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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. V.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1871.

No. 15.

### VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.—No. V.

#### THE LESSONS OF THE DECADE.

BY A VOLUNTEER CAVALRYMAN.

(From the United States Army and Navy Journal.)

#### OFFICERS.

TAKEN from a grade of society no whit above the men, and in many cases illiterate as well as totally ignorant of military science, the first batch of officers sent out in our civil war were compelled to keep at a great distance from their men to preserve the semblance of discipline. Our system possessed only the faults of the English, without one of its counterbalancing excellences; and the consequence was that we were beaten out of our boots till we learned to follow the French system of promotion from the ranks.

In an aristocratic country, with well marked divisions of classes, the soldier, being a peasant, who can never be anything but a peasant, submits to ignorant officers, if taken from a class above him. The officer is an educated man, who belongs to a society whose ban on incapacity and cowardice is an effectual spur to advancement in his case. An English gentleman very soon becomes a good officer. But the case is very different in America. No such marked distinction of classes exist here, and lucky for us it is so. Our only aristocracy is that of intellect; that is to say, the only aristocracy that is universally recognized, everywhere and at all times. Wealth in families is transient, seldom lasting three generations. The great families of the Revolution have fallen, and small ones risen to greatness.

But intellect and education command respect almost unconsciously. The very tones of voice of an educated man strike the ear as different from those of a boor.

And in this it is that the merit of West Point as a school for officers lies. It takes them in rude boys, from any and every station. It turns them out educated gentlemen; and, as a consequence, the old Regular Army was always in excellent discipline. The men felt that a great gulf divided them from their officers, and the latter could afford to be kind to their men without fear of lax discipline.

But the system which answered for a small army, and which supplied that army with gentlemen for officers, broke down with a

million of men, until we began promoting from the ranks. Then we procured good officers, and not till then. Did we procure gentlemen? In many cases, yes. In some, no. Several of the first lot of sergeants raised to lieutenantcies turned out drunkards, and were dismissed the service within a year after. I use my own regiment to illustrate the point. It was an average representative regiment, and its history was repeated in that of many another of my acquaintances. But it was found that in most cases gentlemen had been hidden in the ranks; and I can remember several instances where the change of manners was surprising, from a first sergeant to an officers among officers.

The South followed our own system. But inasmuch as the institution of slavery had created in the South a privileged and highly cultivated order, their officers of volunteers were, as a class, superior to ours at the commencement of the war. They also promoted from the ranks, I believe, but without the same success as attended our experience. Their material was not so intelligent, and the aristocratic system suited them best.

What, then, would the lesson of the war seem to be on the officering of our cavalry of the future? Plainly, that with a people fairly educated as a mass, officers should be raised from the ranks. Intelligent men, I have often noticed, will follow such a one readily enough.

But how about the commencement of a war? Men cannot be raised from the ranks till they have shown their fitness for commissions.

The answer obviously seems to be to insure, by some means, the appointment of well-educated men for your first lot of officers. The answering of two or three questions of tactics should not be all the examination required of a would-be officer at the commencement of a war. Tactics are very soon learned, but they form but a very small part of an officer's duty. The largest part requires intelligence and extensive reading to supply the place of the experience that comes later. Men of intelligence and bravery, promoted from the ranks to associate with educated gentlemen, soon catch the tone of their manners and become a credit to the service.

But in this matter, as in many others, a good colonel is the father of his regiment. The influence of such a man is something wonderful. Good colonels make good regiments, and good captains make good companies. I am far from being convinced that a green regiment would not be infinitely better off in our service in war if it only had a colonel, an adju-

tant, and twelve good captains for the companies, leaving the junior commissions to be filled up by the colonel, after time enough had elapsed to show the best men.

Sergeants and corporals are amply sufficient to do all the guard duty. The commissary and quartermaster-sergeants already do all the work of their departments, and their principals just sign their names.

The hope of promotion would be a great incentive to green troops to observe discipline and to behave well in action, and the country would be spared the shameful abuses of the last war.

And in sending reinforcements to the field, Heaven grant that they may not be organized into fresh regiments, as they were at ruinous and suicidal cost, in 1864. Sent as recruits to fill up the gaps of veterans, such men pick up their duty in a very short time under the teachings of their comrades.

Formed into new regiments to swell the vanity of more of those insolent incapables who so foully disgraced their uniform, even to the last year of the war, such regiments indulged in stampedes that a member of the old corps would have blushed to be involved in.

At Five Forks I remember such a green regiment, six hundred strong, driven back in a disgraceful panic after less than five minutes' firing, with their colonel, a fellow called Middleton, at the head of the fugitives. An old regiment, depleted by the war to only forty-five carbines, was then advanced, and held the position till dark which the six hundred had vacated. But then their officers had risen from the ranks, and the men knew them; and the officers of the Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry were appointed from civil life, and the first to quit the fight.

In that single instance lies a volume of teaching on the selection of officers.

If you get old army officers among your captains, do so by all means. But if a man has not served, see to it that he has a good education; for as old as the Romans there is a proverb which says that "Learning softens the manners." And there is a good chance that a gentleman will do you credit not because he's braver than another, but because he daren't run away for fear of the people at home.

And above all, as the last piece of advice given us by the war, promote from the ranks.

#### DRUNKENNESS.

I am not a "total abstinence man"—far from it as can be; but still I hold that drunkenness is a vice so utterly degrading to a gentleman, which every officer ought to

be, that a man with intemperate habits ought to be stricken from the rolls of any army. If the officers of a regiment are gentlemen in the true sense of the word, sober and courteous, there will be no trouble to enforce temperance in the command; but if officers get drunk in public, the men will follow when they get a chance. A truly temperate man is a tower of strength to a regiment. Not an austere total abstinence fanatic. Such a man does more harm than good. But a true gentleman, by example and precept, will raise the character of his officers by unconscious steps, and prevent disorder, instead of vainly trying to stem it after it has risen to its full height.

#### MORAL DISCIPLINE.

If our cavalry of the future are fortunate enough to get such colonels, their regiments will gain proportionate reputations, not only in camp, but in the field. Well-ordered regiments always fight well. Oliver Cromwell's Ironsides, Gardiner's dragoons in English history, Havelock's "saints," Mahomet's army of so-called fanatics, the Swiss infantry in their wonderful success over the Austrian gendarmierie, all are instances of the resistless power of sober, religious men, banded together by moral discipline. Each corps have won the greatest successes of ancient and modern times, in all cases.

I cannot recall an instance in history, in which one army prayed before going into battle, and the other feasted, where the feasters were not overthrown; and the battles in which such was the state of affairs are innumerable.

Moral force is an engine that has never been rated at its true value in war. When over it has been tried it has proved to have been all-powerful. It is the basis of all rigid and effectual discipline. Martineau has always proved a failure in the end. Its spirit is totally opposite, and only drives men to mutiny. But moral discipline convinces men that a certain thing is right; and under that thought they will submit to restrictions and regulations that from a martinet would be utterly intolerable.

The best disciplined regiments are those that have the least number of punishments. An officer who cannot control his men without brutality, is unfit to be an officer. But natural disciplinarians are very rare, and experience is a slow school; some men never learn anything in it.

(To be continued.)

#### RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

There have been, from time to time, various propositions by which improved water communication might be established between Chicago and the St. Lawrence River. There have been various canals projected by which the falls of Niagara and the rapids of the St. Lawrence might be avoided, but the end sought by all these improvements is the same,—a free, uninterrupted water course for the largest steam and sail vessels from the upper lakes to Montreal.

The most feasible, cheapest, and speediest improvements to accomplish this result is the enlargement of the Welland and the St. Lawrence Canals. This can be done by the Dominion Government, at an expense, all told, not exceeding \$4,500,000. At present the Canadian Provinces enjoy a decided advantage over the Western States of the United States. With their line of semi-weekly or tri-weekly steamers, to Europe, they have the Liverpool market, less the

ocean freights, at their door. As ocean freights from Montreal are the same as from New York, the Canadians have the advantage over us that is represented by the freights from Chicago to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. The cost of moving a bushel of wheat from Chicago to the Liverpool steamer in New York is not less than 35 cents, and of a barrel of flour, \$1 20. With the water route open to Montreal, the freight from Chicago to the Montreal steamer would not exceed 18 cents on the grain, or 50 cents on the barrel of flour. The difference would be added to the price of the article in the hands of the producer. It now costs one bushel of grain to pay the freight on itself and another bushel from the place of growth in Iowa to the New York steamer. By the water route to Montreal, one bushel of grain would pay the cost of moving itself and two other bushels to the steamer. But the advantages and direct benefits of having an Atlantic market, to which we could ship breadstuffs, without breaking bulk, are too self-evident to need discussion. They are not questioned or disputed in any quarter.

If the Canadian canals were enlarged, most of the foreign trade of the Western States would be transacted through Montreal. The saving in time, freight, handling, inspection, and commissions, would be so great that no person would waste his property for the mere sake of sending it by another route. Canada has the means and the disposition to make these improvements. But Canada is also seriously land locked by the territory of the United States, and some portions of her possessions are even more remote from market than our own. The maritime provinces are much nearer, for purposes of trade, to New England, Pennsylvania and New York, than they are to Ontario, and these Provinces are no more interested in the enlargement of the Welland Canal than they are in the removal of the Red River left of Arkansas. Nevertheless, they must bear their share in whatever expense the Dominion Government may incur in opening the enlarged navigation from the lakes to Montreal. The American people stand greatly in need of the privilege of fishing in the British American waters. Whatever opportunities we have had for profitable fishing in those waters, we have owed to the concessions of the British and Canadian Governments. We have no right to fish within three miles of shore, nor to land for the purpose of curing or drying fish, and without these privileges our fisheries are unprofitable.

We want steam navigation from the Western lakes to Montreal, thereby reducing freights from 25 to 40 per cent on all our exports of breadstuffs. We want the free use of the fisheries in common with our Canadian brethren. These great boons the Canadians are willing to give us, provided that in return we will permit them to exchange their domestic products, of which we stand in need of, for those of our products which they want to purchase. Shall we permit New Brunswick to sell potatoes to Massachusetts, and Nova Scotia to supply the factories of New England with coal, and the people of Prince Edward's Island to exchange their products, and those of Ontario and Quebec to furnish us with lumber for our prairies, ties for our railroads, and to supply the local frontier with butter, eggs, poultry, and other commodities in exchange for our products? If they are to throw open their fisheries and tax themselves to the extent of some millions of dollars, to enable American steamers to extend their commerce to Montreal, and thus secure an Eastern port

whence to export the surplus of the West, they ask a reciprocity that will admit Canadian vessels with their cargoes of coal, codfish, lumber, potatoes, barley, and other local products to our markets, there to be exchanged for such articles as we may have to sell them. It is a remarkable fact that we are at this time complaining to the civilized world that the British will not permit our fishermen to catch fish in the bays, inlets, harbors, and waters of the British possessions, nor to land on British soil, and there cure, dry, and pack the fish, when we virtually exclude all fish caught in these same waters by British fishermen from being sold in the United States. We have prohibited the sale, in the United States, of fish caught by the British in their own waters, and think it unreasonable that the British should object to our fishing in those same waters, and carrying the fish so caught into British ports, to be dried and cured for our market.

If the contracting parties of the two Governments will stipulate that the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals shall be enlarged to the capacity of steam navigation, and will open the British American fisheries to our people on an equality with their own, we insist that they will be entitled to a liberal treaty for reciprocal trade and commerce, and that the productions of Canada and the United States shall be exchangeable free of all duties and imposts. Such a treaty, we know, will be of valuable to Canada, but it will be doubly so to us. We want lumber, and, if the only thing we received from Canada was lumber, we should reap a profit by the exchange far exceeding any loss, if loss were possible, on other articles.

#### A NEW OBJECTION TO THE LARGE WAR INDEMNITY.

[From the London Spectator, March 4.]

We trust that the House of Commons will not separate for the holidays without one serious discussion upon the new misery which the German statesmen have added to the miseries of mankind, without one protest against the establishment of a precedent which, if followed, will make the industry of the world the treasure chest of the German army. What does Mr. Gladstone, first of financiers and economists, think of the fiction of a national debt of £400,000,000 sterling as a fine upon a first-class power; of the recurrence to the exploded system of tribute; of tribute exacted from a single power to the extent of £12,000,000 a year—an income tax of a shilling in the pound to be paid by France forever to enrich a foreign State? The Germans demand £200,000,000 sterling in cash, or its equivalents, payable within three years; and as France is powerless, and the money not absolutely beyond the range of possible collection, Germany must have it; but just see what the exaction means. It means, if the money is taken in rentes, a payment of a thousand millions per centum by France to the German army Nations do not die, and as the money must be borrowed, its interest will be payable by unborn generations; or if it is taken in cash, it means that the single effectual restraint upon the ambition of Generals, the pecuniary difficulties entailed by war, is as far as Germany is concerned, removed forever.

The danger to Europe from this indemnity seems to us grave, but, of course, it is less than the danger to France herself. The money can be procured, we believe, and procured within two years, partly by borrowing on the credit of the State, and partly by straining the resources of the cities and com-

munes, but it must form in the end an addition to the National Debt of France. The debt is already £600,000,000, the indemnity is equivalent to £400,000,000 more—the money being raised at about 50—and something must be done to alleviate the distress of the occupied departments and to compensate the sufferers. There will be a heavy failure in the payment of taxes, aggravated, probably by the imposition of protective duties;—there is a German army to be maintained in Champagne, and there are the fortifications of Paris and the great military centres like Chalons to be made perfect. France will be fortunate if in 1874, when the indemnity is paid, she has a debt of less than £1,200,000,000 sterling, a mortgage of less than £36,000,000 a year upon her industry. That is equivalent to a mortgage of £5 10s. a year upon every household in the country, or in other and clearer words, a hypothecation of six weeks' labour a year, to pay the interest on the debt. Some of this burden may, no doubt, be shifted from the poor on to the rich; but an income tax is in France a detested expedient, and the new Finance Minister, M. Poyser Quartier, looks to excessive tariffs as his best resource. Very little, if any, of the additional interest can be saved out of the expenditure, except by a resort to measures upon which no French Ministry would have the courage to venture. By abandoning Algeria and Saigon, by reducing the fleet to the amount required for coast defence, and by stopping all public works not urgently required, sufficient money might be saved; but it would be at the cost of the danger of an insurrection of men exasperated by defeat, by suffering, and by the suspension of the largest employer of labour in the country—the State. There is, we fear, no hope whatever of any reduction in the cost either of the army or of the civil and police service. There must be a great army, with large and expensive scientific services, or, when the country is a little recovered, the Germans may come back again and ask another two hundred millions; and whatever the system of reserves, or whatever the economy practised, that army, with the great cities to garrison, and the departments to reduce to order, must be a very large one. That France may recover, we do not doubt; but for twenty years she will be exposed to all the disorders which heavy taxes, constant deficits, and revolutionary finance experiments bring in their train. The Germans think that therefore she will be weak; but their own strength began with their financial ruin, and it is by no means improbable that social difficulties may now, as in 1798, tend to make the French nation an army, with military life the only career, generalship the only road to power, and revenge the only aspiration. It is not the fat Frenchman who fights best, but the Frenchman who is miserable.

**IS THE TRADITIONAL YANKEE DYING OUT.**

(From the Commercial Advertiser.)

Out of a total population of less than a million and a half in Massachusetts one fourth are foreigners—according to the return of the new census, just published in the complete official form. The exact figures are as follows: Total population 1,457,351—natives, 1,104,008; foreigners, 353,343. The statistics justify some of the dismal moans which have been uttered for years past by the desponding descendants of the Mayflower people. The land of the Yankee is losing its traditional flavour. The

shadow of Plymouth Rock is shrinking back towards the desolate strip of sea-coast whence it started. The twang of the Irish accent is displacing the nasal resonance of the bucolic districts; and the bland and child like smile of the Heathen Chinee is visible in place of the hollow jawed solemnity of the Puritanic visage. In the whirring mills, the sweet-faced and trimly proper Lowell factory girls have given way to a race of women whose muscular performances are totally unrelieved by the literary pastime of contributing to an coloring; and the new Babel of sounds is varied by the mongrel tongue of the newly imported "Knuck." Irish, English, Canadian and Chinaman have made sad inroads upon the old-fashioned and precise habits of the greatest of the Yankee States. They are filling the places of profit, and aspire to the posts of honor, driving out the younger branches of the venerable Massachusetts stock and getting the State into a new condition—on the whole perhaps an improved condition. The lamentations over this state of things have been loud and deep, and the steady going old Boston journals, each of which represents a clan or a clique, have speculated with the future until they have become befogged; but the figures of the census show how useless it is to cry out against Fate. The sons of Massachusetts must emigrate; there is no help for it. Vast fields in the West await their coming, and their shrewd will and undeniable habit of industry, are wanted for the work of building up new and prosperous States. It is a melancholy reflection that the sanctity of the old Bay State should be doomed to desecration, but how can the Bay State help itself? It has failed to hold its own, and now it must change hands. Similar processes are going on in the other five New England States. Nearly one-quarter of the population of Connecticut is foreign; more than a quarter of the population of Rhode Island is also foreign; Maine has 49,000 foreigners out of a total of 626,000; Vermont has 47,000, and New Hampshire 30,000 citizens of foreign birth. The limited area of the six little States affords no room for the prospective increase of both classes of the population, and inasmuch as the incoming foreigners are content with cheaper ways of life than the independent Yankee,—working for less and spending less—there is evidently no other solution of this New England problem than a whole sale emigration of the native element, during the next ten years, to broader fields in the newer States. Besides the statisticians tell us that the foreign races multiply more rapidly than the native, and so New England must make up her mind to see the old stock gradually displaced through the operation of the natural laws of human increase, as well as those of social life and political necessity. In the West the Yankee blood will get new life, and Plymouth Rock, we grieve to say is fated to become a dim and disregarded tradition of the past.

**THE RISE OF THE HOHENZOLLERN FAMILY.**

The following account of the gradual rise of the New Imperial House of Germany is abbreviated from the Berlin *Staats Anzeiger* and may be considered therefore as official. The first of the Hohenzollern family honors are traced originally to the attachment of a Count Frederick von Zollern to the Emperor Frederick I. He was rewarded with the hand of the daughter and heiress of the Burggrave (Count of the city) of Nuremberg in 1180, and in 1192 was publicly installed into

the Burggrave, an important imperial dignity, which continued in his family for six succeeding generations. The Burggraves did constant good service to the Emperors, and were usually in their confidence; and the Emperor Sigismund took into his especial trust a Burggrave Frederick of his time, making him his chief associate in his plans for restoring the full power of the Roman Empire and the dignity of its head. Part of this design was to be carried out by the elevation of his friend to the Kingship of Rome. This was never carried out, but by the way of preparing the way for such a dignity the Emperor made the Burggrave a gift of the Marquisate of Brandenburg with the rank of Elector in 1415, and Frederick I., the first Elector, was solemnly invested with the dignities of his office in May, 1417. The House of Zollern or Hohenzollern as it now came to be called, was thus transplanted from South to North Germany solely by Imperial favor, and became the chief guardian of the Empire against Slavonic aggression. By pacific means or warlike exertions they maintained their border-land intact, and frequently enlarged the marquisate, until 261 years after the exaltation of his family to the Electorate, Frederick III, placed the royal crown on his own head in the palace at Königsberg, and declared himself King of Prussia on the 18th of January 1701.

How the kingdom has grown into the empire during the last 170 years is too recent and well known a matter of history to require tracing further here.

**RIFLE MATCH.**

The return match between the officers and non commissioned officers and men of the 9th Battalion Sudaconia Rifles, was fired on Saturday, the 1st instant, at 3 o'clock, at the Beauport beach, and resulted in favor of the non commissioned officers and men.

**OFFICERS.**

|                  | 200 yds. | 400 yds. | 600 yds. | Total |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------|
| Lieut. Wentele   | 16       | 17       | 11       | 44    |
| Lieut. Scott     | 18       | 18       | 7        | 43    |
| Ensign Scott     | 15       | 17       | 8        | 40    |
| Lieut. Balfour   | 15       | 9        | 13       | 37    |
| Captain Morgan   | 18       | 13       | 6        | 37    |
| Ensign Mahoney   | 15       | 15       | 5        | 35    |
| Paymaster Frew   | 14       | 16       | 2        | 32    |
| Adjutant LeSuour | 15       | 9        | 7        | 31    |
| Ensign Gilmour   | 4        | 9        | 7        | 13    |

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**NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.**

|                         |    |    |    |    |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| O. R. Sergt. Norris     | 19 | 19 | 12 | 50 |
| Corporal W. Scott       | 17 | 15 | 16 | 48 |
| Sergeant Hawkins        | 17 | 16 | 14 | 47 |
| Sergeant F. Holloway    | 16 | 18 | 12 | 46 |
| Corporal Brocklesby     | 19 | 15 | 11 | 45 |
| Sergeant Baxter         | 16 | 18 | 7  | 41 |
| Private Payne           | 13 | 15 | 11 | 39 |
| Sergt.-Major Sutherland | 13 | 13 | 10 | 36 |
| Corporal F. Holloway    | 17 | 13 | 6  | 36 |

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Majority for non commissioned officers and men, 76 points.  
Average for winners, 43-11.

A calculation shows that to pay off the enormous sum of £200,000,000 imposed on the French by the Germans there will be required 31,252,400 ounces of gold, at the price of 78s per ounce, which is equivalent to 4,265,553 pounds of 12 ounces each, and 1907 tons of 2240 pounds each.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF  
THE MILITIA FOR 1870.

[CONTINUED.]

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

It is gratifying to record that full justice has been done to the Militia of Canada, who were at this time employed in defending their country, the following General Order having been issued by Lieut. General the Honorable James Lindsay, commanding in chief Her Majesty's troops in British North America at that time.

HEAD-QUARTERS.  
Montreal, 24th June, 1870.

## GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1

Canada has once more been invaded by a body of Fenians, who are citizens of the United States, and who have again taken advantage of the institutions of that country to move without disguise large numbers of men and warlike stores to the Missisquoi and Huntingdon frontiers, for the purpose of levying war upon a peaceful community.

From both these points the invading forces have been instantly driven with loss and in confusion, (throwing away their arms, ammunition, and clothing, and seeking shelter within the United States.

Acting with a scrupulous regard for the inviolability of a neighbouring territory, the troops were ordered to the halt, even though in pursuit, upon the border.

The result of the whole affair is mainly due to the promptitude with which the Militia responded to the call to arms, and to the rapidity with which their movements to the front were carried out, and the self-reliance and steadiness shown by this force, as well as by the armed inhabitants on the frontier.

The regular troops were kept in support, except on the Huntingdon frontier, where one company took part in the skirmish.

The proclamation of the President, and the arrival of the Federal troops at St. Alban's and Malone, were too late to prevent the collection and transport of warlike stores, or an incursion into Canada.

The reproach of invaded British territory, and the dread of insult and robbery, have thus been removed by a handful of Canadians, and the Lieut. General does not doubt that such services will receive the recognition of the Imperial Government.

The Lieut. General congratulates the Militia upon this exhibition of their promptness, discipline, and training, and in dismissing the men to their homes, he bids them carry with them the assurance that their manly spirit is a guarantee for the defence of Canada.

By order,

J. E. THACKWELL, D. A. G.

And, in consideration of their services at Eccles Hill and on the Huntingdon frontier, Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to bestow the order of St. Michael and St. George (3rd Class,) upon the following officers:—

Lieut. Col. Osborne Smith, D. A. G. Commanding, Military District No. 5.

Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, Brigade Major, 2nd Brigade, Military District No. 5.

Lieut.-Col. Brown Chamberlin, commanding 60th (Missisquoi) Battalion.

Lieut.-Col. McEachern, commanding 50th or Huntingdon Battalion.

Lieut.-Col. J. McPherson, now at headquarters, acted as Assistant Adjutant-General of Militia to Lieut. General Lindsay during these operations, and is an officer of great merit.

It will be seen from the above events, that, not only is the Active Militia of Canada ready at a moment's notice to turn out in strength in defence of their country, and well able to repel any such invasion, but, in the event of a great national struggle, the ranks of the Active Militia of the Dominion could be readily reinforced and increased from the Reserve until its numbers became very formidable; and with a sufficient supply of arms and military stores for its equipment, in each District, supported, as it would be, in the event of foreign war, by the Foot and Army of Great Britain, with Quebec, Montreal, and a few other strategic points properly fortified aided by this powerful ally, a Canadian winter, and above all, relying upon the courage of its people, the conquest of Canada, would probably prove again (if ever attempted) as it has done before, beyond the power of its enemies.

## ORGANIZATION.

At the present moment, when most nations (and notably so, the Mother Country) are from force of circumstances compelled to turn their serious attention to the proper organization of their military forces, it may not be amiss (for general information) here briefly to describe the character and nature of the Canadian organization.

This organization is based upon the principle that every man owes it to his country to serve in its defence against its enemies. All the male inhabitants of the Dominion, between the ages of 18 and 60, not exempted or disqualified by law, and who are British subjects by birth or naturalization, are liable to serve.

The population of the country is upwards of four millions, and the number liable to serve in the Militia about six hundred and seventy-five thousand, and divided into four classes:—

First class, ages 18 to 30, unmarried men, or widowers without children.

Second class, ages 30 to 45, unmarried men, or widowers without children.

Third class, ages 18 to 45, married men or widowers without children.

Fourth class, 45 to 60.

And the above is the order, in which the male population is liable to be called upon to serve.

The following persons only, between the ages of 18 and 60 years, are exempt from enrolment, and from actual service at any time:—

The Judges of all the Courts of Law or Equity in the Dominion of Canada;

The clergy and ministers of all religious denominations;

The professors in any college or university, and all teachers in religious orders;

The warden, keepers and guards of the penitentiaries, and the officers, keepers and guards of all public Lunatic Asylums;

Persons disabled by bodily infirmity;

The only son of a widow, being her only support;

And the following, though enrolled, shall be exempt from actual service at any time except in case of war, invasion or insurrection:—

Half-pay and retired officers of Her Majesty's army and navy;

Seafaring men and sailors actually employed in their calling;

Pilots and apprentice pilots during the season of navigation;

Masters of public and common schools actually engaged in teaching.

The enrolment is held to be an embodiment of all the militia men enrolled, and renders them liable to serve unless exempt by law.

In order that the enrolment may be correctly taken, and the Militia organization perfected for purposes of command, the whole country is divided into Military Districts, sub-divided into Brigade Divisions, again into Regimental Divisions, and, lastly, into Company Divisions; each regimental division has appointed to it one Lieut.-Col. and two Majors, and each company division one Captain and two sub-officers of Reserve Militia, who must be resident therein. The Captain is charged with the duty of keeping at all times a correct roll of the whole of the Militia within his division, and, when called upon, is required to furnish for active service, such numbers of men, either as volunteers, or through the operation of the ballot, as may be necessary to make good his proportion of any quota required from the regimental division, of which his company division forms a part.

To interfere as little as possible with ordinary routine, the limits of these regimental and company divisions are made, as nearly as practicable, identical with the limits of the territorial divisions, for electoral and municipal purposes, and through this means the men are not called upon to remember any other territorial divisions for militia purposes than those within which they, or those representing the property within the company division, exercise their elective franchise.

To the several regimental divisions grouped into a brigade division, a Brigade Major is attached, and for the brigade divisions which comprise a military district, a Deputy Adjutant General is appointed, who resides within the district, and who has the command of the militia in his district, while the Adjutant-General, who resides at headquarters, Ottawa, is charged, under the orders of Her Majesty, with the military command and discipline of the whole of the Militia in the Dominion.

Under the Militia Law now in force, the active or that portion of the militia to be annually drilled is 40,000, a number slightly exceeding one in every 100 of the population; the actual nominal strength of the Active Militia at present however, is 44,415, or equal to 1 in 15 of all the men in the Dominion liable to serve. The men are raised in the several regimental divisions in proportion to the strength of the enrolled militia constituting the reserve in each; the period of service for purposes of drill in time of peace is three years for the Volunteer Militia, but if the ballot has to be put in operation the period of service for men drawn by this means is two years, and the men who have thus completed such a period of drill return to the reserve, and are not liable to be again taken for drill and training until all the other men in the same company division have volunteered or been balloted to serve.

The officers of the Reserve Militia being appointed principally for purposes of enrolment and ballot, their being resident within their respective divisions, which is insisted on, enables them to become personally acquainted with the men liable for service, and tends to secure fairness in all the details of the ballot whenever the necessity for supplementing the active force through that means may arise, and thus, in the event of war, these officers would form a numerous and effective recruiting staff, through whose instrumentality the men required to reinforce those in the field could be readily obtained and forwarded.

This simple and admirable arrangement (based upon territorial distribution) is well suited to the institutions of the country, and in a military point of view of the great

est possible importance, for in time of war every regimental and company division throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion would become a recruiting district, with its own recruiting agents (viz: the officers of reserve) always resident therein. And thus this most important part of military organization, viz: the creation of an ample reserve force, is fairly and fully provided for, in just proportion also (according to age and circumstances) to the full extent of the resources of the country in men; the machinery, moreover for calling the same into existence whenever required, being kept in working order by the periodical re-enrollment of the whole force. The Militia law of Canada, has therefore, undoubtedly, solved the problem, (as yet found so difficult to do in England, of how to create a large Reserve Force.) and has also in the most inexpensive manner, provided the necessary machinery to call it into action.

The existing force of active militia has been raised, and is still maintained entirely by voluntary enrolment, and although individual corps have from time to time, on the expiration of their period of service, failed to re-enroll, and have become disbanded, yet their places have generally been promptly taken by others; and as more than the quota required annually for training has been furnished, it has not been thought expedient hitherto to make any alteration in the mode of obtaining the required numbers than by voluntary enrolment.

It should be borne in mind, however, that by continuing to rely upon voluntary enrolment for the maintenance of the active force (which however convenient to the country at large, and suitable in time of peace, when a comparatively small force is required, and no strain put upon the country,) yet many evils caused by a voluntary system are perpetuated.

1st. The equal burden of military service in defence of the country is not properly shared by its young men, and this burden still continues "to fall on the willing few" a matter of frequent complaint.

2nd. In the event of foreign war, the system of voluntary enrolment would be found quite insufficient. The necessary large number of men then required would have to be obtained through the instrumentality of the officers of the Reserve Militia by means of the ballot.

On military consideration, therefore, also those of justice and fairness, all that seems necessary to perfect that portion of the military organization of Canada relating to the mode of obtaining men, would be the observance of that system in time of peace, which would become necessary in time of war; thus, when such an emergency arose, no alteration of system at a critical moment would become necessary, but simply an expansion of an existing system.

The volunteer army in England, in point of organization, has been found very faulty, — there is no real discipline in it, at least, not as the word is understood in a military sense. What discipline there is depends merely upon the individual good taste and feelings of the men. To obtain discipline, it is necessary that officers should have the power of enforcing obedience, even if such should be distasteful to some of the men; the certainty of punishment for irregularities or disobedience, and the knowledge that there is power to enforce it, produces discipline; and it is probable that before very long the volunteer army of England will undergo complete reorganization. There is no comparison, in point of organiza-

tion, between the militia army of Canada and the volunteer army of England, and, no doubt, as to the great superiority of organization in the former force. The Active Militia of the Dominion is at present composed of men who have voluntarily enrolled therein, yet its organization is founded on the ballot system for the obtaining of the men, and for the preservation of discipline when any portion of the force is on actual duty on the application of the Queen's Regulations and the Articles of War; whereas, the volunteer force in England has to depend entirely at all times for filling its ranks on the fluctuating and less reliable action of voluntary enrolment, and for discipline (except in case of actual invasion) on the good feeling of the men.

#### CLOTHING.

Towards the end of August, Lieut.-Col. Powell, the Deputy Adjutant General at head-quarters, was sent to England in order to make proper arrangements for securing the annual supply of clothing for the Active Militia for the present year, and that officer performed his mission with his usual ability and promptitude.

Reference to Col Powell's report, which will be found in the Appendix, will show that that officer sailed for England on the 26th August, reaching London on the 6th of September, and returning to Quebec on the 9th October, being absent from Canada only 44 days, and this officer spared no efforts to make the best arrangement for the department.

During this brief period, Colonel Powell not only made himself thoroughly conversant with the system prevailing in England for obtaining army clothing, but it will be seen that he "effected, on behalf of the Dominion Government, 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 in an addition to the value of the cloth required to be used for trowsers without "extra payments," thus saving in the article of tunics alone a sum of \$600, and in the trowsers at least \$900 more.

It will also be seen, on reference to Colonel Powell's report, that "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 three years, costs per year \$1 78; cloth uniform, \$7 46, say to last four years, costs per year \$1 87, or including the cost of the great coat, which is the same in all cases, and is intended to last five years, adds 97 cents for each year. "The man clothed in serge, great coat included, therefore, costs per year \$2 75, "while the man clothed in cloth, great coat included, costs per year \$2 84."

It is further stated in this Report, "that the articles contracted for were to be delivered in Liverpool as ready, every shipment to be insured, and in case of loss the contractor 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 canvass, and strapped with rope. Taking the cost of packing into account, and aiding inland transport, charges at Liverpool, insurances, outward freight to Ottawa, and my own travelling expenses, the whole charges will not cost the Department more than three and-a-half per cent. upon the value of the articles shipped from time to time." This may be considered very satisfactory, and has resulted from the despatch to England of a capable agent.

Colonel Powell, who has much experience on the subject, is 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 trowsers as may be hereafter required for the infantry."

#### FORTS AND FORTIFICATIONS.

In the months of July, August, and September, the Militia Department was engaged in taking over from the Imperial military authorities the various forts, and military property attached, with a certain proportion of armament and military stores, at Toronto, Kingston, Isle aux-Noix and Montreal—it having been decided by the Government in England to withdraw the regular troops from all stations in the Dominion west of Quebec. The particulars of the transfers then made will be found in the Report of Lieut.-Col. Wily, the Director of Stores, and keeper of Militia Properties, in the Appendix, and in which Report the present position of the country in respect of military stores is detailed.

#### DEPOT COMPANIES.

Early in the month of August, two depôt companies, for the battalions of Militia that had been despatched to the Province of Manitoba, were raised—one company for each battalion, in accordance with military requirements, in order to replace, if necessary, any casualties that might occur from time to time, from sickness or other causes, in the service companies of their respective battalions. These depôt companies were raised without any difficulty (the men being engaged to 1st May next) in a very short time, officers duly appointed, and they were stationed at Kingston, where not only ample barrack accommodation existed, but also because it was necessary to maintain a guard over the forts and military stores at that station; on the departure of the 60th Rifles from Montreal, in the month of October, a company of riflemen belonging to the 2nd Battalion (Quebec Rifles,) raised for service in Manitoba, and which had been stationed at Thunder Bay during the summer, was brought to Montreal, thus relieving the 60th Rifles. This company is stationed at St. Helen's Island, serving as a guard over the magazines and military stores concentrated there. It, being now, however, no longer necessary to maintain these companies, in consequence of the reduction of the force now serving in Manitoba, it has been determined that, on the expiration of their present period of service (1st May next,) they also be released from duty; and I would beg to recommend that, for the proper care of the forts, magazines, guns, military stores, &c., &c., as well as for the future garrisoning of Kingston and Montreal, that these companies of infantry be replaced on 1st May next by two batteries of garrison artillery; the men to compose these batteries to be raised in the same manner as the two battalions of riflemen required last year, viz., by allowing a certain number of men belonging to the brigades of garrison artillery (proportionately to the strength of these brigades,) to join such batteries, engaging to serve therein for twelve months, on the expiration of which period, to be replaced in like manner by other men from the respective brigades of garrison artillery. Certain officers, non-commissioned officers and skilled artificers, however, to be more permanently appointed, and to be competent to instruct in artillery exercises.

By this means, not only would Kingston and Montreal be garrisoned by the description of force best suited for the duties re-

quired, but from these batteries the services of experts could be obtained to inspect properly, repair periodically, and keep in order the artillery and valuable military stores recently acquired, also (what is now most urgently needed) undertake the periodical inspection and repair of the breech-loading Snider, rifles in the hands of the infantry. By this system of engaging the men for only twelve months, means would be afforded to very many men in the garrison artillery for passing through a practical school of gunnery, and it may be calculated that at least 170 thoroughly well trained gunners would be annually passed out of these batteries, and available at any time for the defence of the country.

The details connected with the proposed establishment of these garrison batteries of artillery, I shall have the honor to submit for the consideration of Government in a special Report hereafter.

#### ANNUAL INSPECTION.

In the beginning of the month of September, whilst many corps were at their annual training, I proceeded, to inspect in Military Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

In last year's Report it was recommended that the annual drill should be performed by Brigades, encamped in their respective Brigade Divisions, for several reasons:—

1st. As the defence of the country against such raids as have recently been made from the territory of the United States, cannot be properly undertaken by the independent action of detached bodies, unsupported by artillery, and unaccustomed to act together, it becomes desirable to form Field Brigades, and to accustom the various corps in every Brigade Division to assemble and act together as a Brigade, under the officer commanding the Militia in each District, assisted by his Staff (basing the general system to be adopted throughout the country on the plan of throwing the defence of every district against such raids, on the Brigades of Active Militia resident therein, who can, if necessary, be supported by other Brigades from the nearest District.)

2nd. To assimilate, as far as possible, the practice in time of peace, of the steps necessary to be taken to assemble the Active Militia in each district rapidly on any point in the event of sudden invasion, so that when such an emergency occurs no uncertainty or confusion may arise.

3rd. To facilitate the establishment of a uniform and more effective system of supervision, inspection, drill, and target practice at the annual drill.

4th. To accustom the three arms of the service, cavalry, artillery and infantry, to work together in Brigade, thus affording all ranks an opportunity at the annual drill of acquiring some knowledge of the military duties they would be called upon to perform in the event of invasion.

Already great progress in efficiency has been the result of the adoption of this system. Indeed, the advantages of it cannot be over estimated, for it must be remembered that the Dominion of Canada has been for some time past exposed (and is probably still liable) to sudden attack from armed citizens of the United States (calling themselves Fenians,) in large bodies, unless therefore accustomed beforehand to concentrate and act in combined bodies (such as Brigades,) the Active Militia might, on any sudden inroad, be caught by the enemy when in detached parties, taken at a disadvantage, their concentration prevented or interfered with, and they would be liable to the danger of being defeated in detail. By

the adoption, however, of this system of Brigade Camps, mobilizing as it were, for a few days annually, each brigade throughout the country, most valuable practice is afforded, and in the event of sudden invasion, any brigade could be rapidly assembled in a condition to take the field at once, every man knowing beforehand the duty he has to perform—thus a handy field brigade of from 2000 to 3000 men, with some cavalry, or mounted riflemen, and a few field guns attached, would be in a position to meet, and effectually dispose of, such hostile and predatory bands, as have of late years threatened, and actually invaded the Dominion; judging also (by last year's experience) from the apparent disinclination displayed by the Government of the United States to control their own citizens, or their inability to prevent such outrages as have occurred, the necessity for Canada being in a position to do so is obvious.

Another important step in progress has taken place during last season, by the introduction, for the first time, at the annual drill, of a regular system of target practice by companies in succession, under their own officers, on the system, as far as circumstances will admit, observed in the regular army, each man firing, under supervision, five rounds at 200, five at 400, and five at 600 yards, 15 rounds per man in all; and with view to the encouragement of this most important part of military training, a certain number of prizes (to be given to those who obtained, at the annual drill, the highest shooting figures of merit,) were given by Government; the amount of these prizes, with other details being published in General Orders, dated 26th August, 1870, a copy of which will be found in the Appendix.

(To be continued.)

#### THE BRITISH ARMY BILL.

In Punch's "Essence of Parliament" we find the following:—

Mr. Secretary Cardwell presented the Government Scheme for the Re-organization of the British Army—the one important measure for which the British Nation was impatient.

These are the principal features of the Scheme:—

It is proposed to unite all the forces of the country into one defensive army, the whole to be under the command of General officers of districts, subordinate to one commander-in-chief, and all to be under the supreme control of the government.

The Horse Guards moved into the War Office.

Lords Lieutenant are no longer to grant Commissions in the Auxiliary forces. That is to be done by the Queen.

Places of training are to be established.

Staff Colonels are to look after the Auxiliaries.

The Volunteers are taken in hand by the authorities. No more playing at soldiers; every man must learn to be a rifle shot, and every man must attend regularly. The officers are to be instructed, so that they may be really officers. The Volunteers will often be brigaded with the Regulars, and at such times will be under the same discipline as the Army. They are calculated at 170,000.

The Militia to be improved and enlarged.

The purchase of Commissions in the Army is abolished.

Compensation thus occasioned will cost Eight Millions.

Commissions will be obtained by competitive examination.

No more Cornets; no more Ensigns,

Promotion is to be by Selection.

There is to be no Compulsory Ballot, at present, but in case of an Emergency the Queen can summon Parliament, and thus such a Ballot may be ordered.

We are told that the United Army of the country, that is, the Regulars, Militia, Yeomanry, Two Reserves, and Volunteers will amount to 470,717 men

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

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

#### THE WIMBLEDON TEAM.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—The energy displayed by Lieut.-Col. Skinner in pushing the subscriptions towards defraying the expenses of the proposed team deserve much praise, and I question if another in the Province could be found who would have gone to so much trouble, or met with the same success. While being prepared to render him every assistance in my power, I cannot but suggest that the mode of selection is going to be very expensive to the competitors. For those not living at the places where the preliminary practice is to take place, we may calculate transport and hotel expenses to reach \$10, and for those who go to Toronto for the final test, say \$20; ammunition, about five hundred rounds, \$12. I understand there are nearly two hundred applicants; say that one hundred will have to go to the above expense, which shows a total of \$4200 (four thousand two hundred dollars) to be borne by a class of men who in many cases cannot afford it, and which will perhaps deter many of the best shots from competing. And, furthermore, the residents at the places selected for the competitions, will have considerable advantage over others: this would suggest the selecting of a range for the final practice, where the fewest number of marksmen reside.

Who should represent Ontario on this occasion? is a question of much importance. If, as is frequently advanced, one object is to show Englishmen, as well as other nationalities, a fair specimen of Canadians, which could not but satisfy their minds that this is a most desirable country for the surplus population of Europe, and thus make the money expenditure a good investment, by drawing a large immigration to our shores. If this is one important object, why not select native born Canadians. Out of the large number of applicants no doubt a superior native Canadian team could be selected, and thus avoid the anomaly of having the country represented by those who, doubtless feel quite as much interest in our national improvements, but fail to be the real "Simon Pure." I leave the matter entirely with Colonel Skinner, being satisfied that he will use that judgment and discretion for which his countrymen are noted.

A. VOLUNTEER

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 6th April, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS, (9.)

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

10th Battalion or "Royal Regiment of Toronto."

To be Major:

Captain John Watson Hetherington, V.B., vice Boxall, promoted.

49th "Hastings" Battalion of Infantry.

This Battalion is hereby changed from Infantry to Rifles.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

3th Battalion "Stadacona Rifles," Quebec. No. 3 Company.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

John David Gilmour, Gentleman, vice I.e. Sœur, appointed Adjutant.

"Kamouraska" Provisional Battalion.

No. 1 Company, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Color Sergeant Alfred Potvin, vice F. X. Anctil, left limits.

RETIRED LIST.

Lieutenant Lawrence G. Macdonald, V.B., from late St. John's Troop of Cavalry is hereby placed on the "Retired List" retaining rank.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

No. 3 Troop. Apohaqui.

To be Captain provisionally and specially:

Lieutenant Charles H. Foshay.

To be Lieutenant:

Sergeant George Sharp, M.S., vice Foshay promoted.

To be Cornet, provisionally:

Sergeant Andrew Campbell, vice H. F. Keith, deceased.

New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery. No 1 Battery, St. John.

To be 1st Lieutenant, provisionally:

1st Lieutenant John A. Kane, from No. 10 Battery, vice Mann, appointed in error.

No. 10 Battery, St. John.

To be 1st Lieutenant:

Lieutenant George Lawrence Foster, M.S., vice Kane, transferred to No. 1 Battery.

67th Battalion, "the Carleton Light Infantry."

With reference to General Order (2) No. 2 of 13th January, 1871, the numbering therein of the Companies of this Battalion is hereby cancelled, and the following is substituted therefor:

The Company at "Woodstock" as No. 1 Company.

The Company at "Centreville" as No. 2 Company.

The Company at "Richmond" as No. 3 Company.

The Company at "Victoria" as No. 4 Company.

The Company at "Waterville" as No. 5 Company.

The Company at "Brighton" as No. 6 Company.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

"Colchester and Hants" Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

The formation of the following corps as a Provisional Battalion of Infantry, to be styled the "Colchester and Hants Provisional Battalion of Infantry," with Head Quarters at Truro, is hereby authorized.

1st Truro Infantry Company (Colchester) as No. 1 Company.

Onslow Infantry Company (Colchester) as No. 2 Company.

2nd Truro Infantry Company (Colchester) as No. 3 Company.

Shubonacadie Infantry Company (Hants) as No. 4 Company.

Windsor Infantry Company (Hants) as No. 5 Company.

To be Major:

Lieutenant Colonel George Campbell, Q. F. O.

"Cumberland" Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

The formation of the following corps as a Provisional Battalion of Infantry, to be styled the "Cumberland Provisional Battalion of Infantry," with Head Quarters at Amherst, is hereby authorized:

Amherst Infantry Company as No. 1 Company.

River Philip Infantry Company as No. 2 Company.

Maccan and River Herbert Infantry Company, as No. 3 Company.

Parraboro Infantry Company as No. 4 Company.

To be Major:

Lieutenant Colonel Charles James Stewart, Q.F.O.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE.

1st Brigade Garrison Artillery, Montreal.

To be Captain:

1st Lieutenant Arthur Green Radford

Huddell, V. B., vice C. C. Bydges, deceased.

To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally:

Charles Thomas Christie, Gentleman, vice G. C. Garrow, left the limits.

Francis William Radford Gentleman, vice J. M. Lawford, left the limits.

1st Lieutenant and Adjutant Edward Ross Preudergast, V. B., to have the rank of Captain.

2nd Battalion Rifles, Montreal.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant William Henry Greaves, V.B., vice Frank Young, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

By command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel.

Adjutant General of Militia, Canada.

RENFORTH AND ST. JOHN CREW.—A meeting of gentlemen interested in the proposed race between the Tyne men and St. John crew, took place last evening at the Bee Hive, Dr. Walker in the chair. The articles proposed by Renforth were approved and, on motion, it was resolved that the match between the St. John and Renforth crews be made. The articles are the same as those proposed by Fulton in his letter to Renforth with the exception of the clause relating to the individuals who are to compose the English crew. That clause now stipulates that the match shall be between the St. John crew and the "Renforth crew," i. e.—Renforth and three others, the champion four-oared crew of England time, place, stakes, etc., as before. Negotiations have been opened with Elliott of Greenpoint, N. Y., for a boat. After some committee arrangements were made the meeting adjourned, to be convened again when an answer is received from Mr. Elliott. The crew were present excepting Mr. Price, and signified that they would prefer rowing Renforth's crew.—*St. John Telegraph.*

A Massachusetts paper tells of a colored woman who had lately been converted, but was so unfortunate as to fly into a passion over the misdoings of one of her neighbor's youngsters. Her mistress remarked upon the impropriety of such conduct, in the case one about to join the church, and received this frank response. "I have 'sperianced religion an' I's gwine to join the church; but, Miss B—, I'll scald that nigger furst."

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 favoured beverage which not only saves us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 1lb., 3lb., and 11lb. tinned packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.



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 upward at the same rate, the getter up of the Club to receive one copy free for one year. Payment strictly in advance.

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

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

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

AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

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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 their exercises 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 we may reach us in time for publication.

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S. M. POTTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, New York,  
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Are our only Advertising Agents in that city.



The Volunteer Review,  
AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1871.

In the last number of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW a project of federation for the British Empire was discussed in general terms,—its details, as applied to the Colonies, need cause no disturbance of existing local political relations. As, for example, taking Canada as an illustration, and supposing the representation in the House of Commons of what would be then in reality the Imperial Parliament to be based, as it should be, on population, a grouping of present electoral division would enable us to send our representatives to London within fourteen days after the receipt of the Imperial writs. It might be more difficult to manage representation in the Imperial House of Lords, but it might be done by summoning the British Peers in the usual way. And from the Senate of each Colony to summon a certain number to be determined in like manner, by the principle of representation by population—such Senators to have a life peerage, and to serve for the period to which Parliament might be summoned, say not less than seven years. That at the end of that period a new nomination by summons should take place, the former peers being eligible if willing to serve—the

Commons going back to their constituents; in the usual way. And in order to give the people complete control, a dissolution by Royal proclamation in the usual manner should terminate the Parliament at any time the Sovereign, her advisers, or the public opinion of the empire rendered it expedient to do so. The duration from each Parliament to date from its first session.

As the Colonial representatives would be drawn away from their professional business it would be necessary to pay for their services, and that should be left to the vote of the Parliament of each Colony—the members of either House from the British Isles should receive no indemnity.

Every day's experience shews us that some such arrangement is inevitable to keep the different portions of the Empire united. The advance of radicalism and democracy in the British House of Commons is rapidly rendering that body unfit to manage the affairs of a great empire. By relegating it to its original functions of domestic legislation political experimentalists can have full play for their energies, without damaging any party but themselves.

The practical work of statesmanship, the consolidation of the empire, the extension of its power and influence must be the work of other hands than those utopian dreamers whose absurd theories now sway the minds of the British people, who are too far gone in the extacies of republican transcendentalism to pay attention to the pauperism which is eating away their social life. Too selfish and short-sighted to find a remedy which is within their reach, for the social slavery they labor to perpetuate, too intent in pulling down to their own level the landed aristocracy of Great Britain to perceive that they are laboring with might and main to lay their country helpless and bound beneath the feet of her enemies. Unable to appreciate the magnitude of the issues before them it is time “they gave place to honest men,” whose object will be to build up instead of pulling down, to repair and close the breaches time and neglect have inflicted on British social polity. And by opening to her surplus population the inexhaustible resources of her Colonies, raise Great Britain to a position of eminence such as no empire has ever yet attained to. At the same time delivering her from the social evils which her present rulers are endeavoring to perpetuate for the vilest of selfish purposes—that of keeping down the price of labor to enable Manchester to undersell all the rest of the civilized world, and to hand over the workman to the power of the employer.

The proposed change in the relation of Great Britain and her Colonies would reverse all that. Every emigrant sent from the former to the latter enlarges the area of British trade, and helps to enrich Great Britain by the profits derived from what he is able to develop of the produce of the soil and he occupies. Sent to the United States, to a

foreign country, he is totally lost to her, financially and otherwise, a good subject is converted into a bad enemy, and the actual loss may be at once realized. In Canada each head of population consumes per annum British manufactured goods to the amount of *thirty shillings* sterling,—in the United States only *ten shillings* per head is consumed, and every effort is making to reduce that amount.

No tax beyond the mere necessities of government is levied in Canada on British manufactures; every year the tendency to total abolition becomes greater—the exact contrary rule holds good in the States. British manufactured goods are taxed to the utmost possible extent, and an effort to exclude them altogether would be made if it were not for fear of the inhabitants of the Western States, who are agriculturalists, and must have goods from the best and cheapest markets. It is evident then that the interests of Great Britain and her Colonies will be served by a closer union, in which the latter will take their proper places, not as auxiliaries but as component parts of the same empire, by an intimate legislative union and bound together by the tie of a constitutional monarchy, whose powers, prerogatives, and position have been defined by immemorial usage, and whose functions are not the prize of political turpitude, but the rights of descent, hallowed by the associations of over ten centuries.

As Englishmen, having a common interest in all those glories, we cannot stand idly by and see our rights jeopardized by mere theorists. It is manifestly our interest to prevent the spread of English radicalism and confine it to the British Isles, where it can be rendered harmless by leaving it to the local legislature. We have in a corner of the Dominion 243,000,000 acres of the finest land in the world—we want a population. Great Britain, with a little over one-fourth of that area, has, through the blessing of Whig-Radical rule, *one million* of paupers, probably *two millions* verging on pauperism and two more who are kept down by the burdens they have to bear, in other words, *low wages* from the same cause.

To look for a solution of the difficulty from English statesmanship as to what we want and they want is simply absurd, and its only solution is to be found in admitting Colonial statesmen to a participation in the councils and legislation of the empire.

We only use the case of Canada as the readiest means of illustration. The sister Colonies are in the same position—wanting labor—and unable to obtain intelligent legislation from the British Parliament towards that object, or action on the part of British statesmen when their *foreign interests* are involved.

It would be too much to expect that party exigencies would be waived to secure the interests of a distant Colony, and therefore it is the duty of the dependency to see that

those interests are not lightly dealt with, and that duty can only be discharged by representation in the great council of the empire. This is decidedly the most interesting political problem of the present day. There are statesmen in the Colonies capable of dealing with it, and our confederation is a proof of that; but it is very much to be doubted whether such men are to be found in the present British House of Commons—they most assuredly are not in the administration.

The social polity of the United States demands careful consideration, as it is composed of those elements which, sooner or later, will involve it in another internecine quarrel, far worse than the late contest with the Southern States. The most powerful party at present is composed largely of manufacturers from the Eastern and Middle States, with commercial men, including railway corporations, forwarders, and monopolists—those form two of the elements described,—the third consists of the by far more numerous class of agriculturalists, on which the others live, and out of which they make their profits. Owing to the peculiar beauties of the *American system* the latter class is practically unrepresented. It is true they send members to Congress, and manage their own local affairs, but the tone of political morality under the Democratic regime has been so lowered that manufacturers and monopolists find no difficulty, by a judicious diffusion of *dollars*, to secure votes on any measure, so that practically the government of the States is in their hands.

The policy pursued hitherto has been to tax the agriculturalist to the utmost possible extent, as the *Toronto Telegraph* wittily observes:—"A man gets up from his bed taxed 85 per cent., puts on his clothes taxed all round at 59 per cent., eats his meals off a plate taxed 48 per cent., with a knife and fork taxed 129 per cent., on a table groaning under victuals taxed 95 per cent., whose life is an abomination of taxation, and who is allowed to rest from his labor only on condition of paying 103 per cent. on his coffin, 73 per cent. on his shroud, and 28 per cent. on the spade that digs his grave." And this not the worst; our contemporary shows that, as a system, it has extended to all classes of the society of the United States, and that there is no country in the world so trampled down or suffers so much from the rascality of the few. The *Telegraph* says:

"That in Canada, while we will—after the 1st of April—pay no duty on salt, the American tax on that article alone, takes \$6,000,000 a year out of the people's pockets, a beggerly contribution, which is all that finds its way into the national treasury. Our coal will be free after the same day, while the American duty costs our neighbors not less than \$20,000,000 a year; and yet, with all their boasted progression and superiority over us, the bill to repeal the duty on those two articles lies dead in the Senate Chamber,

choked by corruption and the influence of rings.

We have had occasion to animadvert on the fallacies put forth respecting our present and future by the *New York Tribune*, the organ of the manufacturers and monopolists. In another column will be found an article from the *Chicago Tribune*, which may be styled the representative of the agricultural interest. The writer deals very fairly with the subject on which he treats, which is principally the facilities to be afforded to Western produce in its passage to the seaboard, through Canada, while the modest proposition is made that we should enlarge the canals at our own expense for the doubtful advantage of seeing this trade pass through them in United States vessels. What is offered in exchange for this and our fisheries is simply the right to exchange our products duty free with the people of the United States, but that would be no fair equivalent. If Canada ever concedes those privileges it will be because the United States will have thrown open all her ports, internal waters, rivers and canals to British vessels, abrogate their coasting laws, and admit British vessels to register on the same terms as we admit their vessels. In all these negotiations Canada occupies the vantage ground, and as preliminary, should insist on the settlement of all outstanding differences existing between the empire and the States—notably the San Juan dispute—which will affect our immediate relations with the Pacific, and is a standing menace to our population on its shores. An arrangement of the description sketched out, based on the principle of full equivalents and perfect equality in trade will do more to benefit the farmers of the Western States in one year, than the plottings of all rings, monopolists and manufacturers at Washington could effect in one hundred.

It is truly enough stated that we command the outlet to the seaboard, but some of our own territory is shut out by portions of the Western States. England and Canada have good cause to curse the memory of the factious diplomatists, whose efforts swindled them out of their just rights in defining the boundaries of the thirteen rebellious Colonies. But it is a crime for which we must find a cure, and this involves the consideration of our communications with the Pacific. The adoption of the Resolutions accepting the conditions on which British Columbia becomes annexed to Canada, on the 30th of March, will form an area in the history of British America not inferior to the confederation of the first four Provinces. One of its provisions are that our Government construct a railway to the Pacific through British Territory within *ten years*—this will open to us the resources of a vast area; but it must be preceded by measures for opening water communication by way of *Hudson's Bay* by Lake Superior, and the chain of waters flowing to Lake Winnipeg. It will follow that a large trade will centre at Lake Superior, and that it will be our own

interests to perfect with the least possible delay the necessary arrangements for developing to the utmost the full capabilities of our artificial and natural waterways. There are two facts in connection with this which the Canadian people should make the subject of careful study—the first is, the trade of the Western States seeks a market at Montreal instead of New York; secondly, our own North Western territory is far richer than any dozen States of the Union, its capabilities demand development, and it is our duty to meet both requirements. Our political economists fear that we will incur pecuniary liabilities beyond our means, but they never pause to consider that the resources of this country have multiplied with unexampled rapidity, and the expenditure of money encourages immigration, and that population implies surplus labor savings, which is always the true basis of taxation.

WHATEVER may be the result of the deliberations of the Joint High Commission, and with such an able statesman as Sir J. A. Macdonald, one of its most prominent members, we are warranted in believing that our rights will be carefully conserved. It behooves the Canadian people to remember that they occupy the vantage ground in the contest, and that they do not allow that position to be endangered by side issues, and it is from their own political divisions that danger will arise. The desire to get a paltry advantage, work a traverse on an opponent, or thwart the measures of the party in power, is frequently too much for individual patriotism, and irreparable mischief has been the result. The Canadian people will do well to watch the movements of political leaders and promptly check any tendency to throw away positive advantages for mere party triumphs. What the opinions of the Press and people of the United States respecting ourselves and surroundings the following extract from the *New York Tribune* will show:

"It remains true that England cares little or nothing for Canada as a part of the Empire, and that she will be very glad to sever the connection when Canada herself intimates a wish to go. But it is certain that she will not cede Canada to us against the wishes of the Canadian people, and that anything like menace or even impatience on our part will be resented, and will postpone the possibility of acquiring Canada otherwise than by war. Those of our people, therefore, who hanker after British territory on the American continent ought to make up their minds in 'ho light of facts clearly before them. Two, and only two, courses are left open to us: We can wait till Canada wants to come to us, and so receive her with a friendly God speed from England; or we can decide that we will annex Canada by force, without regard either to the wishes of her people or the will of the English nation; in which case we shall, I don't doubt, possess ourselves of the territory and hold it—at the price of the most dreadful war we have ever waged. Between these two there is no middle course, and none can be made for us by resolutions in one House or away

ger in the other. So far as the latter have any influence whatever, they tend directly to war. If that is what the authors of them want, they will keep on in that line, though it might be a question whether a more dignified path, and a shorter one, could not be found leading to the same end. Meantime it will not be difficult for the American people to understand that, to those who pursue such a policy, Canada is only a pretext, and war the true object."

It is like all documents of its class, false in two particulars, and it tells the truth plainly in the remainder. First, it is untrue that "England cares little or nothing for Canada as a part of the Empire."—Second, it is utterly false that the United States could in any case "possess itself of the territory and hold it." It argues great stupidity on the part of the writers of the *Tribune* that they are not aware of the efforts made by the United States, by *fraud* or *force* to possess this "territory," and how ignominiously they failed. It is within Mr. Greeley's recollection, at all events, that the burning of Newark (Niagara) brought a British army to Washington, and the result of that operation was the canting Yankees were obliged to rebuild it. There were no *Alabama* claims in those days. An attempt to possess the territory might result in a similar operation—because if the States have multiplied their population *five* times since 1812, we have done it *eight* times, and our resources in a corresponding degree.

We defended Canada in that contest with Canadian militia, badly organized, badly armed, and worse provided, never at any time numbering *five thousand* men. Detroit, River aux Raisins, Queenston heights, Chrysler's Farm, Chateauguay, and Lundy's Lane will remind the braggarts of the present day that the lion's cub can bite. And it is not many years since there was a convention of the "Veterans of 1812" held at Rochester, on which occasion the *Tribune* was sarcastically severe. In an article ridiculing their pretensions, said to have been written by Mr. Greeley, among other things it was stated that "the heroes of 1812 had been so badly beaten by the Canadian militia, and had run away in such a hurry that they would have been running since if they had not brought up at the Treasury at Washington." The writer of the article is right in stating that those who wish to annex Canada *want war*—that is the simple issue, and it is as well the people of the United States distinctly understood the issues. If they wait till they acquire Canada by any peaceable means, they will live to see the *Greek Calends*. It would be a pity to spoil sport, our population have a large Irish admixture, and are willing at any time to accommodate our neighbors. If they must have war as the readiest solution of their difficulties the Canadian people are constitutionally disposed to resort to the arbitrament of the sword." It is, after all, an easy way of adjusting quarrels arising out of bullyism, and the people of the United States may rest assured it would be popular in Canada,

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of the Department of Public Works, which will be found in our issue to-day. It announces that transportation from Toronto to Fort Garry will be provided after 15th June next, for the sum of \$30 for each adult, and half price for children under twelve years of age; 150 lbs. of luggage will be allowed to each person. The route will be from Toronto to Collingwood, 90 miles by railway; thence to Fort William, 532 miles by steamboat; thence to Shebandowan Lake, 45 miles by waggon road; and thence to North West angle of Lake of the Woods, 310 miles by broken navigation; after which a journey of 95 miles by waggon road places the emigrant at Fort Garry. Huts and tents for shelter will be provided. Emigrants should provide their own supplies, but in order to provide against accidents or negligence in this respect, provisions will be furnished at cost price, at Shebandowan Lake, Fort Francis and the North West Angle.

Extra luggage (beyond 150 lbs. each emigrant) will be charged \$1.50 per hundred pounds. No horses, oxen, waggons or heavy farming implements can be taken.

Such of our Volunteer friends as are desirous of seeking a home in Manitoba had better try this route, as it will be in all likelihood the cheapest. There is another by way of Duluth, St. Paul, Fort Abercrombie and by steamer on Red River to Fort Garry, Hill, Griggs & Co., St. Paul, are the forwarders on this line.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SHAW, late Brigado Major of No 3 Military District, but now Emigrant Agent for the Dominion Government in Scotland, has been delivering a series of lectures with very considerable effect in that kingdom—one of the most note-worthy has been delivered at Paisley on the 16th February, of which a very complimentary and extended notice appears in the *Renfrewshire Independent* of 4th March last. The gallant Colonel has done good service to this country while a resident in Canada, but we question under any circumstances whether better service in the cause of Emigration has ever been done by any individual, or more intelligent means taken to bring the people of the ancient kingdom to a more lucid knowledge of the geography and resources of the Dominion of Canada.

A few more lectures of the same description will show good Scotsmen that Canada is not "awa doon by New Orleans," but that it comprises *three fifths* of the North American continent, could easily support *thirty* times the population of "bonnie Scotland," and is in immediate need of the stalwart arms, the clear heads and brave hearts of her surplus people.

Lieut. Colonel Shaw's method of illustration is the very best ever devised, and we hope with the *Renfrewshire Independent* that "this lecture will be repeated in every town in Scotland."

At a meeting of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, on Monday, 3rd instant, a petition was received from Lieut.-Colonel Skinner, asking the Corporation for a grant of money towards paying the expenses of the Canadian team of Volunteer marksmen who are to be sent to the great Wimbledon match in England. Alderman Mosgrove moved that \$100 be granted for the purpose, and to be paid to the order of Lieut.-Colonel Skinner, which was carried.

Statues of the Queen, Prince and Princess of Wales have been delivered at the Parliament buildings on the 6th inst., they are the first of a series which should include those great Canadians who have passed away and which we hope to see adorning our Legislative Halls.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Parisian communists, emboldened by the presumed weakness of the Thiers Government, hoisted the Red flag on the Hotel de Ville and proclaimed a Government of their own with Flourens and two others at its head. Their very first act showed what the world as well as France has to expect from such patriots—they promised the national Guard two and one-half francs per diem—the usual pay of the French soldier being about as many sous. Of course those scoundrels were liberal with other people's money; belonging to that school, of which Proudhon was the apostle and teacher, one of his axioms being that "Property is robbery," it is very little wonder that they should adopt his principles to the fullest extent. Meantime Thiers has used every means to bring those madmen to reason short of actual force, and at the same time was quietly concentrating at Versailles, in the shape of soldiers from the Provinces who had no sympathy with the Parisian mob and could be depended on, all the force possible. The march of the German troops had also been arrested for the purpose of assisting, if necessary, in the restoration of law. On the 3rd instant, under Menotti Garibaldi, Flourens, and Gen. Bergeret, the heroes of the Rue St. Antoine, of infamous notoriety, marched out of Paris in three columns, said to be 50,000 strong; were met at Amboise by the troops from Versailles under Marshal McMahon, and after a sharp engagement were driven back on the bridge at Neuilly, Bergeret's column being cut off, and Flourens killed. It was reported that the troops from Versailles would enter the city on the 5th. It is to be hoped that Thiers will not be so gentle as Louis Napoleon, but that he will hang without mercy every one of the leaders, and if the mob will not keep quiet the effect of grape shot. Changarnier, in 1848, addressed the officers of the National Guard, and told them plainly that "Those who unpave the streets should never live to pave them," referring to the barricades those worthies were in the habit of erecting,

and if Thiers will only follow the example he will do good service to France and humanity.

In England grave apprehensions are felt as to the use Prussia may make of the £200,000,000 sterling exacted from France for the war indemnity,—it is equal to one-sixth of the whole capital of that Kingdom, and will seriously cripple its resources for many years. But that is not all. It appears the operation will seriously affect the rate of interest in England, that the major part will be paid from the funds from thence, and that as the paternal government of the Kaiser is a pure despotism, it is probable the money will be put to the purpose of creating an ironclad navy, the existence of which would place England in the position France occupied before the war—with a dangerous and standing menace before her eyes—the cost of her own navy being less than one twenty fourth of the sum Prussia is to receive; and, moreover, this would be got in the way most soothing to the feelings of the people—wrested from their enemies. Blucher's remarks about the plunder of London in 1815 may have had more significance than people imagine, at any rate the idea would be realized by his successors, so that the peace at any price party may be able to congratulate themselves on bringing the country into imminent danger, instead of averting hostilities. In fact it is pretty evident that the fiercest contest Great Britain could wage to maintain the balance of power would be cheap in comparison with the perils which threaten her. Mr. Gladstone promises to bless Scotland with the ballot after Easter, as we suppose the most enlightened means to stave off the difficulty.

The Versailles troops hold the heights of Chatillon and are bombarding Issey, Vanvres and Mendon.

The Princess of Wales has been delivered of a son on the 6th inst. Physicians report her condition satisfactory.

At home we have had some sharp debating on the admission of British Columbia into the Confederation—a good deal of it anything but patriotic; and another onset about the Militia Estimates, characterized by the same lack of patriotism, to which was superadded no small share of ignorance.

The first three members of the House of Commons of Canada from Manitoba, D. A. Smith, P. DeLorme, and Dr. Schultz, have arrived and taken their seats, so that the great Valley of the Winnipeg has at length been received into the pale of civilization. Its Local House of Assembly met on the 16th of March at Fort Garry, and two of those gentlemen had taken their seats therein—leaving on the following day for Ottawa.

Another revolution is imminent in Mexico, Jaurez the Murder of Maximilian and the tool of the United States having grown deservedly unpopular there.

President Grant will hardly annex San Domingo, Senator Sumner is against the movement. Sensible men beginning to see

that the Government of the United States have about as much as it can attend to.

Measures are about being taken to effect a confederation of the British West India Islands, a movement which will probably result in their junction with Canada.

There is a report that the high priest of Mormonism, Brigham Young, has died at Salt Lake City.

The labours of the High Commission it is said will be brought to a close within a fortnight.

### REVIEWS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the *New Dominion Monthly* for April. It is, as usual, replete with interesting matter. We have also to direct attention to the *Canadian Illustrated News*, which sustains its well earned reputation.

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

### REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription up to Saturday, the 8th inst.

(PER NEW BRUNSWICK AGENT.)

ST. JOHN.—Capt. J. W. Parks, \$2; Surgeon Earle, \$2; Ensign J. B. Stubbs, \$2; Capt. Thomas Sullivan, \$2.

SACKVILLE.—Hon. Col. Botsford, \$2.

NEWCASTLE.—Capt. R. R. Call, \$2.

CHATHAM.—Major A. D. Shirreff, \$2.

JACKSONVILLE.—Capt. Hamilton Emery, \$2.

MILLTOWN, ST. STEPHEN.—Charles Blookin, Esq., \$2; Major A. McAdam, \$2.

INDIANTOWN, ST. JOHN.—Capt. W. Cunard, \$2.

FREDERICTON.—Lt. Col. Maunsell, D.A.G., \$4.

(PER ONTARIO AND QUEBEC AGENT.)

KINGSTON.—Major Duff, \$2; Lieut. White, \$2; Lieut. Colonel Callaghan, \$2.

NORTH RIDGE.—Capt. Billings, \$2.

HOLLEN.—Capt. Thompson, \$4.

COLBORNE.—Lieut. A. Oampbell, \$5.

GODERICH.—R. Walker, Esq., \$4.

MONTREAL.—Deputy Sheriff Sanborn, \$2; Col. de Bellefeuille, \$2; Capt. A. Macpherson, \$2; Major Molson, \$2; Capt. James Muir, \$2; Lieut. Dupont, \$2.

ST. HYACINTHE.—Capt. H. J. Doherty, \$2.

A Buffalo exchange says:—Among the beauties of the present tariff and revenue system is the following: "Repairs of vessels, 50 per cent." If an American vessel receives injury on a foreign voyage, and gets herself repaired in a foreign port to the amount of \$100 gold, she must pay \$50 gold to the Collector of Customs in the next American port that she enters, because she is importing "pauper labor," or something of that sort, in contravention of the great principle of protection to home industry.

## LORRAINE—1871.

Sweetly the June time twilights wane  
O'er the hills of fair Lorraine;  
Sweetly the mellow moonbeams fall  
O'er rose-wreathed cottage and ivied wall,  
But never dawned a brighter eve  
Than the holy night of St. Genevieve.  
And never moonlight fairer fell  
Over the banks of the blue Moselle.  
Richly the siver splendor shines,  
Spangles with sheens the clustered vines,  
And rests, in benediction fair,  
On midnight tresses and golden hair.  
Golden hair and midnight tress  
Mingle in tender lovingness,  
While the evening breezes breathe upon  
Marie and Jean—and their hearts are one!

The spell of silence lifts at last—  
"Marie, the saint's sweet day is past!  
"Her vesper chimes have died away,  
"Where shall we be on New Year Day?"

With answering throb, heart through heart,  
Hand met hand with sudden start,  
For in each soul shone the blessed thought  
The vision fair of a little cot.  
Nestled beneath the lilac spray,  
Waiting the blissful bridal day.  
Low bowed in tearful silence there,  
Their hearts rose up in solemn prayer.  
And still the mellow lustre fell  
Over the banks of the blue Moselle.  
And still the moonlight shined upon  
Marie and Jean—and their hearts were one!

## II.

Six red moons have rolled away,  
And the sun is shining on New Year Day.  
Over the hills of fair Lorraine,  
Heaps of ashes and rows of slain!  
Where merrily rang the light guitar  
The angry tramp of the red hussar  
Flings on the midnight's shrinking breath  
The direful notes of the dance of Death!  
Underneath the clustered vines  
The sentry's glittering sabre shines;  
Over the banks of the blue Moselle,  
Rain of rocket and storm and shell!  
Where to-day is the forehead fair  
Crowned with masses of midnight hair!  
A summer's twilight saw him fall  
Dead on Verdun's leagured wall.  
Where, alas! is the little cot?  
Ask the blackened walls of Gravelotte.  
Under the lilac broods alone  
A maid whose heart is turned to stone.  
Who sits, with folded fingers, dumb,  
And meekly prays that her time may come.  
Yet see? the Death-god's baleful stare,  
And War's black screams afar.  
And lo! the New Year's shadows wane  
Over the hills of sad Lorraine.

## FRANCE.

(From the Edinburgh Review.)

The French Revolution has been, for a period of eighty years, the admiration, the terror, and the wonder of the world. The wisest statesmen, the most eloquent writers, have exhausted the powers of thought and language in the attempt to examine its causes, to describe its progress, and to discover its consequences. Burke, Madame de Staël, and Joseph de Maistre were among the first and greatest prophets of this new order of things—prophets of evil as well as of good, conscious that the powers and the wrongs of former times were swept away as by a deluge, but incapable of discerning the ultimate results of the changes they witnessed and foretold. Three generations have passed across the stage of human affairs, but the problem is still unsolved. France has not reached that haven of freedom, good government, and peace which has been the object of so many virtuous aspirations and of so many fierce convulsions. Five dynas-

ties of emperors or kings, and two or three republics, have successively been proclaimed, accepted, abandoned, and overthrown, within living memory. And at last, we ourselves, in this our time, are witnesses of the most portentous and disastereous of this long series of calamities. The events passing before our eyes—the total momentary extinction of government in France—the occupation of a large portion of her territory by forces of a triumphant invader—the annihilation of her armies, which reduced this war to a struggle between a highly organized force and an undisciplined people—the captivity of him who was her supreme ruler, of her marshals, and of her whole military staff—the reduction by famine of impregnable cities and arsenals—the disintegration of several parts of the realm—the unutterable confusion or collapse of her national resources—the strange but total absence of men of high character and authority to deal with events of such unparalleled magnitude—are phenomena which will never cease to occupy the historian and philosopher as long as the world endures. These too are incidents in the great tragedy which commenced in 1789. These are at once the results of former revolutions and the causes of future perturbations. And if it be possible to divert our gaze from the startling occurrences which mark every hour of so great and terrible a spectacle, we would endeavour to take a more comprehensive survey of this course of events, and to trace in the operation of the revolutionary principles which were let loose eighty years ago in France the true source of the present social, political, and military condition of that gallant but unfortunate people.

The Revolution of 1789 undoubtedly swept away abuses which had become intolerable—the feudal tenure of land; the privileges of the nobility, the prodigality and arbitrary power of the Court, the corruptions of an opulent and intolerant Church; nor do we think that the destruction of these secular evils was paid for at too high a price, great as that price was. The Revolution was unjustly accused by its enemies and detractors of having overthrown institutions necessary to the welfare, perhaps even to the existence, of society. The accusation was unjust, because these institutions perished, not so much by the attacks of the Revolution, as by their own vices and weakness; they were rotten before they fell; it was time they should be hewn down and cast into the fire. Nothing could save them for they could not save themselves. The question we ask relates therefore, not to what the Revolution destroyed but to what it has created—not to what it has overthrown, but to what it has established. When the work of reconstruction commenced, it was found that the spoilation of the Church and of the great landed proprietors, whose estates had been forced upon the market at a time when there was no money to pay for them had called into being an immense class of peasant proprietors, whose small holdings have since been further subdivided by the operation of the Civil Code. It was found that the traditions of hereditary monarchy had received a mortal blow, and that in a country which has never sincerely accepted republican institutions, the succession to the throne has nevertheless in fact become elective. It was found that the aristocracy, deprived of the support and favor of the Court, had no station or authority in the land, but was rather an object of jealousy and hatred. It was found that the destruction of the endowed Church had thrown the functions of the clergy into the hands of a poor and illiterate body of peasant

priests, and that the influence of faith and morality had been weakened in proportion to the weakness and incapacity of their representatives in the education of the people. Such were the chief elements of the new social life of the French nation. These elements were successively grasped by military genius which wrung from France the blood of generations, and left her at last exhausted and defeated. They were wrought upon by an unscrupulous and mendacious press; by secret combinations hostile to every established government; by the passion of equality, which means the hatred of rank; by visionary schemes opposed to the laws of property: until by these various causes the national condition of France has become that of a pure social democracy, based, not on the principles of the American constitution of society, but on the destruction of the principal institutions which had hitherto subsisted in European communities.

The question we desire to ask ourselves is, whether this striking change has contributed in the last resort to the power, freedom, and prosperity of France? or whether, on the contrary, the tremendous array of calamities which have fallen upon her, may not be traced to causes inherent in her revolutionary career. In the whole range of modern history, no country has been suddenly brought so near to actual dissolution; no modern armies have ever before been sent wholesale into a Babylonian captivity; no capital of the first rank has seen itself beleaguered by countless enemies, relying for its defence on nothing but the spirit of its own citizens, and exposed to all the horrors of famine and war. Wars and sieges conducted on such a scale remind us of nothing more near to ourselves than the incursions of the barbarians, or the capture of Jerusalem and of Constantinople. Sudden and unexpected as these results are, even by those who have brought them to pass, the causes of them must lie deep. No nation could at once have fallen from such a height to such a depth, if it had not contained within itself some disease, gnawing its most vital parts. No doubt the Imperial Government of the last twenty years bears with justice the immediate responsibility. The Emperor and his Ministers declared war on a frivolous pretext without any means of carrying it on; they deceived the country, and were themselves deceived, in taking credit for resources which their own folly and prodigality had wasted and consumed; and left France in her hour of utmost need stripped of every rag of authority and cohesion. But, the Imperial Government itself was the offspring of the Revolution. It received, not many months ago, a renewed vote of confidence from seven millions of the people. It was the type of a government created by universal suffrage, and irresponsible by virtue of the power which had called it into being. It was, as the late Duc de Broglie said of it with bitterness not long after the *coup d'état* which had sent him to Mazas, 'the government which the lower classes desired and the upper classes deserved.' Detestable as we conceive such a government to be, it had a basis in the revolutionary theory; and until its effects were laid bare by the frightful results of its own incapacity and weakness, it seemed so strong that no other form of government could contend with any semblance of success against it. It continued to the last to prostitute authority, to pervert the judgment of the people, to exclude from office every man of independent character and merit, and to pretend to a strength which it did not possess, for nothing is in truth so weak as absolutism or so timorous as personal power. But nevertheless it was

the chosen government of democratic France and especially of that portion of the French democracy, the peasantry, which, though narrow-minded, ignorant, and easily duped, is incomparably more honest and attached to the cause of peace and order than the democracy of the large towns. This consideration, therefore, brings us one step nearer to the root of the matter. The fatal consequence of the present war, and the revolution attending it, are attributed to the Government of the Empire; but the Government of the Empire was upheld to the last by the votes and confidence of the dominant power in the French nation. Be it from ignorance, be it from corruption, be it from passion, that these evils have sprung, it is to the constituent body, the only true source of power, that we must look for the source of them. It was the pleasure of the French democracy to be governed absolutely. They dreaded and abhorred a more liberal form of government as tending to anarchy. Experience had taught them the cost of a variety of revolutionary licenses; they rushed with indiscriminating vehemence into the other extreme; but that too has thrown them into anarchy and completed the circle of misfortune. 'Un popolo usa a vivere sotto un principe,' says Machiavelli, 'se per qualche accidente diventa libero, con difficoltà mantiene la libertà;' and quoting in the next chapter the example of Rome, he adds, 'Il che nacque da quella corruzione che le parti Miriano avevano messa nel popolo, delle quali essendo capo Cesare, potette accerato quella moltitudine ch'elli non conobbe il giogo che da se medesima si metteva in sul collo.' The inference we draw from these facts is that the dominant power of the French nation has been misplaced by the revolution, and misdirected by universal suffrage: that the classes invested with the franchise were incapable of discerning their true interests; and that the classes by whom the government of the country might have been safely carried on were paralysed and proscribed by numbers. It may be worth while to trace the operation of these causes in greater detail.

Before we proceed, however, to this part of our task, we pause for a moment to point out the striking contrast to the institutions and social condition of France which is to be found in the institutions and social condition of her victorious adversary. The counterpart is complete. If France is the representative of the most advanced form of European democracy, Prussia is the representative of monarchy in its most complete modern organization. The King of Prussia is not a tyrant or an autocrat, for he governs in strict accordance with the laws of his kingdom; but the law itself emanates for the most part from the royal authority. The Royal House of Prussia is the impregnation of the State and the central force of the nation. For two centuries that family has had the good fortune to produce a series of princes, many of them able and brave, some of them great, but all following with exact uniformity the principles of government, of policy, and of war which have raised their kingdom to its present eminence. They have had the talent and good sense to place themselves at the head of the cause of progress, and though by no means liberal in the sense of a readiness to relinquish any portion of their own regal authority, they have not been slow to adopt every improvement and reform which could increase their own power and ameliorate the condition of the people. In peace and in war they have served their country with extraordinary zeal and energy. In their hands monarchy has never been suffered to degenerate into a thing of empty pageants,

luxurious indulgences, or ceremonial forms. It stands erect because it is real.

The constitution of the aristocracy in Germany, and especially in Prussia, has never enabled it to exercise a preponderating independent influence in the State. But it has retained, even now, a very strong tradition of the privileges of birth; it stands aloof from the middle classes and the people; and it regards as its sole profession a devoted service of the State and the Crown. The army, more especially, though raised on the broadest principles of national conscription, is officered and led by the upper classes. Large families of noble birth, poor, brave, and loyal, are the natural resource of a military monarchy; and whatever may be thought of the Junkerdom of Berlin in its politics and in its manners, it will not be denied to be an element of strength to the Crown and to the army.

The civil government, which embraces with inconceivable minuteness all the relations of social life, and restrains the freedom of action, is in the hands of a powerful bureaucracy. The representative bodies, mere recently introduced in Prussia, have in truth no real control over it. They are not even composed of men capable of carrying it on. On almost all important questions, their wishes and votes have been set aside and trampled on by the Ministers of the Crown with absolute contempt. Of that freedom which consists in the government of the nation by the nation, or in obedience to the will of the nation, there is in Prussia no sign, and not even a pretence. Authority subsists in its severest and most naked form.

But the people naturally docile and submissive to acts which would produce a change of government in England, a revolution in France, and a *pronunciamiento* in Spain, are satisfied that in the long run the policy of the government is enlightened and just. They know that the administration of the public finances is inflexibly honest and frugal. They see that the government has by its zeal in the work of education made them the most instructed people in Europe, and they are perhaps unconscious that this education has so moulded their minds and very being, that they are trained to habits of obedience, loyalty and respect, not common in more democratic communities. Even the popular opinions and prevailing sentiments of the day, encouraged by the press, have been skillfully used by the government to promote the aggrandizement of the monarchy by pursuing objects marked out by national ambition.

There is something of Spartan character in the institutions of Prussia—the authority of the kings, who are also the commanders of the people—the simplicity and frugality which all ranks have retained in an age of luxury and indulgence—the crushing weight of public authority which shapes everything to its will and extinguishes the individual in the State—and the harsh unamiable manners formed by a life of discipline—belong alike to the ancient and the modern military State; and these characteristics were united to a stronger sense of duty, of moral obligation, and of religion, than could be found amongst the wits and philosophers of volatile Athens. The Lacedæmonians were notoriously the least courteous and hospitable of all the Greek States; art, eloquence, and poetry never flourished on their soil. Training and discipline with a view to regimental preparation and rigid obedience were and are alike the object of the Spartan and the Prussian law-givers. Oratory, which plays so great a part in the affairs of more popular States, was and is alike unknown

and powerless at Lacedæmon and at Berlin, and the policy of each of these capitals is therefore essentially secret and self-contained. This circumstance gives a rare steadiness to their political action, and engenders a hatred of revolutions. The object of the athletic exercises of the other Grecian States, as it is in England, was excellence in games; the exercises of the Prussians, like those of Sparta, are all directed to war. Lastly, it is possible that the laws of Lacedæmon may have had purposes and results analogous to the great land reform introduced by Baron von Stein.

A State thus constituted on the strictest dynastic principles is in the antithesis of France. Accordingly, Prussia has been the most constant and bitter enemy of the French Revolution. She began the contest of the anti-revolutionary war, which led to results so disastrous to Europe, because in that period France was in all the magnificent energy of her new-born hopes of freedom, and monarchical Europe was in a stage of extreme decrepitude. Prussia more than any other State drank that cup of humiliation to the dregs. It was Prussia who put her hand to the Treaty of Basle, which first made over to France the left bank of the Rhine, since so fiercely contested. It was Prussia that accepted Hanover from the denominator of Europe. She expiated that weakness by Jena, and by seven years of successive suffering from the French occupation. But in those sufferings her regeneration began. The structure of the monarchy and of the army was laid afresh on a broader and stronger basis. When she took the field again in 1813 she commenced a new life. In 1814 her dominions were extended till they touched the frontier of France on its most sensitive and vulnerable point, and she consented to mount guard there, which she has done with effect for more than half a century. And when the attack was rashly, madly, renewed by France, Prussia arose with all her ancient hatred of her revolutionary neighbour—with a lively recollection of ancient wrong which have been studiously kept alive in the hearts of the people—and with a strong faith that the time was come when her Sovereign could claim the first rank in Germany and in Europe. The climax and consummation of this great revolution is to be found in the recent act by which the princes of Germany have been led to place the renovated Imperial Crown of Germany on the head of the King of Prussia. Hohenzollern has succeeded Hapsburg. The reluctant vassals of the Empire have acknowledged their own defeat in the celebration of a national triumph. The crown which was refused by the late King when tendered by a democratic assembly in 1849, has been accepted in 1870 as the symbol of military might. It has been purchased by great achievements in war, attended by infinite misery and suffering; and no doubt it is the dearest to the Sovereign who will wear it, as the pledge of the triumph of the monarchical principles of Germany over the democratic armies of France.

Thus, then, while France has during a lengthened period of time undergone a series of political changes, and been subject to the operation of social causes, which appear to have undermined and diminished her power as a nation, Prussia has been steadily growing under the influence of her monarchy—the supremacy of the reigning House has been raised to the highest pitch; her territories have been greatly extended; her alliances have given her the military command of Southern Germany; her population has largely augmented; her military system and armament have been reformed and carried

to perfection; and she finds herself at the head of a people prepared to make enormous sacrifices for the advancement of her political objects. We give Count Bismarck credit for having foreseen these things and their results. It is our deliberate opinion and belief that he has for many years—that is, since the humiliation of Olmutz and the pitiful conduct of Prussia during the Crimean war—had steadily in view the means by which he could gratify the ambition of his country and his own, by raising her to the first rank of European Powers, and by placing the Imperial Crown on his master's head. Such an undertaking involved the overthrow of the Germanic Confederation, the violation of numerous treaties, the destruction of the whole system of the balance of power in Europe, war with Austria, concessions to Russia, defiance of England, and at last a death-struggle with France. It therefore exacted incalculable sacrifice of human life and property. But the man of 'blood and iron' knew what he meant to do, and he has apparently done so. The end is a great one. But probably no other living man would have had the force of will and the insensibility of conscience to enter upon that blood-stained path. However guilty of recklessness and ambition the French Government may have been in the transactions which were the immediate cause or pretext of the declaration of war, on which we have in our last Number freely expressed our opinion, it can never be denied that the disruption of Europe, the change in relative position of States, and the final overthrow of the great settlement of 1815, were the results of the policy of Prussia in 1864 and 1866, guided by Count Bismarck, and we do him no injustice by supposing that he desired and intended them, and was prepared to pay the cost of them. The passions of men are after all but the blind instruments, of the Providential government of mankind. The spectacle of human misery and helplessness would be too dreadful, but for the belief that even the crimes of nations are working to some beneficent, though unseen end; and that there is a plan in the ultimate conduct of human affairs, infinitely more vast and just than the schemes of statesmen and the tactics of successful war.

(To be continued.)

The *Standard* says that Mr. Cardwell has sanctioned the adoption of the Martini-Henry rifle with the shorter of its two breech actions.

The military force at Aldershot for the summer drill will consist of twenty infantry and seven cavalry regiments; but it has not yet been finally settled which corps will be included in the number.

The *Frankfort Journal* says that from 120 to 125 millions of the war indemnity will be reserved for the pensions of the sick and wounded. The annual figure of these pensions is estimated as above five millions.

It is reported that several of our regiments of heavy and medium cavalry are to be cuirassed, the value of the cuirass as a means of protection to the horse soldier having been incontestably established during the Cortin-etal war.

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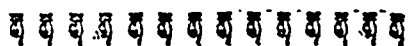
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