

In wishing you farewell, I trust we may meet again under similar favourable circumstances, and under equally efficient commanding officers.

I remain,

Yours very respectfully,

GEO. DOWKER,

To the Quartermasters', Major.  
2nd Brigade,  
Camp of Laprairie.

THE "GREAT NATIONAL LOAN."

The "great National loan" of the United States appears to have been a failure. The amount asked for in the first place, was \$200,000,000, of which it appears about \$66,800,000 had been taken up; and in the second place, a further loan of \$136,000,000 was called for. The terms upon which this second instalment would be taken were extensively advertised in almost every paper in the Union, in some few in Canada, and in the leading London journals. If this had been successful it would have been followed by other calls for loans, in the aggregate amounting to \$1,300,000,000.—But the loan seems to have failed, for within the last few days the Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the agent of the department to withdraw the advertisement except from a few newspapers, alleging as a reason that the result will not justify the expenditure. The object was to refund the national debt, at a uniform rate of five per cent interest, and it was thought that it would be met with such general favor that the whole of the \$1,634,000,000 would be promptly taken up in the United States.

## COAL TAR AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Solomon was no doubt right when he said there was nothing new under the sun; right we mean with reference to his own time; the area of railways, of electric telegraphs, of Ocean cables, of Balloons, and of a thousand and one other things with which we are now familiar had not then begun; weekly newspapers at a dollar a year, were not then a "family necessity," in every house, and many useful and curious things which now form as it were a part of our every day life were then unknown. We had been led into these ideas by reading the following remarks on Picric acid in the last number of the *Manufacturer and Builder*:

Phenyle Alcohol, or Carbohc Acid, as it is most commonly called, is a creosote made from coal tar, as the ordinary creosote is made from wood tar. From it the so called nitro-phenol is produced, and from this Picric Acid. This substance is now extensively used as a dye stuff for silk and wool, to which it gives an intense yellow color. With a mordant of alum and carbonate of potassa it forms a very permanent color, which no washing can remove or bleach. It is so intense a color that a pound of silk requires only from 50 to 60 grains of picric acid according to the shade desired. A neutral picrate salt gives, with a neutral indigo solution a beautiful green. Being bitter, like gentianina or quinine it has been used as a tonic with success, in doses of small fractions of a grain as a remedy against intermittent fevers.

When heated, picric acid melts, and finally explodes violently. Its compounds however, chiefly those with alkalis, requires less heat to explode. Some of them detonate, like nitro-glycerine, even by mere percussion, and thus offer a promising field of research for those modern chemists, who busy themselves to promote the warlike destructive tendencies of this age.

Picric acid being intensely bitter as above remarked, (*Pikros*, in Greek, means bitter) it has been used instead of hops in beer with profit to the brewer, the small quantity of one grain in every eight gallons being sufficient. As it also possesses intoxicating qualities, it is a remedy so far, for a deficiency of alcohol in beer, in overdoses it is poisonous of course, as most things are with which we are acquainted. Some time ago an article went the rounds of the press, that sparkling champagne was made from the benzine of petroleum. Since this benzine is a product in which the elements are not so combined as to allow the Chemist to make a transformation of this kind such a report is all nonsense.

In the picric acid, as used in beer however, we have a second example of a coal tar (not petroleum) product furnishing an ingredient of human food or drink. The first was the so-called oil of Mirbane, also a produce of coal tar, and nonextensively used as a perfume, and sold highly diluted by grocers as a flavoring extract, under the name of bitter almonds, and used to flavor puddings, jellies, etc. Here then is a multitude of things useful and otherwise which can be obtained from the one despised and unsavory compound known as coal tar. The well known aniline dyes, from the brilliant and beautiful Magenta, down through all their grades to black, are also a product of this wonderful substance, which drives bugs and worms from our beds in the house and those in the garden; preserves our cabbages and our trees from caterpillars; defies as carbolic acid, time and heat to taint our food, and fevers and malaria to affect our vitals; paints our roofs and japans our iron-

ware. Henceforth if a man wishes to richly dower his daughter, or benefit the human family generally, let him no longer sigh for the gold of California or the Madoc mines. but let him set his mind on a goodly store of barrels, and a strong interest in the management of extensive gas works, and he will have performed his duty to his family, and served his day and generation nobly.

## THE LOT OF THE ENGLISH LABORER.

If "Reynold's" newspaper in London is to be trusted the poor laborer in England, has a hard time of it. "Reynold's" says:—

"The lot of the poor labourer is hard—very hard. He is doomed to a life of toil, and but in rare instances does he reap the frugal reward of his unremitting industry. He is liable to painful reverses consequent upon the fluctuations of trade. He enjoys, even at the best, but few of the comforts, and none of the luxuries, which he observes around. In the rough and rugged journey of life he finds little to make his path smooth, much to make it rough. He may toil from morning till night, until disturbed by sickness or age; and yet he finds that, although a creator of wealth for others, he has been unable to realize a modest competence for himself. He observes a powerful league against him in the shape of capital and influence. He has no friends besides the pawnbroker, and no hopes beyond the workhouse or the grave. Thousands of workers in this Christian and opulent country are in a far worse condition than were the negro slaves in America; for they had masters who did care for them, either from principle or interest. They did not want for bread, raiment, or shelter, even when they could work no longer. Contrasted with many a British producer, Black slavery in the Southern States was never so bad as is white slavery in Puritanical England. However bitter and humiliating, the truth must be spoken; and we think we speak the truth.

The agricultural labourer fares scarcely so well as a beast; not half so well as the cows and horses he sees on his employer's farm. He is expected to work hard and for long hours together, to herd like a pig and to live little better. He cannot strike even if he had the will, for his "mates" do not combine for their mutual benefit; in fact, are too ground down to possess the intellectual force necessary for combination. He is ignorant, brutal and degraded; for which advantages, he is mainly, indebted to his superiors, "the lords of the soil," who thrive on his sweat. They keep him poor, and miserable, and naked that they themselves may flourish and wax fat, wear purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day.

Other orders of workers have found it necessary to form trades' unions, so as to protect their interests, which the greedy and grasping rapacity of masters tend to assail. Hence it is that "strikes" become inevitable. In England and the United States these have been extensive of late. Working men now possess superior intelligence, have political privileges, and a keen sense of the relationship that should exist between capital and labour. They as a rule, fulfill their duties and expect their rights. At this moment, there is a unanimous demand for the shortening of the hours of labour. Everywhere the "nine hour movement" is advocated. The working men of Sunderland "struck" because their claim was not conceded, and with a heroism worthy of a good cause, they remained "out" until their cause was gained. The

Newcastle men have followed suit, but employers continue doggedly obstinate, and seem undesirous of yielding to a fair demand, based upon justice and humanity.

## "CAMP ROSS."

"Camp Ross" is now among the things of the past, leaving its record for good or ill on the page of the Militia history of New Brunswick. Not precisely like the Arabs, who fold their tents and "silently steal away," was Camp Ross broken up on Friday morning last; the roar of the six pounders started the men from their slumbers, and then followed a scene of noise and commotion and hurrys to and fro, as tents were struck and the men made their preparations to march off with their respective battalions, to the sound of martial music filling the air with strains of inspiring melody. For hours this busy scene continued, but in the twilight of the day scarce a vestige remained to tell of the encampment, the solitary wanderer finding himself repeating with suitable variations the lines of Tom Moore, "I feel like one who threads alone some tenting ground deserted."

Having in two former issues devoted considerable space to the Camp, we may be pardoned for not prolonging the theme further. There are, however, two or three interesting incidents still demanding our attention. First we have the review on Thursday afternoon, in presence of and conducted by Col. Ross, the Adjutant General, when the men performed a number of manoeuvres in such a manner as to elicit his unqualified approbation. They also at the same time received some practical lessons in skirmishing and that particular style of attack—the "thin line of red" with skirmishes in advance and supports in reserve—by which Havelock won for himself immortal fame and saved India to the British Empire. After this the battalions were formed into a hollow square and addressed by the Adjutant General. He told them that since June last he had inspected not less than twenty thousand men, but nowhere had he seen men of finer physique, or men giving evidence of greater efficiency should their country require their services in the field. He also gave the men some very servicable advice in regard to camp life, telling them that if they were to be the defense of the country, they must make up their minds to certain privations incident to military life, and reminding them that the Dominion wanted no "feather bed" soldiers. At the close of his remarks three hearty cheers were given for the Queen, the Adjutant General and Col. Maunsell. During the afternoon the prizes won at the Rifle range were presented to the winners by Col. Ross.

On the same afternoon occurred the interesting ceremony of presentation of colors. We refer to a very handsome set of colors given to the 67th Regiment. Carleton County Light Infantry, Col. Upton, by the Hon. Charles Connell, M. P., for that County. The Drums were piled in the centre, and all things being in readiness the Rev. Dr. Lee in his sacerdotal robes,—sole emblem of peace confronting the ranks of war—advanced and read the benedictory prayer, after which the presentation was made by Miss Alice Connell, with a suitable address complimentary to the gallant 67th. The colors were received by the Junior Ensign on bended knee, and Major Raymond read the reply, after which the flag was unfurled and marched off in triumph to the centre of the Regiment. Long may it wave, unscathed by the grasp of a foe!

On Friday morning the Pickard Gold

Medal, a generous gift from John Pickard, Esq., M. P., was presented by the donor to the successful competitor, C. W. Nason, of Capt. Alexander's Company, Blissville.

Mr. P. accompanied the gift by some appropriate remarks complimentary to the Battalion, and he was in turn loudly cheered by the men.

The health of the Camp continued excellent throughout, and take it all in all was probably the most successful of its kind ever held in New Brunswick. There is but one dark spot to tarnish its memory—the unhappy death of Private M'Cutchen, whose sad end is noted elsewhere in this paper.

It is said the next Camp of Instruction for New Brunswick will be held at Shediac.—*New Brunswick Reporter, 19th July.*

General Jubal A. Early, has published in a Southern magazine a long article giving an account of his attempted advance on Washington in July, 1864, in the hope of capturing the national capital, and explaining why he ran away so quickly when the old Sixth Corps confronted him. He says that if he had only had as large a force as the authorities at Washington gave him credit for, he should certainly have captured the city; and he concludes his account with the following comments on Southern "historians" and Northern sympathizers: "It was a great misfortune that we who had commands in the field when there was fighting to be done did not always have at our elbows as mentors, some of those who have undertaken to write histories since the close of the war, to remind us of our little shortcomings, and to hold up our hands occasionally when from fatigue they dropped. Perhaps many an error which they can now point out so clearly might have been avoided. At any rate we could have had the satisfaction of getting them under fire occasionally, and then—there might not have been so many histories and biographies. It was another great misfortune that the war could not have been fought by the side of generals, with paper pellets instead of leaden bullets and iron shells and balls; for then doubtless it would have been brought to a happy issue; but, alas! this could not be. There is another class of critics which I sometimes hear of, persons who were in Washington and Baltimore during the whole war, and are now rampant Confederates, and can tell how General Lee blundered at Gettysburg, and how I failed to capture Washington and Baltimore for want of a little energy. I have heard of those who say that I had only to march right in, when I would have been received with open arms and joined by troops of friends. It would have been consoling to me if only a few of them had opened their arms before I got in, or had come out to give me the welcome intelligence and pilot me in. If things were as propitious as they represent, why did not our friends rise and open the gates to us? But they let me come and go, and they made no sign, and they must pardon me if I am a little incredulous."

The following ships of war have been detailed by Admiral Fanshawe for the protection of the fisheries of British America:—Dance and Lapwing, Newfoundland Coast; Fly, in the Bay of Fundy; Philomel, on the east coast of Cape Breton; Niobe and Minstrel, on the west coast of Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island; Raccoon and Cherub, gulf coast of New Brunswick and Quebec. Canadian cruisers will also traverse these and other waters of the provinces all summer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir,—Non-uniformity in the dress and equipment of Officers and a natural consequence of the same want of soldierly neatness, cleanliness and precision in dress, in the rank and file (more observable in the Infantry by reason of their scarlet uniforms) are matters which the Brigade camps of the present summer have brought into prominent notice, with of course, many creditable exceptions, individually and by corps, and which from their importance, considered with a view to discipline and soldierly demeanour, and the pride in his calling which influences every good soldier, call for the attention of the military authorities; and if every officer and man who since July desires to see the Army of Canada reach and maintain the position of which it is fully capable, that of an army of gallant and well disciplined men, knowing their rights and responsibilities, and able at all times to point with pride to the livery which marks them as the "landwehr" of this country. Your remarks upon the slovenliness in these respects lately exhibited in one of the Camps and the publicity given to the fact by other journals, (may it be hoped) will lead to the adoption and future strict observance of a systematic and uniform style of dress, more especially amongst the Infantry Officers who will then with better grace and more influentially than at present, be in a position to correct in their rank and file, the glaring and ludicrous deficiencies to which reference is made. Soldiers will, with few exceptions, adopt the examples shown by those under whose command they are placed, in neatness and dress, and equipment in general, and it is not too much to assert that the soldier, whatever his rank may be, who is careful of his personal appearance and external demeanour is a better soldier in every respect than the slovenly slouching man who if left to himself, will insist upon covering an honourable garb into the resemblance of a thing set up in a field to frighten small birds from the corn. I hold it to be the first importance to the good discipline and general usefulness as well as to the respectability of a corps of any arm, that the strictest good taste and uniformity in appearance should not only be encouraged but insisted upon, because there are men so gifted (or cursed,) with self complacency, that, equip them from top to toe, in the strictest kind of uniform and inform them that it is the uniform which must be worn and properly worn, when on duty in the corps to which they may belong, who will at the earliest opportunity substitute their own seedy wide awakes, or probably old straw hats, for the regulation cap, and in all likelihood clothe their own lower limbs in continuations of marvellous pattern,

and thus, retaining the scarlet tunic to mark the martial character of the wearer, lounge in the most unsoldierly fashion through roads and streets regardless of everything except the captivating effect of their elegant appearance on the damsels of the neighbourhood until snubbed by the probable insinuation that men who "make guys" of themselves are likely to be laggards in love as well as in war; they make themselves scarce and find consolation in the nearest bar-room. This sort may be assured that the youth who bears the pride of the soldier because he does his duty and has the carriage and bearing of one, will as surely take the lead of the sloven in love as he will in war.

The apparitions I have endeavoured to illustrate were to be met with about several of the Brigade Camps of this season,

"No eye hath seen such scarecrows,"

And it may fairly be asked where the blame rests for a state of things discreditably to the force and irksome and painful beyond description to those whose pride it is to raise the army of Canada to a position of respectability as a military organization. To some extent certainly, officers themselves, regardless of their personal conduct and bearing when on duty, must be held responsible for the demeanour of those to whom it is their duty to set an example of all that constitutes the soldier, and I fear that there were few of the Brigade Camp of this season, in which some of this class were not to be found, but as this is a matter the remedy for which already exists and will no doubt, when occasion arises, be firmly applied. I only desire here to suggest that no excuse on the score of officers being without proper outfit for their rank, should be allowed place, and that every opportunity should be afforded as well as the duty insisted upon, of their showing to their men the strictest example of neatness and precision in uniform clothing. With this view, there is much needed a well considered system or code of dress, regulations for each arm of the service, combining economy, good taste and durability, requisites it is submitted, not impossible to be associated. This code being circulated in every Brigade division and a scaled pattern of all articles with estimates of cost, kept at each headquarters of a district, candidates for Commissions and all officers should be held strictly to the established pattern, and uniformity being thus secured, the discrepancies visible to any one who looked up and down the line in some of the Brigades when receiving the Inspecting officer, during many of the recent inspections, suggestive, though not quite in the sense intended by the author, of

"Mottley's the only wear,"

would disappear. Officers would feel greater esprit du corps, and would more rigidly insist that men who wished to indulge in the propensity of "making guys," of themselves, should at least not make public exhibitions, bringing discredit on their Regi-

ments, but turn their attention to a little hard labour within the limits of their camps, discipline would be better maintained, the few would no longer cast discredit on the many, and the force would become that in which a reasonable measure of success has already been attained, *sans reproche*.

Your obedient servant,  
A FIELD OFFICER.

### MILITARY FUNERAL.

On Saturday afternoon the remains of Lieut.-Colonel Chearnley, late of the 63rd Rifles, were interred in Camphill Cemetery with military honors. A Brigade order was issued on Thursday, directing the whole Volunteer Force of the city to muster at half-past one o'clock on Saturday. Accordingly, at that hour, the Force commenced to assemble at the drill room, and by two o'clock between five and six hundred officers and men had collected. The day was unfavorable for a large muster, as a great portion of the young men of the Force are employed in the various retail establishments of the city and could not be spared on Saturday from business. A detachment of the Halifax Field Battery, with horses under command of Sergt Major Miller, were detailed to carry the gun carriage upon which the corpse was to be borne, and a "firing party," of two hundred rank and file, under the command of Lieut. Col McKinlay, was supplied by the 63rd. About half-past two the volunteers marched from the drill room (left in front) to the late residence of the deceased in Gottingen Street where they were halted and fronted in line. The "firing party" then received the commands—"Open order," "March,"—and as the coffin was being placed, by a party of non-commissioned officers of the 66th upon the gun carriage, the officers and men presented arms.

The "Firing Party," next received the command "reverse arms and the officers reversed their swords under the right arm, the right hand grasping stock and barrel, behind the back, the left holding the hammer close to the left breast. They were then wheeled to the left by half companies, and the half companies were opened to a distance from the right (that is twelve inches between each man and his companion on the right.) The other volunteers formed fours left, and the cortage moved off in slow time.

His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Hastings Doyle, K. C. M. G., and Staff joined in the procession on the route. His Excellency alighted from his carriage and walked to the grave.

The coffin—which was a splendid mahogany one with massive silver mountings and a beautiful cross of *Immortelles* upon it—it was covered with a Union Jack, and had the sword and shako of the deceased upon it. The pall bearers were Lieutenant Colonel Fraser, Reserve Militia; Lieutenant Colonel Belcher, 2nd Garrison Artillery; Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell, 1st Garrison Artillery, and Lieutenant Colonel Pallister, 63rd Rifles.

The procession passed through Gottingen Gerrish, Brunswick and Barrack Streets, past the Artillery Park to the city necropolis at Camphill, the Band's playing the "Dead march in Saul," "Adesto Fideles," &c. Having arrived at the gate of the Cemetery

the firing parties received the commands "left turn," "right wheel," which brought them into file (or two deep) when they were halted, fronted, the front rank turned about and ordered to step back four paces. The commands "rest on your arms reversed," "stand at ease," being given, the men placed the muzzle of the rifle upon the left foot, the left hand upon the plate of the butt, the right over it, and the left cheek rested on the right hand. In this position they stood till the whole procession had passed between the ranks into the cemetery when they were moved up the road which passes the north side of the enclosure, the grave being quite close to the railings upon that side. Here they again rested upon their arms reversed until the Rev. J. B. Uniacke, had finished the burial service.

The commands of "Present Arms," and with blank cartridge fire three volleys in the air. "Ready Present," being given, the 63rd discharged over the grave of their late commander three volleys with a precision which told more forcibly than words could, of the care with which they had been trained by him who had just been lowered into his "narrow bed." The grave being closed on the remains of the veteran soldier, the various corps formed fours right, and marched off in quick time, to their respective headquarters, when they were dismissed.

The funeral was attended by a large number of citizens besides the volunteers, for Col. Chearnley was well known and greatly esteemed. As the mournful cortage moved slowly along in accordance to the roll of the muffled drums, it inspired a feeling of awe in the hearts of all. Lieut.-Colonel Chearnley is indeed dead, but his name will long live in the memory of Nova Scotia as a man of generous impulses, and one whose every action was manly. *Requiescant in pace.*  
—*Acadian Recorder.*

### RIFLE MATCHES.

#### AT HALIFAX.

The annual Rifle competition of the Halifax Rifles took place on the 19th, at the Bedford range. The Company, under the command of Lieut. McKerron, left Richmond Depot in the eight o'clock train, and commenced firing at the range at half-past nine. A number of the prizes were offered for competition, including the splendid medal presented some years since to the "Rifles" by the Charitable Irish Society. The Company mustered in considerable strength, and although the day was not all that could be wished for firing, owing to the frequent gusts of wind which crossed the range, seemingly at the time when the "good shots" were aiming, the results of the competition showed very favorable comparison with the records of points made by this fine Company, on similar occasions, in past years. Having commenced so early in the morning the programme of prizes was almost gone through with when the hour for dinner arrived. Before the men sat down, however, Captain Barron and several guests who went up in the 12.15 train, appeared on the grounds, and joined the Company in discussing the "good things" so beautifully provided, and so well served up, by Fitzmaurice. Paymaster P. Hayden, of the Battalion, who is a member of the Corps, presided at the lunch, in that good natured make yourself-

at-home way so characteristic of the gallant Paymaster. After dinner, the company returned to the range, and concluded the general competition at 600 yards, and 200 for the consolation prizes. At the latter competition one of the guests present, offered an additional prize for the best score made, the whole company to be competitors. When the order "cease firing" was given and the smoke had cleared away, it was found that Privates Morris and Campbell had each made 18 points out of a possible 20. The two were then required to fire off, when both made "centres." Again they fired, this time Morris making "centre," and Campbell an "outer." The former was winner. Then followed a competition, 5 rounds at 200 yards between Barron, Lieut. McKerron and Ensign Power, for a Miniature Boat—a beautiful specimen of naval architecture—presented by Sergt. Sheppard, to be fired off by the Officers of the Company. The prize was carried off by Capt. Barron, than whom few men in the Battalion can match as a successful marksman. The Rifles returned to the city in the 7 o'clock train. The following is a record of scores made.

200, 300 and 400 yards, 5 rounds at each.

#### WIMBLETON TARGETS.

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 1st. Charitable Irish Society<br>Gold Medal and \$5, Pte.<br>R. Power. .... | 12 14 18—44 |
| 2nd. Gold Ring and \$5, Pte. A.<br>Robertson. ....                          | 13 15 15—43 |
| 3rd. Gold Scarf Pin and \$5,<br>Corp. J. Fortune. ....                      | 13 12 17—42 |
| 4th. \$4, Corp. J. Morris. ....   | 12 12 16—40 |
| 5th. \$3, Pte. J. Campbell. ....  | 11 14 13—38 |
| 6th. \$2, Corp. J. Mackay. ....   | 12 8 11—34  |
| 7th. \$1.50, Pte. A. McDonald. ....   | 10 12 8—30  |
| 8th. \$1.50, Corp. D. Hazel. ....   | 10 9 8—27   |
| 9th. \$1, Corp. M. Nash. ....   | 12 9 4—25   |

#### CONSOLATION MATCH.

5 rounds at 200 yards.

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| 1st. Pte. George Britton, Gold Scarf<br>Ring and \$1.               |        |
| 2nd. Pte. D. Haydn, \$6, presented by<br>non-commissioned officers. |        |
| 3rd. Sergt. Sheppard. ....  | \$4.00 |
| 4th. Pte. F. Morris. ....   | 3.00   |
| 5th. Pte. J. Bowen. ....  | 2.00   |
| 6th. Pte. J. Kinsman. ....  | 1.50   |
| 7th. Pte. J. Keefe. ....  | 1.00   |
| 8th. Pte. John Little. ....   | 1.00   |

Prize for highest score at 200 and 400 yds.  
\$2, Sergt. Power; Company Badge for highest score in 40 rounds, Pte. J. Campbell.

It should have been mentioned above that the firing was at the Wimbledon target, which of course military men will understand renders the scores smaller in comparison with the figures allowed in previous year.—*Acadian Recorder.*

#### AT LISTOWEL.

Two teams of the Listowel Volunteers, under Lieut. Tilt and ensign Fennell, tried their skill last Saturday with the following result:

|                      | 200 | 300 | T   |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Ensign Fennell. .... | 6   | 10  | 16  |
| Sergt. Bogues. ....  | 10  | 6   | 16  |
| Corp. Campbell. .... | 9   | 6   | 15  |
| Corp. Wolfe. ....    | 4   | 7   | 11  |
| Pte. Ellis. ....     | 6   | 12  | 18  |
| Pte. Shaw. ....      | 9   | 8   | 17  |
| Corp. McFall. ....   | 6   | 6   | 12  |
| Dr. Sill. ....       | 4   | 7   | 11  |
| Dr. Nichol. ....     | 2   | 0   | 2   |
| Sergt. Woods. ....   | 11  | 12  | 23  |
| Pte. Holman. ....    | 2   | 6   | 8   |
| Total. ....          | 69  | 80  | 149 |

|                      |    |       |
|----------------------|----|-------|
| Lieut. Tilt.....     | 12 | 11-23 |
| Capt. Campbell ..... | 8  | 6-14  |
| Darroch.....         | 2  | 13-15 |
| Shields.....         | 10 | 14-24 |
| Pto. McConnell.....  | 4  | 11-15 |
| Pto. Starks.....     | 0  | 12-12 |
| Pto. Willis.....     | 2  | 12-14 |
| Pto. Leech.....      | 10 | 6-16  |
| Pto. McGinnis.....   | 0  | 5-5   |
| Pto. Waugh.....      | 5  | 9-14  |
| Sergt. Waugh.....    | 8  | 11-19 |

Total ..... 61 110 171  
 —Listowel Banner.

**THE WIMBLEDON TEAM.**

At Wimbledon the Canadian team have been signaling their prowess to some purpose, as the following favorable notice from the *London Daily Telegraph* will show.

"No invitation is necessary to induce every Volunteer to accord a hearty welcome to their comrades from Canada who have so pluckily crossed the Atlantic to try conclusions with their fellow-subjects of the mother country. English statesmen who have advocated Canadians being left to their own resources in the matter of defence are amply justified by the result. The appeal to their self-reliance has been met by the education of a body of officers and the enrolment of a force of militia that have already taken out of the category of possibilities the boast of an American senator, that the men of his State alone would take a contract for the conquest and annexation of Canada within thirty days. The rigorous but healthful climate of the Dominion favours a breed of men second to no country in the world for *physique*. English officers in Canada unanimous in their admiration of the splendid "raw material" of the country, and in their recognition of the natural aptitude of Canadians for military service. The rage for rifle-shooting, too, is spreading far more rapidly than in this country, and marksmen are numerous who can develop the full power of the Snider. The team who, we may hope, have inaugurated a system of annual visits, have sufficient confidence in their own powers to enter for everything which is open to them; and no one will grudge them their triumph if they succeed in making their Wimbledon visit one of profit as well as pleasure. They have already given us a taste of their quality as marksmen at the recent West of Scotland meeting at Irvine, where a few of them, competing against the canny Scots of the district—good men and true, as English competitors well know—brought away £100 as the trophies of their prowess. With such an introduction, much interest will be felt in witnessing their behaviour under the crucial test of competition at the great rifle contest of the world.

"The first success of the Canadians at Wimbledon was gained by Sergeant Saché, 13th battalion, who was one of the winners of the Snider Nursery Prizes, total aggregate value £80 (money) and divided into 25 prizes, ranging from £10 to £2 in value. Sergt. Saché scored 17 points and appears in the last named class."

"It will be perceived that the Canadians, who were among the earliest to take up their places in camp, have already succeeded, in one instance at least, in obtaining a place in the prize lists. They hope to do still better hereafter, and no doubt with that view they have held themselves aloof to a considerable extent from the proffered hospitalities of the camp—not from any want of gratitude or cordiality, it is right to add, but

as a measure of precaution. For the moment the Scotch Camp is inconsolable, but the greater contests of the meeting are yet to come."

On Tuesday the 11th Private Adam carried off a £5 prize, and Dr. Oronhyetaka a £3 Alexandra prize. (First stage 200 yards.) The *London Times* says:

"The Canadians are extremely anxious to take part in the "International" match, the very name of which seemed to invite competition. This difficulty, however arose—if they were admitted, how could any other colony or number of colonies in future years be excluded? And as the match already requires a sufficiency of targets for three squads of 20 men, representing the three different branches of the united kingdom, it was evident that the competition must ultimately grow to such proportions as to become unwieldy. This expedient was accordingly adopted.—To create a new international competition for the Cup given by the Raja of Kalapore, in which the Mother Country should be restricted to a single squad, and should be bound to compete with an equal number of the representatives of any colony, come from what part of the world they may. Accordingly, at the close of the International Match on Saturday next a squad equally composed of representatives of the three nations will be selected to meet the men from Canada. The Captains of the English, Irish and Scotch teams have again requested this year that Captain Knox will consent to act as umpire in the International Match. This is a high compliment from the volunteers especially as Captain Knox is known to be a strict disciplinarian.

The *Times*, alluding to the personal appearance and favourable impression produced by the Canadians, says:—The Canadians although volunteers like the other competitors, present a more directly military aspect, from the fact that they wear a scarlet jacket, bluish trousers, and a cap resembling those of the Militia. They have also doubtless, a large infusion of native military spirit apart from their special attire, for it must be remembered that in Canada volunteering occasionally means actual service on the frontier at very short notice, and that in some parts of the Dominion lands are still held by military tenure.

On Wednesday (15th) the Prince Imperial of Germany (Our Fritz) visited Wimbledon, and in the course of a stroll through the camp, stopped for some time to chat with one of our countrymen, as well as many others of the competitors. It is a common remark in the German army that the Imperial Crown Prince has a remarkable memory for faces. Of this faculty he gave a striking proof to-day at one of the firing points. Captain Knox, V. C. Rifle Brigade, is acting as one of the range Brigadiers, and was met casually by the Prince, who greeting him observed, "I saw that cross (pointing to the Victoria Cross worn by the gallant captain) pinned on your breast by the Queen at the back of the Horse Guards after the Crimean war." Captain Knox had no difficulty in owning that he was right; but it is not given to every man to remember ten years after a face seen casually at a military parade.

We have long advocated the desirability of sending over every year under authority of the Militia Department a full company composed of representatives from all the Provinces in equal proportion, and representing all arms of our service—the expense

to be borne by the country, and care taken that the same officers or men should not be allowed to compete twice. The cost would be repaid by increased efficiency in the service, and an impetus to volunteering, which would enable us to dispose with the ballot for the present at all events.

**PERILS OF AN IRON-CLAD.**

From the detailed accounts now sent us to the voyage of the iron-clad turret ship *Cerberus* to Melbourne, we may derive further evidence of the unfitness of such vessels for long sea voyages. The *Cerberus* left England a few days after the loss of the *Captain* had been announced here, and although she went by the Suez Canal, her voyage to Melbourne occupied a little over five months—just double the time taken by the auxiliary screw mercantile steamers from Liverpool that go round by the Cape of Good Hope. Fortunately time was no object, the main point being to get her out in safety, and that end was accomplished by dint of prudent calculation and admirable seamanship. The obstacles to success were, however manifold. First there was a heavy gale in the Bay of Biscay, during which the vessel rolled so frightfully as to suggest the imminence of a fate like that which befell the *Captain* on almost the same spot. Vividly conscious of their narrow escape, many of the crew deserted as soon as the *Cerberus* arrived at Gibraltar. At Malta there was a delay of no less than two months to take in coal. The Suez Canal was safely passed and by and by Aden was reached despite stormy weather in the Red Sea. From Aden the next stages were to Galle, and so across to Batavia. After leaving that port the iron clad was for two days "on the edge of a cyclone," but she survived the shock, and managed to reach Fremantle, in Western Australia; whence to Melbourne is comparatively easy work. Incidentally it is stated that the crew, besides being kept in chronic suspense as to the chances of escaping the fate of the *Captain* and being also frequently half drowned by the seas shipped, were, on reaching the tropics so broiled by the heat as to be scarcely fit for work. The great iron structure became in fact a furnace. The facts show what was never really doubted, that floating batteries, turreted, are practically worthless except for harbor defences—the very work for which the *Cerberus* is designed. She was in some respects, less adapted than even the *Captain* was for the open sea, and she had to be fitted with a temporary upper deck and bulwarks for the emergency of the voyage. For fighting purposes she would when at sea have been useless, no guns could have been worked in a vessel rolling at an angle which showed her bilge-piece out of the water. Indeed the difficulty of keeping her crew would of itself have been a serious drawback to anything like efficiency.—*London Daily Telegraph*.

The population of England and Wales now numbers 22,704,108 souls, showing an increase of 2,637,884 over the population of 1861. In Scotland the number returned is 3,358,613, or an increase of 296,319. Ireland, on the other hand, shows a decrease, the population having fallen from 5,798,967 in 1861 to 5,402,759 in the present year. The aggregate population of the United Kingdom is 31,465,480, against 29,321,283 in 1851, showing an increase of a little over two millions. This is half a million greater increase than has occurred in any previous decade during the present century.



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

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

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AGENTS.

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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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The Volunteer Review,  
AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1871.

On another page is to be found part of an article from *Reynold's Newspaper*, London, England, an authority, by the way, for which we have little respect. In this instance, however, we know he tells the truth, inadvertently or otherwise as the case may be, and it is sufficiently humiliating. In the midst of the richest country of either ancient or modern days, a full fifth of its inhabitants are worse off than the negro slaves which the free people of the United States held in bondage seven years ago, and without the slightest necessity for all this suffering. As long as English politicians neglect our Colonial Empire, endeavor to restore the equilibrium between labor and capital in an overcrowded market, and try to provide for the wants of an overgrown population by legislative enactments and violent constitutional changes, so long will the cry of the poor ascend to heaven against their hypocrisy and tyranny.

The true panacea for all the evils under which the mother country is now laboring need not be sought in the ballot, universal suffrage, army reform, redistribution of land or property, but in emigration, and that measure mad a necessity of State. While Cardwell can boast that he has saved £2,

000,000 by throwing 20,000 trained soldiers into the labor market, already overstocked, the English ratepayer is stupid enough to believe that his burthen is lightened by so much, but what addition has it put on his local rates? The world knows the fiasco that followed; how in less than two months he was obliged to ask a further credit of the same amount, and the people were cheated. But in reality if one statesman had been in the ranks of the Whig-Radicals the supposed savings and much more would be expended in assisting the surplus populations to reach the Colonies, where their labor is required, and where it would be munificently rewarded. With the single exception of clothing, living is cheaper in Canada than in England, while labor demands in the City of Ottawa six shillings sterling per diem and averages five shillings all over the Dominion. We want those men, but the Manchester politicians cannot part with them because it would raise the price of labor. Happy country! astute political economists—where the mass of the laboring class must starve to swell the profits of the traders, Reynolds' as usual places the hardship of the laborer's lot to a false cause. It is not the tyranny of the landed proprietors but the accumulation of capital in the hands of the cotton spinners and traders that keeps labor at starvation point—those accumulated savings not going to the development of new industries, but to be invested in foreign countries. Would it be not worth the trouble for those howling Republicans and reformers to test the value of voluntary or compulsory emigration by the State to thin out all superfluous hands, let the price of labor rise on a par to what it is with us, and see whether that course would not cure nine-tenths of the evils under which the England of to-day labors?

Canada wants a couple of million people, can easily find room and labor for twenty times that amount, and those groppers in the dark after the truths of political economy would find its most important problem solved. The day the Imperial Government entered into a capitulation with the Dominion executive to carry out a great scheme of emigration for mutual benefit, the equilibrium between capital and labor would be restored, by the investment of capital in new industries on British soil. Labor would attain its proper level at home, while demand would be steadily and surely increasing. Of English manufactured goods we consume now about thirty shillings worth *per capita*. An influx of emigration would increase that item, while the invested capital would be more remunerative. It is so obviously England's interest to encourage the development of her own resources by her own people, that nothing but the most astounding ignorance could make them oblivious to the particulars of this case. Emigration here means strength and wealth to Great Britain—to the United States it means weakness and poverty.

The course at present pursued by English capitalists of investing the surplus earnings of the country in foreign stocks is eminently foolish, because in almost every instance this course means the development of rival industries at the expense of English capital and labor; the effect of which is to depress the value of both, and place the commerce of Great Britain at the mercy of the political or other exigencies of foreign or other hostile countries, so that the slightest movement at Washington, Berlin, St. Petersburg, or Vienna produces an instantaneous panic in the London stock market, the effect of which vibrates throughout the whole empire, pervading all classes of society, but having disastrous effects on the labor market. If the attention of capitalists was directed towards the investment of this yearly surplus in Colonial development what a different state of matters would exist. Not only could a higher interest be obtained, but the whole surplus population of the British Isles could be absorbed in *ten years*, and the manufactures and commerce of the Empire, increased fourfold. While the financial or political affairs thereof could not be disturbed by foreign intrigues or menaces, because the whole people, having a direct interest in national prosperity, would be prepared to put down any such meddling with a strong hand and irresistible force.

Those Quaker philanthropists and peace-at-any-price disciples may rest assured that to secure an end of war, so far as the British Empire is concerned, they must change the traditions of the stock exchange, invest their surplus capital in developing the resources of the Colonies, and employing their surplus labor thereat, equalize the difference between labor and capital by affording the working man a proper remuneration—the people will solve the question of defence as we have solved it here by becoming an armed nation. English Democratic demagogues are leading the people astray when they place any other issue before them, and the greed of the English manufacturer is the sole cause of the poverty and degradation of the English laborer. The landed proprietors have nothing to do therewith, because the value of real estate is altogether dependent on commerce.

It is one of the most extraordinary studies of modern days to watch the efforts of English politicians to solve a simple problem—that of dealing with a surplus population. By mere numbers alone their pressure on the other classes of society is so great as to make this surplus a source of positive danger. Yet the very common illustration of the swarming of bees is neglected, and temporary expedients multiplied, each more inefficient than the other, till nature is avenged by some wild and indiscriminate outburst which will astonish the world. Within seven days' sail of the scene of all this danger there are 3,000,000 square miles of territory with three persons to two square

miles thereon—a territory with illimitable resources, wanting the capital that is sown broadcast throughout foreign and hostile lands for its development; and that surplus population which is rocking with ignorance, communism, and degradation, a source of disquiet, danger, and ultimately to become a bloody and avenging Nemesis of false legislation, false statesmanship, false political economy, and spurious philanthropy to assist in the operation which will elevate them to the rank of human beings, and make them a strength instead of a terror to the empire. The Whig Radicals had better contemplate the position of the English laborers as their policy has made them.

The scrupulous regard as a general rule paid to law and equity by the British Parliament received a strange illustration a few days ago, as the following from an exchange will shew:—

"In curious contrast with the onslaughts recently made in Paris upon the institution of property, is the respect for that institution manifested yesterday by the British House of Commons on a debate on a proposition for putting an end to the payment of a sum of £4,000 a year to the heirs of William Penn. It was decided that this payment could not be put an end to by Parliament. It is not a pension but an indemnity, and it calls up curious reminiscences of our own early history. The proprietary rights of Wm. Penn, which that famous Quaker was only prevented by an attack of paralysis from selling out to the English crown in 1712 for £12,000 sterling, were held by his representatives at the outbreak of the American Revolution. Those representatives adhered to the royal cause, and by an act passed in November, 1779, by the Executive Council of the revolted colony, the lands were confiscated and their proprietary titles vested in the commonwealth. The British Government granted the annuity now under discussion by way of indemnity, and it has ever since been paid and is now paid to the heirs of the blood, though not of the name of the founder of Pennsylvania."

In 1776 Richard Penn and Arthur Lee delegated by the *Rebel* Congress laid a petition couched in most insolent terms before the King, and at an examination before the House of Lords the aforesaid Richard indulged in a series of shameful and willful misrepresentations which were designed and did the Royal cause great mischief. As he was the principal representative of Wm. Penn and as Congress confiscated all proprietary rights derived from the Crown as Penn's was, they clearly had no claim on Great Britain because the Congress confiscated them we suppose for *their services*, but they were allowed a pension by the British Government while gallant soldiers that had lost all for their allegiance were allowed to starve. Gladstone would have found out a way of evading the legal aspect of the case if it had not been surrounded with the traditions of the Manchester School. It is a neat piece of Whig management altogether—the traitor and scoundrel rewarded with a pension—the brave and loyal treated with contempt.

On another page will be found the leading article of the *Globe* of the 21th instant entitled, "The Volunteer Militia," which disposes satisfactorily of a good deal of the growling indulged in by a *very few* officers of the force, not at all to their credit. An effort has been made for personal purposes to use the press, ostensibly for the purpose of redressing alleged grievances in the organization of the Volunteer force, and we are glad to see the *Globe* take such a patriotic stand against an evil which, if permitted or encouraged, would destroy any military organization, no matter how perfect. Grievances can be stated temperately and without reflections on superior officers. The *Globe's* correspondent, "Another Lieut.-Colonel," refers to us as follows:

"As the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* will publish nothing which would express the actual condition of the Force, nor anything whatever for its benefit, except the weekly hymn of praise to the Militia Department and Sir George Cartier, it is very satisfactory to all those who are interested in the condition and welfare of the Canadian Militia to see the *Globe* take up the question. Fortunately for the force that it is so, for the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW*, the supposed organ of the Volunteer Militia, would not publish the letters of "Kanuck," "Lieut.-Colonel," or "Centurion."

The writer stating a direct falsehood in the first portion of the paragraph, and not quite the truth in the last, while the *Globe* gently snubs him for his compliment in the middle one. If the correspondent will read last week's issue of the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* he will find "Centurion's" letter there, and very little research will enable him to understand that the Review has steadily kept the *actual condition* of the Volunteer Force before the country. It always declined publishing the incubations of those grievance mongers who would decry it. It is hardly necessary to state that our columns are always open to gentlemen who will calmly state any grievances they may be cognizant of without indulging in personal invective.

The *VOLUNTEER REVIEW*, as an organ of the force, is not necessarily the tool of any individual or knot of discontented people who may chance to belong to it, and the fact that the press of the Dominion is alive to the necessity of excluding those self appointed representatives from abusing the privileges courtesy extends to correspondents, is particularly gratifying to those who are desirous of securing for Canada a military force without unnecessarily burthening the time or resources of the people.

In disposing of the complaints of its querulous correspondent the *Globe* has truly pointed out the proper course to be pursued. The Militia Law as it exists is comprehensive enough to meet all emergencies, and the administration of the Canadian army will at the proper time provide the means of meeting all exigencies. The organization of the Canadian army is a tentative process, and hitherto has been a com-

plete success—"Another Lieut.-Colonel" to the contrary notwithstanding. Every step in the process shows what is or may be necessary to amend or alter; and it is writers of his description who, by detracting from the value of the force, vilifying its chiefs, and misrepresenting everything connected therewith, that deters the youth of the country from giving their services more freely; and in all probability whose personal popularity would be insufficient to keep a company together. Those men never pause to consider that they are inflicting an irreparable injury on the country by this line of conduct. One of the great causes of our present unexampled prosperity is to be found in the security given to investments in Canada, by the fact that there is an ample, reliable, and well organized military force in the Dominion. Any one who will take the trouble to look at the share list of the stock exchange will see the difference between Canadian securities in 1865 and in 1871, and nothing in the condition of the country or increasing development of its resources will otherwise account for this remarkable advance. Now "Another Lieut.-Colonel" and his confederates are engaged in the laudible task of trying to make the public believe the whole Volunteer Force is a myth of the Militia Department, that they are the only honest men in Canada, and that the militia staff, all the people (except this precious four or five), and the press, are included in this grand conspiracy. No wonder the *Globe* should hint that its correspondent needed the advice of a medical man. Leaving those pure patriots however to their own dyspeptic reflections, we have another batch, of a very few also, who are seized with the idea that they could manage the whole affair in a better and more comprehensive manner than those officers especially charged with that duty,—those gentlemen have set themselves to the task of persuading the Volunteers that the great requisites of a campaign should be:

"A feather bed to every man,  
Warm slippers and hot water can;  
Brown Windsor from the captain's store,  
A valet, too, to every four.  
Should they with thirst in summer burn,  
Lo, Seltzogenes at every turn,  
And on all very sultry days  
Cream ices handed round on trays."

The world undoubtedly moves apace, and why should Canadian army reformers lag behind.

The Gladstone administration has signalized its tenure of office by many senseless and mischievous acts, but that of the 20th instant has completely thrown into the shade all their former efforts to bring British constitutional law and usage into contempt. Their Army Reform Bill had passed the House of Commons shorn of all its distinctive features by the votes of their own followers, except the abolition of the purchase clauses. It had been sent up to the Lords in the usual course, and it was rumored that the clause would be amended there, al-

though that was contrary to the advice of the Earl of Derby. The bill was under discussion when Mr. Gladstone announced in the Commons, and his obsequious tool, Earl Granville, in the Lords, that they had advised the Queen to cancel the royal warrant by which purchase was allowed in the army, thus making the Sovereign a tool in the hands of faction, to insult and set at naught the action of one of the three estates of the realm. It was the desperate act of a demagogue, clinging to that power which his incapacity and propensity for mischief has used with such fatal effect on its institutions. Having destroyed the Monarchy and the aristocracy, he has ended by bringing the democratic element in the British constitution into contempt, and it yet remains to be seen what consequences are likely to follow. It is not likely that the sober after thought of England will sustain him; and it will be found that this single action has done more to shake confidence in representative institutions than all the vagaries of the Commons' House of Parliament since its first institution. People will naturally feel that their property and lives are at the mercy of a chance majority led by an unscrupulous demagogue—no statesman would ever have contemplated the step Gladstone has taken. Fifty years ago it would have ended in the impeachment of himself and colleagues for high treason. The House of Lords will probably proceed with the consideration of the bill as if nothing had happened—luckily it is not subject to the excitement of a popular assembly, and it may be able to set the Whig-Radicals right. The only question raised on it will probably be those relating to compensation for purchase. Meantime it is a startling commentary on British statesmanship—in the first place the raising of the question at all, when it could have been disposed of without legislative interference; in the next, the throwing away a sum of money which would relieve Great Britain of a large proportion of her surplus population to abolish rights which might safely be left to lapse of time.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The event which has caused most excitement in Great Britain during the past week is the action of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, by which the House of Lords was needlessly insulted and the constitutional usage of England outraged. The Army Reform Bill had dwindled down to the single clause for the abolition of the purchase system, and in that state had passed the House of Commons, and in the usual course was referred to the Lords. As the bill itself was utterly objectionable and as it barely passed the Lower House by a small majority to save the ministry, it is no great matter for wonder if the Upper House in the laudable desire to protect private interests from unjust legislation, proceeded to make further changes, and this so affrighted Mr. Glad-

stone that he induced the Queen to issue a warrant abolishing purchase in the army, which Mr. Cardwell laid on the table of the Commons on the 21st instant. As the purchase system had been established by Royal warrant its revocation by the same means was strictly constitutional, but it was beyond the Royal prerogative to provide compensation for those officers who had purchased and whose interests were arbitrarily set aside thereby. Such a gross and uncalled for over-riding of constitutional precedent and right has never yet been exhibited in a British House of Commons since the infamous Long Parliament declared its sittings permanent; and it is beyond doubt the severest blow constitutional government has ever yet received. It remains to be seen whether the country will submit to this innovation. Under Whig-Radical rule the Commons of England have become the laughing stock of the world, and this perilous attempt at legislation was the whole fruit of a long session. In fact, as a representative body, it is a disgraceful failure, and the next question growing out of this must be the reconstruction of the Empire, where it will play its proper part as a local council subordinate to that greater council in which a chance majority will not be allowed to override prudence, decency, common sense, justice, and constitutional precedent. The Whig Radicals, always the loudest declaimers for freedom, only understand it in the sense which our Yankee neighbors accept—the right to do wrong. The philosophy of John Stuart Mill, and his disciples, is bearing appropriate fruit—communistic ideas largely permeate the idle and half-employed working class. The cry those fellows have raised about the difficulties of acquiring land for the artisan is answered by the fact that there is 100,000 acres in the market in England alone, for which no purchasers can be found. It is not land Mill, Hughes, Dilke, or their followers want, it is a redistribution of property, and to that end their teaching inevitably leads. If it should end in a convulsion the friends of law and order ought to hang the philosophers, and not their deluded disciples. A meeting of those worthies in Hyde Park, on the 24th was forcibly dispersed. It was on the anniversary of the riot in which the palings were pulled down—*absit omen*.

The Tichborne case has been adjourned—a portion of the crew of the *Bella* has been found, and it is believed the plaintiff has Arthur Orion to produce on the trial when it is resumed. If the seamen bear out the claimant's evidence there must be a decision in his favor.

The Emperor Napoleon, the Grand Duke Constantine, Nicholas, and Michael of Russia, have paid a visit to the Woolwich Arsenal.

The Prince and Princess of Wales had left England for the baths at Kissingen. His Royal Highness has since returned, and

with the Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and the Marquis of Lorne, will land at Kingston on the promised visit to Ireland to-day.

It is stated that 30,000 persons, including 6,000 women and children, were slaughtered in suppressing the Communist insurrection in Paris; 90,000 prisoners have been captured, and the police are hunting for 50,000 more.

The Germans have evacuated Reuxcuil, Rouen, and Amiens.

The Lorraine museum and palace of the Duke of Lorraine at Nancy are reported to have been destroyed by fire. The total loss is over \$2,000,000.

The Germans are also ordered to evacuate the departments of the Somme, Lower Seine and Uro.

It is surmised that the Hungarian system of landwehr will be adopted throughout France. The Assembly and President Thiers are at issue on the commercial question: he maintains that a system of protective duties like those of the United States are most applicable to the condition of France; the majority of the Assembly having experienced the benefits of free trade are opposed to those views. Meanwhile the increase of bullion in the Bank of France has reached 1,100,000,000 francs, and a further instalment of the war indemnity has been paid. The country prospers and deserves to do so—it is a pity that no stable government can be maintained. The Dukes d'Aumale and de Joinville, and Count de Chambord have resigned their seats in the Assembly. The rebellion in Algiers has been crushed.

The Pope proposes to leave Rome for Corsica. A chateau at Costi is being purchased for his residence, and measures taken with France to allow him the island in full temporal sovereignty. Measures are being taken to secure the election of the next Pope in the person of Cardinal Carville de Pietro, who is presumed to be favorable to Italian unification.

The Mont Cenis tunnel cannot be used as a means of transit with the ordinary locomotive engines for the want of proper ventilation. On the first trip through two of the engine drivers were asphyxiated. Engines consuming their own smoke have been ordered from England.

The ministerial crisis in Spain has been terminated by the following arrangement: President of Council and Minister of War, Marshal Serrano; Foreign Affairs, Admiral Topet; Interior, Senor Sagata; Justice Senor Vulton; Finance, Senor Aeroestequi; Public Works, Senor Candau; Marine, Admira. Malcompo, Colonies, Senor Ayula.

Prussia having set the first example of a disregard of treaty obligations, appears determined to follow it out to a final conclusion. It is stated on good authority that negotiations are pending between her and Austria in order to free the Prussian government from the obligations of returning the province of North Sleswick to Denmark,

according to paragraph 5 of the peace of Prague, should the population declare in favor of the measure. Prussia considers herself bound to Austria and not to Denmark, the latter having refused the terms proposed by Prussia, that power considers itself free to abrogate the obligation.

The most important news from the United States consists of the explosions at Washington arsenal. A very valuable collection of arms and warlike material, the loss amounting to nearly \$1,000,000. The harvest promises to be particularly bountiful. The number of emigrants reaching New York for the year ending 30th June, was over one hundred thousand. Senor Lopez Roberts, Spanish Minister at Washington, has been permitted, on the requisition of General Sickles, by the Court of Madrid, to act as umpire on the commission of three appointed to settle the Alabama claims between the United States and Great Britain. John Bull pays, of course. The United States great national loan has failed.

The only event of importance occurring in the Dominion was the admission of British Columbia into the Union on the 20th, and the departure of the Hon. H. L. Langevin, C.B., Minister of Public Works for British Columbia on the 25th. The hon. gentleman intends to return in about eight weeks.

The prospects of an abundant harvest and increasing commercial prosperity speaks well for the resources of Canada. There is still however a great dearth of labor—this country could absorb the whole surplus population of England, and find them profitable employment at adding to the wealth and strength of the Empire.

WHATEVER value may be attached to the claims of the United States by the Treaty of Washington, it is very evident that no modesty on their part will be allowed to interfere with their attempt to fleece John Bull to a pretty considerable extent, and as the Joint High Commissioners have recognized the basis of those claims, very little doubt need be entertained that the claimant will be successful. As the people of England appear to be enjoying all the pleasures of a fool's paradise in the prospective and perspective advantage of the treaty, we hope the little bill will not interfere materially therewith. Secretary Fish's brief sets forth these claims as follows.

First—Claims belonging to the United State. The United States should be reimbursed for all the outlay expended in the pursuit and capture of the rebel cruisers. They may also fairly claim, as representing the community, to be reimbursed for the outlay caused by the increased premium and enhanced freights resulting from the special risk growing out of the operations of the rebel cruisers fitted out in English ports.

Second—Claims of individuals. The following is believed to be a proximately complete statement of amount of claims thus far presented to the Department of State for injuries committed by rebel cruisers:

|                         |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| By the Alabama          | \$5,235,103.06  |
| By the Boston.....      | 400.00          |
| By the Chickamauga..... | 114,146.85      |
| By the Clarence.....    | 14,520.00       |
| By the Florida.....     | 3,929,448.98    |
| By the Georgia.....     | 328,351.50      |
| By the Nashville.....   | 70,583.95       |
| By the Clustee.....     | 72,860.00       |
| By the Retribution..... | 20,932.26       |
| By the Sallie.....      | 5,540.00        |
| By the Shenandoah.....  | 1,489,100.00    |
| By the Sumter.....      | 2,250.00        |
| By the Tacony.....      | 8,400.00        |
| By the Tallahassee..... | 282,864.38      |
| Total.....              | \$13,662,566.34 |

REVIEWS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the *Phrenological Journal* for the months of July and August, from the editor and publisher, Samuel R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York. This periodical is devoted to the illustration of life, and engravings of prominent characters, remarkably well executed, adorn its pages. It also contains a large amount of valuable literary matter on the peculiar subject, for we can hardly call it a science, to which its pages are devoted, and a vast deal of general information. It is like all other statistical works, valuable as a collector and arranger of facts from which accurate data may be adduced, and on which positive laws may be formulated, elevating phrenology to the rank of a science. Altogether it is a most readable and interesting periodical.

The *New Dominion Monthly* for August contains the usual valuable assortment of articles. There is a portrait and notice of that true philanthropist who so ably illustrates what woman's true mission is, "Miss Macpherson," in this number.

The *Canadian Magazine* for August has been received; it bids fair to become a first class periodical.

The *American Agriculturist* for August has been received from the publisher; also the *Scientific American*, and *Blackwood* for July.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—"Kanuck's" letter arrived too late for insertion in this number—it will appear next week.

We have received the Prize List of the Quebec Rifle Association, from which we learn that the annual meeting is to be held at Point St. Charles, Montreal, on Tuesday the 15th August next. The grand total of prizes offered is \$3457.30.

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription up to Saturday the 29th inst.

- WINNIPEG.—Capt. A. C. Webb, \$2.
  - OTTAWA.—Capt. C. L. G., \$2.
  - MOUNT FOREST.—Capt. Wm. W. Wanfield, \$2.
- PER AGENT.
- MONTREAL.—Lt.-Col. H. Hagan, \$2; Lt. Col. J. Ferrier, \$2; Dr. A. Nelson, \$2; Major N. Labranche, \$2.
  - HAMILTON.—Lt.-Col. P. Carroll, \$4.
  - PRESCOTT.—Lt.-Col. W. White, \$2.
  - KINGSTON.—Capt. J. R. Macaulay, \$4.

## ORIGINAL SONG.

COMPOSED BY CAPT. H. N. SIXBY OF THE 60TH  
BATT. VOL. MILITIA AFTER THE AFFAIR AT  
ECCLES HILL, 1870.

AIR—"The Red, White, and Blue."

T'was the twenty-fourth of May, you remember,  
We were called out our duty to do,  
And the 60th will never shrink, never,  
When they're led by the red, white and blue.

Chorus—Three cheers for the red, white and blue,  
Three cheers for the red, white and blue,  
The Home-guard and 60th for ever,  
And three-cheers for the red, white and blue.

Oh, they marched us all out upon the borders,  
Although we were only thirty-two,  
But we drove back three hundred vile robbers  
When they encountered the red, white and blue.

Chorus—Three cheers &c.

When O'Neil marched his men on to battle,  
His orders they were pointed and true,  
But the advance was soon changed to skedaddle  
When encountered by our red, white and blue.

Chorus—Three cheers &c.

T'was at Eccles Hill that we fought them,  
Although their slain it was but a few,  
But a lesson I think we have taught them  
To keep clear from our red, white and blue.

Chorus—Three cheers &c.

Marshal Foster he came riding over,  
And with our Colonel had a short interview,  
But he found him a John Bull all over  
That would stand by the red, white and blue.

Chorus—Three cheers &c.

Says Foster, I'm sorry we can't stop them  
And I fear they're too many for you?  
Says Col. Chamberlain, the red-coats will drop  
them

If they meddle with the red, white and blue!

Chorus—Three cheers &c.

Our forefathers defended that banner,  
May their sons like them ever be true,  
May they never serve under a standard  
Than the weather-beaten red, white and blue.

Chorus—Three cheers &c.

Oh, the Colors that now have been presented,  
They look both so splendid and new,  
With thanks do the 60th accept them,  
And will christen them our red, white and blue!

Chorus—Three cheers &c.

NOTE.—Capt. Sixby, on hearing of the Fenian  
raid in April, 1870, returned over-land from California  
to take command of his company, No. 1 of  
the 60th Battalion. The above and other songs  
composed by the gallant officer are great favorites  
with the men of the corps, who sing them when  
on the line of march, &c.

## REPORT ON THE RED RIVER EXPE- DITION OF 1870.

BY S. J. DAWSON, CIVIL ENGINEER.

[CONTINUED.]

### RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.

To understand proceedings at this place it  
may be well to explain that before leaving  
Thunder Bay, the Col. commanding the Ex-  
peditionary field force had written as I also  
did to the officer representing Hudson Bay  
Company at Fort Garry requesting him to  
place a force of workmen on the Lake of  
the Woods road, so that it might be avail-  
able for the return if not for the advance of  
the troops.

(Copy)

PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING,  
THUNDER BAY, 30th June 1871.

SIR,—With reference to the proclamation  
I have forwarded to you in a letter of the  
date, I have the honor to inform you that I

am most anxious that steps should be im-  
mediately taken for opening out a cart road  
from the end of Mr. Snow's road to the  
north-west corner of the Lake of the Woods.

It is not necessary that the road should  
be of a permanent character, as it will only  
be required this year for military purposes,  
hereafter it could be enlarged and made fit  
for commercial traffic, but now a curduroyed  
road over the swamps, wide enough and  
strong enough for the passage of Red River  
carts (lightly loaded) would answer our pur-  
poses.

Mr. Dawson who represents the Public  
Works Department here, will forward more  
fully detailed instructions regarding the con-  
struction of the road required, and will au-  
thorize you to appoint a surveyor to super-  
intend and direct the work and to make the  
necessary disbursements.

I have to request you will kindly render  
the gentlemen you employ upon this  
service every possible assistance while so  
engaged.

I have the honor to be Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,  
(Signed,) G. J. WOLSELEY,  
Commanding R. R. Expeditionary Force.  
To The officer representing  
The Hudson Bay Company  
Fort Garry.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT DEPOT,  
THUNDER BAY, 30th June 1871.

Sir.—Under existing circumstances, it is  
desirable that the road to the north-west  
angle of the lake of the Woods should be  
opened in such a way as to be practicable to  
the carts without delay, and it has occurred  
to me that you might find some reliable  
and energetic person in your section who  
would be willing to undertake the work.

What is required is a track over which  
carts can be driven from the end of the road  
already opened, to the north-west angle of  
the Lake of the Woods.

Before a complete road can be made, it is  
always necessary to open a cart-track or ox  
road, over which supplies can be drawn  
while the work progresses, and it is a pre-  
liminary cart track of this kind which is at  
present required.

The total distance remaining to be opened  
is about 20 miles. In the dry sections  
it would only be necessary to clear off the  
wood and grub out the roots. In swampy  
places cross laying (curduroy) or fascioining  
would be required. The person you employ  
would of course understand the amount of  
work necessary to form a track over which  
a cart could pass.

Should you find any one willing to under-  
take this work and able to perform it, the  
Department of Public Works of Canada will  
pay for the labor and necessary supplies.

The Commander of the Military Force,  
now on his way to the Red River settlement,  
has also written you on this subject.

I have the honor to be,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Signed,) S. J. DAWSON.

J. H. McTavish, Esq.,

The Hudson Bay Co.  
Fort Garry.

Mr. McTavish describes his action in this  
matter as follows.

"Enclosed herewith you will find copy of  
Col. Wolseley's letter to me.

"On its receipt, I issued notices in the  
Colonel's name, calling for men to com-  
mence the work, and went myself through  
the English portion of the settlement, but  
failed in getting a single half breed or Swam-  
py. None but French half-breeds offered,  
though it was given out and well understood

that the road was to be pushed through in  
order to hurry in Her Majesty's troops.

(Signed,) J. H. McTavish."

The reluctance of the English half-breeds  
to join in the work, is explained by the fact  
that the road starts from the French set-  
tlement, and there was some feeling of dis-  
trust still existing between the two parties.  
If, however the French were the first to run  
to open the roads, which they believed  
necessary to the advance of the troops, the  
English had at the same time sent boats to  
meet the Expedition. All parties were thus  
doing their best to facilitate its approach,  
and when it came its appearance was hailed  
by all with equal pleasure.

The policy of the Government, and the  
action of the Dominion Parliament, had dis-  
armed the malcontents, and many of those  
who had taken part in the insurrection,  
were out with no more formidable weapons  
than hatchet and shovel, making a road for  
Her Majesty's troops.

The Expeditionary Force on its arrival,  
was received everywhere with open arms.  
The people were quietly following their  
usual occupations, and the insurgent leader  
who had remained in fort Garry, with some  
thirty men, went leisurely out as the troops  
marched in.

Peace reigned everywhere, and the Col.  
commanding the Expeditionary Force was  
in a position to address the troops in the  
following strain:

"From Prince Arthur's Landing to Fort  
Garry, is over 600 miles through a wilder-  
ness of forest and water, where no supplies  
of any description are obtainable. You  
had to carry on your backs a vast amount of  
supplies, over no less than 47 portages,  
making a total distance of seven miles, a  
feat unparalleled in our military annals.  
You have descended a great river, esteemed  
so dangerous from its falls, rapids and  
whirlpools, that none but experienced voya-  
geurs attempt its navigation. Your cheer-  
ful obedience to orders has enabled you  
under the Divine Providence, to accomplish  
your task without any accident.

"Although the banditti who had been  
oppressing the people, fled at your ap-  
proach, without giving an opportunity of  
proving how men capable of such labor  
could fight, you have deserved as well of  
your country as if you had won a battle."

This is no doubt very eloquent, and the  
soldiers deserved all that could be said in  
their praise, but it occurs in a document,  
which will doubtless be placed on record. I  
must protest against its being accepted as a  
correct representation of the state of mat-  
ters existing in the Red River Settlement  
when the troops arrived.

The people to whom he alludes instead of  
flying at his approach, like banditti, were  
quietly following their usual occupations,  
except those who were out, at his particular  
request making a road to facilitate the move-  
ments of Her Majesty's troops, and the sol-  
diers had experienced guides on the  
Winnipeg, although the contrary is implied.

A little latitude should, no doubt, be al-  
lowed under the circumstances; but with  
all due allowances, I may be permitted to  
enter a mild protest against a river which  
has formed the highway of the whiteman  
since he first made his appearance in these  
regions, being called so difficult from its  
falls, whirlpools and rapids that none but  
experienced voyageurs attempt its naviga-  
tion. Why! men, women and children  
have passed by hundreds up and down the  
Winnipeg, and the boats of the Hudson's  
Bay Company, some of them the most un-  
wieldy tubs imaginable, are constantly used  
on its waters.

In former times, the whole trade of the northern parts of the continent passed up by the Winnipeg. The French first used it as a highway; succeeding them came the great north-west company of Canada, who also followed it, and at a later day, when the Hudson Bay Company had its Head Quarters on the Albany, the route to the Saskatchewan was by way of LaSaul and the Winnipeg. Whatever may be said of other parts of the route, the Winnipeg was at least a well known and long travelled highway presenting remarkable facilities for boats.

As a case in point, I may draw attention to the fact, that at the very time the Expeditionary Force was passing, two frail, and poorly manned canoes, the one occupied by a very fat newspaper editor, and the other by a gentleman who had his wife with him, passed over all the rapids, portages and whirlpools of the Winnipeg without its occurring to their occupants that they were doing anything extraordinary.

**THE BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS AT FORT GARRY.**

Being quite inadequate to the accommodation of so large a number it became necessary to provide other buildings, a matter with the scarcity of material, arising from the disturbed state of affairs for some time previously existing in the Settlement rendered difficult.

The following correspondence will serve to explain the action taken.

(Copy.) FORT GARRY, August 31st, 1870.

Sir,—I have been instructed by the Lieut. General commanding in British North America, to make arrangements for housing the Two Battalions of militia in this Settlement.\*

Mr. Donald Smith has placed all the buildings that can be spared by the Hudson Bay Company in the Upper and Lower Forts at my disposal for that purpose. Some alterations are required to fit them up as barracks, and a few small buildings have to be erected to serve as cook and wash-houses, &c.

The scarcity of labor, which was hitherto the chief difficulty in carrying out any work here will not be felt in providing these buildings as the services of all the officers and men of these two battalions are available, and from their ranks numerous skilled mechanics can be obtained.

As all the expenses incurred are to be defrayed by the Dominion Government. I conceive it to be very essential that an officer representing the Public Works Department of Canada, should carry out all the works required, or having arranged with the Hudson Bay Company for their execution, should exercise a supervision over them whilst in progress.

As you are an officer in high position in that department, I have therefore the honor to request your assistance, and that should your views coincide with mine upon this subject, you will have the goodness to act on the part of the Public Works Department, and appoint some efficient officer to take charge of fitting up the barracks required.

Enclosed is a rough outline of the various services required in both Forts.

I have the honor to be Sir  
Your obedient Servant  
(Signed.) C. J. WOLSELEY, Colonel  
Commanding Red River Expedition.  
To S. J. Dawson, Esquire,  
Public Works Department,  
Fort Garry.

\* 7 Captains, 14 Subalterns, 5 Staff Sergeants, 23 Sergeants, 7 Buglers, 315 Rank and File.  
1 Commanding Officer, 1 Field Officer, 1 Chaplain, 4 Staff Officers.—[Regimental.] 2 Control Officers. In the Lower Fort there will not be any Control Officers.

FORT GARRY 5th September, 1870.

Sir,—In continuation to you of my letter of the 31st ultimo. I have now the honor to forward you rough specifications of the work required at both forts to fit them for the occupation of the troops.

Of course as the work progresses, many details not given in these papers, will have to be attended to. These will be pointed out by the Lieut. Colonels commanding the two battalions, to whatever officer you place in charge of the work.

I should feel much obliged if you could give me a statement as to what may be the prospect of getting these services carried out before the severe weather sets in, before say the 1st of November or thereabouts.

It is perhaps superfluous to inform you that the housing of the Militia here is of a public importance that should take precedence of every other public work.

The Lieut. Governor authorizes me to add that he concurs in this opinion.

I have the honor to be Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Signed,) G. J. WOLSELEY, Colonel  
Commanding R. R. Expeditionary Force.  
S. J. Dawson, Esq.  
Public Works Department,  
Fort Garry.

(Copy.) WINNIPEG, RED RIVER SETTLEMENT,  
5th September, 1870.

Sir,—In reference to your letters of the 31st ultimo and 5th instant, I beg to say that all that is possible to be done will be done towards carrying out the work you mention.

I have already ordered the purchase of all the lumber to be procured in the settlement, and have entered into communication with the manager of a small saw-mill at Pembina, in the hope of obtaining an additional supply.

Other necessary material, such as nails, glass &c., have been ordered from St. Cloud and the Carpenters now on the line of route between Fort Frances and Lake Superior have been sent for.

The difficulty of finding skilled labor and the scarcity of material in this remote location must occasion delay, but I trust nevertheless, to have the work well on before the severe weather sets in.

I have the honor to be Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Signed) S. J. Dawson.  
Colonel Wolseley,  
Commanding R. R. Expeditionary Force,  
Fort Garry.

The Carpenters who had proved themselves so useful at putting up store houses and stables along the route between Thunder Bay and Shebandowan Lake soon arrived in the settlement and set actively to work. By the 5th day of October the troops were all in shelter, and before the severe weather set in, the recreation rooms, specified by Col. Wolseley were in readiness, besides various other buildings.

The boats as will be seen from the following correspondence, were turned over to me and I had them put in safety for the winter. Sixty-five boats most of them in fair order, remained at Fort Garry:

(Copy.) FORT GARRY, 7th September, 1870.

Sir,—I have the honor, by the direction of the Colonel Commanding, to request you will be good enough to inform him whether you are prepared at once to take over the boats and equipments no longer required for the purposes of the Expedition and now

lying at the Lower Fort and in the Assiniboine River here.

Should you wish to leave them in the vicinity of the troops, Colonel Wolseley will order that the necessary guards be placed over them for their protection, and would request in that case that you would allow the officers commanding the regiment, the use of such boats as they may wish for recreation of the officers and men.

I have the honor to be Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Signed,) W. B. INVICK,  
Assistant Controller.

S. J. Dawson, Esq.  
etc., etc., etc.,  
Fort Garry.

(Copy.) WINNIPEG, RED RIVER SETTLEMENT,  
7th September, 1870.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date and, in reply thereto, beg leave to say that I shall within a few days be prepared to take over the boats and boat equipment no longer required for the purposes of the Expedition and now lying at the Lower Fort and Assiniboine River.

The boats will be hauled up in the vicinity of the force and put in safety from floods and weather, and when thus secured, it would certainly be advisable that they should be placed in charge of the troops.

The officers commanding regiments, can of course, have the use of such boats as they wish for the recreation of officers and men.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant  
(Signed,) S. J. Dawson.  
Col. Irvine,  
Assistant Controller &c.,  
Fort Garry.  
(To be continued.)

"THE GREATNESS.—One element in human greatness consists in the conquest of self. Solomon says that he who achieves this conquest is greater than he who takes a city. To conquer the disposition which leads a man to live only for his own gratification; to be enabled, against the habits of years of selfishness, to flow out to all within his reach in efforts of well doing successfully to resolve to make common cause with the great wants of society, and to feel in himself an ever sensitive sympathy with the pains of all human suffering—above all, to require the willingness to sacrifice, spend time, money, labor, thought for his fellow beings; and to do this lovingly, ungrudgingly unwearyly, until there blooms on every side of him a pleasing scene of rewarded benevolence—this is an achievement of the principle of greatness mightier than any which is won upon the bloody fields of war.

BREAKFAST.—Epps's COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 1lb., 4lb., and 11b. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London England.

LONGEVITY.

The great age to which the old patriarchs attained prior to the flood, and including Noah, has always been a puzzle to the learned. Methuselah died, aged 969, B. C. 1,349. There are some remarkable instances of great age since the Christian era, though by no means equal to those recorded in the Bible prior to the deluge. Golor McCrain of the Isle of Jura, (one of the Hebrides) is said to have kept 180 Christmasses in his own house, and died in the reign of Charles I., being the oldest man, on anything approaching to authentic records, for upwards of 3,000 years. In 1014 died Thomas de Tomporibus, who lived 361 years. Thomas Parr, a laboring man of Shropshire, was brought to London by the Earl of Arundel in 1635, in perfect health, aged 153 years. The journey, change of air, and diet killed him, November 15 of the same year, Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, died in 1670, and was buried in Bolton, churchyard December 6th in that year, aged 169 years. James Bowles, of Killingworth, died in the year 1658, aged 152 years. Lady Eccleston, of Ireland, died at the age of 143 years; Collier, of Dublin, lived 137 years, and died in 1749. Since 1691 there have died 170 persons each of whose ages exceeded 116 years. Francis Concest, of Burythorp, attained to the age of 150 years; Sarah Brookman, of Glastonbury, 166 years; Louisa Truro, a negress, of South America, reached 175 years; Numas de Corgna, Bengal, 150 years, and died in 1566; Jane Britten, of Somerset, reached the age of 200 years; and Thomas Carin, of St. Leonards, died at the age of 207, in the year 1588; J. Torathe, of Glamorganshire, was 180 years old when he died; Dr. W. Meade, of Heras, was 149 years of age when he died, in 1652; Elizabeth Torathe, of Glamorganshire, died in 1688 at the age of 177 years; and Peter Torten, Temesvar, Hungary, died in 1724, at the age of 185 years. J. Rovin and his wife, Jane Rovin, of Temesvar, Hungary, died in 1741, aged respectively 173 and 164 years. Joseph Crele, of Caledonia, Wisconsin, died in 1866 at the advanced age of 140 years. These are some of the most remarkable cases of longevity upon the modern record, though numerous others might be adduced from authentic history.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for a Bridge," will be received at this office until Saturday, the 12th day of August next, at noon, for the construction of a Bridge across the River Ottawa, opposite the Village of Portage du Fort. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of the Ottawa River Works, where printed forms of Tender and other information can be obtained. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,  
F. BRAUN,  
Secretary.  
Department of Public Works, }  
Ottawa, 28th July, 1871. } 31-3m.

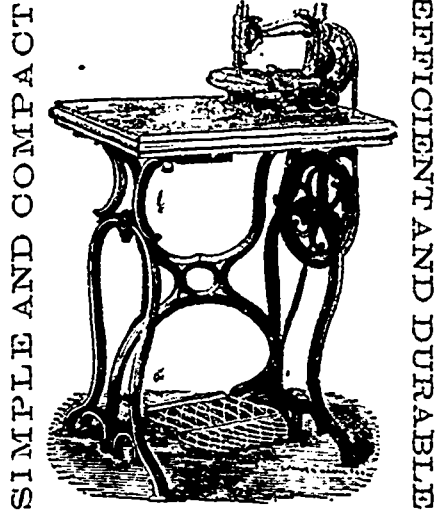
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General Agent,  
No. 7 Rossin House Block, Toronto  
Ottawa, June 10, 1870. 21-11.



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E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUSTIN, MAINE.

WANTED.

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

Ottawa, December 21, 1870. 52-3m.

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