





# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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### VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.—No. XII.

THE LESSONS OF THE DECADE.

BY A VOLUNTEER CAVALRYMAN.

(From the United States Army and Navy Journal)

#### BAGGAGE AND TRAINS.

IN the matter of baggage and trains there is much room for improvement in our cavalry service. At present there is no distinction between a cavalry and infantry train. One moves as slowly as the other. There are just three things which are loaded in cavalry trains, viz., food, ammunition, and baggage. The provision and forage part of the train should not be taken on raids. Great bulk and weight are necessary, and such cannot be moved rapidly.

Ammunition must be carried. So must a small quantity of baggage, but the less of this the better.

The problem becomes, then, to carry the ammunition and baggage in the smallest space and safest and most expeditious manner. Ammunition has very frequently been carried on pack mules. The plan has the advantage of requiring no wheeled vehicles, and so of being independent of bad roads. But the disadvantages of the plan outweigh its conveniences. It takes an immense number of animals, which have to be fed, and makes a long and tedious train. Since cavalry must always be accompanied by artillery, wherever a gun can go a waggon should follow. One ammunition waggon, with six mules, will carry as much as twenty-four pack mules, besides distressing the animals less. At all halts, a mule in harness rests; a pack mule has no rest till going into camp.

Waggons, then, even for raids, if of any length, being settled on, the question arises, how small can a train be made, to carry enough ammunition for a cavalry corps?

Taking a corps of cavalry at its full strength, viz., three divisions, each of three brigades of four regiments, of which the average regimental strength is about four hundred present for duty, the total service strength of such a corps is about fourteen thousand men. In a severe battle the men being under proper control of their officers, and the latter not ammunition wasters, the consumption ought never to reach over forty rounds per man. This ratio can be

adhered to with advantage, and leave them more formidable in reality than the prodigals. Three full battles ought to be allowed for on a raid, the ammunition to be carried in waggons, the men retaining eighty rounds besides. You can thus fight five pitched battles, if necessary, before returning to the army. At 120 rounds per man, it will thus be necessary to carry about 1,700,000 rounds of ammunition in the waggons, or about seventeen waggon loads, the full corps ammunition train for a raid. The artillery should have a single ammunition waggon for each battery, at the rate of a battery to a brigade, making nine more, or twenty-six in all.

Ammunition being provided for, the baggage remains to be considered. It is a very difficult matter to deal with this, unless corps and division headquarters set the example of economy. In several raids and expeditions I have seen the attempt made to cut down the baggage, beginning with regiments. Staff officers from division headquarters would come down the line of march and pitch on the pack mules of company officers, turning them loose, throwing off the packs, and in some instances confiscating the mules for division headquarters. Now, as long as corps and division headquarters are encumbered with a host of useless hangers on, as at present, so long will the regimental baggage be bulky.

In army administration, as in civil life, law is not always nor often justice. In too many instances it is rank injustice. If a general wishes his baggage train reduced, he must set the example himself. If he carries a dozen tents and office furniture for a host of useless aides-de-camp, and takes six waggons for corps headquarters, four apiece for division, and two for each brigade he will have a total of thirty-six waggons of lumber, which will not do the force he commands any good whatever. The evil will be sure to spread down, and the baggage train become a terrible nuisance, every regiment having its own tail, till the whole of the pack train extends for a mile and a half.

To check this state of things, the most stringent orders are issued. Staff officers are sent to enforce the orders, and to reduce the regimental trains to the minimum. Heartburnings and animosities enough arise out of this baggage business to breed a mutiny, almost. If all staff officers were gentlemen such a duty, even in that case, would be very disagreeable to perform to both parties. But since a very small proportion of our staff officers during the late war could be said to belong to that category it generally happened that they made their orders a pretext for making themselves as

oppressive and insolent as possible to regimental officers.

The whole secret of the cumbrous baggage trains of modern armies lies in one word, luxury. The private soldier in the ranks during the war, I can testify from experience, lived in perfect comfort. Without piling a load on his horse, he managed to find a good bed, a good fire, a good supper, and a feed for his animal. An officer, if allowed by custom, might do the same. But officers are not allowed by custom to do anything for themselves. They must wait for the pack train, when their servants come up, to make them comfortable. To men who have risen from the ranks the contrast is unpleasant. The higher the grade of the officer, the greater his luxury and imagined wants. A general thinks it absolutely necessary to his comfort to have two walled tents, an iron bedstead, mattresses, sheets, blankets, a silver dinner service, and an army of retainers. Every little staff officer likewise finds it necessary to have a tent and at least two servants, one for his horses, one for himself.

The adjutant, inspector, quartermaster, commissary, surgeon, and ordnance officer are all too proud to work. They have clerks detailed to do their work, while they strut about in useless idleness, imagining that they are conferring a great benefit on the service by sometimes signing their names. Some of these gentlemen may resent the description, but I have seen the inside of too many headquarters not to be confident of its general truth. A good staff officer in the field is invaluable, and principally because the article is so scarce.

Now all the excesses of a baggage train may be avoided if the general begins the reform. If he will confine himself to a single A tent during campaigns, and compel the different staff departments to do their necessary desk work together in a single hospital tent, the same officers may well sleep in the office at nights. There are just six necessary officers on a staff, the adjutant, quartermaster, commissary, surgeon, ordnance officer, and inspector. In most cases the aides-de-camp are mere honorary gentlemen, appointed from favoritism of some kind, and most profoundly in their own way and every one else's, as low as brigade headquarters at all events. Two hospital tents ought to contain without difficulty the whole of a corps staff, with a general's A tent opening into them. The headquarters will not be near as imposing as they are at present, but the staff would be more under the general's eye, and work harder. If the detailing of clerks was abolished the work would be better done. A staff position might not

be a remarkably snug berth, as at present, but men who went on the staff would do their duty twice as well and be twice as efficient. If a single waggon contained the corps headquarters baggage, which it might easily do, matters would be much simplified. The staff and general should mess together. In the clubbing principle lies the solution of the question of the greatest comfort to all, with the smallest weight.

#### THE MESSING SYSTEM.

The hospital tents and an A tent, a single mess chest and a single cook, would reduce headquarters baggage miraculously. Division are almost as heavy as corps staffs, but the personal and material of brigade headquarters may be much diminished. The adjutant, quartermaster, and commissary are about the only necessities here. Inspector-general and medical director of a division are at present nearly sinecure officers. Give them brigade work to do and they will accomplish more and become really useful; at present they only consolidate reports and add up columns of figures. Too many papers are the grand cause of our bulky baggage train. They serve as the excuse for a vast deal of other lumber. But even having reports as they are, by adopting the clubbing system at all headquarters the baggage will be lessened to one-fifth of its present amount.

Four waggons, under the system advocated, will carry the headquarters baggage of corps and three division headquarters. Nine two-wheeled carts under the same system will be ample for brigade headquarters. The train will be reduced, and comfort, not luxury, will be augmented. At present it frequently takes an hour after the men are all comfortable in camp before the headquarters train comes up. During this time the general and staff are occupied in cursing the teamsters, as they stand about in the rain and mud, unable to obtain any sort of comfort. In the regiments the delay of officers to get their baggage is often still longer. Some of them find that the pack train has been invaded by staff officers during the day and all their stores of grain and provisions gone. Now, under the messing system, the baggage may be much reduced. Two hospital tents and an A tent would hold the colonel and all the officers of a regiment. The adjutant's and quartermaster's desks can be left with the forage train.

A single two-wheeled cart could thus carry all the baggage of a regiment, including a proper mess kit. As every officer has a second horse, he should be furnished with a packsaddle to carry grain for both. At present every regiment on service has a train of forty or fifty mules, besides led horses, and the total train of a cavalry corps is nearly as numerous as the fighting horses. By the mess system a single cart supersedes the packmules, and every officer should carry his food and clothing on his own horse. The only relief an officer's horse requires is the removal of the thirty pounds of grain. This off the horse will be quite light enough to do all his extra work over that of the men's animals.

An officer's horse should not be loaded down like a private's; far from it. Its rider has more running about to do the higher in rank he goes. But three days' grain for two horses, although a great addition to a man's weight, is a trifle by itself. If arranged in two bags of the kind before described, it can be unloaded and loaded at all halts, to save the horses. Spare horses in this way become the least possible incumbrance and accomplish the maximum of good.

Under the messing system the retinue of servants is greatly diminished along with the train. A cook and two waiters are ample for a regimental mess. All the enlisted men detailed from the ranks in such a case are the grooms, one for each officer. Less than this cannot be allowed. An officer cannot groom two horses and attend to company duty besides; and it is better to allow the grooms to volunteer from the ranks, as they are more amenable to discipline than civilians.

In the manner of eating and drinking, the mess system affords far more comfort than the individual system. A good cook can be lured at a very small expense to each officer, when all club together; provisions will cost much less; last and best, the mess system encourages *esprit du corps* and cordiality of feeling among officers, and a regiment is apt to work better under it.

In time of peace, and in garrison, the mess system is far from desirable. In the British army, where it prevails exclusively, it gives rise to much extravagance, and ruins many a poor man by the emulation to excel his richer comrades. But in war time and with the mess baggage restricted to a single cart, extravagance is easily checked. The caterer should in all cases be the regimental commissary. His duties are a mere sinecure at most times, and this service would make him a useful man. Rotation of special duties is always inadvisable. The business of caterer requires experience, and who is better fitted for it than the commissary?

Now let us see the difference between a corps train on a long raid under the two plans:

#### TRAIN ON MESS SYSTEM.

Ammunition train.....	17 waggons.
Corps and division headquarters....	4 "
	21 waggons.
Brigade headquarters (nine brigades)	9 carts.
Regimental headquarters (thirty-six regiments)	36 "
	45 carts.

#### TRAIN ON OLD SYSTEM.

Ammunition.....	17 waggons.
Corps headquarters.....	4 "
Three division headquarters, at two waggons.....	6 "
Nine brigade headquarters, at one wagon.....	9 "
	45 waggons.
Regiments, about forty pack mules each, all told 33 regiments.....	1,100 mules.

The difference in length is something remarkable when the two trains are compared. A six-mule wagon occupies about sixty feet in column, allowing for intervals. A train on the mess system, allowing twenty-five feet each for the carts, a liberal allowance, would measure in single file seven hundred and ninety-five yards, not quite half a mile. On the present system the waggons alone measure seven hundred and twenty yards, the mules in column of fours, at five yards apiece, nineteen hundred yards more; a total of two thousand six hundred and twenty yards, or about a mile and a half.

In moving single brigades the difference is still more striking, five carts being all the baggage train, instead of the present string of sore-backed mules. In comfort of lodging the difference is equally marked. Two hospital tents will hold all the officers of a regiment with perfect ease, as they already hold in hospital twice as many wounded men in comfort and coolness.

The ample hospital tent, perfectly waterproof, is far better to sleep in than a shelter tent, which is all that our officers carried on active service. Thus it will be seen that by a wise use of the clubbing principle, for officers, the baggage train of an army can be

reduced to less than one third its present length, with an increase in solid comfort in three important points, viz: 1st. Quickness of camping; 2nd. A dry tent; 3rd. Good food. The loss is an individual freedom, a restraint that will be found very useful among young officers, as tending to the suppression of ungentlemanly and boyish tricks, by the tacit veto of polite society.

The colonel's tent should be alone, however. He must not mix too freely with his officers, except at mess. Familiarity breeds contempt. The other field officer I have not provided for, simply because, in any common sense improvement of the cavalry, it will be expedient to abolish the lieutenant colonel and two of the majors, in the three battalion system adopted during the war, the three majors were very good theoretically; practically, they were dummies in most cases.

(To be continued.)

#### THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONER IN ENGLAND.

FRANKENSTEIN IN ENGLAND—THE RULE OF DEMOCRACY, AND WHAT IT MEANS.

The social and political systems of the New World differ so greatly from those of England, that when you speak of "classes" comparisons become impossible. The absence of a privileged or titled aristocracy in the former, doesn't account for this difference between the industrial classes of the two hemispheres. This fact may appear paradoxical, because in the New World the social and political fabric was reared on a working basis. Labor was the charter. Colonized in an age when vassalage existed in England, and when many odious discriminations against labour, growing out of the Feudal system, produced inequalities as to the rights of property and personal freedom the colonists sought the New World to escape the consequence of these distinctions. They honored labor as the source of individual power and independence, and their political system took the shape designed by popular will. It is obvious that labor there could not be the heritage of any special class; on the other hand, the European laborers continued a distinct race. As the wealth of the nation increased, increased wages partly emancipated the latter; as trade extended an increased demand for labor, and a higher remuneration followed. But the hope and ambition which animated the mind of, and implanted new springs of action, of energy and independence in the colonist was wholly wanting in the European. As the means of the latter increased he yearned to copy the habits of life, to ape the modes of dress, and tempt his palate with the luxuries possessed by the squire his master; and thus he moved further and and further away from the transatlantic model. Two centuries in the progress of this social revolution accomplished this much only; it made him more and more dissatisfied with his lot, and provided larger material means for bettering his condition. It opened no new avenue by which he may have been fitted to fill it. The difference between the two types of laborers is very great still. It is one of conscious power in the state based upon recognized merit; it is only in the material elements of growth that they converge towards each other in the plane of similarity.

Hence, the setting down of a cast iron code, for the governance of social morals, and the reclamation of popular abuses, which are supposed or claimed to meet the circumstances of the country, are illegal and absurd when applied to another in which the conditions wholly vary. Here, in England, class legislation is a necessity of its involved conditions of society. Each class, from the circumstance of its growth has acquired special privileges and aptitudes, or suffer under special grievances; their direction of thought diverge widely from each other, and their habits of life differ more widely still.

Demagogues have preached, and charlatans have raved upon this theme, *ad nauseum*. It meant that the rich ruled the poor—legislating against, not for them. The nation grew, however, and commerce swelled to enormous dimensions. The Lords of Trade challenged the Lords of the Soil, and the conflict waged fast and furious. The position of the patrician class was overwhelmingly strong, and had to be stormed. To do this numbers was an important element, and the middle working class joined their forces. "Providence always fights on the side of the heavy battalions," and the result was that the new claimants for favor increased their advantages in every conflict. What had been gained was just this, legislation expanded the facilities for trading, and the middle class grew into the magnitude of princes. They formed a distinct class and acted as a "fender" between the upper and lower class in the incessant assaults of the latter upon the privileges of the former and sometimes on their allies. Class legislation gradually took a new direction. "Representation and taxation should go together," became the watch cry of the Tribunes, who spoke for the *vox populi*. Heretofore labor and its products have paid, by means of an overgrown and elaborate system of indirect taxation, an undue share of the public burdens. Representation for the working classes was asserted after another conflict; nominally they increased their power in the State, really their masters—the cotton-spinners and iron washers did theirs enormously. The special privileges to the lauded aristocracy, has failed to a shadow by this time. Money, cotton, and metals took the place of land as a power in the state. Manchester, instead of Blenheim and Chatsworth, made wars or married them, as its interests dictated. The working man surrendered his right to think to his master and their votes followed still. To purge the constitution still further of all semblance to aristocratic power, in fact to make England as unlike herself as any two dissimilar things could be. A new code of natural obligations and duties was promulgated, and she was withdrawn from Dame Europa's School, and Germany put herself in her vacated place. It had been found expensive to be the arbitrator of others peoples' quarrels, and by the new commercial code of Manchester honor and prestige were not a negotiable commodity. The "working-man," aided the master in carrying this "reform" and in return compelled Parliament still further "to widen the basis of popular power," and generously giving a rate to all the tag-rag and bobtail heretofore omitted. The landlord qualified this Arab by paying the rates upon his hired homestead, and by this means he controls the "working man" and the landlord in his turn is controlled by the master manufacturer. Between them they combine to revolutionize the theory of applied Taxation, and converting all that was indirect into direct taxation. The working man is relieved entirely, and the

unhappy landlord finds that the change has been an unfortunate one for him, in that he now not only pays his own taxes but those of the dear "working man" also.

He has to compete under a system of Free Trade with all the world in all that his land produces, but the free trading manufacturer, who is the author of all this, protest vehemently against the free exchange and sale of pig iron or printed cottons. The land owner now thinks that "Taxation and Representation ought to go together," but the doctrine is deemed old foggyish, and not adapted to "our" altered circumstance. Manchester says so, and Manchester—since John Bright became a Minister of the Crown, is England, as every body knows.

Modern legislation therefore has gone all in one direction. It has the "working man" who requires reforming, coaxing and caressing—the "working man" wants parks, baths and work houses—the "working man" needs protected and defined hours of labor—the streets have to be sewered for his benefit; overworking weakens his energies, and jeopardizes the public health. For his especial benefit compulsory education acts are passed, and his richer neighbors have to fork over their fees for the "working man's" children, and an untaxed breakfast table is a glory achieved in his name.

In this way *Civis Romanus* has been "improved" off the face of the earth, and in its stead they have created that Frankenstein, the working man. What will they do with him? He tears down the Park palings and proclaims a "Republic of England" from the pedestal of Trafalgar square. Mr Gladstone thinks he may be let alone; but he won't ever be let alone, and he is the controlling genius of the Privy Council. Mr. Lowe proposes to tax matches one penny a box. Frankenstein objects for the reason that he would be called upon to pay his share—an obvious violation of the between Gladstone and his porteges that the poor shall govern and the rich shall pay—so it clapped on the income tax instead, and Frankenstein got off scot free. Mr. Bruce proposes to, "rob the poor man of some of his beer," by reducing the number of places where liquor is sold. The minister probably has a suspicion that the suffrage in the hands of dram drinkers who pay nothing in the shape of taxes to the State, is a somewhat dangerous power and very naturally wishes to "regulate the traffic." Forthwith a shout goes up of "CONFISCATION OF VESTED RIGHTS," at the instance of the brewers and the huge landlords who invest in London public houses. The dear "working man," adds his voice to the chorus "Confiscation!" The minister stands aghast; Lowe backed down before, why not Bruce? The dear "working man" is horrified with this attempt of confiscation (of his beer). When the Irish Church was robbed of her property, and Irish landlords of their estates—it was of no consequence, confiscation verily!

I hate shams, and this cry of the working man's *this* and *that* is the most indecent of all shams. They are entirely free of taxation except on the luxuries of tobacco and spirits and I know of no real grievance under which they or theirs suffer at present—except dirt. There is no tax on water, or on soap, yet they use it sparingly, and they are as much entitled as ever to the sobriquet of "the great unwashed." Unfortunately they rule England, and the great landlords in whose proud scutcheons are quarried the records of brave blood spilt in a thousand fights to make England as she is or was, are nowhere.

PROSPECTUS OF "THE EXPRESS."

The citizens of Toronto are respectfully informed that I shall, on Thursday, the 1st of June, 1871, commence the publication of a Daily Evening Newspaper, called the *Express*. I hope to justify and secure, in connection with this new enterprise, the warm sympathy and support which, during many years of journalistic experience, I have enjoyed, and for which I am sincerely grateful.

The *Express* is intended to satisfy a recognized want in our city. It will be in all respects an evening paper, containing all the news to the latest moment before publication; and will prepare its own reading material instead of reproducing that with which the public have for several hours become familiar. The various departments of the paper will be full and complete. The current dispatches from all quarters will be carefully presented. Especial attention will be devoted to all matters affecting the Government of the City and the general interests of the people. Our Own Correspondence from distant points will be well-informed and interesting. Letters from our readers to the Editor will be published, and their writers will thus be given the opportunity of making their opinions known in the most effective manner. Due space will be given to Commerce and Finance, Literature, Popular Amusements, and the various developments of Religious, Political, Business, and Social Life. Fiction will be represented by the Publication of Serials and short Stories by the best authors, and the Miscellaneous Selections will be compiled with great care. In short, it is hoped that the *Express* will be accepted as a readable, instructive and Representative Newspaper.

The Editorial opinions of the new journal will be offered without fear or prejudice. While criticism may at times be necessarily severe, the rules of personal and journalistic courtesy will never be disregarded. The chief aim will be to inspire public confidence in our sincerity of purpose, and in our desire to promote the general welfare. While commenting upon a wide range of subjects, it is the Public whom we shall endeavour to represent; to their judgment we shall appeal, and it is from them that we shall seek approval and success.

JAMES B. COOK, Proprietor.  
Office—67 Yonge Street, Toronto.

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription up to Saturday the 3rd inst.

MONTREAL.—Capt. John James Redpath, \$2.  
St. STEPHEN, N.B.—Lieut. T. C. Stevenson, \$2.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Our Montreal Correspondent's Letter came too late for insertion in this week's issue, it will appear in our next.

The excellent Paris correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette* adds the following personalities to his previous notices of Dombrowski and Clusoret: "The new occupant of the War Office, Colonel Rossel, is an officer and a gentleman who distinguished himself at the Polytechnic School and during the recent campaign. He is only twenty-six years of age, and is Scotch by his mother's side. I regret to say that he met with rather a severe accident to-day in consequence of his horse falling with him as he was riding out to inspect the forts."

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF  
THE MILITIA FOR 1870.

[CONTINUED.]

*The Honorable Sir George E. Carter, Bart.,  
Minister of Militia &c., &c.*REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF ARTILLERY AND WAR-  
LIKE STORES.OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF ARTILLERY AND W-  
LIKE STORES.

Ottawa, 1st January, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith reports on the state of the stores in possession of the field batteries in Ontario and Quebec; also suggestions by the officers commanding those batteries. In doing so, I think it advisable to lay before you a statement of certain facts, which, I think, deserves most serious consideration.

The batteries have only one line of waggons attached to them, and I believe that there is no second line of waggons in store in this country; consequently, a battery could only bring into the field 128 rounds for each 9 pounder, and 84 for the howitzer, instead of 224 and 144 respectively.

The present guns in charge of the field batteries are very much behind the time, owing to the recent advances in artillery science. All field artillery now use rifled field guns, and their main projectiles are cannon and Shrapnel shell. The 9 pounder fires no common shell, only 15½ per cent. of Shrapnel, 72 per cent. being the old common round shot, and yet it is heavier than a rifled gun which would throw a fifteen pound shell. The bronze of which these 9 pounders are made being very valuable, the whole of the field batteries could be armed with a first rate rifled field gun, at comparatively little expense. The 24-pounder howitzers could be brought together as separate batteries, if considered advisable.

There are no small arm ammunition waggons attached to the batteries; the supply of ammunition to the infantry in the field is, in the English service, a part of the duty of the officer commanding the artillery with which they are brigaded. Other arrangements may be considered advisable in Canada; but as I am not aware of any regulations on the subject (except par. 318, regulations for Active Militia, which merely relates to the regimental reserve,) I think it advisable to submit the matter for consideration.

The grant of \$200 "for the instructor of each field battery of artillery, who will also act as care taker of the battery stores" (as laid down in par. 178, regulations for Active Militia,) is not always properly applied. I think, in several cases the officer commanding keeps this money himself, and instructs, to some extent, personally, occasionally hiring men to clean harness, &c. I do not believe that this was contemplated by the framers of the above regulations. There should be a resident care taker (paid by Government,) for each battery: in most cases this man could attend to other Government work. At those places where there were resident care takers the stores were in first rate order. I think that no part of the above grant should be taken by the captain, but a contingent of \$100 annually should be paid to each officer commanding a battery, to cover small expenses breakages, &c.

With regard to the officering of the batteries, I would recommend the following establishment: one major, one captain, and three lieutenants. The command of a field

battery is a much greater responsibility than that of a company of infantry or troop of cavalry, and the batteries not being in *battalions* there is no chance of promotion to the substantive rank of major or lieutenant-colonel under the present *regime*. A captain would be necessary to assist the officer commanding, and to take his place in his absence, otherwise a very important command might devolve on an inexperienced lieutenant at a critical time. In the Royal Artillery there is a second captain attached to all batteries, field or garrison. I cannot let the enclosed reports go forward without endeavoring to represent, as strongly as possible, the absolute necessity of raising, *permanently*, a few batteries of garrison artillery; some men must be kept as a protection for the various forts, magazines, and large quantities of valuable stores, now the property of the Dominion (this duty is at present performed by three companies of riflemen.) It appears reasonable to suggest that the proper men would be artillerymen, who, in addition to guarding the above properties, would also be able to keep the guns, carriages, ammunitions, &c., in proper order, to act as storemen, care takers of field battery stores, instructors of artillery, &c., &c. On the strength of these batteries might be armourers, for examining and keeping in repair all infantry arms, foremen, artificers, &c., and when the militia artillery were brought into the nearest forts for their annual drill and practice (as recommended,) they would really be in the position they would occupy in case of war, viz: a nucleus of regulars to have all the stores in their proper places for each nature of gun and mortar, and to work with and instruct the large force of partly trained militia associated with them. I enclose an estimate for two batteries, making a total of 210 officers, non-commissioned officers and men. The cost for these batteries, need not exceed \$65,000 annually, and from this may be deducted a large amount now paid for care-takers, drill instructors, foremen, &c., &c. In connection with the foregoing subject, I may point out the very great importance of having experienced persons to act as foremen at all stations where stores are issued (this is not the case at present at *one* station I visited) a wrong issue in case of actual service might be attended with most disastrous consequences, as, for instance, forwarding to a battery in the field, ammunition unsuitable for their guns, wrong fuses, &c. I would point out also the very serious responsibility entailed on Government by allowing the appointment to such posts of persons who do not appreciate the necessity of taking the most stringent precautions when dealing with combustible stores, gunpowder, &c., the more particularly, as quantities of cartridges (heretofore bought ready filled from the Imperial Government,) will have to be made up annually at all stations west of Quebec.

In conclusion, I may point out the existence of a singular anomaly with regard to the armament of the works. This is actually in charge of the *civil* branch of the Militia Department, and I conclude it must remain so for the present, as there are no officers of artillery to take charge of the armament and stores connected therewith. This anomaly would of course be at an end if any garrison batteries were permanently raised.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

G. A. FRENCH, Lieut.-Colonel.

Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores.  
The Adjt.-Gen. of Militia, Ottawa.SUGGESTIONS RELATING TO THE FIELD BATTERIES  
IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

1. The officer commanding the Ottawa battery, wishes his battery augmented to six guns. He states he can obtain the necessary men and horses.

The change would not be advisable unless carried out with all the batteries. I would not recommend the change at present.

2. Drilling and manœuvring with waggons is condemned by nearly all the officers commanding batteries. They do not see, however, any other method by which the men can be brought up when rapid movements are required on service.

Suggestions for obviating this very objectionable feature in field artillery exercises are at present being considered in England. The new muzzle-loading rifled field guns will be fitted with "axle-tree" carriage. This alteration could not be applied to carriages at present in charge of the militia batteries.

They all agree that the drill would be greatly simplified by manœuvring without waggons.

When men have so little time for drill annually, it is important that no time should be lost in learning useless and complicated manœuvres.

3. All officers commanding agree that for active service a pistol would be preferable to a sword. Major King and Lieut.-Col. Shanly would like *both* to be issued; they say the men feel rather proud of their swords.

The batteries are all supplied with swords. For active service, pistols should, I think, be issued. I hold that the equipment should be designed solely with a view to "active service."

4. The batteries at Ottawa, Kingston, Welland and Quebec have no difficulty in obtaining horses, the three former being horsed mainly by country teams. The officers commanding batteries at London, Hamilton, Toronto and Montreal complain of the very great difficulty of horsing their batteries, and the very great expense they are put to, frequently having to hire horses from livery stables at their own expense, (the Government allowance being about half of what it costs them.)

Lieut. Col. Pacon, Brigade Major, at Montreal, informed me that nearly a whole day was lost in obtaining horses for the Battery there, on the occasion of being ordered out to Trout River. To obviate these difficulties three distinct suggestions have been offered.

Lieut. Col. Shanly suggests "enrolling horses," the owners to get \$20 annually per pair for efficient horses; the money to be paid annually in arrear on the certificate of the officer commanding, and Inspector of Artillery. He thinks the above measure would insure his battery being properly horsed, and no time would be lost finding horses and fitting harness, &c.

This would cost annually (for the gun and waggon horses,) about \$400. These advantages are obvious. The idea is, I think a good one, and it has the advantage of simplicity in its working as compared with the present or any other proposed system.

Capt. Gray, of the Toronto battery, suggests buying a certain number of horses, say 16, to be kept and worked by carriers, who would be bound to supply those horses when wanted, and one half as many more, the extra ones to be paid for.

First cost, about \$1600, or say an annual cost of \$160. There would be a saving of the amount paid for the annual drill of 16

horses. 16 days drill, 16 horses, at 75cts. per diem, \$192.

Horses dying to be replaced by the carrier; the horses to become the property of the carrier after ten years, when a new lot would have to be bought.

This system might be tried in Toronto and Hamilton, as there are public carriers employing large numbers of horses at both these places.

Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, Montreal, states that he has often had to pay \$40 for a single turn out of his battery. He believes that if he obtained possession of a portion of the stables and gun sheds in the Quebec garrisons, he could obtain 40 horses by subscription, (a large amount has already been subscribed by the citizens to horse his battery) and keep them employed at contracts, &c., without any cost to Government.

I give this suggestion in full as offered to me. I am not prepared to recommend its being acted on, however.

This plan would certainly be the cheapest and yet the most efficient of all. I fear, however, it is open to several serious objections, the two most obvious appear to be: that without very careful superintendence and unceasing attention, the plan could not be worked for any length of time; and that persons having the advantages of government stables, sheds, &c., free, would be brought into unfair competition with others having no such advantages, and yet dependent on cartage, &c., for their livelihood.

Lieut.-Col. Lamontagne, of the Quebec battery, suggests a "skeleton battery" being always kept up, or even 10 horses and eight drivers, to afford instruction in driving, and to make certain of having good drivers with the leaders of both gun and waggon.

Cost of horses \$1000, or say annually.	\$ 100
Keep of 10 horses for one year, at 25cts per diem.	912
Pay of eight men for one year, at 50cts per diem.	1460
	<hr/> \$2472

Deduct a usual drill allowance for eight men and 10 horses.	184
	<hr/> \$2288

This would probably be too low an estimate. I would not recommend this scheme; the cost appears to be excessive as compared with the other proposals.

5. An extension of the time for annual drill is strongly recommended; say drill from Monday of one week till following Saturday week, equal to 13 whole days, instead of eight, as at present.

I think all the artillery (field and garrison,) should be allowed more time for drill than the infantry.

6. A regular annual allowance of ammunition for practice is recommended. The practice of some batteries has been carried on at very irregular intervals.

I consider this a necessity for field and garrison batteries. 100 rounds for field batteries, 50 rounds for garrison batteries, would be a fair allowance. To save expense the main portion to be with shot, 50 and 25 rounds respectively of blank to be issued for exercise.

7. Officers commanding are all agreed that "competitive" practice between picked detachments of batteries, as carried on by the volunteer artillery in England, would be attended with very good results. Lieut.-Col. Manly thinks it would have an excellent effect; it would cause extra good men to join the battery.

There would be little difficulty in carrying this out. The Government grant for "rifle"

practice for the artillery might be withdrawn. I conclude that no direct steps could be taken by the authorities in this matter, but were an "artillery association" formed to carry it properly out, I recommend the necessary ammunition being granted free of cost. As the competition would be almost entirely with shot, the actual expense would be inconsiderable.

8. Lieut.-Col. Lamontagne, Quebec thinks the present strength of a battery in men and horses is insufficient. Lieut.-Col. Shanly thinks there should be a total of 100 officers and men for a field battery. The present strength does not allow for any casualties, absence, &c.

The present strength is certainly too little. The peace establishment for a similar battery in the Royal artillery (four nine pounders and two 24 pounders, Howitzers,) would include 100 gunners and 76 drivers. Proportionally, therefore, the strength ought to be 117 gunners and drivers instead of 59, the present establishment, and 69 horses instead of 55.

9. Officers commanding generally object to the Spencer carbines; they would prefer artillery carbines or short Snider rifles. Major King likes the Spencer carbines.

The Kingston and Quebec batteries have no carbines.

If there are any artillery carbines in store, they might be issued; if not, as the matter is not very important, its consideration may be deferred for the present.

10. Several officers think the present guns rather heavy. Lieut.-Col. Lamontagne suggests their present guns being replaced by Armstrong, or rifled guns of some sort.

The present guns are very heavy. I should never recommend the issue of Armstrong field guns, their small stores are so very complicated. A simple muzzle-loading rifled gun (similar to those approved for India,) ought, I think, to replace at once the present old-fashioned smooth-bored gun. The cost would not be very great.

11. The issue of certain small stores such as nose bags, corn bags, stable utensils, spare priming wires, horse blankets, blanket covers, surcingle, &c., has been recommended by some commanding officers.

There may be objections to the issue of many of these articles on the ground that the men are paid for the use of their horses, and that they are responsible for keeping their horses fed and groomed; arrangements should, I think, be made for the immediate issue of most of these articles, in the event of a battery being moved from its own headquarters.

G. A. FRENCH, Lieut.-Colonel.  
I. of A. and W. S.

Owing to my having recently taken up the duties of my appointment, I am not in a position at present to offer many suggestions with reference to the garrison artillery, but the following proposals would, I think, if carried out, benefit that important branch of the service considerably.

Every battery to carry on practice with shot and shell annually.

That garrison batteries should, where possible, be brought into the nearest fort, and there perform their annual drill and practice under competent supervision.

That the drill time be extended and that it be mainly devoted to artillery drill. To insure the latter, I would recommend the withdrawal of all rifles except sufficient for guards, rifle matches, &c., say 10 per battery.

G. A. FRENCH, Lieut.-Colonel,  
I. of A. and W. S.

(To be continued.)

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT BEDFORD.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE 67TH BATTALION MISSISSQUOI VOLUNTEERS.

A LARGE GATHERING AND GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

PRELIMINARY.

The fifty-second anniversary of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen will be long remembered by the numerous throng who assembled at Bedford, on Wednesday, to honor the day and to witness a most interesting ceremony—the presentation by the County Council of a stand of Colors to the Missisquoi Volunteer Battalion. The day was in harmony with the occasion—bright and sunshiny, but delightfully cool withal. The crowd was large (there being probably 2000 spectators on the grounds,) enthusiastic and remarkably orderly. The concourse, in fact, being composed of the respectable portion of the community, was notable for the absence of the rough element and thus contributed, in a great degree, to the success of the celebration.

At an early hour in the forenoon, until past mid day, the people flocked into the village from all parts of the county and from beyond its limits. The morning train from Montreal and St. Johns, brought out Lieut.-Col. Chamberlin, C. M. G., Commandant of the Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, C. M. G., Brigade Major, Captains Rogers and Barnum, of the Prince of Wales Rifles, and several others—our humble self being among those having no claim or pretensions to special note or distinction.

SUNSHINE AND SHADE.

Bedford was all life and animation. It gave itself up unreservedly to the festivities of the day. No business was done that could be avoided, and, for the time, the cares and anxieties of life were entirely forgotten. Local magnates dart about hither and thither, with an undisguised consciousness of their own importance; squads of redcoats march and countermarch in preparation of approaching and more important duties; knots of men gather together at every corner and turn, good naturedly discussing the treaty, the local elections, or the programme of the day; while happier groups of prettier faces, on the hotel balcony, in open carriages or in bewitching clusters on the open green, complete the gay and picturesque appearance of the scene.

PUBLIC FEAST.

The lunch to the volunteers was given at mid day in that most elegant edifice on the Show Grounds, vulgarly called a *bern*. Lunch to the volunteers did we say? We should have said to the public—for every one who chose, and especially strangers was welcome to partake of the abundance provided. It was a regular public feast made up of all the substantial and delicacies that the good house wives of the neighborhood know so well how to prepare. There was no surfeit, for when all had eaten their fill, more than the traditional twelve baskets were gathered up and distributed to the poor.

THE PRESENTATION.

But while we linger with our narrative the time passes awfully on. It is nearly two o'clock, the volunteers are on the ground,

going through some preliminary exercises; the crowd rushes past us, brushing against our editorial coat, and treading upon our editorial corns and knocking off our editorial hat utterly regardless of any respect due to our editorial presence. There is an unusual flutter near the "grand stand." Plainly the important moment is near at hand. The brave old 60th, conscious of the important part they are going to take in the programme, march proudly past, take up position in line, and at command of their gallant Colonel—who appears in the full uniform pertaining to his rank, carrying on his breast his decoration as companion of St Michael and St. George, and wearing the magnificent gold mounted sword lately presented to him by the citizens of Ottawa—from three sides of a square. Every one is now on tip-toe of expectation and breathless excitement. Discerning the well developed figure, in his clerical robes, of our revered friend, the Rev. Geo. Slack, the highly esteemed incumbent of Bedford, who has been called on to officiate as chaplain, we plant ourselves immovably by him, knowing that we shall both see and hear all there is to be seen and heard. We have chosen our ground admirably. We are soon surrounded by all the notables of the county, and we draw out our note-book to take note of who those notables are. First, as occupying the foremost rank in public attention just now, are the County Council of Missisquoi, composed of the Hon. Thos. Wood, M. L. C., Warden, and Councillors Selby, Pattison, Gough, Yates, Smith, Bowker, Farrell and Krans, and scattered promiscuously about are G. B. Baker M. P. Lt. Col. Fletcher, C. M. G. Lt. Col. Millor, 52nd Battalion, Revds. Duvernet and Montgomery and other clergymen whose names we did not learn, Thos. Capsey, W. Dickinson, W. W. Smith, Dr. Brigham, M. P. P., (Surgeon of the 60th) W. W. Lynch F. G. Desrivieres, Dr. Meigs, Geo. Claves, Robert Macfie, Messrs Herick, Geo. D. Baker & Co. All being in readiness the chaplain proceeds with the regular

#### CONSECRATION SERVICE.

Placing himself beside the drum on which the colors rested he announced and the choir sung in a most creditable manner the following hymn:

When Israel's Chief in days of yore,  
Thy banner, Lord, hung out,  
Old Kishon's tide ran red with gore,  
Dre was the Pagan rout.

And later, when the Roman's eye  
Turned upward in despair,  
The Cross, that flickered in the sky,  
Made answer to his prayer.

So, Lord, to us, Thy suppliants now,  
Bend Thou a gracious ear,  
And mark, and register the vow  
We make before Thee here.

Through fire and steel, 'mid weal or woe,  
Unwavering and in faith,  
Where'er these sacred banners go,  
We'll follow to the death.

We'll follow, strengthened by the might  
That comes of trust in Thee,  
And if we conquer in the fight,  
Thine shall the glory be;

Or if Thy wisdom wing the ball,  
And life or limb be given,  
The Cross we gaze on as we fall  
Shall point the way to Heaven.

The chaplain then recited in a clear and audible voice, the Lord's prayer; the prayer asking the "Lord of Lords, and King of Kings" to grant his blessing to the colors, a prayer for the Queen, and finally the benediction.

This impressive service concluded, the beautiful colors were unfurled, the senior and junior ensigns advanced to the front, and received the colors kneeling from the hands of Mrs. Wood, the accomplished wife

of the Warden. The Warden then stepped forward and read and presented to Col. Chamberlin the following

#### ADDRESS.

To Lieut.-Col. Chamberlin, C. M. G., the Officers and Men of the 60th Battalion Missisquoi Volunteers:

The County Council having resolved to mark its appreciation of the gallant services rendered by you in repelling the late Fenian invasion, it becomes my duty as Warden of the county, to give expression to those sentiments of gratitude which we all feel for the brave and gallant manner in which, one year ago to-morrow, you drove back the ruthless horde, whose avowed aim was to carry the desolation and horrors of war into our peaceful fields and happy homes, and to overturn the authority of our Queen, whom we loyally respect and love. And I am commissioned to present to you, on behalf of the County Council, this Stand of Colors appropriately inscribed, as a token that your brave and loyal conduct is not unappreciated or forgotten by the people of this county.

The importance of the action of the 25th of May last must not be estimated by immediate results the number engaged, or the number of lives lost, but by the moral effect which it has produced; the proof it gave to the world that we are able and willing to defend our country whenever occasion requires.

Allow me to express the hope that, should another occasion arise, when you may again be called upon to defend your country, that the sight of these Colors waving over you, will so nerve your arms for the encounter, and infuse such a patriotic spirit into your hearts, that your foes will be powerless to stand before you, and will receive at your hands a reception as warm and effective as at Eccles Hill.

(Signed.) THOS. WOOD, Warden.  
Bedford May 24th, 1871.

To which Col. Chamberlin, made the following

#### REPLY:

I pray you to accept, Mr. Warden, for yourself and the County Council of Missisquoi, the sincere thanks on the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 60th Battalion as well as my own, for the very handsome and appropriate gift you have just made to the citizen soldiers of the county, and the kind words with which you have accompanied the presentation. It adds something to the value of the gift that it comes to us on the birthday of the gracious Sovereign whom we all delight to serve.

Following a custom of the mother country when county magnates are wont to present colors to regiments raised within the limits of their shires and county name, you present us our first colors, which you are good enough to hold that we have earned by defence of the frontier.

You have said, Mr. Warden, that the engagement at Eccles Hill, last year, should be judged of rather by its effects than the numbers engaged or slain. The land pirates who assailed us were taught that their experience of 1866 could not be repeated, that they could not venture upon our soil in hostile guise for the shortest distance or briefest period and escape with impunity. There is some hope that the lesson will be remembered.

It was easy to fight against such men in such a cause, for our flag, our homes and all men hold dear. We fought beside comrades also, Mr. Warden, who, unwilling to under-

go the wholesome restraints of discipline or useful drudgery of drill with us, were yet eager to defend their homes and knew how to use their rifles with effect. With so good a cause and such comrades it was hardly possible to fail, Providence granted us an easy victory. Had our task been arduous or our perils greater you manifest a willingness to believe we should have shrunk from neither.

Judging like yourselves of the affair, the commander in chief of the militia has permitted the battalion to inscribe the words, Eccles Hill on its colors for ever, and Her Majesty has sought to honor the battalion and the loyal and sturdy yeomen of Missisquoi by conferring a decoration on him, who, however unworthily at the time, commanded the one and represented the other in part at least.

Such recognition of services as these and that which the county council have awarded to the 60th will tend to make service in it and other corps of our Canadian militia most honorable in the eyes of all.

It will stimulate our youth to greater zeal in the discharge of this paramount duty to wards their Queen and country, and be assured, Mr. Warden, that whether it falls to the lot of these who now form the battalion, or those who succeed them, to defend these emblems of military honor, and our fellow countrymen's esteem, the Missisquoi volunteers will never basely surrender them. Our legend bids us "Watch the Front—Watch Well." It will be our pride to plant and to maintain these colors there.

#### THE COLORS.

We have already given a description of the colors in these columns. We repeat that description here:

The colors are of heavy silk, attached with silver mixed cords and tassels to staffs of lincos with silver spear heads. On the staff of the Regimental colors is affixed a silver shield on which is inscribed "Presented by the County Council of Missisquoi."

The Queen's Colors are a red, white and blue Ensign trimmed with a heavy fringe of red silk and silver thread. A crown is worked in the centre with white and colored silk and underneath is the numeral of the regiment in Roman characters in pure silver.

The Regimental colors are a blue field with rich blue silk and silver fringe, with a Union Jack in first corner, red centre surrounded with a rose and crown, with the words "Missisquoi Infantry" around the circle and the number of the Regiment, LX, in the centre in silver; the whole surrounded with a wreath of maple leaves beautifully worked with green silk. Above is inscribed in a semi circle with black silk on a white ground the words "Eccles' Hill," and below the motto of the Regiment "Watch the front, watch well." In the second, third and fourth corners appear a shamrock leaf worked with dark green silk.

They cost a little over \$200.

The presentation over, the Battalion band (which under the leadership of Prof. MacFarland, and through the exertions of Capt. Sigsby, has attained a rare degree of efficiency as a volunteer band) struck up the national anthem, the regiment reformed into line, and the color party took up their position. Col. Chamberlin giving the word of command, the troops wheeled to the left and marched to another part of the ground, where a

#### FEU DE JOIE

in honor of the day was fired, and other exercises gone through with, such as marching past in slow and quick-time, &c.



**NOTICE.**

**CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,**

OTTAWA, May 19th, 1871.

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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

Ottawa, May 27th, 1871.

23-3in



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

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By order,

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

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

22-3in



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9-5m



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By direction,

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

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

22-3in

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

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

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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 communications. Correspondents must invariably send us confidentially, their name and address.

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

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

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

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Table with 2 columns: Title and Page. Includes sections like POETRY, EDITORIAL, CORRESPONDENCE, RIFLE MATCHES, SELECTIONS, and MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.

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The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1871.

The Washington Chronicle, in an article, which we re publish on another page, describing "The wealth of England," says "It suggests to us two points—One. This vast wealth was derived from commerce, which England has wisely and liberally fostered. Second. For the safety of this vast wealth, England wants peace with all nations, and will pay for it. The last sentence defines at once the policy of the Manchester School, the peace at any price party, those doctrinaires to whom national honor is only a matter of profit or loss, and prestige a mere question of discount, and suggests the secret of that course of lullabyism by which the astute politicians at Washington have succeeded in swindling this country of valuable territory, and committing the empire to a course of policy which must end in a disastrous contest. It is the secret which underlies every treaty or concession made to the United States since 1783—Manchester was afraid, and Jonathan knew it.

The probable consequences of the action of the "peace at any price party" is ably described in Blackwood's Edinburgh Maga-

zine for May, under the title of the "Battle of Dorking; Reminiscences of a Volunteer." In that extraordinary article a Septuagenarian is supposed to be telling his grandchildron somewhat about the year 1921 of the immediate events which led to the downfall of Great Britain, and the degradation of her people. Sad indeed is the picture, but not beyond what the reality may possibly be if a different line of foreign policy is not adopted by her rulers. "And what was then left for us to live for; stripped of our Colonies, Canada and the West Indies gone to America; Australia forced to separate, India lost forever. . . . Gibraltar and Malta ceded to the new naval power; Ire land independent, and in perpetual revolution and anarchy."

The picture drawn by an able hand is not very inviting to look at, but with administrations like the present Whig Radicals one that may be as speedily and as easily realized, as described in this ably written article. It would appear to us outsiders that the march of so-called liberal politics has emasculated the public mind in Great Britain; that peers and commons are afraid to speak out boldly in the fear of the anarchy and misrule surely springing up in their midst; that through the rascality of the commercial class, the workingman has been put forward as the means of paralysing all other classes of society, and that in turn they must go down before the democracy they have created.

The opening paragraphs of this romance of Blackwood's proves that the staunch conservatives have allowed their understanding to be enclained by the sonorous political sophistries of the cream colored Broadbrims—for it is made a point that of the small force of regulars, which Mr. Cardwell's ingenuity left available for the defence of England; 10,000 "were away in Canada," and that the presence of those troops "formed an incontestible temptation to the Americans to try and take them prisoners, especially as the contingent included three battalions of the Guards." Possibly they wanted the latter for "Barnum's Museum." The writer of this, we won't call it trash, but twaddle, never for a moment supposes there are as good men in Canada as the Guards; possibly not as well up in parade drill, but who will fight far better over this country than any amount of English troops could, and who would be a greater protection to any English contingent sent here, than they could by any possibility be to Canada.

It is really too bad that educated Englishmen know less of the outlying bulwarks of the empire and take far less interest in them than they do of the classic Kingdom of Timbuctoo, or the countries bordering the Albert Nyanza, and, as a consequence, when dangers brought on by the greed, stupidity, and imbecility of their rulers stares them in the face, at once a howl is got up about the vast extent of territory they have

to defend—the idiots never pausing to consider that their fathers, with much less means at their command, won all this territory by their swords; that out of it grew the wealth they are so anxious to save, and for which, as the Yankee neatly and graphically puts it, “they are willing to pay.” Already the Empire has been subjected to the blackmailing process by the Washington Treaty, but as this *weakness* of Great Britain—Canada—must be consulted before that infamous surrender is consummated, we will venture to promise that our Yankee neighbors will not *realize any pay* for keeping their hands off the wealth of England. At the same time this country owes Gladstone and his followers no thanks for the trick attempted to be played at their expense. We can tell the writer in *Blackwood* what he does not seem to know, that the simple action of declaring ourselves independent would precipitate the very catastrophe depicted in his *romance*; because it would leave these dear friends of the Radicals, the Yankees, free to join the coalition against England, and Mr. Gladstone has done his utmost to bring about that interesting historical climax. But as long as the Canadian people keep the Red Cross banners afloat in America the Yankees may bully, but will not dare to strike.

We could put 200,000 soldiers in the field—we can turn out 40,000 picked men as readily as it can be done in Britain, and when the writer in *Blackwood* composes his next reminiscence he must to complete the picture—have Canada surprised and overrun by the two high and mighty potentates, Ulysses S. Grant and Lazarus Juarez, with an united army of *down East Yankees* and *Mexican Greasers*, led by those doughty heroes in person. Seriously, however, the description given of the movements before what is supposed to be the closing scene describes the terrible state to which the British army and naval administrations have been brought by such charlatans as Cardwell and Childers, and shows the utter folly of subjecting either to the control of the British House of Commons.

At the period of the Crimean blunders the late Prince Consort said on the occasion of a Guildhall banquet, “that representative institutions were on their trial.” It will be remembered with what a howl of rage the Radical press greeted this speech. It was the impersonification of despotism; the Prussian proclivities of the illustrious speaker were very harshly dealt with, for at that time poor *Clignet*, the brother and predecessor of the present pious Emperor, had just strangled Prussian and German liberalism. The short period of sixteen years has justified every one of the observations of that illustrious and good man. Liberal institutions were on their trial—have failed in France, Germany, and Prussia, are worse than a decided failure in England, because they threaten to bring down the British Em-

pire, and entail ruin and devastation on its people.

We would advise our readers to study well the article in *Blackwood*, as it exposes errors which it is our duty to profit by. We cannot restrain those who are seeking our destruction, but we can and will withstand them, and do our duty by Great Britain as brave and loyal subjects. And if the mysterious dispensations of Providence destine her candlestick to be removed and her light to be extinguished in darkness, we can, as true sons, mourn her fall if we cannot avenge it, and as true patriots shape our own course by those venerable institutions which we derive, not from Quakers or grovelling shopkeepers, but from the one proud and haughty aristocracy of the greatest empire of ancient or modern times. Whatever may be in the future our own course is clear. We are, thank God, an united people, able and willing to take our own part in the battle of life, with a kind word and warm heart for an honest neighbor, but hard blows for those who dare to meddle with us. And, may we ask, of what use is English wealth, if it brings neither safety nor national independence?

In another page will be found an article with the title of “The Emigration Commissioner in England,” which affords matter for grave and serious reflection. The action of the Gladstone government towards the Colonies, the result of the Joint High Commission, and the tendency to sacrifice the Imperial interests to English democratic theories are so evident that measures should be taken by the people of this Dominion to protect their own rights, which are seriously imperilled, without delay. There can be no doubt but the Washington Treaty will be pushed to a ratification in England by the Whig Radicals, without submitting it to the Canadian Parliament, notwithstanding the express clause therein to that effect. In that event it seriously concerns the people of Canada to weigh well the position in which they stand. If this course is adopted (and we believe the Gladstone administration treacherous enough to do that) it will be a plain declaration that the British Ministry will not sustain us in the enforcement of our rights—in other words, if we refuse to ratify the treaty or consent thereto, and if we endeavor to keep the Yankees off our fishing grounds we shall have no assistance from Great Britain in doing so. There is, however, two courses open to us and they are the honest, straightforward, and manly ones.

The Treaty is not acceptable to our people, we believe it will be rejected by the Canadian Parliament in so far as it relates to our local affairs. Our duty, therefore, is plain: First, to defend our rights to the fishery grounds by despatching the Colonial vessels there as if no Joint High Commission ever existed, and even if the treaty is

ratified by the Gladstone faction, to oppose by force, if necessary, any attempts not only to fish within the three mile limit but within the headland lines. Secondly, an address should be moved in the Canadian Commons to the Queen, Lords and Commons of Great Britain protesting against the treaty, and appealing against its injustice, as well as an address to the people of England generally on the same grounds.

We do not believe Gladstone's government represents the people of England in this matter at all, and even if it did such an appeal would be right and proper. This course would be acceptable to the Canadian people, who, foully wronged and abused as they have been, are loyal to a fault, and as members of the empire have a clear right to be heard. Amongst all classes of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects there is a feeling that a great wrong has been attempted, that their political existence has been imperilled, that a determined effort has been made to check their national progress, and that the final success of the measure will imperil the interests of the empire, and at best could only secure a mere sentimental advantage, of no real benefit to Great Britain, but calculated to inflict real, lasting, and terrible injury on Canada.

As a military journal we have nothing to do with mere local politics; our friends and comrades belong to all shades of opinion, but from what we know of the spirit of the country it is an unit on this question.

It is evident the men that govern Great Britain do not understand the value of Canada or what its institutions are capable of, compared with the democratic ideas prevailing in England—our most extreme Radicals would be justly deemed *high Tories*. It would be a highly interesting experiment to have one of those new lights, Beesley, Ogden, or Citizen Herbert to lecture our farmers on the rights of property, they would find that the landed proprietors in Canada, holding by patent from the Crown, will defend their acquired estates with their lives, and if the *dear working men*, the White Chapel gutter snipes of unwashed celebrity, could be brought in contact with them they would be taught what work and civilization really meant, while their leaders would be treated to a coat of tar and feathers.

The basis of all social order in Canada is *labour*—it is the only foundation on which it can exist—it can by no means be the apex of society, and it is thereon the Manchester cotton spinners are trying for their own purposes to place it. But they can rest assured for their comfort, that having once succeeded in raising the foul field of democracy they will never lay him till he tears them to pieces. And that consummation would be no great loss, if other considerations were not involved. Except in so far as the issues affect us we have no immediate concern with the British local politics,—unfortunately in the case under consideration their exi-

gencies are to be served at our expense, and to this the people of Canada decidedly object. We are quite willing to stand by the Mother Country against all enemies, to sacrifice a great deal for her, but not willing to lay our interests and those of the empire at the feet of Mr. Gladstone as propitiatory offerings to the hideous idol of democracy he has created, and we are of opinion that the way to deal with him is by an earnest energetic protest to the people, backed up by the influence of our leading statesmen.

The member for Leith (Mr. Macfie) has recently brought up his motion in the British House of Commons relative to the appointment of a committee for enquiring into the state of the relations between Great Britain and its dependencies. The motion was as follows :

"That a Select Committee be appointed to consider whether any and what ameliorations should, in concurrence with the Colonies, be made in the relations between the United Kingdom and the Colonies, with the view of the permanent maintenance of the best and most cordial inter-connection between all parts of the Empire."

In support of this motion the honorable member spoke eloquently and fluently on the extent and resources of the Colonies, the extreme loyalty of their inhabitants, the anomalous position in which they are placed, the doubts whether the Imperial authorities did not wish to get rid of them altogether, and whether they could reckon on being treated as integral parts of the empire in the event of a great war. On the part of Great Britain he showed that there was no defined understanding as to the amount of assistance to be rendered by the Colonies in case of any such emergency, or the manner in which it shall be afforded. The total want of an emigration policy by the Imperial Government, leading to those leaving Great Britain, going to swell the population and develop the resources of a rival and hostile nationality, instead of being directed to the Colonies. The absolute impossibility of any office being able to manage the affairs of those great dependencies, and the necessity for a conference composed of the representatives from all parts of the Colonial Empire, to devise measures for drawing closer the bonds which unites them to Great Britain. The committee asked for was to consider this subject in all its relations.

Sir H. Verney, in seconding the motion, made the extraordinary suggestion "That instead of sending only or chiefly the poor it would be well to encourage the emigration of some, at any rate, of the very best British families, to make all feel that going to the Colonies now did not involve the slightest idea of banishment or even hardship." One of the largest dependencies ever held by any power is within eight day's sail of the chamber in which those extraordinary sentences were uttered, and combines within its ample territories more undeveloped wealth than the

whole population of the British Isles could manage if it were possible to transport them to its shores. And yet here is a member of Parliament talking of banishment in connection therewith. Viscount Bury opposed the motion on the grounds that the relations between the Colonies and Great Britain were cordial and satisfactory, and it would be wiser to let well enough alone.

This is not the opinion entertained by the people of the Colonies. They know the shifting nature of Imperial politics, the shameless abnegation of principle displayed on every occasion by the political adventurers raised to power by English democrats, and they do not feel satisfied at being the victims of the petty avarice of Manchester cotton spinners. Moreover, as British subjects they have a right to preserve the institutions of the Empire, and not suffer them to be sacrificed by the Whitechapel gutter-snipes, or to the philosophical theories of the Gladstone-Bright school. The noble Viscount would have done himself more honor and given the Colonists a higher idea of his capacity if he had advocated the only conservative policy England can pursue.

Mr. Kianiard and Mr. Sergeant Simon spoke strongly in favor of the motion, which was opposed by Mr. Knatchbull Hugason, with the usual *banale* phrases about the intentions of the Government, which nobody believed; and he had the assurance to assert that the Colonial Office was a standing committee, satisfactory, *as he believed*, to the country and the House; that the honorable member for Leith's proposition embodied the idea of a Federal Council, which to be of any service must be supreme, and to this the people of Great Britain would never consent; that he had ideas and plans by which all the Colonies would be bound together to be indissoluble by any hostile act.

Now it is on this point of representation of the Colonies in the great council of the empire that the whole question of its integrity and superiority exists; the very capability of Great Britain to defend herself from hostile aggression depends upon the loyalty of Canada. Nor will it be possible for existing relations to be at the mercy of the party exigencies of the British Minister. We are prepared to take our part in the defence of the Empire, or any part thereof, but to do this we must have representation in the councils commensurate with our resources and importance. If we undertake one-third of the defence of the wealthy nation of shopkeepers, and by keeping their dearly loved and feared Yankee friends in check, and we do that, we have certainly a right to a third vote in the councils of Great Britain, the Under Secretary of State and his supporters, *Ce Messieurs la pace* to the contrary, notwithstanding; and we are quite satisfied that the honorable member for Leith has done more to send his name to posterity as a true statesman than Mr.

Knatchbull Hugason's labored speech on all the ideas and plans he will be likely to work out for Colonial benefit.

It will be only necessary to keep this question before the British Parliament. A federation of the Colonies will be the salvation of the empire, and we look for Mr. Macfie again bringing forward his motion next session—it will succeed.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The close of the Parisian insurrection has been dreadful beyond description. It is calculated that the bodies of 40,000 of her citizens encumbered the streets, and fully one-fourth of the most magnificent capital in the world has been hopelessly ruined. The Louvre has been saved, but the Palace of the Tuilleries, the Hotel de Ville, the Cour des Comptes, and other public buildings, with private dwellings to an immense amount have been destroyed. All the Communist leaders have been shot except Puyat and Grousett, who with Rochefort will be tried as ordinary criminals, and there is very little doubt but their heads will pay for their crimes. Marshal MacMahon with the Versaillist troops are putting down the Reds with a strong hand. Very little ceremony is used; when taken a *fusilade* renders the formality of a trial useless, and the soldiers are not particular about making enquiries. This is no doubt shocking, but it is the way, and the only way, of dealing effectually with the murderous scoundrels, that even in the death throes of their villainous insurrection could not forego the pleasure of murdering in cold blood the venerable Archbishop of Paris, his Vicar General and *sixty-nine other priests*. The scoundrels that denied their Maker, claimed for themselves universal liberty, and exhibited their ability to enjoy it by destroying the public buildings of the country, confiscating private property and massacring the weak and defenceless. It is ridiculous folly to be squeamish about shooting down such villains red handed, and if Thiers did right he would clear every soul of them out of Paris after thoroughly decimating the ruffians.

Already it is announced that the National Guards in the departments of the Seine are to be dissolved, that the city will be governed as three military districts, and that martial law is to be in force. General Vinoy is to be declared military governor. Monsieur Thiers has had considerable experience in revolutionary matters; if he is wise for himself as well as for the future of France he will allow the *bourgeois* to attend to their own business and play at soldiers no more. If the scoundrels had only fought half so well against the Prussians the fate of Paris and France might have been very different. But a citizen soldiery that is once permitted to play the part of legislators, end by becoming the most detestable of tyrants and unscrupulous of ruffians. And yet, after all, the fellows were seeking for a true idea,

that of municipal government, on that modern France can neither understand nor appreciate. Their sincerity may be above suspicion, but there was no patriotism in their motives. For the sake of humanity, for the welfare of France, and for the peace of the world, it is to be hoped that they will reconstruct the social polity of the country so as to prevent a recurrence of such scenes. The rascally insurgents fired petroleum shells on the buildings and quarters of the city occupied by the Versaillist troops, and the fires raged with such violence that at one time the destruction of the whole city was deemed inevitable. Fortunately fine calm weather, and the arrival of the London Fire Brigade, enabled the authorities to hold the fires in check and finally extinguish them. The last embers of that and the insurrection were stamped out on Tuesday, 30th May. Although a system of secret assassination is feared, the inhabitants of Belleville make no secret of attempting to carry out their programme by this means, but a little military execution will soon quiet that down.

The Belgium and Swiss Governments have declared their willingness to surrender Communist refugees as criminals. Victor Hugo had to leave Brussels and escape to London, the Belgian Government would not permit his stay, and their action was approved by the Chambers.

From Great Britain we hear nothing of greater importance than the promised arrival of a Russian Grand Duke, and it is announced that trains for Paris will commence running on the 31st May. The Washington Treaty has been the subject of much discussion in the public journals, a very large proportion denouncing it as being injurious to the interests of the empire, and subversive of all international law. While in the United States the general impression of satisfaction has already begun to give place to the feeling that it may not after all be as favorable to their exclusive interests as it appears, and a very impertinent as well as undignified and dishonest movement was made in the Senate (where the treaty had been ratified on the 21st by 50 votes against 12) for the purpose of limiting the power of the arbitrators on the "Alabama" claims, by which England would be compelled to pay the amount demanded by the United States. Altogether it would not be surprising to find that the Gladstone clique had sacrificed the national honor and interests for nothing, and instead of a permanent peace had brought both nations to the inevitable conflict which their imbecility provoked. Public opinion in Canada is still decidedly opposed to that portion of it affecting our fisheries and the St. Lawrence, and the more the subject is considered the greater the reasons against any such arrangement appears. In the meantime the Canadian administration have taken the requisite measures to protect the fisheries as if no treaty existed, and they are supported by a powerful British squadron.

The newspaper literature of Canada is about receiving an addition to its ranks in the shape of a daily evening journal to be called the *Evening*, and issued from the office, 67 Yonge street, Toronto, on the 1st instant. It is the property of Jas. B. Cook, and its range of subjects are diversified, but it has not announced the particular shade of political opinions to which it will belong; perhaps it will be independent, seeking only to advance the interests of the country without reference to party lines. If so a wide field of usefulness is before it, wherein energies unconfined by personal or partisan issues will have free scope for action. We give the prospectus in this issue, and wish our friend every success in the honorable and useful career he has marked out. Such enterprises are evidences of prosperity which we are happy to hail.

#### REVIEWS.

The *New Dominion Monthly* for June has several articles of interest. A new serial tale, entitled "The Challoners," is commenced. "The Legends of the Micmacs" are continued. "The Newfoundland Seal Fisher" is a graphic description of an exciting and dangerous trade. The department for "Young Folks" contains, besides a continuation of "Moth and Rust," an original tale, entitled "Jessy's False Steps." The "Home" department is very rich in information. "Little Rose" is the piece of music for the month, and there are several reviews of the new books, with extracts, among which the most prominent place is given to "My First Year in Canada," by the Metropolitan Bishop of Montreal.

This number concludes Part First of the *Dominion Monthly* for 1871, and, according to promise, is furnished with an index and title page. The six numbers, from January to June inclusive, will form a handsome volume of 350 pages. If subscribers cannot get them bound in their own neighborhood, they may forward them to the publisher post paid—5 cents will pay the six numbers—with thirty cents for binding and return postage.

Part II. of the magazine for 1871 will commence with the next or July number, and new subscribers are invited to begin with it. They may either remit a year's subscription, \$1.50, or half a year's subscription, 75 cents; or, if they will form clubs of five remitting at once, the price will only be one dollar per annum to each, or half a dollar for the half year.

The *New Dominion Monthly* contains a rich variety of elegant, entertaining and useful literature, and every number is embellished with the portrait of some prominent individual, or other pictorial illustration, and a piece of choice music. It is also eminently a British American magazine, being rich in descriptive and historical sketches, and tales illustrative of life in the various provinces, legends of the Indian tribes, &c., &c. The Home Department

alone will, we think, be found worth to a family the whole subscription. The Children's Department will also be found very lively and valuable.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* for May. It contains The Battle of Dorking, which we have criticised at length; Impressions of Green; An O'Dowd Review; Fair to See, Part V.; Prolivity; Platonic Paradises; Under the Red Cross; The Scotch Education Bill.

BEAUTY.—The largest collection of beauty ever published in the United States is afforded in the Parlor Album, advertised in another column. This Album embraces the finest specimens of chrome lithographs, steel engravings, and fine wood engravings ever afforded the public. The American Publishing Company of Rutland, Vt., desire an active agent in every town and village to whom they offer liberal terms. Read the advertisement of the PARLOR ALBUM.

#### FROM COBOURG.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Queen's Birthday was duly kept by the loyal inhabitants of Cobourg and the Military might not be behind hand, three Captains of the 40th Battalion (although not ordered to do so) called their men together and gave them a dinner in St. George's Hall, Bevans' Hotel. About 60 non-commissioned officers and privates mustered at Victoria Hall at 11 o'clock, and under the command of Col. Smith proceeded to their drill ground near the drill shed and fired a *feu-de-joie* in honor of Her Majesty.

After the firing the men were marched to the Town Hall and dismissed for dinner which was served up in excellent style, and done ample justice to. Several loyal toasts were given, and appropriate airs performed by the band between the toasts enlivened the entertainment. In the evening the 40th band under their able Bandmaster Mr. Chalaupka gave a concert in Victoria Hall, terminating in a dance which was well patronized and kept up to a late hour.

The band is progressing rapidly and is expected to be one of the best at the brigade camp at Kingston. A fife and drum band has been lately organized by the band master in addition to the brass band, and the camp at Kingston will be cheered at Reveille's and Tattoo by the lively sounds of the fife and drum. All the Volunteers in this neighborhood are looking forward with great pleasure to their 16 days drill at Kingston, and if the Government could only afford some pay for the men to drill occasionally during the rest of the year, the impression is, that there would not be much more wanted to make the militia organization complete.

May 24, 1871.

The Small Arms and the Westly-Richards Companies of Birmingham, England, are now largely occupied upon Russian orders

### OLD TIM, THE TEETOTALER.

[Punch is publishing a series of "Songs of Sixpence," worthy of his best days. The following is an amusing parody on "Old Simon, the ecclesiast":]

Old Tim, the teetotaler, keeps a rare store  
Of black and strong green tea,  
Of Souchong—and who can tell how many more,  
For a thirsty old soul is he!

For a thirsty old soul is he—  
Old Tim can't know  
Of Pekoe and the wanday never doth fall,  
Which all the day long he drinks out of a pail,  
For he never a-thirst, he quantity doth sell,  
While he sticks to his fifty-two cups in a day—  
For ho! ho! ho!

Old Tim can't know  
How much black-broom there is in Pekoe,  
Chorus—"For ho! ho! ho!" etc.

His landlady sits in her own still-room,  
Alone with the cat sits she;  
Except when she asks in the maid or the groom,  
To join her in talking tea—  
To join her in talking tea—

Now, Tim has a tea-chest, but isn't aware  
That his landlady helps herself freely from there,  
Tho' the maid and the groom of the landlady told,  
Yet Tim hold his tongue—it was no use to scold.  
For ho! ho! ho!

He now doth know  
Where all his Bohen and Souchong doth go,  
Chorus—"For ho! ho! ho!" etc.

Old Tim he reclines in his high back chair,  
And plays a few tunes on a life;  
He blows it for joy, for he doesn't care,  
Since he puzzled her out of her life—  
Yes! his landlady out of her life.

For he's got a lock on his tea-chest so strong,  
And the landlady tried it for ever so long,  
With hammer and tong till she fainted away,  
And was then handed over to Policeman I. A.  
And ho! ho! ho!

Old Tim will show  
His landlady up in the Court of Bow,  
Chorus of Teetotalers in Their Cup:  
For ho! ho! ho!

Old Tim will show  
His landlady up in the Court of Bow!

### REPORT

BY LIEUT. R. TICE, (69TH REGT.) OF HIS JOURNEY  
FROM FORT GARRY TO ROCKY MOUNTAIN  
HOUSE AND BACK, DURING THE WINTER OF  
1870-71.

#### GENERAL REPORT.

*The Hon. Adams G. Archibald, Lieut.-Gov  
enr, Manitoba.*

In estimating the causes of Indian discontent as bearing upon the future preservation of peace and order, in the Saskatchewan, and as illustrating the growing difficulties which a commercial corporation like the Hudson's Bay Company have to contend against when acting in a legal capacity, I must now allude to the subject of Free Trade. The policy of a Free Trader in furs is essentially a short-sighted one—he does not care for the future—the continuance and partial well-being of the Indian is of no consequence to him. His object is to obtain possession of whatever furs the Indian may have at the moment to barter, and to gain that end he spares no effort. Alcohol discontinued by the Hudson's Bay Company in their Saskatchewan District for many years, has been freely used of late by Free Traders from Red River; and as great competition always exists between the traders and the employees of the Company, the former have not hesitated to circulate among the natives the idea that they have suffered much injustice in their intercourse with the Company. The events which took place in the Settlement of Red River during the winter of '69 '70 have also tended to disturb the minds of the Indians—they have heard of the changes of Government, of rebellion and pillage of property, of the occupation of Forts belonging to the Hudson Bay Company and the stoppage of trade and ammunition. Many of these events

have been magnified and distorted—evil disposed persons have not been wanting to spread abroad among the natives the idea of the downfall of the Company, and the threatened immigration of settlers to occupy the hunting grounds, and drive the Indian from the land. All these rumours, some of them vague and wild in the extreme, have found ready credence by camp fires, and in Council lodge, and thus it is easy to perceive how the red man, with many of his old convictions and beliefs rudely shaken, should now be more disturbed and discontented than he has been at any former period.

In endeavouring to correctly estimate the present condition of Indian affairs in the Saskatchewan, the efforts and influence of missionary bodies must not be overlooked. It has only been during the last twenty years that the Plain Tribes have been brought into contact with the individuals whom the contributions of European and Colonial communities have sent out on missions of religion and civilization. Many of these individuals have toiled with untiring energy and undaunted perseverance in the work to which they have devoted themselves, but it is unfortunately true that the jarring interests of different religious denominations have sometimes induced them to introduce into the field of Indian theology that polemical rancour which so unhappily distinguishes more civilized communities.

To fully understand the question of missionary enterprise, as bearing upon the Indian tribes of the Saskatchewan valley, I must glance for a moment at the peculiarities in the mental condition of the Indians which render extreme caution necessary in all intercourse between him and the white man. It is most difficult to make the Indian comprehend the true nature of the foreigner with whom he is brought in contact or rather I should say that having his own standard by which he measures truth and falsehood, misery and happiness, and all the accompaniments of life, it is almost impossible to induce him to look at a white man, from any point of view but his own. From this point of view everything is Indian, English, French, Canadians and Americans, are so many tribes inhabiting various parts of the world, whose land is bad, and who are not possessed of buffalo—for this last desideratum, they (the strangers) send goods, missions etc., to the Indians of the Plains—"Ah!" they say, if it was not for our buffalo where would you be? You would starve, your bones would whiten the prairies." It is useless to tell them that such is not the case, they answer "where then does all the pemican go to that you take away in your boats, and in your carts?" with the Indian, seeing is believing, and his world is the visible one in which his wild life is cast. This being understood, the necessity for caution in communicating with the native will at once be apparent—yet such caution on the part of those who seek the Indians, as missionaries, is not always observed. Too frequently the language suitable for civilized Society has been addressed to the Red man. He is told of Governments, and changes in the political world, successive religious systems are laid before him by their various advocates. To-day he is told to believe one religion, to-morrow to have faith in another. Is it any wonder, that applying his own simple tests to so much conflicting testimony he becomes utterly confused, unsettled and suspicious—to the White man, as a white man, the Indian has no dislike, on the contrary, he is pretty sure to receive him with kindness and friendship, provided always that the new-comer will adopt the native

system, join the hunting camp, and live on the plains, but to the white man as a settler or hunter on his own account, the Crees and Blackfeet are in direct antagonism. Ownership, in any particular portion of the soil by individual, is altogether foreign to men who in the course of a single summer roam over 500 miles of prairie. In another portion of this report, I hope to refer again to the Indian question, when treating upon that clause in my instructions which relates exclusively to Indian matters. I have alluded here to missionary enterprise, and to the Indian generally, as both subjects are very closely connected with the state of affairs in the Saskatchewan.

Next in importance to the native race is the half breed element in the population which now claims our attention.

The persons composing this class are chiefly of French descent—originally of no fixed habitation, they have, within the last few years, been induced by their clergy to form scattered settlements along the line of the North Saskatchewan. Many of them have emigrated from Red River and others are either the discharged servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, or the relatives of the persons still in the employment of the Company. In contradistinction to this inferior class, they bear the name of "Free Men" and if freedom from all restraint general inaptitude for settled employment, and love for the pursuits of hunting be the characteristics of Free Men then they are eminently entitled to the name they bear. With very few exceptions they have preferred to adopt that exciting but precarious means of living—the chase, to follow the more certain methods of agriculture. Almost the entire summer is spent by them upon the plains, where they carry on the pursuit of the buffalo in large and well organized bands bringing the produce of their hunt to trade with the Hudson's Bay Company.

In winter they generally reside at their settlements, going to the nearer plains in small parties, and dragging in the frozen buffalo meat for the supply of the Company's posts. This preference for the wild life of the prairies by bringing them more in contact with their savage brethren, and by removing them from the means of acquiring knowledge and civilization has tended in no small degree to throw them back in the social scale, and to make the establishment of a prosperous colony almost an impossibility—even starvation, that most potent inducement to toil, seems powerless to promote habits of industry and agriculture. During the winter season they frequently undergo periods of great privation, but like the Indians they refuse to credit the gradual extinction of the buffalo, and persist in still depending upon that animal for their food—were I to sum up the general character of the Saskatchewan half-breed population, I would say: "They are gay, idle, dissipated, unreliable and ungrateful, in a measure brave, hasty to form conclusions, and quick to act upon them, possessing extraordinary power of endurance, and capable of undergoing immense fatigue, yet scarcely ever to be depended on in critical moments; superstitious and ignorant, having a deep rooted distaste for any fixed employment, opposed to the Indian, yet widely separated from the white man—altogether a race presenting I fear, a hopeless prospect, to those who would attempt to frame, from such materials a future nationality. In the appendix will be found a statement shewing the population and extent of the half-breed settlements in the West. I will here merely remark that the principal settlements are to be found in the upper Saskatchewan, in

the vicinity of Edmonton House, at which post their trade is chiefly carried on.

Among the French half-breed population there exists the same political feeling which is to be found among their brethren at Manitoba, and the same sentiments which produced the outbreak of 1869-70 are undoubtedly existing in the small communities of the Saskatchewan. It is no easy matter to understand how the feeling of distrust towards Canada and a certain hesitation to accept the Dominion Government, first entered into the mind of the half-breed, but undoubtedly such distrust and hesitation have made themselves apparent in the Upper Saskatchewan, as in Red River, though in a much less formidable degree, in fact I may fairly close this notice of the half-breed population by observing that an exact counterpart of French political feeling in Manitoba may be found in the territory of the Saskatchewan, but kept in abeyance both by the isolation of the various settlements, as well as by a certain dread of Indian attack which presses equally upon all classes. The next element of which I would speak is that composed of the white settler, European and American, not being servants of the Hudson's Bay Company. At the present time this class is numerically insignificant, and were it not that causes might at any moment arise which would rapidly develop it into consequence it would not now claim more than a passing notice. These causes are to be found in the existence of gold throughout a large extent of the Territory lying at the Eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and in the effect which the discovery of gold fields would have in inducing a rapid movement of miners from the already overworked fields of the Pacific States and British Columbia. For some years back indications of gold, in more or less quantities have been found, in almost every River running East from the Mountains. On the Peace, Athabasca, McLeod, and Pembina Rivers, all of which drain their waters into the Arctic Ocean, as well as on the North Saskatchewan. Red Deer and Bow River, which shed to Lake Winnipeg, gold has been discovered. The obstacles which the miner has to contend with are, however, very great and preclude anything but the most partial examination of the country. The Blackfeet are especially hostile towards miners and never hesitate to attack them nor is the miner slow to retaliate; indeed he has been too frequently the aggressor and the records of gold discovery are full of horrible atrocities committed upon the red man. It has only been in the neighborhood of the Forts of the Hudson's Bay Company that continued washing for gold could be carried on. In the neighborhood of Edmonton from three to twelve dollars of gold have been frequently "washed" in a single day by one man, but the miner is not satisfied with what he calls "dirt washing," and craves for the more exciting work in the dry diggings where, if the "strike," is good, the yield is sometimes enormous. The difficulty of procuring provisions or supplies of any kind has also prevented "Prospecting" parties from examining the head waters of the numerous streams which form the source of the North and South Saskatchewan. It is not the high price for provisions that deters the miners from penetrating these regions but the absolute impossibility of procuring any. Notwithstanding the many difficulties which I have enumerated a very determined effort will in all probability be made, during the coming summer to examine the head waters of the north Branch of the Saskatchewan. A party of miners, four in number, crossed the moun-

tains late in the autumn of 1870, and are now wintering between Edmonton and the Mountain House, having laid in large supplies for the coming season. These men speak with confidence of the existence of rich diggings in some portion of the country lying within the outer range of the mountains. From conversations which I have held with these men as well as with others who have partly investigated the country, I am of opinion that there exists a very strong probability of the discovery of gold fields in the upper Saskatchewan at no distant period. Should this opinion be well founded the effect which it will have upon the whole Western territory will be of the utmost consequence.

Despite the hostility of the Indians inhabiting the neighborhood of such discoveries, or the plains or passes leading to them, a general influx of miners will take place into the Saskatchewan and in their track will come the waggon or pack horse of the merchant from the towns of Benton or Kootenais or Helena. It is impossible to say what effect such an influx of strangers would have upon the plain Indians; but of one fact we may rest assured, namely, that should these tribes exhibit their usual spirit of robbery and murder, they would quickly be exterminated by the miners.

Elsewhere throughout the Pacific States and along the central territories of America, as well as in our own colonies of British Columbia, a war of extermination has arisen under similar circumstances between the miners and the savages, and there is good reason to suppose that the proverbially hostile tribe of Blackfeet Indians would form no exception to a rule which with more peaceful nations has been of invariable occurrence.

(To be continued.)

#### A CAUSE CELEBRE.

##### THE STRANGE HISTORY OF THE BARONESS DE STERNBERG.

Alexander Dumas relates that when in early life he was doing the duty of scrivener in an office of the Palais Royal, he copied under the eyes of the Duke of Orleans (afterwards King Louis Philippe), the statements *pro* and *con*, connected with the claim of the Lady Maria Stella Petronilla Chiappini to all the privileges then enjoyed by the same duke. The story told in brief ran thus, herself being the authority. The Duchess of Orleans, Louis Philippe's mother married in 1768, had presented to her husband, Louis Philippe, Joseph (the Philippe Egalite of the Revolution) up to the beginning of 1772, only one daughter, who died immediately after birth. So as the possessions of the duke would naturally revert to the crown, in case of his dying without heirs male, he and his lady determined on a tour in Italy in the beginning of the above named year, with the faint hope that the journey might end to the fulfilling of their wishes. They travelled as the Count and Countess of Joinville; and by the time of their arrival at the town of the Moldigliana in the Appennines, they had begun to hope that their hearts desires were in train to be fulfilled. In this town was a prison, and the wife of its keeper, Chiappini, was at the period in the same condition as the duchess. The duke, according to the usual custom, was accessible to the ordinary inhabitants of the place, the jailor was soon reckoned among his acquaintance, and an agreement was made between them, that if the child of the countess happened to be a

girl, and that of the jailor's wife a boy, an exchange should be made and a round sum of money handed over to Chiappini, on his swearing inviolable secrecy on the subject. Matters fell out just as the duke feared and the jailor hoped, the exchange was made, and the noble pair returned to Paris. The birth of the future king occurred on the 17th of April, 1773, but it was not announced in the capital till October of the same year. The girl Maria Stella, spent a rather dismal youth-time as her quasi mother, never ceased to regret what had been done, and continually reproached her husband for his share in it. She always treated her supposed daughter with coldness and harshness. She was very beautiful and at the age of seventeen Lord Newborough then on a tour through Italy, did not find it very difficult to persuade her to become Lady Newborough, and go with him to England. After the birth of some children, she was a widow but did not long endure her loneliness. She became the wife of baron de Sternberg, a Russian nobleman; went with him to St. Petersburg, bore a son, but afterward lived apart. She seems not to have enjoyed much happiness with her supposed parents, nor her successive husbands. At that period of her life she received a letter written by Chiappini, and directed to be sent to her after his death. From it she learned all that had been related except the identity of her parents. She immediately set out for Italy, and by dint of diligence, she learned that the Count and Countess de Joinville had been residents of her native town at the time of her birth, that a child had been born to them about the same period, and that they shortly after proceeded to France. To France she now repaired found out the Joinville estate, learned that it was an appanage of the house of Orleans, that the ex-duke had been in Italy, in 1772 and that his son Louis Philippe at present, enjoyed the dukedom and the Palais Royal, and was living in state in Paris. She then returned to Paris, and proved a Godsend to sundry agents, who promised her an interview with the duke, and their exertions to carry out her wishes. But the interview was found unattainable, and in consequence she informed through the papers, all whom it might concern, that the baroness de Sternberg had arrived in Paris, charged with an important communication to be made to the heirs of the Count Joinville, and earnestly requested an opportunity to impart it to the personage chiefly concerned. No opportunity appears to have been allowed, and Maria Stella returned to her native town, and procured strong documents in support of her claims. But when she presented herself again in Paris in 1824, she could not interest Louis XVIII (no great lover of his cousin of Orleans) in her favor, and her suit fell into abeyance. It was worse when the duke became king, for he did not even honor her with presentation. She remained in the city till her death. Her house was at the end of the Rue du Rivoli, towards Rue Saint-Florentin, and any of her neighbors who happened to be of excitable temperament were sure to be awakened at an early hour by the chirping of innumerable sparrows and other small birds, for whom breakfast had been laid out over night in three front windows opening on a balcony. She expired in 1845 the day after the opening of the chambers. Her last words were, "Hand me the paper till I read the speech of that brigand."

It is expected that the first issue of the Martini-Henry rifle will be made to the brigade of Guards about September next.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.



## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

## HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 2nd June, 1871.

## GENERAL ORDERS, (14.)

No. 1.

## ACTIVE MILITIA.

The services of Lieutenant Colonel Tisdale and a Detachment of the 39th Battalion, Active Militia, when recently called out in aid of the Civil power for the purpose of dispersing a large number of persons from the United States, who had unlawfully assembled to conduct a prize fight on Canadian Territory, having been favourably reported to Head Quarters, the judicious, prompt and soldierlike conduct displayed by Lieut.-Col. Tisdale and those under his command, reflect great honor on that officer and the Detachment. The military disposition of the Force on the occasion in question by Lieut.-Col. Tisdale was skillfully and efficiently made.

No. 2.

## BRIGADE CAMPS, 1871 '72.

Adverting to General Order (12.) 5th May last, "Regulating the Annual Drill for 1871 '72" in Brigade Camps of Exercise, the Deputy Adjutant General Commanding Military District No. 2 is directed to form all the troops of cavalry about to assemble at Niagara on 6th instant, into a Provisional Regiment for purposes of drill and administration during the period the Brigade is encamped, directing the senior cavalry officer to assume command, and detailing an officer, not belonging to any of the corps in camp, to act as Quarter-master to such Provisional Regiment whilst in Camp.

In like manner the Deputy Adjutant General Commanding Military District No. 3 will form the troops of Cavalry about to assemble in Brigade Camp at Kingston on 21st instant, into a Provisional Regiment under command of the senior cavalry officer there present, for the period the Brigade is in camp; and A. A. Burnham, Junior, Esquire, is appointed to act as Quarter-master to this Provisional Regiment of Cavalry whilst in camp.

The officers appointed to act as Quarter-masters will receive the same pay as Regimental Quarter-masters with rations free of cost, whilst performing duty in camp.

No. 3.

In consideration of the increased value of horse labor during the period when the special Brigade Camps of Exercise will be held for 1871 '72, the Field Batteries of Artillery

when assembling, will be allowed whilst in camp, for each horse actually and necessarily present, the sum of twenty-five cents, in addition to the allowance of seventy-five cents authorized by Paragraph 7 of G. O. (12.) 5th May, 1871.

No. 4.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

1st Squadron Light Cavalry, County of York.

To be Veterinary Surgeon:

Thomas H. Jyloil, gentleman, V.S., M.S.

*The "Welland Canal" Field Battery.*

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:

Sergeant Major James McCracken, vice F. King, promoted.

*Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery.*

No. 1 Battery, Ottawa.

To be 1st Lieutenant:

2nd Lieutenant Thomas Evans, V. B., vice Patrick transferred to No. 3 Battery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally:

Sergeant James Harris, vice Evans, promoted.

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

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Andrew Anderson, M. S., vice B. Coleman, left limits.

The resignations of Ensigns Malcolm Morrison and Daniel Spry are hereby accepted.

*12th "York" Battalion of Infantry.*

To be Surgeon:

Assistant Surgeon Robert W. Hillary, vice Bovell, left limits.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

Thomas Bently, Esquire, M.D., M.S., vice Hillary, promoted.

*No. 4 Company, Newmarket.*

To be Ensign:

Sergeant Thomas F. Lloyd, M. S., vice Dudley, promoted.

*No. 4 Company, Markham.*

To be Captain:

Lieutenant William Rolph, M. S., vice Thomas A. Milne, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Sergeant Robert Reesor, vice Rolph, promoted.

*13th Battalion of Infantry, Hamilton.*

To be Adjutant, with rank of Ensign:

Sergeant Major Joseph Macready, M. S., vice Henery, resigned.

*15th Battalion of Infantry, Alerille.*

This Battalion will be designated in future the "15th Battalion or the Argyle Light Infantry," and it is hereby permitted to adopt and use the following device and motto: The garter, surmounted by a crown, and inscribed thereon "Argyle Light Infantry." Within the garter the numeral XV sur-

mounted by a bear's head. The garter is surrounded by a wreath of Maple leaves supported by the colors of the Battalion, and, underneath, the motto "Nulli Secundus."

*19th "Lincoln" Battalion of Infantry.*

To be Quarter-Master:

James Kerr Osborne, Gentleman, M. S., vice McGhie, retired.

*20th "Waterloo" Battalion of Infantry.*

No. 3 Company, Cross Hill.

The resignation of Captain William Barbour is hereby accepted.

*30th "Wellington" Battalion of Rifles.*

No. 1 Company, Guelph Battery of Garrison Artillery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant:

Gunner Hugh McDonald M. S., vice Howitt, resigned.

*34th "Ontario" Battalion of Infantry*

To be Adjutant;

Lieutenant Charles Theophilus Gibbs, M. S., from No. 2 Company, vice Captain C. A. Jones, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining the rank of Captain.

*38th "Brant" Battalion of Rifles.*

No. 4 Company, Brantford.

To be Ensign:

Charles Stephen Jones, Gentleman, M.S., vice J. Minore, left limits.

*39th "Norfolk" Battalion of Rifles.*

No. 1 Company, Simcoe.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Harry Lovell Coombs, V. B., vice David M. Walker, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Archibald Frederick Campbell, M. S., vice Coombs, promoted.

To be Ensign provisionally:

Robert Blackie, Gentleman, vice Campbell promoted.

*No. 5 Company, Waterford.*

To be Ensign:

Matthias Yerks, Gentleman, M. S., vice Beal, promoted.

*40th "Northumberland" Battalion of Infantry.*

No. 9 Company, Warkworth.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Private George Henry Boyce, vice Spier, resigned.

*41st "Welland" Battalion of Infantry.*

To be Adjutant with rank of Ensign:

Sergeant Major John Brennan, V.B., vice Sutherland, resigned.

*No. 3 Company, Chippewa.*

The resignation of Lieutenant John E. Thomas, is hereby accepted.

*No. 6 Company, (G. W. R. Company).*

The resignation of Ensign John J. Guerin is hereby accepted.

47th "Frontenac" Battalion of Infantry.  
No. 4 Company, Port-mouth.  
To be Ensign:  
James Frederick Wilson, Gentleman, M. S., vice Schroeder, promoted.

57th "Peterboro'" Battalion of Infantry.  
To be Paymaster:  
William Chambers, Esquire, vice J. W. Dunnet left limits.  
No. 5 Company, Newwood.  
To be Lieutenant:  
Ensign John A. Bissett, M. S., vice T. F. Riggs, left limits.  
To be Ensign, provisionally:  
Sergeant Robert Henry McGill, vice Bissett, promoted.

BREVET.

To be Major, from 26th February, 1868.  
Captain Angus Urquhart, M. S. No. 6 Company, 18th Battalion.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

3rd Battalion "Victoria Rifles," Montreal.  
To be Ensign, provisionally:  
Robert Wright Campbell, Gentleman, vice Greenshields, promoted.  
John Bethune Abbott, Gentleman, vice Halton promoted.  
John Lawrence Hoxman, Gentleman, vice Taylor, promoted.

5th Battalion "The Royal Light Infantry," Montreal.  
The resignation of Lieutenant Colonel H. L. Routh is hereby accepted.  
Captain and Brevet Major Walter Scott is hereby permitted to retire retaining the rank of Major.  
This Battalion having become disorganized is hereby removed from the list of Active Militia Corps.

5th Battalion "Starbuck Rifles," Quebec.  
Ensign and Adjutant Richard John Le Sueur to have the rank of Lieutenant.

9th Battalion "Voltigeurs de Quebec."  
To be Quarter Master:  
Alphonse Gabriel Benoit, Gentleman.

21st Battalion "Richelieu" Light Infantry  
No. 1 Company St. John's.  
To be Captain:  
Lieutenant Arthur Charland, M. S., vice E. Lefaiere, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

50th Battalion, of Infantry "Huntingdon Borders."  
To be Quarter-Master:  
Sergeant-Major James B. Gibson, vice Sexton resigned.  
No. 2 Company, Huntingdon.  
To be Ensign, provisionally:  
Sergeant James M. McVey, vice P. Campbell, deceased.

No. 7 Company Dewittville.  
To be Ensign, provisionally:  
Sergeant John Taylor, vice Rodger, resigned.

52nd "Bedford" Battalion of Infantry.  
No. 5 Company, Knowlton.  
To be Lieutenant provisionally:  
Color Sergeant Albert Elbridge Brown Kimball, vice Lynch resigned.  
To be Ensign:  
Sergeant Willard Caleb Elbridge, vice Knowlton, resigned.

53rd "Sherbrooke" Battalion of Infantry.  
The resignation of Paymaster Richard W. Heneker, is hereby accepted.

54th "Richmond" Battalion of Infantry.  
No. 2 Company, Melbourne.  
To be Ensign, provisionally:  
Henry Brock, Gentleman, vice James McClean, left limits.  
No. 3 Company, Richmond.

To be Ensign:  
Honorable Frederick Whitworth Aylmer, M. S., vice W. E. Jones promoted.

61st "Montmagny and L'Isle" Battalion of Infantry.  
To be Paymaster:  
George William Colfer, Esquire, M.S.

65th Battalion, "Mount Royal" Rifles.  
No. 1 Company.  
To be Lieutenant:  
Augusto L. Delisle, Gentleman, M.S., vice Charboneau, resigned.  
No. 3 Company.

To be Ensign, provisionally:  
Gustave Ouimet, Gentleman, vice Marchand, resigned.

County of Quebec Provisional Battalion.  
To be Paymaster:  
Sergeant Major Joseph Bouret, M.S.  
No. 1 Company, Charlesbourg.

To be Lieutenant:  
Ensign Honoré Dorion, M.S., vice N. Dorion, promoted.

To be Ensign:  
Sergeant François Chartre, M.S., vice H. Dorion, promoted.  
No. 2 Company, Ancienne Lorette.

To be Ensign:  
Sergeant Jacques Robitaille, M.S., vice L. N. Laurin, promoted.

"St. Hyacinthe" Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

To be Paymaster:  
Captain L. P. Paul Cardin, M.S., from No. 4 Company.

To be Surgeon:  
Captain Jean Baptiste Chagnon, M.D., from No. 2 Company.

To be Quarter-Master:  
Lieutenant Theodore Siméon Richer, M.S., from No. 1 Company.

"Chalcois" Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company, Le Boulonnais.  
To be Lieutenant:  
Sergeant Joseph Tremblay, M.S.

Ste. Martin Infantry Company.  
To be Ensign:  
François Xavier Gagnier, Gentleman, M.S., vice Beaudreau, promoted.

BREVEE.  
To be Major, from 16th March, 1871:  
Captain George Williamson, M.S., No. 2 Company, 51th Battalion.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.  
No. 4 Battery, St. Andrew's.  
To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:  
Francis G. Stoop, Gentleman.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.  
Captain Charles McGee, No. 9 Battery N.B. Brigade of Garrison Artillery, being qualified under the former militia organization, is hereby confirmed in his rank from 6th February, 1869.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

2nd "Halifax" Brigade of Garrison Artillery.  
No. 2 Battery, Dartmouth.

To be 1st Lieutenant:  
2nd Lieutenant Gould Northup Brown, V. B., vice Richard Gorham, who has failed to attend drill.

To be 2nd Lieutenant:  
Corporal John Roné Glendinning, V. B., vice Brown promoted.

63rd "Halifax" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Lieutenant:  
Ensign John D. McIntosh, V. B., vice Harrington promoted,

To be Ensign provisionally:  
Sergeant Berkley B. Bond, vice McIntosh, promoted.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE.  
1st Brigade Garrison Artillery, Montreal.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:  
Hugh O'Neil, Gentleman, vice James Wiggins, left limits.

2nd Battalion Rifles.

To be Lieutenant:  
Ensign David Imrie, V. B., vice Greaves, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:  
James Ferguson Mansie, Gentleman, vice Imrie, promoted.

By command of His Excellency the Governor General.  
P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,  
Adjutant General of Militia,  
Canada.



