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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. V.

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VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.—No. XI.

THE LESSONS OF THE DECADE.

BY A VOLUNTEER CAVALRYMAN.

(From the United States Army and Navy Journal.)

EUROPEAN CAVALRY DEFECTS.

As a general thing, our cavalry generals, and particularly the regular cavalry officers, were very careful in the matter of horses, frequent dismounting, and comfortable camps. European cavalry in this respect are far behind our own. General Philip Kearney, when a subaltern officer of dragoons, was sent to Europe in 1840 to examine and report on European, particularly French, cavalry in campaign. He was fortunate enough to be attached, during an Algerian campaign, to the celebrated Chasseurs d'Afrique, at that time by far the best light cavalry in Europe. He published on his return a small pamphlet (the only copy of which now extant is in the possession of General J. Watts de Peyster, of New York City), describing his experiences. In this pamphlet he especially remarks upon the carelessness of the French cavalry in this very matter of horses, and on the length of time frequently allowed to elapse while the regiment stood waiting for orders to dismount.

The same care that a good infantry general should have for the comfort of his men, a cavalry general should have for his horses. A cavalry soldier will take care of himself under any circumstances, and grumble if neglected. But the poor horse cannot complain. He can only die if neglected. A cavalry general should remember this maxim, at all times and in all places. "Take care of your horses; the men will take care of themselves."

Camps should therefore be made in one of two places, deep grass fields near water, or woods. The latter are best on many accounts. The trees are handy to hitch to. A horse can pull up a stake in a meadow if he wants to. In a wood he cannot get away from his tree. His rider has not far to go for wood for his fire, and, not being tired out and dispirited by a bad camp, has heart to attend to his horse. Bad camps and comfortless nights disgust more men with campaigning than battles, and kill more horses than marching.

The experience of the First Cavalry division of the Army of the Potomac will illustrate this. When men are tired out and disheartened by a careless commander, their horses and themselves suffer alike. Camps

being good, marches brisk, and halts frequent, the first three days of a raid are pleasantly passed. Then the forage gives out, and it becomes necessary to "live on the country," unless supplies are at once forthcoming.

FORAGING PARTIES.

The question whether foraging is advisable for the subsistence of cavalry is not difficult. The answer undoubtedly is, that regular issues of grain are by far the best for the force. Foraging relaxes discipline and injures efficiency, encourages marauding, and pulls down horses by hard riding and heavy loading to a greater degree than is compensated for by the grain procured. But still the fact remains that for cavalry to be fully used to the best advantage it must make raids; and in long raids it is very often necessary to live on the country. Cavalry that sticks close to the army loses half its strength. It must be employed on distant expeditions to cut the enemy's line, to be worth its cost in strategic combinations. Technically, it should be used to turn the enemy's flanks, attack his rear, capture his batteries and waggons, and seize by swift movements the key of a position, thereafter to be stubbornly defended by dismounted men, till the infantry come up to relieve it.

For its full strategic effect cavalry is obliged to live on the country after the first three days.

Since foraging parties are necessities, then, it only remains that they should be systematized so as to attain two objects with the greatest facility, viz.

1. The obtaining of the largest quantity of food and grain, to be equally distributed to the regiments.
2. The infliction of the smallest amount of suffering on the farmers and women of the country.

As foraging parties are at present constituted they are full of defects. They are sent out too late, and the forage is not distributed properly. The march during the day may have been through a rich and fertile country, whereas in the evening the troops may have possibly entered a strip of sterile ground. Common sense would dictate the gathering of forage where it was plentiful; but common sense does not always govern military commanders. Where it does, it is called genius or sound strategy, and strategy is nothing but organized common sense.

Foraging parties are generally sent out near nightfall, and often have to ride miles before they find anything. In the case of large forces of cavalry several thousand

strong, the operation is particularly difficult, as the country is very soon skinned by the swarm of hungry troopers. But the worst feature of foraging is its waste and destruction. If the forage in a country were properly collected and distributed, there would be far less suffering on all sides. As it is, foraging parties run races for the nearest barns, pack all they can get on their horses, and the result is that one horse gormandizes where another starves, and the most rapacious marauder is best off.

Now all this might be avoided by a different system. In the first place, foraging ought not to be entrusted to any and every officer. The only person properly competent to take charge of it is the quartermaster of the cavalry corps. While on a raid the whole of the quartermaster's department of a body of cavalry generally indulges in a life of ease and dignity. The gentlemen belonging to it have nothing to do, and enjoy themselves amazingly. Most of them stay behind at the depots in charge of the waggon train, and are quite free from responsibility in the matter of food and forage.

The foraging parties are intrusted to officers in rotation from the different regiments, without experience in the issue of grain or food. This ought to be changed. The only proper people to attend to foraging parties are the officers of the Quartermaster's Department. They ought to be made to attend to it in the same manner as to regular issues, the corps quartermaster mapping out the ground for his division quartermasters, who in turn assign to each brigade its foraging ground.

All forage should be collected and issued by the brigade and regimental quartermasters proportionally and justly. This is a very difficult matter to enforce if the men carry forage on horses. They will manage to cheat their comrades out of a fair share when they rejoin the regiment. A far better way is to impress the wheeled vehicles of the country into the service and forbid the carriage of grain on horses. The quartermasters can then keep the grain much more easily under their own control, and six or seven times as much can be brought in for distribution, without any distress to the horses. For this purpose it is only necessary to supply every cavalryman in future with a stout lasso rope, to fasten to the surcingle we have urged instead of a girth. This surcingle should be made of heavy ox-hide leather, with a ring and strap fastening. To the ring should be knotted the rope.

This lasso harness is in universal use on the pampas of South America, and is won-

derfully adaptable. Its adoption has been urged for many years in the English service by Sir Francis Head, in different books and pamphlets, and the Russian cavalry have put it to practical use since 1814. After the battle of Montmirail in that year, General Osten Sacken succeeded in carrying off all the heavy guns in his retreat by harnessing fifty horsemen with long ropes to each piece. Although the ground was of the heaviest nature, the guns were brought off without difficulty. At the camps of instruction in the Russian service the use of the lasso harness is constantly practised.

In our own cavalry, at the commencement of the war, sets of lariat ropes were issued, with iron picket pins. These were soon discarded. Their intention was to confine the horse at night, and permit him to graze while so tethered. In practice it was found that the horses were certain to get entangled in the ropes, and cut their hind pasterns very dangerously. The picket was far too short to be of any use, and the rope too weak. But a modification of the system might be made very useful. A lariat rope of sufficient strength, of leather if practicable to be used to drag off guns, waggons, etc., would prove a most valuable addition to our cavalry equipment.

In the matter of foraging this is more especially the case. Grain is always collected from farmyards, and there is not a farm anywhere in which one or more carts or waggons are not to be found. If the foraging party numbered, say fifty men, height or ten of them would be amply sufficient to drag a loaded waggon back to the regiment. A waggon can easily be loaded with five or six thousand pounds of grain, which would take in the horseback system of transportation, from one hundred to one hundred and twenty horses to carry, at fifty pounds a horse. The rest of the party would be disposable as vedettes, scouts, and escort, if foraging in presence of the enemy. If bad mudholes intervened, any force up to fifty horses is instantly available to extricate the load of forage. No time is requisite to harness up. Each man puts the noose or lasso around the waggon at some or any projection, and fifty horses can pull as well as one.

This system of foraging will be found particularly good in case of an attack by the enemy. A foraging party as at present constituted is almost defenceless. Every horse is so heavily loaded that he cannot gallop fast or far. The forage has to be thrown off if fighting begins, and if the attack is repelled much time is lost in picking it up again.

By impressing carts and waggons, and using lasso or lariat ropes, this trouble is entirely avoided. Four horsemen are sufficient to drag the waggon and the rest of the men are available to protect it. The lassos can be detached instantly, or the waggons can be abandoned by all hands till the enemy is repulsed. It will not run away, and the enemy cannot carry it off unless he too carries lassos. But if foraging parties are attacked at all, it will almost always be by guerillas, partisan troops raised in the surrounding country, and quite unprovided with regular equipments. Once beaten off the journey can be resumed. If the worst comes to the worst, it is but an ordinary fight.

By using lassos, impressing carts, and putting all foraging parties under charge of officers of the Quartermaster's Department many abuses and dangers will be avoided. Nine foraging parties out of ten are attacked while scattered and plundering. Under the carrying system the scattering is almost unavoidable. Every man has to be at work, and vigilance is relaxed.

Under the system advocated all this is changed. Foraging will be done by brigades, not regiments. A party strong enough to protect itself from any attack, say a troop from each regiment, the whole about one hundred strong, is detailed to accompany the brigade quartermaster. One officer of the day should command this escort, which should be prepared for just one thing, to fight if necessary. The quartermaster should have his clerks, orderlies, etc., detailed to act as scouts while on the march, to range ahead and ascertain the location of stores of grain, barns, farms, etc. These men should be as lightly equipped as possible to enable them to be good scouts. The present practice is that they become genteel killers on a march.

The nearest farm being found, it should be quickly occupied, the party moving on the trot. A cordon of pickets should be thrown around at once, and the escort halted, while the officers and one or two men enter the farmyard. All negotiations should be conducted by the officers alone. The owner of the house should be civilly treated, and told that food and grain are all that is to be taken. He is certain to be civil. In those parts of the South in which the most intense acrimony existed during the late war, I never remember an instance where civility on our part did not bring corresponding civility from the enemy. The men should on no account be allowed to pillage for themselves. They are perfectly certain to plunder, and in that case to rouse enough acrimony of feeling to render guerilla warfare a certainty.

A working party should be detailed to dismount, unarmed, to load up the waggons with whatever is available. If their arms are left them, they are sure to bully some one on the premises when out of sight of their officers. The waggons being loaded with grain (it must be remembered that ten thousand pounds will be a full day's rations for a thousand men), the question of food should always be decided in a manner as merciful to the non-combatant as possible. An ox furnishes more meat if he is driven away, and causes less exasperation of feeling, than the slaughter of a yard full of chickens. An officer should always take as little as he possibly can, consistent with feeding the command.

The advantages of foraging by brigades, and of using drag ropes to haul forage, are manifold.

First. You carry away more forage, and distribute it with less waste, besides incurring no more danger than on picket duty.

Second. Your own discipline remains perfect, without that inevitable relaxation that comes of marauding and even of individual foraging.

Third. The country people are less exasperated.

This last advantage is very appreciable. Under irresponsible individual foraging the poor farmer is no sooner quit of one party of the enemy than others come galloping up yelling like fiends. The poor man is kept in a continual state of anxiety and alarm, and his helpless family of women are liable to constant insult. It is these insults of marauders more than the losses that raise the spirit of guerilla warfare in a country—a spirit of all others the most annoying in its results to a regular army. A corps of cavalry of three divisions, each of three brigades, under the brigade system of foraging will only have to find nine well-to-do farmers within a radius of five miles or a circuit of thirty. Each farmer will only receive one

visit, and if he has not enough he will very gladly tell you the name of his next neighbor, so as to equalize the burden and save himself. Very few farmers cannot furnish fifty sacks of some sort of grain or its equivalent in hay, and a hundred sacks will feed a brigade for a whole day. It is true that you borrow the man's waggon; but as it will be left in camp, he can easily get it the next day, when the column moves on. Nine farmers out of ten will be glad to purchase exemption from marauders at such a price.

War is a cruel thing at its best, and in cavalry raid, living off the country, the barbarities committed are often inconceivable. The exasperation of feeling caused by them is sure to produce the guerilla spirit, or bushwhackers. The excesses committed by our own forces in the Shenandoah valley and other places brought on this phase of war in Virginia. The consequences were so grave, that to save his army from constant raids, General Sheridan was compelled to lay waste the whole valley, burning every house and barn that would afford cover to guerillas. The measure, founded on grim necessity, was worthy of Attila. A different system at the commencement of the war, severer discipline and less robbing, would have saved us from guerillas altogether. The advantages of severe discipline are manifold. The country people dread a well-disciplined army less, the enemy dread it more. An army of marauders is lax in discipline, and must go down before equal bravery and better discipline in its enemy's troops.

Brigade foraging with drag ropes, as I have recommended, removes all excuse for straggling on the march, keeps the command uniformly supplied, and excites the minimum of ill feeling in the country. On a raid it will be found the best way in any country whatever, whether poor or rich. If the party has to visit several places in a poor country, each waggon should be sent back, as loaded, with five or six men to guard and drag it. Care must be taken not to weaken the party too much in this way however. In a rich country a single large farm will often supply a brigade.

Safeguards should in all cases be left at houses that have supplied the troops, to protect them from future pillage. In a friendly country, where foraging becomes necessary, receipts should be given by the quartermasters for feed and provisions. If the Commissary Department is separated from the Quartermaster's Department (which it certainly ought not to be,) the brigade and regimental commissaries must attend to the provision part of the foraging, remembering always the economy of flour or meal, as mixed with meat in the invaluable sausage ration.

But as soon as a raid is over, and the cavalry has rejoined the Army, supplies should be regularly issued. No system of foraging, however good, can supply an army for any length of time. The system of making war support war is well enough with an active general who can end a campaign in six weeks. If long sieges and tedious operations are indulged in, a base and supplies are absolutely necessary. Cavalry is the only arm of the service that can be said to be comparatively independent in this respect. As far as food is concerned, a well-equipped and well-mounted body of cavalry thirty thousand strong, commanded by a general like Sheridan, could march from one end of the United States to the other, and if placed in Europe could do as they pleased, in summer, from Paris to Moscow. But even they are forced to have a depot somewhere to supply

them with ammunition. And the rest of the army is still more dependent on bases and communications.

(To be continued.)

THE FISHERIES AND THE EARLDOM OF STIRLING.

A protest has been sent to the United States Senate by two of the heirs of the *soi disant* Earl of Stirling against that portion of the treaty, relating to the Nova Scotia fisheries. A similar protest has been served on the department of State during the sitting of the Joint High Commission by Charles L. Alexander, against the consummation of the contemplated treaty, until the rights of himself and family should be recognised and some terms satisfactory to them should be agreed upon. The Stirling claim was a *cause celebre* and was for years before the Courts and the House of Lords, yet as the facts have no doubt passed out of the memories of those who knew anything of them and have never come to the knowledge of the greater part of a younger generation, it may not be without interest to recall the grounds upon which such a claim as the present is founded. James VI. of Scotland, had a favourite project of colonizing the borders of the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and Sir William Alexander of Menstrie, who warmly entered into his plans was created Earl of Stirling, with succession to heirs male only, and endowed by Royal Charter, with a large territory, including Nova Scotia, and a considerable portion of Canada. The grant included the hereditary vice royalty with almost regal powers, including the right to confer the dignity of Baronets of Nova Scotia upon persons who had paid for and received a grant of 16,000 acres of land. The eldest son of the first Earl, being embarrassed sold his rights in Nova Scotia and in Canada to a French colonist. In 1632 the North American Colonies were ceded to France, but restored in 1713 by the treaty of Utrecht all previous claims having been extinguished. Independent of this however, the claims of the Alexanders had been sold to a French subject. The Earldom of Stirling became extinct, being only transmissible through the heirs male. It is true that a so called Lord Stirling fought on the side of the colonists during the American Revolutionary War, but his claim only rested on his descent through the female line, and was not acknowledged by the House of Lords. In 1824 the claim was revived by Mr. Alexander Humphreys, who first obtained the royal license to assume the name of Alexander on the ground that he had a maternal grandfather of that name. He then proceeded to certify his descent from the first Earl, and maintained by what he had deemed satisfactory proof, that he was the nearest heir and representative of the title. A formal investiture, which anyone at that time could obtain if no opposition were made, took place in Edinburgh Castle. There could be no doubt that the first charter was only to heirs male, but the manner in which documents were produced to set aside objections was, to say the least, extraordinary. In this case a copy of a charter granted by Charles I. in 1639 was found at the proper moment, in which the first charter was renewed with the addition that heirs female as well as heirs male were included in its privileges. In 1825 Mr. Humphreys or Alexander voted as a Scotch peer at the election of the representative peers of Scotland in Holyrood, and as this is an election to which no great interest attaches no one

seems to have objected. At the next election in 1830, some attention had been directed to the pretensions of Mr. Humphreys, and the Earl of Roseberry objected, and the objection was sustained. Mr. Humphreys had been a schoolmaster and in great poverty, but in his claim to the Earldom of Stirling with its large possessions and privileges becoming known, he was able to obtain large advances. He also opened an office in London, for the sale of lands in British North America; issued proclamations styling himself "hereditary lieutenant and lord proprietor of the Province of Nova Scotia," and conferred on his agent a baronetcy and 16,000 acres of land. When Lord Durham was sent there to settle the then existing complaints and disturbances, he protested against the appointment as an infringement on his rights. But at last the Crown lawyers of Scotland challenged the authenticity of his claims, and a trial ensued, in the course of which he utterly failed in the proof of his descent. Here again, the fortunate discovery of a document put him in a position to supply the missing evidence; a box containing a genealogical tree, showing all that was necessary being left at a bookseller's shop in London by the repentant descendant of a thief who had stolen a cash-box years before from the father of the claimant. In this box had been found the genealogical tree which the thief had carefully kept and transmitted to his family as an heirloom! The Court of Session decided against him in spite of the so strangely recovered tree; although even granting that that had been authentic, very much more was wanted to sustain the claim set up by Mr. Humphreys. Still favoured by Providence, other documents came into his possession in a manner equally mysterious as that by which he had obtained the previous evidence exactly at the time it was wanted. Mlle. Le Normand, a fortune teller in Paris had advanced a large sum to Mr. Humphreys, to enable him to prosecute his claims. Two ladies of rank by the most wonderful chance dropped a packet in her rooms. Mlle. Le Normand, who from her profession was not likely to be troubled with many scruples as to opening sealed packets, found in this a letter dated at Versailles signed, "M," declaring the writer's lively interest in the Stirling case. Enclosed was also a large old French map of Canada covered with important and remarkable documents, supplying the evidence wanting, filling up every blank, the trial had shown existed, confirming the exactness of the copy of the Charter of 1639, and containing proof of the authenticity of the tombstone over the body of the great grandfather of Humphreys from whom he had not been able otherwise to show satisfactorily he was descended. Mlle. Le Normand handed these to Mr. Humphreys, and relying on them he returned to Scotland, where, on exhibiting them, he was arrested and tried for forgery. That they were forged admitted of no doubt but, that he was the forger was by no means so certain, and the Scotch verdict of "Not Proven," so far as he was concerned, was returned, the documents themselves being impounded as forgeries, and retained by the Court. This put an end to the case in great Britain, but some years afterwards it was resuscitated in the United States, Mr. Ellwood Fisher, a Quaker lawyer from Virginia, having taken it up at Washington on behalf of Mr. Humphreys. Mr. Fisher was a man of very considerable ability and an influential member of the Calhoun party, having been the author of several able pamphlets on Free Trade, and Southern States rights, and for some time in conjunction with Mr. De

Leon, the United States Consul General in Egypt, the editor of the leading States Rights journal in Washington. Owing to the influence this position gave him he was enabled to have the case repeatedly up before Congress for discussion, it being one of those subjects on which a good deal of harmless talk could be indulged, and as Mr. Fisher gave good dinners, it was said that several of the representatives, were not unwilling to air the claim when nothing of more importance was before the House. There was even a report that President Pierce's administration was willing to treat with Mr. Humphreys and his family for the purchase of their claim in Canada, and Nova Scotia. Mr. Fisher who fully believed in the claim, wrote a powerful appeal on the subject, which was presented to Congress, and we believe engaged Mr. Reverdy Johnson as Counsel in a suit that was contemplated. Very voluminous documents were prepared but nothing ever came of it. Mr. Fisher removed from Washington, and became a partner in the George Law Line of Steamers to Chagres, nobody else could undertake so hopeless a task as the assertion of claims apparently so clearly proved to be unfounded and there need be no doubt of the ratification of the treaty of Washington if these protests are all that stand in the way.

ORIGINALS OF DICKENS' CHARACTERS.

Mrs. Bardwell was a Mrs. Ann Ellis, who kept an eating house near Doctor's Commons; a blustering sergeant Bumpus was the original of Sergeant Buzfuz; and Mr. Justice Stareleigh was a caricature, by no means extravagant, of Sir Stephen Gaselee. Mr. Fang Truculent Bow street, magistrate in "Oliver Twist," was a faithful portrait of Mr. Laing a London police magistrate whose conduct had long been a subject of bitter criticism in the newspapers. "Oliver Twist" caused his removal. Traddles is said to have been Sir T. N. Talford. Esther Summerson, a Miss Sophia Iselin, sister in law of Moxon the publisher; and Detective Bucket, the well known Inspector Field, with whom Dickens made several interesting tours of observation. In "Dombey and son," several characters are said to be drawn from nature. Mr. Dombey is supposed to represent Mr. Thomas Chapman, ship owner whose offices were opposite the Wooden Midshipman. As if to make Mr. Chapman undoubtedly identical with Dombey we have, as messenger of the commercial house of "Dombey and Son," one Perch actually taken from a little old chap named Stephen Hale, who was part clerk part messenger in Mr. Chapman's office. Old Sol Gills was intended for a little fellow named Norle, who kept a very small shop in Leadenhall street exactly opposite the office of John Chapman & Co. Captain Cuttle was one David Mainland, master of a merchantman.

REVIEWS.

The *Westminster Review* for April has been received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company of New York. It contains an elaborate article on the career and writings of St. Beuve, from the pen of our townsman, P. LeSeur, Esq. It speaks highly for the literary ability of the writer, and as a piece of criticism it would do honor to a veteran reviewer.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A correspondent sends us (*Pall Mall Gazette*) the following summary of a conversation he had with a German staff officer in regard to the Brighton review:—"To begin with, he said, you attempt too much. If it is absolutely necessary to hold the review at so great a distance from London, whence most of your corps come, you must either make it a review parade *pur et simple*, with marching past and a few simple evolutions, or, discarding the glitter, make it a *bona fide* field-day. By combining the two, you have not the time to carry out either properly, and instead of doing good you are doing a positive harm to both officers and men. I will endeavour to show you why. Nothing is so subversive to good discipline and steadiness in the ranks as *hurry* and what always accompany it, *delay*. Every soldier who saw the march past on the smooth turf of Brighton Downs must admit that as a whole, making every allowance for volunteer troops, it was a failure. The crowding of companies and battalions, the loss of distance, and the ten minutes of expectancy for the last division, all point to but one conclusion—the men were hurried; they were started before they were ready. Remember, too, that trained soldiers are apt to get unsteady when sufficient time is not given them—then why expect more of Volunteers? The march past failed as a spectacle, and certainly did not teach your Volunteers that steadiness which should be the first principle of a soldier. The army, having then been divided into an attacking and defending force, was posted along the crests of two hills about three and a half miles apart, and separated by some very hilly ground. Time about 2.15 p.m. By 4.45 p.m., the attacking force had not only advanced to within 800 yards of where the enemy was posted, but had been actually driven back to its original position—that is to say, in about two hours and a half nearly six miles of difficult country had been manoeuvred over. Now mark what happened: when skirmishers were thrown out, those passing over down land, where the marching was easy, were never checked to keep their alignment with those passing over plough and heavy ground. Columns were deployed into line over the crests of the hills instead of behind them; firing was permitted at impossible ranges, and often when the crest of hill obscured the enemy; columns were allowed to halt exposed to both direct and enfilading fire. In one instance skirmishers advanced directly through the enemy's charging line, while a battery of artillery quietly limbered up and walked off, the accommodating enemy halting within fifty yards of them and ceasing fire. In fact, the troops were allowed to commit glaring military faults without there being time to correct them; and remember this, a bad lesson once inculcated is very difficult to eradicate from young troops. And this is why I maintain that the Brighton Review does your Volunteers actual harm. Of course half the errors committed lay with the Staff. Out of a dozen advanced positions of importance there was not one seized by either army. And as for the Brigadiers! But whose fault is that? Why choose them from the Volunteers?" The German officer was much struck, however, by the phisibue and fine appearance of many of the corps on the march. A little incident which is related by another of our correspondents may be

mentioned. He happened to hear the noble Colonel of a well-known London Volunteer Corps exclaim in the hearing of his Brigadier and many civilians, "that he hoped to God that no Prussian or Frenchmen, not even a New Zealander, would witness the mistakes committed by the incapable Generals of the British Army." How, asks our correspondent, can discipline be maintained among the rank and file of the Volunteer Army when those in authority publicly use such language as this?

As the organization of the Canadian army approaches completion we are anxious to keep before our military authorities the necessity for embodying therein all the departments which are required to complete a modern military force. For good reasons we have refrained from pressing these matters on the gallant and distinguished officer commanding the Canadian army; but the time has arrived when it is necessary that measures should be taken to organize other branches of the service, and notably an Engineer Corps. The people of Canada must be fully aware of all they owe to the indefatigable exertions, industry, and foresight of the Adjutant General, the care and matured judgment bestowed on all that concerns his department, and the complete mastery he has over the minute details of his profession. Of this our last issue furnished a sample in the most comprehensive "General Orders—Regulating the Annual Drill for 1871-72," we have ever seen. With all its vast appliance the English War Office could turn out nothing better adapted to the end in view, and the wonder is to those who know the circumstances how so much could be done with such scant material as he has at command. It certainly argues that great intellectual power, ably seconded, has been applied to accomplish all that has been done in the Adjutant General's Department, and we feel considerable diffidence in further taxing powers already heavily weighted with too much *mechanical* labor. But the interests of the country and its army demands that the Canadian military force should consist of something more than artillery, cavalry and infantry; and we have been confirmed in that opinion by the following article in the *Volunteer News* (England), for the 5th instant:

"In 1862, and while Inspector General of the Reserve Forces, General, then Colonel, McMurdo, addressed a letter to Captain Gregory, of the 1st Tower Hamlets Volunteer Engineers, in which he gave some excellent counsel, which should be pondered over by Volunteer Engineers of the present day. The Inspector General wrote as follows:—"If your duties as Volunteer Engineers resembled those of civil engineers, architects, or mechanics (who doubtless constitute the majority of your members), I should have no reason to offer any remarks upon the subject; but as this is not the case, I may, perhaps, be allowed to make some observations. In the first place, I would say that, although a difference exists between civil and military engineering, you will find that much of the science and skill

which you have acquired in the permanent works of peace will be found applicable in your military capacity when you are called upon to execute works of a very different description with the utmost rapidity, and in presence of an enemy, or to turn your energies to the speedy and effectual destruction of some of those very works of peace which some of your members may have been concerned in constructing. But whatever may be the duties required of you, the efficient performance of them depends as much upon your discipline as soldiers, as upon your skill as engineers. The principal objects to which a commander on the field directs his attention are the communications between the several divisions of his army, as well as the routes which lead to the enemy, or by which his retreat is to be secured; whether in advancing or retreating, therefore, the services of engineers are equally required. In the former case, lines of railway, roads, and bridges, would have to be repaired, and posts fortified, while in the latter all would have to be destroyed, as well as other obstacles to the advance of an enemy created. Such operations would demand great courage, endurance, and discipline on the part of our Engineer Volunteers. Men, under such circumstances, must be ever at their posts, have their tools at hand, and evince a ready alacrity in the execution of the most arduous tasks. Unless the General can reckon with certainty upon these military qualities in his engineers, his plans will be frustrated, and disaster ensue. Had the engineers not worked with ceaseless energy at the Bridge of Castra Gonzale in the beginning of Sir John Moore's retreat, General Crawford, with his brigade, would have been compromised before overwhelming numbers, but the arches were destroyed, and the connecting buttress blown up by 12 o'clock at night, "when the troops descended the heights on the Tejo bank, and passing very silently by single files, and over planks laid across the broken arches, gained the other side without loss—an instance of singular good fortune; for the night was dark and tempestuous, the river rising rapidly with a roaring noise, and the enemy close at hand. To have resisted an attack would have been impossible, but the retreat was undiscovered, and the mine sprung with great effect." If the value of time is equal to money in commerce, it is of vital importance in war. The steady perseverance of the engineers on this occasion not only saved Crawford and his brigade, but by delaying the enemy for 24 hours, gave time for Sir John Moore to reach Astorga before Marshal Soult, who reckoned upon intercepting his retreat at that point. With regard to your officers, those who are engineers by profession will derive much advantage from their previous knowledge of the distribution of labour in executing works; and they will, therefore, have little to learn besides their military duties. But all should accustom themselves to look at ground and surrounding objects in a military point of view, as such previous study would enable them to comprehend the order of a commander to execute any military works in the field."

The article itself is sufficiently suggestive of what we want, viz., first, a corps of Engineer officers, analogous to the Royal Engineers, and a corps like the old Sappers and Miners, to be raised by volunteering, by such of those officers as may choose to do so. We are not in love with "fancy organizations" of any kind, but it is notorious that the necessity exists for the force named, and

we are quite sure it will not be the fault of the Adjutant General or the Minister of Militia if the want is not immediately supplied.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF
THE MILITIA FOR 1870.

[CONTINUED.]

*The Honorable Sir George E. Cartier, Bart.,
Minister of Militia &c., &c.*

APPENDIX 1.

MEMORANDUM.

LONDON, ONTARIO, Jan. 14, 1871.

In 1867, and again in 1868, when it was understood that the Bill with respect to the militia and defence of Canada was about to be brought before the House, I asked the attention of the Militia Department to the subject of furnishing and maintaining horses on as permanent a footing as possible, for the field artillery, and as the plan I then proposed is one which in my opinion would work successfully, I append extracts from a letter written by me at the time, to a very influential member of the House of Commons, requesting him to bring my suggestions under the notice of the Minister of Militia; the date is 5th May, 1868, after I had read the draft of the Bill then before the House, and which became the Militia and Defence Act, 1868.

EXTRACT.

I will venture to trespass for a few minutes on your valuable time, to bring under your notice what appears to me to be an oversight in the Militia and Defence Bill, now before the House. I mean the want of any power of maintaining a supply of draught horses for the service of the field artillery as now organized, consisting of eight batteries, the efficiency of which depends entirely upon their means of rapid movement.

Of the eight batteries, that which I command has been always the best maintained in this respect, London and its vicinity being better supplied with the proper class of horses than most of the headquarter towns of the field artillery, but for the past two years the owners of horses, finding that the enrolment of their animals for the small remuneration granted was the occasion of serious loss, and the exemptions from taxes declared by law, did not free themselves from carriers' licenses, to which a great many of them are liable, began to withdraw their horses, and the difficulty of keeping up the required number is consequently greatly increased, so that unless some consideration or advance in the pay at present authorized, is granted, I am convinced that a permanent staff of horses cannot be maintained.

The field batteries as at present organized, though small, are in other respects reasonably serviceable, but the equipment and valuable stores must moulder into dust, if horses are not to be found to work them effectively.

Having repeatedly brought this subject under the notice of the authorities, and having also published some remarks (full of typographical errors, by the way) in the *Volunteer Review*, in July last on the material defects in our field artillery organization, as they appeared to me, I have to acknowledge that these defects are fully recognized by the officer at present at the head of the militia of Canada, but as it is a question of departmental expenditure and for the Le-

gisature to deal with, no power at present exists under which the Adjutant General could remedy so serious a want as that of efficient horses.

It is my own experience, after nearly twelve years' service in one of the field batteries, that hitherto the supply of horses has entirely depended upon the personal influence of one or more members of the corps, and in this statement I am confident I shall be borne out by the officers of any of the other batteries.

This is a state of affairs which might at any time render any or all of the field batteries worthless, and it therefore appears to me a serious omission in the proposed measure, which, providing in other respects for an efficient force of field artillery, leaves it to chance to make so expensive an arm valuable for the purpose of its organization.

I propose that power should be given to officers commanding these corps to enrol horses of proper standard, by regular contract with the owners for a fixed period of from three to five years, or more, horses so enrolled to be marked or branded as in the Royal Artillery, and a regular registry kept so as to identify them at all times as animals covenanted or bonded for the Queen's service.

The consideration to be offered being all the exemptions and pay now authorized by law, and in addition, for each efficient horse so devoted to the public service, that the owner should receive a fixed annual premium of \$12. I believe that this would be found a sufficient inducement to owners.

I submit a rough draft of a clause which when put in proper shape, will, I think meet the want which, as an officer of this arm of the force, I feel to be a very important one.

CLAUSE SUGGESTED.

And in order to insure at all times a permanent force of horses for the service of the field batteries of artillery, officers in command of such corps are hereby empowered, subject to such regulations as Her Majesty may from time to time order or direct, to enter into contracts for the enrolment of horses for the purposes of these corps, in the name of Her Majesty, for any period not less than _____ years, or more than _____ years, and such horses when so enrolled shall be to all intents and purposes, whenever their services may be required for the purposes of the said field artillery, the property of Her Majesty, any such contracts shall be valid in law and binding upon the contracting parties in the same manner, and to the same extent, and to be enforced in like manner as any contract for supplies for the public service, and in addition to the exemptions existing under the authority of the Act of Parliament now in force, entitled &c., &c., all enrolled horses during their enrolment shall be exempted from tolls on highways, their owners from statute labor, and the imposition of any tax or license, municipal or otherwise, by reason of the ownership of such enrolled horse during the enrolment. And further, that a sum of money not exceeding \$ _____ per annum shall be appropriated in the militia estimates to enable Her Majesty to carry out such contracts.

Having made these extracts as conveying my view of the subject on which the Adjutant General has now done me the honor to ask my opinion, I desire to say further, that the principle involved, appearing to me to be permanent maintenance of a class of horses adapted to the service for which they are required, this object, heretofore, greatly de-

pending upon private expenditure and personal influence, can best be attained by the adoption of some such plan as may be thus systematized.

1. Covenanted or bonded horses, the services of which will be strictly compulsory, a state of things which, though intended under the existing law, does not work practically.

2. Compensation on a fixed annual scale, payable at the expiration of each year of service. I suggest \$12 per horse and the present pay, and free forage when in camp or on service.

3. Exemptions from tolls, licenses, municipal or otherwise, seizure for debt, or distress for rent; and

4. Horses to be the *bona fide* property of the person enrolling, and free from every kind of lien or chattel mortgage, to be of the standard of not less than 15.2 and 10 to 12 cwt. to be subject to rejection, on inspection yearly by a veterinary surgeon.

I would further suggest that a veterinary surgeon to inspect the artillery horses once or twice in each year should be appointed for the whole of the force of this arm, paid when actively employed. This I believe would tend greatly to promote a better and sounder class of horses than often at present employed, and would assist commanding officers greatly in keeping up the efficiency of their batteries.

Farm horses are, generally speaking, sounder than those employed in towns, but many of my best horses and cleverest drivers are derived from the teamsters of London.

J. SHANLY,

*Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Field Battery of
Artillery, London.*

REPORT OF DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF MILITIA AT HEAD-QUARTERS, ON UNIFORM CLOTHING FOR THE MILITIA.

OTTAWA, November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that, in accordance with instructions received, relating to the provision of uniform clothing for the militia of Canada for the current year, I proceeded to England, leaving Canada on the 26th August, arrived in London on the evening of the 6th September, and, returning, reached Quebec on the 9th October. A despatch, which His Excellency the Governor General was so good as to send to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, procured my admission into, and examination, in all its details, of the Royal Army Clothing Factory at Pimlico, from which depot I obtained patterns of cloth and clothing, a list of the prices at which materials were being supplied to the Imperial Government, and other information relating to the several descriptions of army clothing then in use in England, all of which proved of much value in making decisions for the supply of articles required for Canada, and enabled me to form an opinion for future reference, as to whether cloth and clothing of the descriptions required for the militia could be satisfactorily manufactured in Canada, either by contract, or directly by material being procured and made up under supervision of the Government, and according to the system now prevailing at Pimlico.

It may be well to state that when the description of clothing to be worn by the active militia of Canada was adopted, the consideration that uniformity with that worn by regiments of Her Majesty's regular army was important, in view of the fact that many of these regiments were stationed in the country, and that they would in cases of invasion, or other necessity, act in concert with the militia, and thus, while giving con-

fluence to the latter, the similarity in colour of clothing would, in cases of attack by an enemy, prevent any undue advantage being taken as against the militia.

The colours then adopted were scarlet, with blue facings, for infantry; rifle green, with scarlet facings, for rifles; blue, with scarlet facings, for artillery; and, blue with buff facings, for cavalry, and as similar cloth and these colours could not at the time be satisfactorily manufactured in Canada, it was found that the manufacture of army cloth and army clothing were special branches, and as cloth such as that required was only made in England, under contracts for delivery, as required from time to time, a considerable saving would be effected by procuring the supplies for the militia from manufacturers who were under contract with the Imperial Government, while at the same time the Government of Canada would have the advantage of securing from the experience of the Royal Army Clothing Factory in decisions as to durability of materials taken into wear by the army from year to year.

For the manufacture of clothing, other than that supplied ready-made by contractors, the system adopted by the Imperial Government is to procure cloth and material considerably in advance of actual requirements, the articles so procured are paid for on approval by the inspectors; the process of making up, at the Royal Army Clothing Factory, then proceeds, under a regularly appointed staff. This system enables the Government to supply its wants without disappointment as to time, and holds contractors in check by comparative competition in prices from time to time.

With the exception of the Guards, who wear scarlet, all the regiments of infantry of the regular army wear tunics made of red cloth commonly known as "brick dust," the actual cost of which, to the Imperial Government, is about 1s. 5d. per yard less than the scarlet worn by the guards. The average of the sizes of men in the army of Canada is considerably greater than that of the men composing Her Majesty's regular army, and as the infantry are provided with scarlet tunics, similar to those worn by sergeants, the actual value of a thousand uniforms for Canada, should exceed that of the same number supplied for wear in England, by the cost of the extra material used in their manufacture.

The change in system, by which the annual drill is carried on in brigade camps, and where the men sleep in tents, is hard upon the clothing, especially that worn by the infantry, as the scarlet tunics are easily soiled, but even with this hard usage, a suit of clothing, such as that now contracted for, should answer for four annual periods of drill, even if the days in camp be increased to sixteen.

Having satisfied myself as to qualities and prices of the supplies contracted for by the Imperial Government for current delivery, I entered into contract with Sir Peter Tait & Co., of London, for the supply of the following articles to be made up according to Canadian sealed patterns, and ready for delivery by 1st February, 1871, viz:

	s. d.
7500 scarlet cloth tunics	19-9
1000 rifle green do	20-6
1000 artillery do	21-0
400 hussar do	27-6
250 infantry band do	19-11
15,000 pairs infantry double serge trousers	9-3
2000 pairs rifle double serge trousers ..	9-3
1000 do artillery do do	9-6
250 do artillery cloth trousers ..	15-0

200 do artillery overalls, strapped with leather	21-9
500 pairs hussars overalls	21-0
3000 infantry forage caps	1-8
500 Hussar do	2-0
5000 infantry great coats large capes ..	20-0
1000 artillery do	22-6
500 hussar do	27-6
750 corporal chevrons	0-4
750 sergeants do	0-6

together with Ladges for rifle shooting, &c. The patterns are as nearly as possible as simulated with those in use by Her Majesty's troops, and the quality of the several descriptions of cloth is in all respects superior, and selected with a view to obtaining the best material at the least possible cost to the Dominion.

The quality of cloth from which the tunics are to be made, is perhaps better than would be absolutely necessary in case the men were on actual service, and where new issues would be made at more frequent intervals, but for wear at the ordinary drills, the period of issue being more distant, it has been found more economical, all things considered, that the tunics for issue to the active militia be of superior quality.

In Her Majesty's regular army 1 tunic, 1 pair cloth trousers for winter, and 1 pair serge trousers for summer wear, are issued free each year; but in Canada the militia receive only one suit for wear during ordinary drills and parades, and to be equally available for summer and winter wear, and to remain serviceable for say four years.

The cloth trousers issued to soldiers of the regular army would be too heavy for summer wear by the militia in Canada, while the serge trousers issued, which were tried here for two or three years and found of too light material for winter. In this view, as only one suit is authorized for issue to the militia, I was of opinion that a saving to a considerable extent would be effected and the force be better served by securing the manufacture of trousers from a heavy double serge, which would better answer the changes in temperature during the seasons the men would ordinarily be on duty. I therefore arranged for the manufacture of this serge of the same quality, to be worn by infantry and garrison artillery in blue, and by rifle corps in green, the similarity in appearance as between the regular soldier and the militiaman will not therefore be materially departed from, while the Government and the militia will benefit by the change thus made.

During the past few years, the Department has undertaken to supply two different descriptions of uniform clothing for each arm, viz: one of serge, and the other of cloth, the first being less expensive but giving proportionally less wear.

The material of the serge jacket, although it will give good service is from its nature liable to roughness, and thus detracts from the appearance of the men, after the second season's wear, and although in many instances the militia have elected to accept serge uniforms, on the ground that re issues would be made more frequently, it is to be remembered that citizen soldiers have not as much time at their disposal as regular soldiers have for keeping their clothing neat and in good condition, it naturally follows that they should be supplied with articles not inferior in quality for general wear. It has therefore been an important consideration to secure clothing under the present contract that will combine, from length of service, the greatest economy as regards expenditure, with comfort to the men wearing it, and at the same time retain its bright appearance.

The neat appearance of a corps of militia on parade has not only a good effect as regards the men themselves, but the public who pay the bills are not insensible to the difference in appearance of their own men when cared for in this respect, as compared with the representative militiamen in other countries.

The cost of the two descriptions of uniform for an infantryman is as follows:

Serge Norfolk jacket ..	12-3
Single serge trousers ..	8-0
Forage cap	1-8

	22-11, equal to \$5 33
Scarlet cloth tunic ..	19-9
Double serge trousers ..	9-3
Forage cap	1-8

	30-8, equal to \$7 46

And by comparing these two uniforms, and counting probable length of service, there seems a decided difference in favor of the latter.

The same remark will apply to uniform supplied to riflemen, but while the serge is the same in price, the cloth uniform exceeds the cost of that supplied for the infantry by eighteen cents, which will make the value of each suit \$7 64, and the artillery, which is still more expensive, costs for each suit \$7 91.

The average annual cost of the uniform clothing required for each infantry soldier may therefore be stated as follows: serge uniform \$5 33, say to last 3 years, costs per year \$1 78; cloth uniform \$7 46, say to last 4 years, costs year \$1 87, or including the cost of the great coat, which is the same in all cases, and is intended to last 5 years, adds 97 cents for each year.

The man clothed in serge, great coat included, costs per year ..	\$2 75
do do cloth, do do ..	\$2 84

The uniform supplied for infantry bands men costs 10 cents per suit more than that supplied for the rank and file, and is principally caused by the broad stripe on the trousers, and the more expensive trimming on the tunic.

The hussar uniform is more costly than that supplied for any other arm, in consequence of the additional braiding on the tunic, and the heavier and more costly material of which the overalls are made, but it is to be noted that this clothing will not require to be so often renewed, and as the cavalry is limited in number, and the men continue to serve for longer periods, their being well equipped is a consideration. The cost of outfit over other arms is not so great as the figures at a first glance would seem to represent.

	s. d.
Hussar tunic five years ..	27-6
do overalls five years ..	21-0
do busby, ten years ..	9-9
do forage cap five years	2-0
do great coat, six years	27-6

87 9, equal to \$21 35.

The uniform for each hussar therefore, costs, including great coat, an average per year of \$3 81.

The infantry great coat contracted for is made of grey cloth as usual, but the cape is to be larger than that now in use. This addition will prove a better protection to the men's shoulders, and is in accord with the pattern which will, without doubt, prevail in the regular army ere long. The numb

of great coats which should be supplied each year in order to make good deficiencies caused by ordinary wear and tear is 8000, determined on the basis that the force is fixed at 40,000, and that each great coat will last five years.

From my examination of the system in operation at the Royal Army Clothing Factory, Pimlico, under the able direction of Mr. Ramsay as director of clothing, the superintendence of Colonel Hudson, and inspections of Colonel Erskine on the part of the Adjutant General, I became satisfied that for the present at least, and until the army of Canada has obtained very much larger proportions, such an establishment, even on a much smaller scale, and under Government direction in Canada, would, when compared with the present system of supply, and the increased value of labour here, result in loss from a pecuniary point of view.

The difficulty in producing cloth in Canada having a fast dye in either of the colours now used in the tunics, will of necessity prove a barrier to the successful manufacture of such cloth, until some more effectual mode of dyeing scarlet, rifle green, and blue, is discovered and adopted; it is therefore apparent that so long as the cloth and all the materials required in the manufacture of these tunics must be imported from England the only question to be decided is that of the employment of labour necessary in making up the garments in Canada.

The value of the workmanship in making up a cloth tunic such as the one now worn by the militia of Canada, is estimated by English contractors at 49 cents, and the cutting, according to the old system, at 19 cents; but by the new and improved system of cutting by revolving band knives, the actual cost is reduced by at least 10 cents, so that the actual outlay for cutting out and making up such a tunic by manufacturers, provided with the necessary machinery, may be estimated at 58 cents, a sum which would not leave a margin of profit to the workman, even in England, except in manufactories having large contracts, and where the necessary skilled workman, from receiving steady and continuous employment in such establishments, would always be available.

Heretofore no provision has been made by the Militia Department to secure reserves of clothing beyond the probable necessities of each current year; the purchases have, therefore, to be made, as a rule, in arrears, instead of in advance of requirements. I am, however, of opinion that the time has arrived for a commencement to be made in Canada, for the manufacture from domestic cloths of such grey great coats, and Oxford mixture trousers, as may be hereafter required for the infantry, and have taken the necessary steps to ascertain values of material, and the practicability of carrying the same into effect. One of the necessary requisites to success will be at first that the orders of the department be given out at least one year in advance of the probable period the articles will require to be taken into wear, in order to secure—1st, the manufacture of the cloth without undue haste; and 2nd, the making up of the garments in a proper manner, so that if the qualities in make and finish should not turn out, on inspection, as contracted for, ample time will be afforded for a re-manufacture, and the Department will not be compelled, from pressure and want, to take inferior articles.

Owing to the impossibility of procuring articles of outfit, such as those provided for by me, in England, except on special orders

for their entire manufacture from raw material, much time is necessarily consumed under ordinary circumstances in carrying forward to completion the several articles necessary to be consumed in the process, but during the present year, the disturbing causes on the continent of Europe, and the very large orders sent in consequence from different European nations for execution in England, has filled the hands of all the firms employed in this department of supply, and tended to prevent such prompt deliveries as I desired; notwithstanding this, I effected a reduction in prices equal to six cents on each tunic, as compared with last year's prices, without deterioration in quality of material, also an addition to the value of the cloth required to be used for trousers, without extra payment. The articles contracted for are to be delivered in lots for shipment from Liverpool as ready, every shipment to be insured, and in case of loss the contractor is to duplicate packages on board without delay. In order to prevent injury to the tunics, they are to be packed for transport in bales of fifties, protected first by a cover of tarred cloth, and then covered with ordinary canvas, and strapped with rope. Taking the cost of packing into account, and adding inland transport, charges at Liverpool, insurances, outward freight to Ottawa, and my own travelling expenses, the whole of such charges will not cost the Department more than 3½ per cent. upon the value of the articles shipped from time to time. In this result, I believe no importer of merchandize into Canada by steamer from England, where the bulk bears such comparison with value of contents of packages, has secured better terms under winter rates, *via* Portland, while as regards all the articles of clothing, every item of knowledge has been made use of to obtain the best value possible for the prices agreed to be given.

The actual labour required in obtaining patterns and working up all the necessary details kept me fully employed during the brief period I remained in England. My passage money, per ocean steamship, travelling and incidental, expenses relating to this service, amounted to £460, a sum equivalent to about one-third of one per cent. on the value of the articles purchased.

I have the honor to be, Sir

Your obedient servant,

W. POWELL,

Lieut.-Col. Dept. Adj.-Gen. of Militia.

The Adjutant-General of Militia Ottawa.

(To be continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

INSPECTION OF THE 14TH BATTALION OR PRINCESS OF WALES' OWN RIFLES.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

This fine Battalion was inspected in the Drill Shed at Kingston on Wednesday evening last, by A. D. A. G. Lt.-Col. Patterson. At 8:15 p.m., the Inspecting Officer arrived in front of the Battalion, drawn up in line as usual for inspection or review, and was received with the accustomed general salute. The Battalion then "broke into column to the right" and was ordered to "stand at ease." Lt. Colonel Patterson then most minutely inspected both clothing, arms and

accoutrements. Line after this, was then formed, and the senior Major, Brovet Lt.-Col. Kerr put the Battalion through the manual and firing exercises, as also some movements in Battalion drill. The Battalion also marched past by the "advance in column" a Bill down in page 326 of the drill book.

A few other movements and deployments were then gone through, after which the Battalion was put to skirmishing by one and two companies at a time, others supporting, relieving, reinforcing and closing on supports etc. The skirmishing of this Battalion considering the want of room to teach so extended a system of covering columns, etc., was really wonderfully well executed and called forth high encomiums from the A. D. A. G., in his remarks to the Commanding Officer in square after the drill was concluded.

Altogether, as the Inspecting Officer said, the Battalion has very quickly learnt the new drill, and we have very little doubt would compare most favorably with any corps in the Force, even when the other Battalions shall have learnt their new drill.

The extremely fine band of the Regiment executed some very pretty pieces during the evening, under the leadership of their talented bandmaster Professor J. H. Smith, to whose exertions the civilians of Kingston as well as the officers of the corps must, and do, most highly appreciate. Some six or seven months ago it seemed problematical whether the 14th would have a band at all to turn out for them on the day of inspection.

The camp to be stationed around the good old city is now the foremost talk among the military of the city and surrounding District, and we hear of several sources of innocent amusements to be got up for the entertainment of both officers and men after the day's duties are over, such as grand concerts, flower shows and balls.

We shall have more news for you, to Volunteers, valuable paper, as the time for pitching the camp comes near.

DEATH OF AN AGED INDIAN WARRIOR.—On the Tuscarora Reserve, on the 10th instant, W. Highflyer, a warrior of the Cayuga Nation, and one of the older braves who fought the battle of Britain in the American War of Independence as well as in 1812-14. The venerable deceased was born at Cayuga Castle, in the State of New York, in the year 1770, and was consequently at the time of his death 101 years of age. He was highly respected through life, and died at a ripe old age, universally esteemed by all who knew him. At the battle of Lundy's Lane Highflyer was in the thickest of the fight, as well as in many other battles, thrilling incidents of which he amused his hearers with Peace be to his ashes.

DIED.

In Montreal, on the 21st instant, John Henry Gagliasini, Esq., aged 29 years, of the Grand Trunk Audit Department, son-in-law of Lieut.-Colonel Robert Lovelace, late H. M. 10th Regt.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A GENTS.

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

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

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Volunteer Review,
 AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MAY 29, 1871.

NOTICE TO OLD SUBSCRIBES.

As a great number of our early subscribers in the Volunteer Force must have been promoted since they became subscribers, they will kindly favor us by sending in their present rank and proper address.

EVERYTHING connected with the affairs of the Red River Expedition or with the present condition of the Northwest Territories is of sufficient importance to warrant close attention as on the amount of documentary evidence now collected, the determination of cause and effect in the future rests. If the manifestations of the various phases of social politics had been carefully studied from their first inception, statesmen would have no difficulty in solving many an ugly political problem without the ill feelings engendered by partisan discussion. Therefore we have kept steadily to the task of giving publicity to all matters connected with our new acquisitions, thus taking the first step towards the collection of historical facts. In this week's issue, the Report of Lieutenant Butler, of the 69th Regiment, appears, and although the views taken of the Indian relations are unnecessarily superficial, yet a great deal of valuable information can be derived from the document.

The writer will be remembered as the “Intelligence Officer” detached by Colonel Wolsley to Fort Garry in July, 1870, whose adventures and interview with President Riel were so graphically described by “Our Own Correspondent” of the local press, at a safe distance of some three hundred miles from the scene. The report affords more valuable information of a *lay* character than he was enabled to furnish the commander of the expedition with.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW of the 22nd instant contained the concluding part of the “Narrative of the Red River Expedition,” taken from the pages of *Blackwood*. The first and second portions thereof have been freely criticised in these pages, and the altered tone of the third part is undoubtedly due to the indignation expressed by the Canadian press at the outrageous falsehoods and misrepresentations indulged in by the writer, whom common fame has designated as the commander of the expedition, and it is safe to say the annals of the British army cannot produce a more disgraceful document from the pen of any officer connected with it. The cliquo that dishonored the grave of Braddock and the Townsends who tried to filch the laurels from the brow of Wolfe's corpse only committed an individual outrage, but the fellow that has vituperated the leading statesmen of the Dominion, misrepresented the clergy of one of its chief religious denominations, and depreciated the prestige of its military force, deserves to be driven from the ranks of that army which his presence has disgraced, and if the British service had not degenerated into a political shuttle cock such a consummation would be the result of his scribbling. The question of authorship is not of very great moment, the narrative was written “by an officer of the expeditionary force,” and the disgrace, such as it is, must be shared by the leaders of the regular troops,—as they have managed to monopolize the honors, it is only fair they should divide the disgrace.

The impertinent allusions to the Canadian statesmen having been previously dealt with we shall confine ourselves to the useful perversion of facts, for which the narrative is notorious, and to aid in rebutting those outrages on *truth* we have the best possible testimony, viz., documentary evidence, which the writer never probably thought could be brought against him. S. J. Dawson, Esq., of the Public Works Department, the Engineer in charge of the Thunder Bay and Shebangowan Road, and of the general transportation service, has written a very able report on his operations in 1870.

The author of the narrative insinuates that the expedition had been originally intended to march on Fort Garry overland from the northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods. Mr. Dawson shows conclusive

ly at pages 6 and 7 of his report by a memorandum for General Lindsay and Colonel Wolseley, dated at Ottawa, 18th April, 1870, that such an idea was never entertained, and that by all rules of common sense, not to talk of strategical reasons, the route by the Winnipeg River, that subsequently chosen, was the very one which should have been decided on at first.

The narrative next states that "the Canadian ministers" impressed on the "military authorities," responsible for the success of the expedition, that the road would be completed from Thunder Bay to Shebandowan by the time the troops were concentrated at the former place. At page three of the report Mr. Dawson shows a "memorandum" dated Ottawa, 25th April, 1870, and sent to the military authorities, in which the actual position of affairs is distinctly set forth, with the falsehoods about the horses, teamsters, harness, boats, and who hauled them up the Kaministiquia we have already dealt. Mr. Dawson gives the fullest proof of the untruthfulness of the whole, and Lieut.-Col. Wily's report shows that the harness statement was a willful and malicious fabrication. And now comes the direct charge, substantiated by the clearest proofs, that for whatever delay, loss, or peril the expedition suffered the blame lay with its commander.

From Mr. Dawson's report it is quite clear that when the expedition arrived at Thunder Bay thirty miles of the road to Shebandowan Lake was quite finished and practicable as a good waggon road, but as the waggons only reached the Matawan Bridge, a distance of twenty five miles, beyond which twelve miles of ox road had been opened, and four and a half miles to Ward's landing on the Matawan River (about the same distance from Shebandowan) under construction, the whole distance to be traversed by the troops and stores would be forty-one and a half miles. The problem which presented itself to Colonel Wolseley, as the commander of the expeditionary force, was simply how the boats and stores should be got over that distance. With a force of nearly 800 laborers and voyageurs under Mr. Dawson, and fully 1200 men under his own immediate command, it would have been no extraordinary achievement to open the 16½ miles of road for waggons in ten days. It appears, however, he preferred to leave his troops idle, and then some of the very clever fellows on his very numerous staff found out that the Kaministiquia River led into Shebandowan Lake through its tributary the Matawan, so therefore it would be a great feat to bring the boats up it. The distance from Thunder Bay to the Matawan bridge was, as stated, 25 miles by road, by river 45, and after seven days hard labor a boat reached that point—a waggon and pair of horses could take it to the same place in a day, without injury; whereas by the river it had encountered rough usage, its navigable waters being only twelve miles, and extensive

repairs were necessary. The obvious course would have been to employ horses and waggons, but those already on the works were rendered useless, by the extraordinary process of "putting them on rations of artillery horses"—and when it became apparent that an effort must be made, horses and waggons had to be brought from Collingwood. In the meantime the progress of the expedition was arrested, and Mr. Dawson's men withdrawn from road making to work which should have been done by the horses and waggons. The labor was so severe as to cause the Indians to withdraw from their engagements, and abandon the expedition altogether—the writer of the narrative giving a totally false version of the affair. At one time, through the blunders and want of tact of the commanding officer the expedition ran a chance of failing, but General Lindsay would stand no nonsense, and a forward movement was the consequence. At length they reached Shebandowan, and on the 16th of July the first detachment started. As we mean to publish the whole of Mr. Dawson's able report, it being an historical document of great value, we shall not use it again as reference, preferring that our readers should see the direct official contradictions of the falsehoods of the narrative, but shall criticise the conduct of the expedition in a military point of view.

It is an established rule in warfare that a military force in advancing through an enemy's country should keep all its divisions within easy communication. In this case the writer of the narrative shews they were *echeloned* over a distance of 100 miles. The military term used does not describe the position truly; it should be *scattered*, an expression not quite as grand but far more graphic. In each boat all the arms were in *boxes nailed down, two rifles* being alone accessible, and this state of affairs continued till the troops were landed for the final advance within two miles of Fort Garry—many of the rifles were useless from rust. The writer treats all *lay* advice with scorn, but no other reached the expedition worth the carriage. Lieutenant Butler was a very clever officer, but the few hours he spent at Winnipeg and the day or two biding at the Lower Fort were not favorable to a reconnoissance.

No attempt at resistance was made; the advance with all the pomp and circumstances of war through the mud of Winnipeg was against an empty fortress, and when it was entered the conduct of the regular soldiers was by no means as immaculate, as the writer of the narrative states. For the succeeding six days they were lying in the mud drunk, in such numbers that the ordinary guards could not be furnished. The archives at Fort Garry were plundered,—the writer of this article saw valuable public documents in the hands of individuals there,—the armory was stripped of some *seventeen or eighteen hundred* stand of arms, and the furni-

ture which Mr. MacDougall sent to River La Salle carried away.

In these days of Whig-Radicalism political tools, especially if they are facile and dull, can command their price. The distribution of orders for this service began at the wrong end, and assuredly were not earned in anything like the proportion in which the distinctions were awarded to the officers of the regular force. The conclusion to be arrived at is simply that the narrative is, as Mr. Dawson puts it, a very neat *romance*, in which the imagination of the writer, aided by a natural aptitude for falsehood and a distorted moral perception combined, to produce a tale only equalled by his great prototype, the renowned Baron Munchausen. To the maligned Canadian administration and its officers the success of the expedition belongs; its military features are below contempt. Any intelligent non-commissioned officer could conduct the force to its destination, and would probably have done it in better order.

The following extract will show that the *Washington Treaty* does not settle or attempt to settle all the outstanding questions between this country and the United States. It is therefore defective, and if there were no other reasons, would justify our people in their refusal to ratify it for the present at least. The *Detroit Post* says:

"The Dominion papers, which have been exercised so much about the St. Clair Flats canal, will notice that in the new treaty drawn by the Joint High Commission, at Washington, the ownership of the canal is expressly conceded to the United States by the terms of the treaty. The treaty provides, it is said, that Canadian vessels shall have the privilege of passing through the St. Clair Flats canal, and also of navigating Lake Michigan, on the same terms as United States vessels, provided United States vessels are allowed the use of the Welland and other Canadian canals, and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence river, on the same terms as Canadian vessels. This is a fair exchange. Without such an agreement our vessels might be excluded from Canadian canals, and we might exclude Canadian vessels from using the St. Clair Flats canal, and from Lake Michigan. In the reports the St. Mary's Ship Canal is not mentioned. Whether the use of that canal is granted to Provincial vessels by the terms of the treaty we do not yet know. We presume, however, that it is, and that its not being mentioned was a mistake by the Washington reporters.

The St. Clair canal is within the Canadian boundary line—the people of the United States may rest assured we will use it without their leave or license.

The text of the Treaty of Washington has been published, it is not materially different from the telegraphic summary which we published last week—and will hardly be acceptable to the Canadian people as far as the clauses relating to the fisheries and the navigation of the St. Lawrence are concerned. At the same time we are satisfied

that the case would have been far worse for Canada if Sir John A. Macdonald had not been a member of the Commission, and the Dominion has to thank him for securing the reservation of the right of the Canadian people, through their representatives, to be consulted on such portions of its provisions as relates especially to their own interests—and that they will have to judge of those matters with due caution, the following extract from the *Liverpool Albion*, referring to the first rumors of this treaty amply proves:—

"When Mr. Reverdy Johnson made the tour of England, inaugurating, as some fondly supposed, an era of open diplomacy, and announcing that he was come to settle, and indeed had settled all the "questions" in dispute between the two countries, there was no Fisheries question. So that if Mr. Reverdy Johnson's complete settlement had been accepted by the United States this question would have remained to be put. The Fisheries question is, "Shall the citizens of the United States have rights granted to them on the coasts of Canada?" These coasts are an appendage to the territory of that country. The question therefore is, in reality—"Shall the Americans be allowed territorial rights in another country than their own?" This is exactly the question which men ask when they wish to lay the grounds for annexing a country. When the question is answered in the affirmative, it is not settled till the country has changed masters. The Americans demand just now the sea coast fishery, with the right of going on shore. The demand is not made by the American nation, but by a few fishermen backed by designing politicians. There is no reason why the next demand should not be the right of fishing in the rivers and of landing on their banks. Fishians have as good a right to fish as any other American citizens, and may land on the shores of Canada to dry their fish and cleanse their nets. The party in the United States who claim the right of fishing on the coast of Canada make no secret that they expect soon to possess the interior. They must be as stupid as an English Minister if they do not connect the right that is granted with that which remains to be granted.

"For the concession of this right, we are told, the Americans are to pay a sum of money, once for all. This payment may be considered as an admission that the Americans have no right to that which they claim; but if this is admitted, it follows that a portion of the sovereignty of Canada is sold to the United States. Canada is thus drifting into the position of being a dependency at once of two rival Empires. But if Canada is to be at once a dependency of England and of the United States, what is meant by its creation into a "Dominion?" Whatever may have been the secret object of that extraordinary proceeding, it is understood on the other side of the Atlantic to be the preparation for the foundation of an independent State. There is a growing party in Canada who, despairing of prevailing on Great Britain to resume her ancient position towards them, aim at independence as the next best thing. This party will not view with complacency the proposal to become partially dependent on the United States. If, therefore, the proposed arrangement were to be carried out, it must be at the expense of our friendly relations with Canada. If the Canadians accept it by a majority in the Assembly, which is, we suppose, to be con-

sulted, the Fisheries question will only be begun, for the Americans will go on to demand the river fisheries and the possession of the interior. If the Canadians reject the plan, still the only way of settling the question, namely, the positive refusal to entertain an unjust demand, will not be facilitated, but the reverse, by the demand having been entertained.

We have no faith in English diplomacy whenever the Yankees are concerned, they have bartered away the rights of those Colonies on every occasion, and we have the mere chance of salvation from national ruin reserved because there was a Canadian of high reputation on the High Commission. The subject requires tact, temper, ability and coolness; our people are possessed of all these qualities; but they are quite wide awake enough to checkmate Yankee swindling, and be a match for English diplomatic imbecility.

The Queen's birthday (Wednesday, 24th instant) was celebrated in Ottawa with the usual demonstrations, the Volunteer Garrison Artillery, Captain Mowat's Rifle Company, and the Civil Service Rifles, all under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Forrest, were paraded in Parliament Square. A royal salute was fired by the Ottawa Field Battery and a *feu-de-joie* by the troops. A parade of firemen, athletic games on Cartier Square and the usual display of fireworks completed the programme. The city was unusually full of visitors, and it would have been as well if the corporation authorities provided some means of attraction to the crowds the *holiday* (for such it is deemed in Canada) brings together, in both a moral and pecuniary sense the investment would be a success. It is as well also to say to the military authorities that it is one of the great levers for exciting the military spirit of the people, and that economy studied in connection therewith is in reality money invested in the worst and most inexcusable manner. The Volunteers should bring pressure to bear in their civil capacity on their representatives, and give the economists leave to attend to their own affairs.

Our contemporary the *Barrie Examiner* has come out in an enlarged and improved form—it is under the able management of Mr. John Nicholson, formerly of the *Ottawa Citizen*, and is remarkably well got up. Its editorial and general literary department are creditable to the skill and ability of its editor—altogether the *Examiner* deserves the support of its patrons, and from the temperate tone of its articles evidently fills its part as a teacher and leader of public opinion to the advantage of its readers; it is in fact our ideal of what a local organ should be—a true and reliable exponent of the political condition of the state. We congratulate our contemporary and hope the enterprise displayed will meet with the success it so richly deserves.

On another page will be found a long article from the *Montreal Herald* on the Stirling claim. If the United States government could enter into a treaty with his Satanic majesty, involving a question of territorial limits some member of the eternal Yankee nation would lay claim, or invent one, to the most eligible of the sovereign rights of the infernal regions, and would find the press of his country gravely prepared to put forward his pretensions. The settlement, or doubtful settlement of the fisheries, have brought up the sons of a Scotch school master, residents in Yankeedom, as claimants of rights thereto conferred some two hundred and seventy years ago by another Scotch pedagogue, known as James the First of England, on a Sir W. Alexander, but which has lapsed long since. The article will repay perusal; it is an amusing piece of history and shows to what extent sheer impudence will carry people.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Versailles Government have at length succeeded in crushing the Communists, and their troops, under Marshal McMahon, are now said to be in possession of three-fourths of Paris. On Sunday the 21st instant a practicable breach having been effected near the St. Cloud Gate, General Douai's column stormed it with success, while another column entered at the Pont du Jour. Severe fighting has since occurred, the Communist General, Dombrowski, has been taken prisoner and his troops scattered. The members of the Committee of Safety and the chiefs of the Communist government have also been captured, some of them being summarily shot—why one of them should receive quarter, except to be reserved for hanging, is a problem not easily solved. It is reported that the Palace of the Tuilleries, the Louvre, and Hotel de Ville have been burnt. If this is so, the efforts of the Emperor Louis Napoleon for seventeen years, and the noblest monuments of historical France have been destroyed by the rascally canaille of Paris in sheer wantonness. The government that will keep law and order amongst those ruffians must deal largely in grape shot and recruit its soldiers from the rural districts—neither Parisian shop keepers or gamins should in future be allowed to carry arms. What the destinies of France may be in a few months is beyond the reach of prediction. The only solution of her political troubles would appear to be a despotic monarchy. The people do not understand free institutions, and the wisdom of the government would be best illustrated by a forced emigration of the surplus population of the larger towns; the reorganization of the army as militia, simply recruiting it from the peasantry and sending the town and city conscriptions on foreign service. The condition of the country is simply deplorable, from the fact that labor instead of being a basis of social polity is striving to be the apex thereof.

In Great Britain the Washington Treaty has provoked grave discussion in the House of Lords. A determined effort will be made to oppose its ratification, and it may lead to the downfall of the curse of the Empire—Gladstone's administration.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh's ship, the *Galatea*, has arrived in England, after a cruise round the world. Her illustrious Captain and what is left of her crew are in good health. The Gladstone management of English naval affairs, has resulted in the petty economies of the Manchester peddlers, and made the naval service less remunerative than the mercantile, and as a consequence members of the *Galatea's* crew deserted on every favorable occasion. This crime was not confined to the vessel commanded by Prince Alfred, who is undoubtedly a favorite with his men, but was common to all the vessels of the squadron, and was simply due to the low rate of wages with the temptation offered of bettering their condition in such places as Sydney, Melbourne, and New Zealand.

The United States people and press are jubilant over the success of their diplomatists in the Washington Treaty, and so they may with good reason. They maintain that a vital surrender of all their claims have been conceded, and that they have obtained every advantage they desired.

In Canada a stern determination has been evinced to resist the ratification of the treaty especially in the Lower or Maritime Provinces, but the feeling is quite as intense in Ontario, and it is very doubtful if it will be ratified by the Dominion Parliament.

A smart shock of earthquake was experienced in Canada on the morning of Sunday, 21st instant.

The town of Bradford was totally destroyed by fire on the 23rd instant, damages are rated as high as \$1,000,000, and over 400 families have been rendered homeless.

The Adjutant General was at Niagara Falls with Lieut.-Colonel Villiers, inspecting the site of the camp of instruction, and returned to headquarters at Ottawa on the 24th. While in Toronto the band of the 10th Royals did themselves considerable credit by playing before his hotel. The soldiers of the Canadian army appreciate the value of Colonel Robertson-Ross's services and his anxiety for their welfare, therefore they lose no opportunity in doing him all the honor in their power, and the Royals know how to pay a delicate compliment.

Emigration to Manitoba is the order of the day. Any of our readers desirous of giving information to friends or acquaintances about to visit that thriving Province had better pay no attention to parties decrying the firm of Hill, Griggs & Co., of St. Paul. To people wishing to proceed by that route the aforesaid firm will be found to render valuable service at the cheapest possible rates. During a season of great difficulty the writer of this article was ordered on military duty to Fort Garry; his instruc-

tions pointed out the route, but left it entirely optional as to the agents to be employed. After patient search it was found that the firm of Hill, Griggs & Co. were not only the most reliable and trustworthy but that they actually, with almost a monopoly of the road, discharged the forwarding confided to them fifteen per cent. cheaper than their rivals, with a skill and promptitude perfectly marvellous. They are at once the most reliable, honest, and efficient firm between Canada and Fort Garry.

From Cuba there are rumors of more fighting, and more cold-blooded massacres. The loyalists and rebels are eating each other like the renowned Kilkenny cats.

The British West India Islands are about being combined in a confederation similar to our own, as a preliminary step to consolidation with this Dominion.

From Mexico there are rumors of war. Juarez has met another Greek like himself, and it is to be hoped the scoundrel will meet the fate he awarded to the brave but unfortunate Maximilian; at all events there will be a fight for the Presidency of the *Creasers* whatever it may be worth.

THE WIMBLEDON TEAM.

FINAL COMPETITION.

HAMILTON, May 19.—The following are the 20 highest total scores made at 200, 500 and 600 yards, ten shots at each range:

(THIRD DAY.)

Capt. Gibson, Toronto Garrison Artillery.....	91
Private Murison, 13th Battalion.....	89
Sergt. R. Omand, 13th Battalion.....	88
Lieut. Wastie, 7th Battalion.....	85
Lieut. Patrick, O. B. G. A.....	83
Private J. Mason, 13th Battalion.....	81
Sergt. Wilkinson, Grand Trunk Rifles.....	81
Sergt. Kincaide, 14th Battalion.....	81
Sergt. Saché, 13th Battalion.....	80
Private McDonald, Q. O. R.....	79
Sergt.-Major McNaughton, Cobourg.....	79
Gunner Harris, Ottawa.....	78
Private Jennings, Queen's Own Rifles.....	78
Sergt. G. Omand, 13th Battalion.....	77
Lieut. Burch, Q. O. R.....	76
Private White, Q. O. R.....	76
Capt. McCleneghan, 2nd Battalion.....	75
Sergt. Daizael, 27th Batt.....	75
Private Thompson, 10th Royals.....	74
Sergt. Hall, Sarnia.....	73

The following are the 20 highest aggregate scores:—

Private Murison, 13th Batt., Hamilton.....	239
Private Joseph Mason, 13th Batt., Hamilton.....	231
Private Jennings, Q. O. R., Toronto.....	218
Sergeant R. Omand, 13th Batt., Hamilton.....	217
Lieut. Wastie, 7th Batt., London.....	217
Sergeant Wilkinson, G. T. R., Brockville.....	215
Lieut. Little, 13th Batt., Hamilton.....	213
Lieut. Patrick, Ottawa Garrison Artillery.....	213
Sergeant Saché, 13th Batt., Hamilton.....	213
Private McDonald, Q. O. R., Toronto.....	213
Capt. Cotton, Ottawa Garrison Artillery.....	212
Lieut. Burch, Q. O. R., Toronto.....	212
Capt. Gibson, Toronto Garrison Artillery.....	211
Private Sheppard, 10th Royals, Toronto.....	209
Sergeant Kincaide, 14th Batt., Kingston.....	209
Sergeant McMullin, 10th Royals, Toronto.....	208
Capt. McCleneghan, 32nd Batt., Woodstock.....	208
Sergeant-Major McNaughton, Cobourg.....	206
Sergeant G. Omand, 13th Batt., Hamilton.....	205
Private Thompson, 10th Royals, Toronto.....	203

The following are the names of the twenty volunteers chosen by Col. Skinner to compose the Wimbledon Team, provided sufficient funds are raised to cover the expense of taking them to England and back again; if not, the Colonel will be obliged to reduce the number; but it is to be hoped that the requisite funds will be forthcoming.

- Ottawa—Cotton, Patrick and Harris.
- Brookville—Bell and Wilkinson.
- Kingston—Kincaide.
- Belleville—Oronhyastekla.

- Cobourg—McNaughton.
 - Toronto—Jennings, McMullen, Birch, Gibson and McDonald.
 - Hamilton—Murison, Omand, Saché, Little and Mason.
 - Woodstock—McCleneghan.
 - London—Waste.
- The Team leaves for England on the 10th June.

RIFLE MATCHES.

AT ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir,—The following are the scores made at a special competition held at St. Stephen, N.B., on the afternoons of the 12th and 13th instants, in order to compare scores with those made by Wimbledon Team:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total	No. misses G'd. Total + practices
Pte. Chas. Blactin—					
12th.....	26	24	20	70	1
	21	22	22	65	1
13th.....	18	18	20	56	1
	23	15	18	56	1
					247
Major A. McAdam—					
12th.....	22	20	20	62	1
	20	23	21	64	1
13th.....	20	18	20	58	0
	18	20	22	60	0
					244
12th, Ens. J.P. Bixley.....	23	24	22	69	0

On the 12th there was a strong wind from the left; on the 13th a very strong wind in front (changeable—right to left).

A. McADAM, Major R.M.
St. Stephen, N. B., 13th May, 1871.

AT SAULT STE. MARIE.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly notice in your valuable paper that the prizes given by Lieut.-Colonel Cumberland, M.P. for Algoma, to my Company, was shot for on the 10th instant. Range, 400 yards; five rounds. The score was as follows:

\$8.50. Pte. A. Kanash.....	17
\$6.50. Pte. A. Fortin.....	14
\$4.50. J. Boissonault.....	13
\$2.50. Pte. J. Dubois.....	12
\$1.50. Pte. A. McKay.....	12
\$1.00. Pte. J. Biron.....	12
\$ 50. Pte. W. F. Davidson.....	11

The challenge medal given by J. M. Hamilton, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, was competed for on the 13th instant, ranges 500 yards, five rounds, and won by Private Angus McKay, who scored 12 points. W. A. Simpson, Esq., M.P. for Algoma, then gave \$10 for the best shot at the same range, one round each. won by Private R. Mason, who scored four points.

I remain, very truly yours,
Jos Wilson, Capt.

REMITANCES

Received on Subscription up to Saturday the 27th inst.
MONTREAL.—Ens. Henry Gantry, \$2
PER AGENT.
CALEDONIA.—Capt. R. A. McKinnon, \$6.

NO LESS TRUE THAN BLUE.

Well hath the preacher said O Life
That vanity is all;
Dreary and few the days of strife
Against the evil thrall.

What seems like answers to our prayers
Is ever blent with gall;
The tempter whispers—wherefore care
If you do stand or fall.

We cast aside life's dearest joys
To gain a fleeting name
The ever-hearing grave destroys
The evanescent fame.

One generation sinks forgot,
Another springs to birth,
And meeting with a common lot
Descends alike to earth.

Year rolls on year, day follows day,
Still look we to the morrow,
Till time hath sapped our dreams away
And we are hoar in sorrow.

Even when the cankered hopes of years
Some scant fruition bear—
The sword already rusts with tears—
The heart is nigh despair.

Too late, too late the ceaseless moan
Reveals the hopes deferred;
Mans heritage of woe alone
Denies that hope's absurd.

Too late—pride—half sufficed at length
Turns backward wishful eyes,
When fading life and waning strength
Both the mau-seate prize.

Like Dead Sea apples to the view,
Fair flaunt the hopes of youth,
The weary years relentless show
That bitterness is truth.

Our house is like the ruined tower,
Thro' which the whirlwinds stray,
A pile of clouds at evening hour
That vanishes away.

Yet o'er the ruins faintly glow
Some rays of softest light—
O God, the unalterable woe,
If that be quenched in night.

Yet why weak faith his mercy doubt,
He hath sustained thee still;
His arm encompasseth about,
Be done His Holy will.

Fort Garry, April, 1871.

G. W.

REPORT

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

INTERFACTORY REPORT.

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

Sir,—Before entering into the questions contained in the written instructions, under which I acted, and before attempting to state an opinion upon the existing situation of affairs in the Saskatchewan, I will briefly allude to the time occupied in travel, to the route followed, and to the general circumstances attending my journey.

Starting from Fort Garry on the 25th October, I reached Fort Ellice at junction of Qu'Appelle and Assiniboine Rivers on the 30th of the same month. On the following day I continued my journey towards Carlton, which place was reached on the 9th November, a detention of two days having occurred upon the South Saskatchewan River, the waters of which were only partially frozen.

After a delay of five days in Carlton, the North Branch of the Saskatchewan was reported fit for the passage of horses, and on the morning of the 14th November I proceeded on my western journey towards Edmonton. By this time snow had fallen to the depth of about two inches over the country, which rendered it necessary to abandon the use of wheels for the transport of baggage, substituting a light sled in place of the cart which had hitherto been used, although I still retained the same mode of conveyance, namely the saddle, for personal use. Passing the Hudson Bay Company Posts of Battle River, Fort Pitt and Victoria, I reached Edmonton on the night of the 26th November. For the last 200 miles the country had become clear of snow, and the frosts, notwithstanding the high altitude of the region, had decreased in severity. Starting again on the afternoon of the 1st December I recrossed the Saskatchewan River below Edmonton and continued in a South-Westerly direction towards the Rocky Mountain House, passing through a country, which even at that advanced period of the year, still retained many traces of its summer beauty. At mid-day on the 4th December having passed the gorges of the Three Medicine Hills, I came in sight of the Rocky Mountains, which rose from the Western extremity of an immense plain and stretched their great snow-clad peaks far away to the Northern and Southern horizons.

Finding it impossible to procure guides for the prosecution of my journey south to Montana, I left the Rocky Mountain House on the 12th December and commenced my return travels to Red River along the valley of the Saskatchewan. Snow had now fallen to the depth of about a foot, and the cold had of late begun to show symptoms of its winter intensity. Thus on the morning of the 5th December my thermometer indicated 22° below zero and again on the 13th 18° below zero, a degree of cold which in itself is not remarkable, but which had the effect of rendering the saddle by no means a comfortable mode of transport.

Arriving at Edmonton on the 16th December I exchanged my horses for dogs, the saddle for a small cariole, and on the 20th December commenced in earnest the winter journey to Red River. The cold long delayed, now begun in all its severity. On the 22nd December my thermometer at 10 o'clock in the morning indicated 39° below zero, later in the day a biting wind swept the long reaches of the Saskatchewan River, and rendered travelling on the ice almost insupportable. To note here the long days of travel down the great valley of the Saskatchewan, at times on the frozen rivers and at times upon the neighboring plains, would prove only a tiresome record. Little by little the snow seemed to deepen, day by day the frost to obtain a more lasting power and to bind in a still more solid embrace all visible Nature. No human voice, no sound of bird or beast nor ripple of stream to break the intense silence of these vast solitudes of the Lower Saskatchewan. At length early in the month of February I quitted the valley of Saskatchewan at Cedar Lake, crossed the ridge which separated that sheet of water from Lake Winnipegosis, and descending the latter Lake to its outlet at Water-hen River, passed from thence to the northern extremity of the Lake Manitoba. Finally on the 18th February reached the settlement of Oak Point on South shore of Manitoba, and two days later arrived at Fort Garry.

In following the river and lake route from Carlton, I passed in succession the Mission of Prince Albert, Forts a la Corne and Cum-

berland, the posts of Pas, Moose Lake, Shoal River and Manitoba House, and with a few exceptions travelled upon ice the entire way.

The journey from first to last occupied 119 days and embraced a distance of about 2,700 miles.

I have now to offer the expression of my best acknowledgments to the officers of the various posts of the Hudson Bay Company passed en route. To Mr. W. J. Christie, of Edmonton, to Mr. Richard Hardisty, of Victoria, as well as to Messrs Hackland, Sinclair, Ballenden, Trail, Turner, Belanger, Matheison, McBeath, Munro and McDonald I am indebted for much kindness and hospitality, and I have to thank Mr. W. J. Christie for information of much value regarding statistics connected with his District. I have also to offer to the Revd. Messrs Lacombe, McDougall and Nisbet the expression of the obligations which I am under, towards them for uniform kindness and hospitality.

GENERAL REPORT.

Having in the foregoing pages briefly alluded to the time occupied in travel, to the route followed, and to the general circumstances attending my journey, I now propose entering upon the subjects contained in the written instructions under which I acted, and in the first instance to lay before you the views which I have formed upon the important question of the existing state of affairs in the Saskatchewan.

The institutions of Law and Order, as understood in civilized communities, are wholly unknown in the regions of the Saskatchewan, inasmuch as the country is without an executive body whatever and destitute of any means to enforce the authority of the Law.

I do not mean to assert that crime and outrage are of habitual occurrence among the people of this Territory, or that a state of anarchy exists in any particular portion of it, but it is an undoubted fact that crimes of the most serious nature have been committed in various places, by persons of mixed and native blood, without any vindication of the Law being possible, and the position of affairs rests at the present moment not on the just power of an Executive Authority to enforce obedience, but rather upon the passive acquiescence, of the majority of a scant population who hitherto had lived in ignorance of these conflicting interests, which in more populous and civilized communities, tend to anarchy and disorder.

But the question may be asked if the Hudson's Bay Company represent the centres round which the half-breed settlers have gathered, how then does it occur that that body should be destitute of governing power, and unable to repress crime and outrage? To this question I would reply that the Hudson's Bay Company being a commercial corporation, dependent for its profits on the suffrages of the people, is of necessity cautious in the exercise of repressive powers, that, also, it is exposed in the Saskatchewan to the evil influence which Free Trade has ever developed among the native races, that furthermore, it is brought in contact with tribes long remarkable for their lawlessness and ferocity, and that lastly the elements of disorder in the whole territory of Saskatchewan, are for many causes yearly on the increase. But before entering upon the subject into which this last consideration would lead me, it will be advisable to glance at the various elements which

comprise the population, of this Western region. In point of numbers, and in the power which they possess of committing depredations, the aboriginal races claim the foremost place among the inhabitants of the Saskatchewan. These tribes, like the Indians of other portions of Rupert's Land and the Northwest, carry on the pursuits of hunting, bringing the produce of their hunts to barter for the goods of the Hudson's Bay Company, but unlike the Indians of more Northern regions, they subsist almost entirely upon the buffalo, and they carry on among themselves an unceasing warfare which has long become traditional. Accustomed to regard murder as honorable war, robbery and pillage as the traits most ennobling to manhood, free from all restraint these warring tribes of Crees, Assiniboines, and Blackfeet form some of the most savage among even the wild races of Western America.

Hitherto it may be said that the Crees have looked upon the white man as their friend, but latterly indications have not been wanting to foreshadow a change in this respect—a change which I have found many causes to account for, and which if the Saskatchewan remains in its present condition, must I fear, deepen into more positive enmity. The buffalo, the Redman's sole means of subsistence, is rapidly disappearing; year by year the prairies, which once shook beneath the tread of countless herds of bisons are becoming denuded of animal life, and year by year the affliction of starvation comes with an ever increasing intensity upon the land. There are men still living who remember to have hunted buffalo on the shores of Lake Manitoba. It is scarcely twelve years since Fort Ellice on the Assiniboine River, formed one of the principal posts for supply for the Hudson's Bay Company; and the vast prairies which flank the Southern and Western spurs of the Touchwood Hills, now utterly silent and deserted, are still white with the bones of the migratory herds, which until lately, roamed over their surface. Nor is this absence of animal life confined to the plains of the Qu'Appelle and of the Upper Assiniboine—all along the line of the North Saskatchewan, from Carlton to Edmonton House, the same scarcity prevails, and if further illustration of this decrease of buffalo be wanting, I would state that during the present winter, I traversed the plains from Red River to the Rocky Mountains without even seeing one solitary animal upon 1,200 miles of prairie. The Indian is not slow to attribute this lessening of his principal food to the presence of the white and half breed settlers, whose active competition for pemican (valuable as supplying the transport service of the H. B. Co) has led to this all but total extinction of the bison.

Nor does he fail to trace other grievances—some real, some imaginary—to the same cause. Wherever a half breed settler or hunter has established himself he has resorted to the use of poison as a means of destroying the wolves and foxes which were numerous on the prairies. This most pernicious practice has had the effect of greatly embittering the Indians against the settler, for not only have large numbers of animals been uselessly destroyed, inasmuch as fully one-half the animals thus killed are lost to the trapper, but also the poison is frequently communicated to the Indian dogs, and thus a very important mode of winter transport is lost to the red man. It is asserted, too, that horses are sometimes poisoned by eating grasses which have become tainted by the presence of strychnine, and although this latter assertion may not be true, yet its

effects are the same, as the Indian fully believes it. In consequence of these losses a threat has been made, very generally by the natives, against the half-breeds, to the effect, that if the use of poison was persisted in the horses belonging to the settlers would be shot.

Another increasing source of Indian discontent is to be found in the policy pursued by the American Government in their settlement of the countries lying south of the Saskatchewan. Throughout the Territories of Dakota and Montana a state of hostility has long existed between the Americans and the tribes of Sioux, Blackfeet and Peagin Indians. This state of hostility has latterly been characterized, on the part of the Americans by a war of extermination; and the policy of "clearing out" the red man has now become a recognized portion of Indian warfare. Some of these acts of extermination find their way into public records, many of them never find publicity. Among the former, the attack made during the spring of 1870 by a large party of troops upon a camp of Peagin Indians close to the British boundary line will be fresh in the recollection of Your Excellency. The tribe thus attacked was suffering severely from small pox, was surprised at day-break by the soldiers, who, rushing in upon the tents destroyed 170 men, women, and children, in a few moments. This tribe forms one of the four nations comprised in the Blackfeet league, and have their hunting grounds partly on British and partly on American territory. I have mentioned the presence of small-pox in connection with these Indians. It is very generally believed in the Saskatchewan that this disease was originally communicated to the Blackfeet tribes by Missouri traders with a view to the accumulation of robes, and this opinion, monstrous though it may appear, has been somewhat verified by the Western Press when treating of the epidemic last year. As I propose to enter at some length into the question of this disease at a later portion of this report I now only make allusion to it as forming one of the grievances which the Indian affirms he suffers at the hands of the white man.

(To be continued.)

AUSTRALIA.

(From the "Australasian"—Melbourne, 23rd Jan. 1871.

But we do not desire to appear to the people of England either silly dreamers, or as mean and spiritless dastards. We are well assured that whenever danger threatens the old country, Australia will ever be at her side, and that no Ministry could last an hour that proposed any other policy. It is a likely thing that we should sit at rest if a Russian fleet blockaded the Thames, or an invasion of the Germans was expected in Norfolk? It is certainly in some respects hard that we should be involved in war by events over which we have not the slightest control, and with enemies with whom we have personally no quarrel. But this is the case with the great bulk of every nation. What had the non-electors of the United Kingdom to do with the Eastern question, and the quarrels of the Turk and the Czar? What at this moment do those non-electors care about the neutralization of the Black Sea? In former days British colonies fought when the mother country fought, without a murmur at their want of influence in matters of war and peace. so long as they were undisturbed in their domestic affairs, they

were content to do without a foreign policy of their own. Such is our case at the present day, and such at all times must necessarily be the case of every colony and dependent possession. The fact that in colonial matters, the Crown is guided by its colonial advisers is no reason why in dealing with foreign nations the empire should be dismembered, and its unity destroyed. So far as the internal management of its component parts is concerned, the British Empire is practically a confederation of allied but independent communities. So far as the rest of the world is concerned, it is as one man. We do not know that any practical inconvenience has arisen from the present system. Certainly there has been no such participation in active hostilities as the American settlements prior to the War of Independence cheerfully undertook. But if the time has come for reconsidering our position in the event of war, the natural remedy would seem to be an increased influence in the councils of the nation, and not a withdrawal from all the danger, and all the glories of our countrymen. Whether any means can be contrived for affording to the colonies an opportunity of tendering their advice to the Queen upon matters of peace and war, we need not now consider. Yet even if any such arrangement could be carried into effect, we do not believe that the practical result would be different from the present. England will never go to war unless the necessity for it should be so clear as to be beyond dispute; and when she does declare war none of her colonies will be absent from her side. Whatever may be the machinery by which the national will is expressed—whether it be by a general congress of all British communities, or whether it be, as it is now by the Imperial Parliament acting on behalf of the whole empire,—we hold that these two conditions are fixed. There will be no war if it can consistently with our honour be avoided. But if war must come, we will all fight—and if need be, fall—together.

The Cincinnati 'Enquirer is not quite satisfied with the results of Democratic government in America, and makes a comparison, which is not very flattering to his Atlantic vanity. It says: "The taxes last year in Great Britain amounted to but \$300,000,000. With this they had to pay an interest on a debt one third larger than our own. In the United States the taxes of the federal government are \$50,000,000 more than this, and in addition the cost of our state governments must be at least \$250,000,000. Our taxes are nearly double those of Great Britain. Such is the difference between the so called model Republic and the much abused corrupt monarchy.

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



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

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

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

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }
Ottawa, 22nd May, 1871. } 22-31n



NOTICE.

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

By direction,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }
Ottawa, 20th May, 1871. } 22-31n

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

OFFICER'S Cavalry Saddle, Bridle, Breast Plate, Sheepskin, &c., English make. Field Officers' Cavalry Tunic, (gold embroidery), made by Buckmaster, London, England. Staff Gold Shoulder Belt and Field Telescope. Cavalry Dress Sword Belt, with Slings. Cavalry Officer's Stable Jacket, gold laced. Staff Cocked Hat, Plume and Case. One Set Gold Lace Stripes for dress overalls. Scarlet Dress Waistcoat, embroidered. Forage Cap, gold lace band and embroidered peak—the whole in excellent order.
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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Wednesday, 26th day of April, 1871.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority given by the 8th section of the Act 31st Victoria, Chapter 6, intitled:—"An Act respecting the Customs,"

His Excellency has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered that "Ship Harbour" in the Province of Nova Scotia be and the same is hereby erected into an Out Port of Entry, and placed under the survey of the Port of Halifax.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council,

Ottawa, May 1, 1871.

WANTED

AN Intelligent Boy, to learn the Printing Business. Apply this Office.
Volunteer Review Office,
Ottawa, March 6, 1871 }



NOTICE.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, May 5th, 1871.

Notice is hereby given, that His Excellency the Governor General, by an order in Council bearing this day's date, and under the authority vested in him by the 3rd Section of the 31st Victoria, Cap. 10, has been pleased to offer and direct that the following articles, used as materials in Canadian manufactures, be transferred to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada free of duty, viz:

"Curled Hair."

Oranges, lemons, and citrons, when imported in brine for the purpose of being candied, and also the rinds of these fruits when imported in brine for the same purpose.

- "Ivory nuts."
 - "Cotton warps, not coarser than No. 10."
 - "Annatto."
 - "Rennet."
 - "Union Collar cloth," paper.
- And the following Gums, viz:
- "Sandarac."
 - "Mastic."
 - "Shellac."
 - "Damar."

By command,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

Ottawa, May 6th, 1871. 20-31n



ORDNANCE LANDS.

COTEAU DU LAC.

WHEREAS discrepancies have been found to exist in the dates, as given in different public journals for the receiving of tenders for the Lease of the Property and Water Power at the old Fort of Coteau du Lac, and such discrepancies may have led parties to error, therefore Public Notice is hereby given that all Tenders made are hereby cancelled, and the time for receiving tenders for the Lease of the said Property and Water Power is hereby extended to Saturday the 20th of May, the said Ordinance Property being situated at the Coteau du Lac, and known as the "Old Fort," consisting of so much of the land acquired by Ordinance authorities in 1811 from Hon. Wm. Campbell, as lies south of the Highway, and of the land beyond reaching to the shores of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Delisle, with the old Military Works and the Buildings, and the use of the Canal constructed thereon, and of the water power created thereby.

The term of the said Lease to be for five years, to date from the 1st of June next, 1871.

Tenders to state rental offered per annum, to be paid semi-annually, and the names of two sufficient securities to be given for the payment of the same and fulfilment of the conditions.

The Department to have the power of resuming possession of the property on giving three months notice, for military or other purposes.

The Lessee to keep the Canal in its present state of repair, so that in the event of war or other emergency it may be used for canal purposes.

The said Lessee to have no power to sublet without special authority in writing from the Department.

The Buildings on the land may be used but not destroyed or removed without the sanction of the Department.

A plan of the property may be seen at the Office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of this Department.

By order,

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

WM. F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.

Department of Secretary of State, }
Ottawa, May 3rd, 1871. } 20-41

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

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

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