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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, FEBRUARY 13, 1871.

No. 7.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY

From the U. S. Army and Navy Journal.

By C. V. H.

The great success of the German armies is due not only to strategy and energy, but probably just as much to the perfect system of the national defences of Prussia, extended since 1866 to the North German Confederation, and to a certain degree to the South German States.

I. HISTORICAL REVIEW.

The principle that every citizen is bound to assist in the defence of his country is as old as it is natural. It was recognized in the Roman republic, and still more among the nations which overran the Roman Empire. The barbarous custom of enslaving conquered nations in the middle ages restricted the honor and the duty of defending the country to the conquerors. The property of the soil was given to the victorious warriors, under the condition that they were always to be ready to follow the banner of the chief in case of war—the origin of feudalism. Every freeman was brought up a warrior, the tilling of the soil to be left to the conquered for the benefit of their masters. The first change was brought about by the invention of gunpowder. Soldiering then to a certain degree ceased to be a common accomplishment; it became a profession which had to be acquired with some pains; and soldiers began to be hired for pay. Then the old principle, that every freeman had to be a soldier, fell into abeyance. Armies were hired for the war. They ceased to be national, and became a scourge to friend and foe alike. This system, which was developed to its most fearful extent in the times of the thirty years' war, led next to the establishment of standing armies. The desire to suppress the feudal barons, always inclined to oppose the increase of the power of their liege lords, induced the latter to keep soldiers in permanent pay and continual readiness. The increasing demand for such armies taught the princes to revive the old principle that every citizen should assist in the defence of the country, and the fulfilment of this duty was exacted; conscription was introduced. The first Prussian king who gave a kind of organization to this system was Frederick William I. The so-called "canton system" assigned a certain recruiting district to each regiment. The enlistment of foreigners became the exception. Frederick the Great, during his fear-

ful struggle against almost all Europe, could not do yet without foreign enlistments, because his small nation was unable to furnish for years all its able-bodied men, if the ruin of agricultural pursuits was not to stop utterly its natural resources.

The French revolutionists, when attacked by the standing armies of their neighbors, revived the old principle of a national defence to its fullest extent. Enthusiasm made up for the want of brains, especially as the opposing armies were commanded by superannuated martinets, bewildered by the new spectacle. Tactics were adapted to the raw but abundant material; and finally Napoleon organized those French armies which in their victorious campaigns conquered nearly all Europe. Prussia, where the reminiscence of the glory of Frederick the Great had imbued the army and its leaders with a vanity sufficient in itself to preclude success, was in 1806 ignominiously overthrown by Napoleon. No country in Europe suffered so fearfully from the relentless conqueror as Prussia. His exactions, in spite of all justice and all treaties, never ceased; and though the heroic struggles in 1813 and 1814 restored Prussia, Napoleon's oppression is still bitterly remembered.

One of the most disgraceful conditions of the treaty of Tilsit in 1807 stipulated that Prussia was not to keep more than 42,000 men under arms. But Prussia's patriots never despaired, and it was during this most unfortunate period of Prussia's national life that the foundation of the present system of national defence was laid. Not only the principle of everybody's liability to military duty was recognized, but it was made obligatory on every Prussian to serve a certain time in the army, for the purpose of receiving a soldier's training. General von Scharnhorst, Secretary of War, devised the means to increase the number of trained soldiers ready for an always expected emergency, in spite of the above peace stipulation. Each year a part of the 42,000 were dismissed on furlough and an equal number of recruits joined; and so Prussia was enabled in 1813 to increase at once its 42,000 to 120,000, all trained and disciplined men. The Landwehr, consisting of all able-bodied men up to the age of 35 years, furnished additional troops. The time, however, between 1809 and 1813 having been too short, the Landwehr of 1813 was not composed, like the Landwehr of to-day, of trained soldiers; and the inferiority of raw levies, compared with trained soldiers, would have been still more perceptible than it was had not the fearful losses of Napoleon in Russia forced him, too, to make his appearance in 1813 partially with young troops. Patriotism in this case

made up again for want of training, though at great expense of life and treasure.

After Napoleon's downfall the system was continued and improved. The peaceful times then following permitted, however, for the good of the finances, to reduce not only the actual time of service with the colors, but also the number of men called out, and about one-fifth to one-fourth of the number were usually excused altogether. The short campaigns of 1848 and '49 against Denmark, the mobilizations of 1850 and '59, without leading to actual war, shewed several weak points of the system as it then was; and in 1860 the present King, then regent still, adopted a plan of reorganization presented to him by General von Roon, which coincided with his own opinion about the matter, and the general entered upon the office of Secretary of War to bring his plans into execution. The two main points of improvement were: 1st, that the principle be carried out to its fullest extent, and that nobody should be excused; 2nd, that every organization, even of the administrative branches, such as subsistence, ambulance, ammunition trains, etc., should be represented in peace time, and their preparatory training be just as carefully attended to as that of the fighting men.

Both points involved an increase of the military expenses; and this gave occasion to difficulties between the King and his Parliament since 1860, which were adjusted by the great success of 1866, when the first effectual step toward the fulfilment of the historical mission of Prussia—to reunite and organize Germany—was taken; and the great value of the present organization of the national defences was acknowledged.

II. RECRUITING.

The name of every male citizen of Prussia is since 1809 entered upon the army lists actually at his birth. The civil authority, upon receiving the usual notice of the birth of a child, reports the names of the males to the commander of the "Landwehr Battalion." He represents the territorial military authority; and his district is coextensive with one or sometimes two "circles," as they call what we call "Counties." Every Prussian is bound by law, as long as he is not yet excused from all military duty, or as long as he has sons under the age of twenty, to report any change of residence, that is to say, any change of his home for good.

Emigrants have been very numerous from Germany, simply because the soil is no longer adequate to the wants of the steadily increasing population; but this movement excepted, the German is steady, and not

given to roaming about—the less so, as to give up what he has got before he has got something better is very dangerous in a country where labor is in excess of the demand, and no uncultivated soil to be found. For this reason a regulation can be easily enforced which it would be impossible to carry out in the United States.

Each year, in April, all the young men who reach their twentieth year within the current year appear at the seat of the Landwehr battalion before a recruiting board (Kreis Ersatz Commission) composed of the commander the civil administrative officer of the circle (Landrath), and a surgeon. Here a first examination takes place. Those obviously unfit for any service, those who are exempt by law (for instance, the only son of a poor widow) are set aside the lists verified, and absentees called in. This is the business of one day; and the men are requested to appear again some day appointed in June or July, when the department board (Departments Ersatz-Commission), headed by the brigadier general, one field officer of the corps of the guards, and other members, make their circuit. They, in the first place, revise the decisions made already by the former board, and then proceed to a careful medical examination of the men. Young men not yet fit for duty, but promising to be so later, are put back for re-examination for one, two, or three years, as the case may be. Men fit only for certain branches of the service are pointed out. Why should a man who is too near-sighted to be a soldier not be fit to act in the company of stretcher bearers? The men are assorted according to their qualities. The first selected are the sharpshooters; next the strongest and best looking men are taken for the corps of the guards; the tallest and strongest men are next designated for the artillery and cuirassiers; the lightest built go to the hussars; tradesmen and mechanics are properly distributed; and the whole thing, descriptive lists included, is settled and reported. Formerly, when not yet every man was actually taken, lots were drawn immediately after the medical examination; and I cannot help remarking upon a great mistake in the draft law adopted during our great war, when we drafted before the examination had taken place, instead of examining first and drafting afterwards. Prussia is divided into military districts (Landwehr battalion districts) in such a manner as that each district contains so many inhabitants, that on an average about 200 each year reach the age of twenty. Of these 200 about 150 go to the infantry, 50 to all the other arms of the service, cavalry, engineers, and administrative branches. The corresponding battalion of the line is 400 strong in peace time, one third each year being dismissed to the reserve and replaced by recruits. The men remain in reserve six years up to their 26th year, and belong to the Landwehr proper during six more years. This gives a total number of 1200 available for the line or field battalion, and 800 for the Landwehr battalion. The infantry recruits after their three years' service, and those who have served somewhere else, all return home and remain under the orders of the Landwehr battalion commander. We propose to how, by and by, how all these soldiers are disposed of in case of a mobilization. Any of them changing their home report the fact, and their military record is transferred to such district as they choose to go to.

The Honolulu Gazette denies that the native Hawaiians of the present day are fond of pickled sea captains and roast baby.

OUR BEST MILITARY MODEL.

(From the London Echo.)

About a year before the Franco-German war Count von Moltke told a statesman at the war office, at Berlin, that his military arrangements were so complete he could place the whole Prussian army, in complete fighting order, upon any part of the frontier, north, east, south, or west, in thirteen days. With allowance of some time for adjustments with the South German States, he did this in very nearly that time, at the commencement of the present war, to the immense surprise of the French. But within two days little Switzerland had 30,000 men under arms, and within one week after the declaration of war she had on her frontier, 40,000 men, infantry (practised riflemen), cavalry, and artillery, ready to protect her neutrality, and, if there had been need of it, she would have had in the field within a fortnight a well appointed army of 200,000 men of an educated and trained rank and file, as good as the soldiers of Prussia. Think of Switzerland, which has only two millions and a half of population, or half a million less than Scotland, and which is poorer than Scotland, doing this; and of what we might do with the like administration for 23,000,000 of population in the United Kingdom. The Prussian organization is excessively oppressive and detrimental to productive industry as compared with the Swiss organization; and it is confidently declared that it is not, in any important degree, more efficient. Equivalent results are, it is proved, obtained by Switzerland at a vastly lower expenditure of money and time than in Prussia, and that mainly by the transference of a great part of military training from the economically productive adult stages of life to the non-productive or school stages.

In Switzerland boys are drilled in the national schools from eight years of age, and participate in annual exercises and reviews; and in the secondary middle class or superior schools they are exercised in the use of light arms as soon as they can wield them. With such preparation the young Swiss is entered on the lists of the army by his twentieth year. Before he is enrolled he is trained for 28 or 35 days, according as he enters the infantry, the cavalry, or the artillery. All are called together annually in their respective cantons, one week for the infantry and two weeks for the cavalry and the artillery, while periodically the troops of all arms of a number of cantons are mustered and exercised together. The principle of the drill in the school stages was adopted in Switzerland in 1848, but was first practised ten years before in this country, and has been in operation in some half time schools; and on the evidence of English experience, which has hitherto been neglected in this country, it has been adopted in the New England States and in Canada. It is in course of extension in Holland. At the cost of maintenance, and of giving to one militiaman a comparatively inferior drill is given in the school stages to 130 boys. The total cost in money of the great Prussian army is about one-third less than that of the English army. The whole cost in money of the Swiss army does not appear on the general budget, but is known to be about as much less in money as it is in compulsory service when compared with the Prussian army. There can be no doubt that the Swiss rank and file, being as well educated and as good as the Prussian rank and file are as apt as they are for the use of all the new arms of precision. As to the introduction of the military drill in the school stages in England,

there is a very general agreement among military men with the leading civil army reformers that it ought to be introduced into all State-aided and rate-aided schools. On this system county forces would generally be the equivalent of cantonal forces.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

Aside from the question of American vessels fishing within the prescribed three-mile limit in the lower Provinces, there is a phase of the American fishing business which has escaped public notice. Not content with infringing the maritime law of nations in general, and that of the Dominion in particular, the Americans last summer carried their illegal traffic and system of piscatorial plunder into the very heart of the Dominion. The *modus operandi* was very simple and no doubt will be repeated next season if not put a stop to. A sharp New Yorker engaged to furnish, daily, a supply of fresh trout to the Saratoga and other leading hotels of resort by summer tourists, and knowing that he could not depend upon American waters for a tithe of the fish wanted, he previously made arrangements for the carrying on of a wholesale system of poaching upon the fresh-water lakes and rivers of the Dominion. Expert American anglers were engaged at the rate of a dollar a day to fish for trout—surrendering the result of their day's labors to their employer, who in turn boxed the fish up in ice and sent them off, as per contract, at the rate of seventy five cents per dozen. In this way our lakes and rivers were mercilessly drained of their trout. Moreover, when the rod failed to provide that was wanted the services of the otter were called into requisition, and of course the legitimate rules of angling were entirely disregarded. We learn that arrangements are now being made by several Americans for more extended warfare on our inland fisheries and that not less than two hundred anglers will be employed to fish on Canadian lakes and rivers.—*Witness.*

CANADA COAL FIELDS.

A contemporary says:—"The railway celebration in honor of the opening for traffic of the International Coal Railway between Bridgeport mines and Sydney harbour has brought clearly before the inhabitants of Canada the enormous value of the coal deposits of Cape Breton. The speech of the Rev. Mr. McLeod, at the celebration, was replete with statistics, and it furnishes us with precisely that description of information which we always desire, but so seldom receive. Sydney harbor is as the reverend gentleman correctly stated one of the finest harbors known. It can be entered at all tides. It is safe from storms no matter how the wind blows. It would hold the paves of the world. The anchorage is excellent, the water deep enough along the shore for the heaviest steamers, and it is free from fogs. This magnificent harbor has been judiciously selected as the shipping port for the coal taken from the mines twelve miles distant. A first class railway, well equipped, connects the harbor and the mines, and facilities exist for shipping 2500 tons daily. "The quality of the coal," Mr. McLeod says, "is unsurpassed by anything in British America, and the variety is such that you may find a coal for every purpose for which coal is used." Sydney Harbour lies 300 miles nearer Europe than Halifax; it is 700 miles from Quebec, and as coal can be furnished to steamers at a third of the price it costs at Boston or New York, it is a safe calculation

that Sydney harbor must hereafter grow to be one of the most important coaling stations on the coast. Any nation in possession of such mineral deposits may count on a rapid rise in wealth and prosperity. It concerns us deeply to render available, and at the lowest cost, the coal treasures of the Bridgeport mines. We ought, under a well-arranged system of transportation, to be able to purchase in Montreal a ton of coal at \$4, delivered from ship's side; and if we reach that result we can feel more confidence in our ability to become manufacturers, while all anxiety on the score of fuel supply will cease. It may require some time to accommodate our stoves to the use of bituminous coal instead of wood, but when the latter rises to \$7 a cord, invention will be set at work to devise a remedy. The wharf constructed at Sydney harbor, to facilitate the exigencies of trade, is 1000 feet long 35 feet wide, with eight shipping stands, and 51 feet water alongside. We hope our coal dealers will enter on this new trade and while they realize the profits for themselves, be able hereafter to sell us fuel at reasonable rates.—*Montreal Star*.

BREECHLOADING GREAT GUNS FOR THE NAVY.

Captain Sherard Osborn has published a letter on this subject, in which he protests against the conclusion that a muzzle loading gun is better for naval purposes than a breechloader, if only it can be properly constructed. We have waited long; why not wait a little longer, and let us hear what is the result of the practical tests breechloading guns are being put to in German and French hands, before Strasbourg and Belfort, as well as the forts engirding Paris? The Prussians, since 1848, have never made a mistake in need and breechloading muskets, and have thereby kept the lead of all European military Powers. They are testing Krupp's breechloaders in a way no Dartmoor experiments can compete with. The French are so impressed with the superiority of their system that they are adopting breechloaders for all field purposes, and the correspondent of the *Times* at Versailles, whose experience is more varied than that of most of our soldiers or sailors, warns us constantly that the days of muzzleloading guns are gone with muzzleloading muskets. Surely, if we set about it in earnest, all the difficulties in the way of constructing a breechloading gun will be as easily overcome as they have been with breechloading muskets and towing pieces, although fifteen years ago I heard as in my objections to that being possible as there are now to breechloading great guns? Among the many reasons why the Navy would hail a good breechloader, Captain Osborn enumerates the following:—"We are able and ready to work at sea far heavier guns than Woolwich has yet produced, by placing them on turntables or in turrets; but, seeing that this must often be done in a seaway and with rolling motion, the less distance the better between magazine scuttle and gun, over which half hundred weight of powder and six to ten hundred weights of shell have to be carried, and the breech of a gun is always handier to load than the muzzle. In all our ships it is most desirous to avoid the present dangerous exposure of at least four men to a gun while loading at the muzzle: they will certainly be swept away by an enemy's rifle-men or a shrapnel shell. The difficulty of forcing home a heavy mass of iron to the bottom of a rifle bore in a seaway is very great; if not close home, it will burst the gun. A breechloader gun entails less labor

on the gun's crew. The flourishing of rammers and sponges is very picturesque or parade, but the less of that in actual battle the steadier the men are, the longer they last without fatigue, and the cooler their nerves and eyesight for the more important duty of good aim and constant fire. With breechloaders no trouble is given in dragging the gun far enough in to reload after recoil, and it can be so fitted that it shall return to its position immediately the recoil has expended itself, and so keep the port closed with its own self against the intrusion of shot, shell, and bullets. I might go on *ad infinitum* this way," Captain Osborn says, in conclusion, "but refrain, but for all the reasons a naval officer could adduce must be dead against the decision of the military authorities in asserting that, for ship purposes, a muzzleloader is superior to a breechloader."—*Broad Arrow*.

M'DILLE NILSSON.

This curious little episode diversified the performance of the Academy of Music one night. Louisa Kellogg was singing her very best, and looking her very prettiest, conscious that her Swedish rival was in the house, and that the eyes of New York were on them both. Nilsson was dressed in blue velvet, with an abundance of rich lace, and a profusion of diamonds glittering in her golden hair, occupied a prominent box and languidly applauded with her fan on the edge of the box. In the second part of the programme, Clara Louise sang "I'm Alone," was rapturously encored, and gave "Home, Sweet Home" as an encore, and being compelled to return a third time, dispensed with the pianist and seating herself at the piano, poured forth with the most witching richness and poise, Lover's ballad "She's fooling thee." It was noticed that Nilsson listened to this with extreme attention, and when Kellogg gave the lines:

She has rich hair of golden hue,
Take care, take care,
And what she says is not true,
Beware, beware,
She's fooling thee.

Nilsson, with a look of excessive anger, struck the box edge with her fan so angrily as to break it. At this there was a great laugh and a general clapping of hands, the majority of the people believing she had done so in the warmth of her admiration for her sister artist. But her angry look belied this. The invited who were posted were highly amused, for it was evident that Nilsson thought Kellogg's song was a reflection on her heroine's jilting of Gustave Dore. He brought her into notice, made her a public favorite and the idol of Paris; but when she had reached the height she had sighed for she not only broke her marriage engagement with him, but even refused to admit him to her drawing-room as an ordinary visitor. He was in the completest sense of the term forbidden the house.

CORRUPTION IN THE UNITED STATES.—A better example of the way they do things in the United States was never given than that afforded in Governor Hoffman's message relative to the construction of the new capitol at Albany. Three years ago a Commission was organized to look after the matter, the Act expressly declaring that the Commissioners should not commence the construction of the building until they were satisfied that the work could be fully completed for \$4,000,000. They opened their bureau, advertised for tenders and so on; and got so far as to the laying of the foundations, when rumours began to float about that they had

"gouged." An enquiry was instituted, and it has been discovered that no less a sum than \$2,500,000 has been expended by them which they charge to office, travelling and incidental expenses, and to the cost of laying the foundations. If the rest of the building were as expensive as its foundations it is calculated that the new capitol would cost close on to \$20,000,000.

NAVAL MITRAILLEUSES.—The *Standard* says that the introduction of the new engine of war as part of a ship's armament will render it necessary that any vessel exposed to such a mode of attack should have its gunners well under cover. The mitrailleuse in the maintop will ring the death knell of the men in the opposing ship who may be working the guns on the upper deck after the old broad-side model. Gunners below the upper deck may be sought out through the ports by a mitrailleuse worked on the same level. At present a gun is called "protected" if it happens to be placed in such a position that it has armor in front of it. But this kind of protection is essentially imperfect. The enemy cannot launch 400 pound projectiles from his rigging, but he can send a shower of bullets from that quarter, and though he may not smash the gun, he may terrify and kill the gunners. Or if the guns are below the upper deck, the bullets may rattle in at the port with annoying pertinacity.

AN IMMENSE SALT MINE.—The great Humboldt salt mine near Austin, Nevada, is described by a California paper as looking like a lake frozen over. The salt is as hard and as smooth as ice. Were it not that the fine particles which are condensed from vapors arising from beneath, and which cover the crystalline salt to the depth of perhaps one-eighth of an inch, it would make an excellent skating rink at all times of the year, except on the very unfrequent occasions when it is covered with water. The expense of crystallized salt is no less than twenty miles in length and twelve in width, without a break or flaw for the greater portion of that extent. The stratum of solid salt is about six or seven inches thick, under which comes a layer of sticky, singular looking mud about two feet thick and under this again another stratum of solid salt, as transparent as glass of which the depth has been found in some parts to be six feet. In summer this salt plane glittering and scintillating in the light of an almost tropical sun, presents a brilliant appearance. The frosty covering and the solid salt is as white as snow, while the crystalline portion, when exposed reflects dazzling prismatic colors. This immense deposit is remarkably pure, being ninety-five percent of salt and five percent of soda—which is purer than what we commonly use for our tables.—*Scientific American*.

There are very few persons too old to marry. It is a charitable design of Providence that while we see the mice in our neighbor's eye we cannot detect the beam in our own. Whilst we acknowledge that others should be circumspect we can rarely make up our minds to be so ourselves, when it interferes with preference or convenience. So it was yesterday with an exceedingly aged couple who applied to a justice to join them in wedlock. "Why you are too old to marry," said the magistrate. "N't so," said the lady "he comes about my house so much that if I don't marry him people will talk." She was eighty if she was one day. To this argument there was no reply and the Justice forwirth united them.—(N. O. Pic.

NARRATIVE OF THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.—PART II.

BY AN OFFICER OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

(From *Blackwood* for Jan.)

In our last number we sketched out the circumstances that led to the French half-breed rebellion in the north western territory, resulting in the despatch of an armed force to that country, for the purpose of re-establishing her Majesty's sovereignty, and for protecting her loyal subjects from the cruelties and plunder to which they had been subjected by Riel and the other rebel leaders.

The force consisted of the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles, two battalions of Canadian Militia, a detachment of Royal Engineers, and a detachment of Royal Artillery, with four 7 pounder guns.

Navigation opens usually on Lake Superior about the 7th or 10th of May; and it was essential that the troops for the Red River Expedition should rendezvous at the earliest possible date in Thunder Bay, on the Western shores of that lake.

As described in the previous article, all ships sailing from Collingwood for that place must pass through the canal at the Sault Ste Marie which runs exclusively through United States territory. It had never even contemplated to send soldiers through that canal. They were to be landed on our side of the Ste. Marie River, below the rapids, to march up the bank about three miles, and then embark again in the same steamers in which they had sailed from Collingwood, and which in the meantime were to have gone round through the canal. During the war between the North and South, we had never made any remonstrances when the Washington Government sent warlike material up the St Lawrence through our canal into the lakes; in fact they had once sent a gunboat by that route. It was hoped that similar facility would be allowed to us, and that as long as no armed men violated their territory, no difficulty would be raised against our sending stores of all descriptions through the Ste. Marie Canal. As, however, faith is seldom put in the political honor or generosity of the United States, it was determined to send through the canal, as soon as it was open for traffic, laden only with a purely mercantile cargo, one of the steamers that runs every summer between Collingwood and Thunder Bay, and, when once on Lake Superior to keep her there until it was officially ascertained whether the Americans intended to be obstructive or not. Having even one steamer on that lake would render us independent, as she could be kept constantly running across, taking men, horses, stores, &c., &c., from the Sault, to which place they could be brought by other vessels from Collingwood, whether the Americans wished it or not. This was carried out successfully. The steamer was allowed to pass through the canal, the United States officials there being rather taken by surprise, and having no instructions on the point; the next steamer which attempted to pass about five days afterwards, was stopped although she had no warlike material on board; and the American authorities stated that no more British ships, no matter what their cargo might be, should for the present be allowed to pass into Lake Superior.

This obstruction was as futile as it was unfriendly; for if the Ministers at Washington had but reflected for a moment, they would have realized how utterly impossible it was for them to put a stop to the Expedition by

any course they might adopt short of actual war. They could certainly prevent our vessels going through their canal, but they could not possibly prevent us from buying or hiring steamers belonging to their citizens on Lake Superior for use there.

No matter how anxious the nation as a whole might be to thwart British interests, and throw every impediment in the way of the little army ordered to the Red River, still the love of gain being much stronger than any such national sentiment in the heart of the true dollar loving Yankee, we should always be certain of obtaining any required number of their vessels. As long as the rebellion lasted in our north-western territories, there was always a chance of their dropping, from in exhaustion and inability to defend themselves against Indians, into the hands of the United States. It was said that Riel, or at least some of his gang, had been coquetting with the American authorities upon the subject of annexation. The press throughout the Western States openly declared a desire to hinder the British troops from getting to Fort Garry.

For years back the Red River territory had been coveted by our Republican neighbours, and it was supposed that it would fall to them in the natural course of events. This Expedition was, therefore, regarded by all classes of Americans as injurious to their future prospects—a feeling which, apart from the pleasure which the American people generally contemplate any difficulties we may be exposed to, will account for their anxiety to throw every possible obstruction in the path of the expeditionary force.

As it was thought that the single steamer which, as already described, we had succeeded in placing on Lake Superior might not be sufficient for our own requirements, an American propeller was hired at Sarnia and sent up empty to Lake Superior through the canal, her master swearing to the United States authorities at the Sault that he had not been hired by the Canadian Government, and that he had nothing whatever to do with the Red River Expedition. This declaration was entirely spontaneous on his part, and not the result of any instructions received from us. When he had passed through the canal, and was seen to steer over and anchor near our shore, the wrath of the chief United States official was beyond all bounds, and deep was the vengeance which it was said should be taken upon him when he returned that way. A protest having by this time been sent to the President by the Governor-General of the Dominion, all restrictions upon British trading vessels having no warlike material on board were withdrawn.

This affair of the canal had the effect of retarding for some time the departure of the Expedition, but it was not the only cause of delay. As this was the first military expedition ever undertaken by the Government of Canada, excuses can easily be made for the ignorance displayed by its Ministers upon all points connected with army matters or the requirements of troops in the field. They cannot, however, be so easily pardoned for having failed to recognize their ignorance and for having neglected to avail themselves of the military talents of the able soldier who had been sent out from England especially for the occasion. General Lindsay was most anxious to relieve them of all responsibility regarding the organization, equipment and despatch of the expeditionary force; but such an arrangement did not suit their political ends. A large outlay of money was to be made and they wished to spend it as much as possible among their

political supporters. When, therefore, the General, with the thoroughness and energy for which he is celebrated, went to Collingwood on the 5th of May, and made all the necessary arrangements for the despatch of the troops by steamer from thence, and telegraphed for permission to close the bargain he was told by the Ottawa Government to do nothing in the matter, as all such arrangements would be made by their own agents. The result was, that instead of starting about the end of the first week in May, the first detachment of the expeditionary force did not leave Collingwood for Thunder Bay until the 21st of that month.

The steamers used on these great Canadian lakes are a sort of cross between the ocean-going and the ordinary American river steamboats. They have their state-rooms and their bars, so that in calm weather one can enjoy all the luxuries that are so dear to our Transatlantic cousins; whilst their hulls are strongly built and capable of enduring the heavy weather so often encountered on these inland seas. The scenery has been so frequently described that we make no apology for landing the reader without more ado, together with the expeditionary force, on the western shore of Thunder Bay, about four miles north west of where the Kanaministiquia River flows into Lake Superior, the place being now known as Prince Arthur's Landing. There was but a small clearance in the woods when we landed, where a few wooden shanties had been erected, and all around the prospect was extremely desolate. One of those dreadful fires which occasionally sweep over whole districts in Canada, destroying houses, crops, cattle and sometimes many human lives, had raged over the country between the landing and Shebandowan Lake, destroying small bridges culverts and cribwork on the road already partly made between these two points. No lives had been lost and the two large bridges which had been erected during the winter, and most of the public property had been saved by the exertions of the workmen. The forest which came down to the water's edge all around the bay presented a pitiable sight. Nature never wears a more sombre appearance than when the fiery element has swept over a forest, burning every leaf, every small branch and every blade of grass, leaving nothing but the tall dismally blackened trunks and burnt up rocks around them.

Such was the first impression upon landing; it had a depressing effect on our spirits for go where we might the scene was one of funeral mourning, whilst here and there the peaty soil still smoked heavily, showing that although no fire was visible on the surface, the elements of destruction still smouldered beneath it. During our subsequent stay at Prince Arthur's Landing we had more than one opportunity of witnessing great fires in the woods; and the imposing grandeur of such scenes may be imagined but words cannot describe them. To be surrounded by a forest, and to hear the roaring, crashing, crackling sounds of a raging fire borne by a high wind in your direction, is, we feel sure, the most appalling of all human sensations. The smallest and most despised insect seems grown superior as it flies away out of harm's reach with what sounds at the time like a chirp of mocking disdain and pity for your earth bound impotence. Your only hope of safety is either a change of wind, or being able to reach a swamp, a lake, or a large river, before your swift pursuer overtakes you.

Any one who has ever witnessed the landing of an army at a point which is to become the base of further operations, will easily

understand how little time was left for either mournful or poetical reflections upon the manner in which such a fair spot had been converted into a dismal wilderness. Work, work, work, from daylight until dark, and often even until late at night, getting stores, horses, waggons, &c., ashore, and conveying them from the beach to the several depots appointed for their reception. Road making and opening out communications between the camps, which the nature of the ground rendered it impossible to have in one place, gave employment to a large number daily. It was intended to establish a large depot of supplies and ammunition there, which we could draw upon in case of need, or upon which we could fall back in case of any untoward disaster. A hospital was to be equipped for the reception of the wounded if there should be any, and to which all who fell sick during the advance were to be sent back. As the Fenians had declared their intention of fitting out an armed vessel on Lake Superior for the purpose of attacking our storeships whilst en route, and of falling upon our depots when left unguarded by the advance of the Expedition, it was considered necessary to construct a redoubt for their protection. This entailed considerable extra labour upon the soldiers; but, notwithstanding the frequent rains, the work went on merrily so that when the force left Thunder Bay, the rear with its stores was perfectly secure from attack that could possibly be brought against it by this Hibernian Brotherhood. A company of militia was left behind, with two guns, as a garrison for the redoubt. Of all known parts of the world it may be truthfully stated that the Thunder Bay region is the most subject to violent thunder storms, whether owing to metallurgic influences or to geographical position we do not know. Many officers who had been all over the world admitted they had never heard such appalling claps of thunder before. On some occasions trees were blown down, on others they were split into shreds. At times, especially at night, the noise was such that the ground seemed to shake, and it sounded so close that one expected to see the tent pole riven in two. Now and then these storms were accompanied by rain of quite a tropical character, after which the numerous streams became so swollen that bridges were swept away, and long portions of the road, which had been constructed with infinite toil, were completely destroyed. Every such misfortune retarded progress.

The Hudson Bay officers best acquainted with the country, reported that we could not calculate upon being able to get through the higher region over which the route lay after the end of September. Every day was therefore of consequence; for although it was intended to leave the Militia regiments at Fort Garry for the winter, instructions had been received from the home authorities desiring that the regular troops should be brought back from the Red River before the winter set in, if it was possible to do so. This was not the only incentive to haste, for every mail from the north west brought urgent appeals from its inhabitants, praying for the earliest possible arrival of the force amongst them. Alarm and a dread of some unknown evil seemed to have possessed their minds: men had begun to suspect one another, and as no one knew to whom to look for either comfort or safety, all eyes and thoughts were bent upon the expeditionary force as the sole chance of deliverance from the bondage both of mind and body to which every loyal man was there subjected.

As stated in our previous article the Ottawa authorities had announced that the road from Thunder Bay to Shebandowan Lake would be fit for traffic before the end of May, whereas by that date not more than thirty miles of it were finished, and many miles were still uncut through the primeval forest. A rumor got abroad among the regular troops that the Canadian authorities were not very anxious to hasten the operation, lest by so doing they might make it possible for the regulars to get back before the winter set in, and every one knew that the Dominion Ministry was most anxious that they should be kept at Fort Garry for at least a year.

(To be continued.)

CAVALRY VS. INFANTRY.

We are not aware of any instance yet fully authenticated in this war of cavalry charging home on infantry thoroughly prepared to receive them in close order, unless it be that rash attack in which MacMahon's two regiments of cuirassiers were practically annihilated at Woerth. A good deal was said the other day about a charge made by the 9th Prussian Hussars on some infantry in the Battle before Amiens; but the details since given in letters from those engaged show beyond all dispute that the infantry so ridden down were simply a mass of skirmishers at open order. They belonged to two battalions of chasseurs (17th and 12th) and no doubt formed part of one of the *regiments de marche*. The cavalry got up a slope which had hidden them, and suddenly came close on these skirmishers, who at once began firing on them, and seem to have been thrown out without supports, for no other infantry are mentioned as being within view. The two nearest squadrons of the 5th at once had the order from the colonel, Wittier, to charge and rode instantly at the line of fire, the enemy awaiting them without an attempt to run or close in any general mass. A good many of the hussars were shot down and a few bayoneted; but after each had fired a single shot the scattered Frenchmen had no chance, and were nearly all cut down before quarter was granted, for the fight was so sharp for a few seconds that the adjutant was wounded, and an *à-là-camp* bayoneted at the side of Col. Wittier, who himself took personal part in the *melee*.—From the accounts, which are exclusively German, it is perfectly evident that the unfortunate chasseurs behaved with great courage, and also that they were utterly untrained to rally as modern skirmishers should, consequently affording the hostile cavalry such a chance as horsemen cannot expect to meet with if opposed to thoroughly taught infantry.

SNOW SHOES AND GOVERNMENT ECONOMY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says—As there appears to be every prospect of what is playfully termed "seasonable weather," or, in other words, disagreeable winds, uncomfortable snow, and biting frosts, it may be as well for those requiring snow-shoes to apply to the officials of the War Department, who unless we are misinformed have on hand a splendid assortment of these articles, and will be grateful to find purchasers. It is stated that several thousand pairs of snow-shoes have been lately sent home with other military stores from Canada, rigid economy forbidding their sale at the price colonists were willing to give for them. There is also we are told, a fine lot of "non

cramps," originally intended, perhaps, to strengthen the ties between the colony and mother country but now of course useless. If the rumor is correct that this old iron has been sent home as well as the snow shoes it is evident that government has been actuated by sentimental rather than by economical motives of course, the cost of the carriage exceeds the value of the stores. It would however under these circumstances, be unteeling to comment jocosely on this remarkable proceeding, or to insist on the old iron being sent to the rag and bottle shops; but all sentiment would be wasted on the snow-shoes, and no true patriot who delights in efficiency and economy will fail to provide himself with a pair of them at once. When all London is walking about in these snow shoes rather than let the Canadians have them below their estimated value, we shall present a grand spectacle; and, doubtless, if the Emperor Napoleon could see us thus waddling through the streets for the sake of rigid economy, he would exclaim again as he is stated to have done on April 10, 1848, when every right-minded person was sworn in as a special constable, and paraded the thoroughfares staff in hand, *C'est une grande nation!*

PRUSSIAN ARMY. —The army in Prussia, like that of any other continental monarchy, is under the direct and immediate control of the King. Hence the power of the country for good or ill depends greatly upon the personal character of the monarch. Practically, the chambers have nothing whatever to say to the army in Prussia. It is the institution which all others in the realm are made to subserv. If cattle or waggons be required to facilitate a march, or provisions run short, or lodging for man and horse be needed,—on the town or village at which any portion arrives, or in which it happens to be quartered, the obligation is imposed of making good such deficiency. The minister of war may or may not be a member of the legislature; in any case he is selected by the King, and he need not necessarily go out with a change of ministry. By authority from the King he determines what shall be from time to time the drill, the armament, the uniform, the discipline of the troops, of all arms, as well as the quartering of corps and the distribution of commands. The affairs of the Prussian army go like a well constructed clock as long as there is peace with other nations. Year by year the men who have completed their three years' training pass into the reserve, recruits filling their places. War comes and in a week or ten days' time battalions, divisions, brigades, corps are augmented to their full strength and in readiness to move. Prussia is for the time almost a terror to Europe so vast are her capabilities.

According to the *Saint Public*, the Germans have established a line of telegraph between Dijon and Gray and have threatened to punish with death any one who shall cut the line. On November 24th the wire was cut within the district of Magny Saint Medard. The Maire of the commune and four of the principal inhabitants were immediately arrested and conveyed as prisoners to Dijon, while the commune itself was mulcted in a fine of 1,500f. The wire was again cut at Arc-sur-Tille; the Maire of the commune and six councillors were arrested and carried off to Dijon while the commune had to pay 4,000f, and to furnish 50 head of cattle, which were selected by the Prussians themselves.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

FROM BROCKVILLE.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

It is so difficult to find anything to write about this week that I commence this letter with nothing to say, but as the correspondence to the REVIEW, by which its readers can learn what is going on (particularly in the Volunteer way) throughout the Dominion, has heretofore been one of the attractions of the paper, I trust your "own," at all stations, will continue to contribute frequently, and in order to set the example I am endeavouring to make a letter out of scanty material.

The annual races, which should have taken place last week, were, owing to the bad state of the ice, postponed, not, however, until after the usual "Yankee roughs" and "black legs" had assembled, causing several street fights, in which knives were used and a pistol presented, but happily for the intended victim, it was seized just in time by a looker on to prevent, perhaps, the crime of murder. It seems strange that the "Yankees" will persist in meddling with our affairs, from the "Fishery question" even down to horse racing.

The "penny readings" and the "Driving Club" seem to be the only live institutions of the town at present. The popular president of the latter, Lieut. Col. Atcherley, D.A.G., gave the weekly entertainment to the club last week, and I think, without flattery to the host and hostess, I can safely say it was the party of the season. In addition to the townspeople there were guests present from Montreal, Toronto, Kingston and Prescott, the whole numbering over one hundred. The music was furnished by the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Artillery Band, which on this occasion maintained its former reputation. Dancing was kept up with vigor until twenty dances had been gone through with, and as the Colonel and Mrs. Atcherley possess that rare faculty of making all feel happy while beneath their roof, it is not to be wondered at that the guests lingered long and reluctantly withdrew from so pleasant an entertainment.

February, 6th. 1871.

A New York tailor was started the other day by the return of a bill which he had sent to a magazine editor, with a notice that the "manuscript was respectfully declined."

BROWN.—"Well I always make it a rule to tell my wife everything that happens." SMITH.—"Oh my dear fellow, that is nothing! I tell my wife lots of things that never happen at all."

A lady recently said to a servant, "I wish you would step over, and see how old Mrs. Jones is this morning." He returned in a few minutes with the information that Mrs. Jones was seventy-two years old.

THE 35-TON GUN.

This gun the most powerful piece of ordnance in existence, was subjected to its first trial on Friday afternoon at the proof butts of the Royal Arsenal and stood the test satisfactorily. The proof was conducted by Captain Stoney, R.A., Assistant Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories; Lieut. Jones, R.A., Instructor at the same department; Mr. M. Kinlay, Proof Master; and a fatigue party of the Royal Artillery, under Sergeant Willis. Capt. Noble, R.A., was in one of the splinter proof houses measuring the velocity of the projectile by means of the Navezleux apparatus, which consists of telegraphic arrangement in connection with two wire screens placed at known distances from the muzzle of the gun. The sleigh or carriage on which the gun was mounted had been strengthened by plates of iron and proved quite equal to the strain upon it. The gun was loaded with 75lbs. of pebble powder, and the 700th shot, which is the projectile it is constructed to carry—a cylinder about a foot in diameter and two feet and a half in length, fitted with brass studs to fit the rifling of the bore. A wire was then attached to the vent, the bell was rung and all present hastened under cover. In one of the proof houses a gunner in a canvas suit stood before a magnetic battery and at the word "Fire" touched a stud, when there was a loud report, and the great gun was seen smoking prodigiously, but otherwise unchanged, except that the recoil had carried the sleigh about 9 feet to the rear up iron plates laid at an angle of 7 degrees. A second trial precisely similar to the first was made, the monster gun showing no sign of crack or injury of any kind. Indeed no one present seemed to doubt the capacity of the gun to stand the proof, and scarcely any one took the trouble of examining it. The trial was confined to these two rounds, but the quantity of powder used in subsequent experiments will be gradually increased to 150lbs. The service charge will be 120lbs. but it is usual to try every gun with a test one fifth more powerful than it will have to bear on service. The gun was again tried at Woolwich on Monday, with a charge of 120lb. pebble powder. The result, so far as ascertained, was satisfactory.

BATTALION DINNER.

The annual dinner of the officers of the 30th Battalion took place at the Town Hall Guelph, on Tuesday 30th ult. We regret that business engagements prevented our acceptance of an invitation to be present. The *Advertiser* reports about 100 present, one-third probably officers one-third County Council and Officials, and the remainder invited friends.

Col. Higginbotham occupied the chair, supported by David Stirton Esq., M. P. and the Warden, J. Mair, Esq. The Vice-Chairs were filled by the Surgeon of the Battalion, Mr. Heod, and Major John A. McMillan. During supper the band of the Battalion performed a variety of pieces, which gave evidence of their progress under the tuition of Mr. Vale. After the usual toasts, the Chairman proposed "The Warden and County Council." He was pleased to see so many of the members present, and tendered them a hearty welcome not merely because he was a fellow laborer with them in their deliberations, but because the County Council had always stood the friend of the 30th Battalion.

John Mair Esq. said he had great pleasure

in returning thanks for himself and the County Council, for the hospitable manner in which they had been treated by the officers of the 30th Battalion. He need not express the feelings of the Council towards the Battalion. They were proud of it, it was the finest in the Province, and he trusted it would long continue to be a credit to the County of Wellington.

Vice-Chairman Major J. A. McMillan gave "The County Officials."

The County Treasurer, Wm. Reynolds, Esq. responded and paid a tribute to the character of the retiring County Clerk.

Mr. J. Bentiche, the County Clerk, Mr. Peterson County Attorney and Mr. Guthrie, County Solicitor responded.

In reply to "The Dominion Parliament," and "The Legislature," Mr. Stirton M. P. and Mr. Fenner, M. P. P. respectively replied, "The 'Town of Guelph,'" was responded to by Mayor Mitchell, and the Col. for himself after which the company enjoyed themselves generally, and at a late hour separated, well pleased with the entertainment.—*Elora Observer.*

OUR CANALS IN RELATION TO NAVAL DEFENCE.

The following from the pen of one of the leading citizens of Toronto was addressed to the *Leader* and published in that journal:

As most naval writers of eminence declare that the chief defence of the Canada frontier must be by water, it appears opportune that at a moment when England is bestirring herself, that our Dominion Government should also have condescended to a commission the subject of examining into the efficiency of our main channels to the ocean, whether of commerce or defence. Hence it is to be hoped that the commission appointed to this highly important duty will discharge it comprehensively.

As it was said after the construction of the Rideau Canal that had the Duke of Wellington been aware of the practicability of the Ottawa route to Lake Huron he would have given it the preference, it may be perhaps worthy of consideration whether the sum at present being contemplated for the defences of Montreal would not be more judiciously employed in opening up this great naval and commercial highway from the ocean, being the exact amount for the work of the engineers estimate. Doubtless naval defence is what the Government should look to considering the extent and superior advantages whether in direction of Lake Superior or James Bay views long since endorsed by Admiral Hope and Sir John Mitchell who passed down the Ottawa from Lake Huron.

Let the Government then accept the liberal offer of the British Admiralty some years since of hulks for training ships for Quebec and Halifax.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that Halifax, Nova Scotia, will in future be regarded as the military headquarters of the North American Colonies, both as respects staff and departmental officers.

Captain Howard, the last named gentleman, who is a son of Dr. Howard, the Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at St. John's N.B., went out to Fort Garry with this expedition last summer as an officer of the Quebec Battalion.

Said Kate to her new husband, "John, what rock does true love split upon?"—Quoth John, and grinned from ear to ear, "The rock of yonder cradle dear."

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 10th February, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS, (4.)

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

1st (or Ontario) Battalion of Riflemen.

Leave of absence, in extension, to 1st May next, is hereby granted to Ensign Hugh J. Macdonald.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

20th "Halton" Battalion of Infantry.

The resignation of Major James Young, is hereby accepted.

36th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major, to date from 5th January, 1871: Captain and Adjutant Arthur Nesbitt, M. S., vice Gracy, promoted.

39th "Norfolk" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 4 Company, Walsingham.

To be Ensign, provisionally: Andrew Lees, Gentleman, vice Wittat, promoted.

42nd "Brockville" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 5 Company, Lansdowne.

To be Lieutenant: Ensign Thomas M. Cornett, M. S., vice Bradley, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally: Sergeant James Dixon, vice Cornett, promoted.

49th "Hastings" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Madoc.

To be Ensign: Sergeant William A. Roblin, V.B., vice J. Robertson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Lancaster.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant John A. McDougall, vice R. N. MacDonald, left limits.

To be Ensign, provisionally: Sergeant Drummond McPherson, vice G. H. McDowell, left the limits.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

The following Officers holding certificates of qualification, are hereby confirmed in their respective ranks:

Captain James Gourley, M.S., 2nd class, No. 6 Company, 28th Battalion, from 17th May, 1870.

Captain John F. Hollinger, M.S., 1st class No. 10 Company, 30th Battalion, from 15th January, 1869.

Ensign William C. Valentine, M.S., 2nd class, No. 4 Company, 32nd Battalion, from 3rd May, 1870.

Captain Joseph Mallough, M.S., 2nd class, No. 9 Company, 33rd Battalion, from 2nd April, 1869.

ERRATUM.—In General Order (3) 27th January, 1871, omit "1st and" after the name of Lieutenant Robert P. Davy, V.B.

CERTIFICATES, BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

ERRATA.—In General Order (3) 27th January, 1871.—Omit from First Class Certificates the name of "Lieutenant Robert P. Davy, No. 2 Company, 15th Battalion," and the word "Lieutenant" opposite the name of "John Harrison, 49th Battalion." And add to second class Certificates the names of "Lieutenant Robert P. Davy, No. 2 Company, 15th Battalion," and "H. C. Henderson, 15th Battalion."

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Henry McKay, V.B., vice James Ferrier Junior, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

55th "Megantic" Battalion of Infantry.

The Head Quarters of this Battalion are hereby transferred from Halifax to Inverness, in the County of Megantic.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Oswald Hunter, V.B., M. S., to have the rank of Captain.

To be Surgeon:

Reginald King, Esquire, M. D.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

Thomas MacKay, Esquire.

No. 1 Company, Kinneear's Mills.

To be Lieutenant:

Henry J. Miller, Gentleman, M. S. vice W. Lipsey, left the limits.

To be Ensign:

Francis E. Knight, Gentleman, M. S. vice W. Montgomery, left the limits.

No. 4 Company, Ried's Mills.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign William Watkins, M. S. vice A. Hutchinson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 6 Company, St. Sylvestre.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

John Simpson Thom, Gentleman.

St. Martine Infantry Company.

To be Captain:

Ensign Joseph Beaudreau, M. S., vice L. Turcot, left the limits.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

2nd "Halifax" Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

No. 4 Battery, Halifax.

To be 1st Lieutenant provisionally:

Benjamin A. Taylor, Gentleman, vice W. McFarlane, who has neglected to attend drill, and failed to qualify.

63rd "Halifax" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Major:

Captain and Adjutant George R. Anderson, Q.F.O., vice Mackinlay, promoted.

Maccan and River Herbert Infantry Company.

ERRATUM.—In General Order No. 1, 5th November, 1869, read: "An Infantry Company at Maccan and River Herbert, Cumberland County." instead "Maceau and River Herbert."

By command of His Excellency the

Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia,

Canada.

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription up to Saturday, the 11th inst.

CORNWALL.—Judge Jarvis, \$2.

CLIFTON.—(Per Agent.)—Capt H. Cannon, \$4.

DRUMMONDVILLE.—(Per Agent.)—Qr.-Mr. Orchard, \$6.

SIMCOE.—(Per Agent.)—T. Williamson, \$2

LONDON.—(Per Agent.)—For late Lt.-Col. McBeth, by honor of relatives, \$4.

PARIS.—(Per Agent.)—Capt. A. H. Baird, \$6.

WOODSTOCK.—(Per Agent.)—Col. Barwick, \$4.

AURORA.—(Per Agent.)—Major E. M. Peel, \$6.

COLLINGWOOD.—(Per Agent.)—Capt. H. S. B. Watson, \$2.

We understand that a communication has been received from the North Western Telegraph Company stating that preparations have been made for continuing their line through to Fort Garry early in the spring.

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 homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which to y save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 1lb; 1/2, and 1/4 tin lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic 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 upwards at the same rate, the getter up of the Club to receive one copy free for one year. Payment strictly in advance.

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

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

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

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 the fixtures for drill, marching out, rifle practice &c.

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

CONTENTS OF No. 6, VOL. V.

| | |
|--|-------|
| POETRY.— | Page. |
| Bella, Horrida Bella | 82 |
| EDITORIALS.— | |
| The Capitulation of Paris | 88 |
| The Emperor of Germany | 88 |
| Volunteer Cavalry | 89 |
| Prosperity of the Province of Ontario | 89 |
| The Jersey Militia | 90 |
| The Dominion Directory | 90 |
| Editorial Paragraphs | 91 |
| News of the Week | 87 |
| Reviews | 91 |
| CORRESPONDENCE.— | |
| Notes on the New Field Exercise, 1870 | 95 |
| From Belleville | 86 |
| SELECTIONS.— | |
| Her Majesty's Ship <i>Capt. Fin</i> —Court Martial on her Loss | 81 |
| Volunteer Cavalry—(Continued) | 8 |
| A Few Words on Canada—(Continued) | 82 |
| Preparing for Emergencies | 82 |
| Promotion in the Army | 83 |
| The King of Spain | 83 |
| Disbanding the Red River Expedition | 87 |
| More Plundering | 87 |
| 73rd Battalion Band Concert | 91 |
| Sault Ste. Marie Canal | 91 |
| Brutality in the U.S. Navy | 93 |
| REMITTANCES | 87 |
| MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS. | |



The Volunteer Review,
 AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1871.

We would again remind our Subscribers in Ontario that our Agent Lt.-Col. LOVELACE is now on a collecting tour through that Province, and would feel obliged by their promptly paying up to him their individual indebtedness to this office.

COL. SIR GARNET JOSEPH WOISELBY, K.C. M.G., has treated the public to Part II. of the “Narrative of the Red River Expedition.” *Blackwood* for January contains this choice literary gem of the would be Adjutant General and the unsuccessful aspirant for the Lieutenant Governorship of the Province of Manitoba. Its perusal is calculated to excite astonishment and laughter, at the cool impertinence of the egotistical self assertion and stupid contradictions of the author. He informs his readers that “Navigation opens usually on Lake Superior about the 8th or 10th of May;” and, after narrating the astute measures taken to work a *traverse* on the Yankee, which we are to infer emanated from his purely diplomatic mind. We are told that “as this was the first expedition eve, undertaken by the Government of Canada, excuses can easily be made for the ignorance displayed by its ministers upon all points connected with any matters on the requirements of troops in the field. They cannot, however, be so easily pardoned for having failed to recognize their ignorance, and for having neglected to avail themselves of the military talents of the

able soldiers who had been sent out from England especially for the occasion. General Lindsay was most anxious to relieve them of all responsibility regarding the organization, equipment and despatch of the Expeditionary Force; but such an arrangement did not suit their political ends. A large outlay of money was to be made, and they wished to spend it as much as possible amongst their political supporters. When, the General, with the thoroughness and energy for which he is celebrated, went to Collingwood on the 5th of May, and made all the necessary arrangements for the despatch of troops by steamer from thence, and telegraphed for permission to close the bargain he was told by the Ottawa Government to do nothing at all in the matter, as all such arrangements would be made by their own agents. The result was that instead of starting at the end of the first week in May the first detachment of the Expeditionary force did not leave Collingwood for Thunder Bay until the 21st of that month.”

The Knight Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George went gain any laurels as an accurate writer. General Lindsay at Collingwood on the 5th of May making arrangements to start troops before Lake Superior was opened may show an example of *thoroughness and energy* peculiarly his own, but it is a queer crime on the part of the Ottawa Government that they did not allow him to relieve them of a responsibility imposed on them by the Canadian people. In fact the worthy Knight makes out his commanding officer, whom he attempts to flatter, as rather an officious meddlesome personage, or what would be called by those astute Yankee neighbors of ours an *old fuss and feathers*, in everybody's way. The allusion to the expenditure of the Canadian public money is impertinent, and a direct falsehood—only one of many with which this narrative abounds.

The facts are, that Lieut.-Colonel Wiley, Director of Stores, made all the necessary contracts for the Canadian Government, without the slightest reference to political influence in any case—that he was complimented by General Lindsay for the thoroughness and energy with which his duty was performed, and that the Ottawa Government could not permit the General or any other person to dispose of the Public funds without their authority. It puts General Lindsay in a very ridiculous position, and pays his understanding a very poor compliment to suppose that his sole business in Canada was to act as Deputy Assistant Commissariat General to the Canadian Government without their consent. It was certainly a position the celebrated *controul system* of the war office would not allow him to assume, and if he attempted aught of the kind attributed to him by the narrative he richly deserved any snubbing the Canadian authorities might feel inclined to give him. The force could not be moved on the 5th of

May, because it was not organized—so much for the Colonel's veracity.

The falsehood about the road between Thunder Bay and Shebandowan is repeated. The Canadian Ministry did not promise the military authorities to have it completed,—thirty miles were completed and eleven miles unfinished. Colonel Wolseley's object in getting up a row about this road arises from the fact that his attempt to get the boats up the Kaministiquia River was a failure—that his persistent blockheadedness delayed the expedition for over a fortnight,—that Captain Young did not succeed in taking boats up, but that *voyageurs* sent by Mr. Dawson did; and finally that the great majority of the boats were sent over the roads, and that waggons were constantly traversing the unfinished portions. Any one conversant with such matters will at once discredit Colonel Wolseley's assumptions. That a lot of raw soldiers, good men, no doubt, as the 60th were, could at any time attempt to cope with the *voyageurs*, or the men of the Militia battalions, in the peculiar work of this country—*portageing* and navigating its *unimproved* waterways—or that under any circumstances the progress of the expedition could be forwarded by trying to haul boats up a rapid river and over a series of falls, making in the aggregate 800 feet in thirty miles. Such *spudoodle* may go down in merry England, where the very absurdity of the story would enhance its value, and it may add another branch to the Munchausen laurels under which Colonel Wolseley reposes, but it will certainly add nothing to his character in Canada, or amongst the military authorities of the United States, with whom his professional character does not stand on a very prominent elevation,—and their opportunities for judging arose from the manner in which this very expedition was conducted. Unluckily for the Colonel's pretensions his fame for being always in the wrong was not confined to men of his own profession, the very class of people with whom he came in contact on this expedition were practically well adapted to deal with that military bluster and bullyism which unfortunately disgraces so many officers of the British army, and to meet it by a covert ridicule called *cramming*, by which his vanity was flattered and his understanding brought into contempt. That the worthy Knight was subjected to this process more than once the narrative fully shows, and that he was *not* of absorbing even more than he got, which was considerable, can easily be inferred. We cannot, however, review more of this *tale* at present, but shall return to it on a future occasion, and try to pluck out some of the peacock's feathers with which this military jackdaw has bedizened himself. The second part of this "Narrative," as one of the curiosities of literature appears in our columns.

There are 2000 wounded soldiers in hospital at Baden.

Our last issue contained the conclusion of the court martial on the survivors of the crew of the ill-fated *Captain*. The finding of the Court will surprise no person who has read the evidence carefully, but it displays the fearful evils of English official life in a marked degree, from *my Lords* of the Admiralty Board to Mr. Chief Constructor Reed and Sir Spencer Robinson, the titled *Controller* of the Royal Navy, to the lowest clerk in the Department, no one appears responsible for having those trials made which should determine the ship's stability, or ascertain whether she was fitted for the service at all; and when such trial was made in an inefficient manner, the beautiful *control* system, with its thorough irresponsibility, prevented its formulated results from reaching the officer in command, thus sacrificing over 500 valuable lives and £300,000 sterling, the value of the vessel, to a piece of rascally routine.

In fact the radicals have ruined the naval and military service of Great Britain by their theories, they have destroyed the army, and in reconstructing the navy have succeeded in destroying the *morale* of the officers. It has been asserted, in a communication to the *Broad Arrow*, that the science and practice of navigation is unknown to three fourths of the junior Lieutenants, and the proposition has been made to keep the cadets on shore, or what is tantamount thereto, in a receiving ship till they are *seventeen* years of age.

If it is at all possible to make a seaman whose nerve, endurance, and skill will enable him to "lie out" on a topsail yard in a squall with a heavy sea on, he must practice the art before he is thirteen, and we fancy if many of the "feather bed" sailors recommended on "high moral precepts" by the *Broad Arrow's* correspondent, find their way into the service, the result will be, whenever a war occurs they will act like the officers and seamen of the French fleet during the present contest—take a good look at the enemy's coast at a safe distance, and then return to port. Captain Sheard Osborn's letter on the loss of the *Captain* is worth perusal. If he is able to force an answer to his queries good service will be done. But Mr. Childers will no doubt be prepared with good and sufficient reasons why the vessel should be lost, and the universal verdict will be that there was no one to blame. The question naturally arises, can turret cruisers with *low freeboards* be successful? The answer must be, they cannot, and the evidence given on this Court Martial amply proves it. There is one fatal objection—the angle of stability is easily passed—and that cannot be obviated.

In this issue the first of a series of articles copied from the United States *Army and Navy Journal*, entitled "Prussian Military Organisation," is published. The author has evidently served in the Prussian army,

as his intimate knowledge of the system shews. As this subject is one on which much has been written with reference to its adaptability to the social condition of Canada and Great Britain, the whole of its details will be interesting to our readers; and although the author in his concluding remarks endeavors to show that military service is nearly or altogether voluntary on the part of the Prussian people, few people will agree with him that it is a system to be adopted, tolerated, or endured by a free people. It is just possible it might suit the people of the United States, who for a nominal show of Executive power, badly administered, barter away their personal freedom; but to men living under British constitutionalism it could not be applied. With all its advantages, and they are many, it possesses one disadvantage of such a character as to neutralise all the others—the *personal ambition of the ruler or ruling faction could paralyse all the industries of the State* by applying its military strength to objects not necessary for the prosperity of the great mass of the people. Men possessed of such a powerful military empire must necessarily find employment for it, and *foreign conquest* is the worst use to which an army could be put. With a militia law such as Canada possesses we can have quite as efficient a military force in proportion as Prussia or her system could give us and with a tithe of her outlay. True, it is asserted with £7,500,000 sterling she can keep 800,000 soldiers annually under arms, but how much does it cost the country in its paralysed industries? We commend a careful perusal of those articles to our readers.

Our contemporary, the *Broad Arrow* is considerably exercised in mind at the reception given to its deprecatory article on the sympathy existing between the people of the United States and Russia by the United States *Army and Navy Journal*, which we took occasion to criticise some time ago, as injudicious and injurious to the best interests of the British Empire. The *Broad Arrow* labors hard to persuade itself into the belief that the *Army and Navy Journal* only represents the *military section* and not the mass of the people of the United States. It would be well if English journalists first knew what they were writing about before they lay down so dogmatically principles which, sooner or later, pervade their readers and are the fruitful sources of the errors, mistakes, and humiliations attendant on her national dealings with foreigners. That the *Broad Arrow* is wholly mistaken in its assumptions of what it affectedly calls the feelings "of the American people at large"—the following will prove:

"WASHINGTON, Jan 30.—The following joint resolution, introduced by Butler, of Massachusetts, was passed by a vote of 172 to 21:—Resolved, that the Congress of the United States, in the name and on behalf of the people of the United States, give to J.

O'Donovan Rossa, Thomas Clark Luby, John O'Leary, Thos. P. Burke, Chas Underwood O'Connell, and their associates, Irish exiles and patriots, a cordial welcome to the capital and the country, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to them by the President of the United States.

New York, Jan. 30.—The Fenian exiles met the joint committee of the Common Council this afternoon, and agreed to accept the public reception by the city, but declined to identify themselves with any party. They have taken \$1,000 of the funds contributed by Tammany Hall General Committee. The date of the reception will be fixed by the exiles.

It would be well if our contemporary at once understood that all so-called Americans without a single exception practically worth consideration are moved by a desire to humiliate Great Britain, and are imbued with the sincere conviction that the political millennium of Republican rascality will never arrive till her empire is subverted and her institutions things of the past. What would be the effect of the reception of Mazzini and his followers by the House of Commons immediately after their expulsion from Rome in 1849? and how would it be looked on by France? In precisely the same light should the English people and journalists look at the action of the Yankee Congress, in which their friends, if we may give them the benefit of the recognition, votes were just one to eight. And it is very doubtful if any consideration for Great Britain swayed the dissentients. The *Army and Navy Journal* told the *Broad Arrow* the whole truth and nothing more. Let that able journal take our advice and devote its talents to the task of warning the people of Great Britain that they have no friends in the United States, and the way to treat with that foreign and very unfriendly power is with arms in their hands—that is the only diplomacy which John Bull is not equal to deal with and have the advantage in all cases.

The *Alabama* claims are exercising the ingenuity of the United States politicians—they find that the longer the settlement is delayed the more absurd the Yankee pretensions appear. If English statesmen are such fools as to admit the first proposition contained in the following extract they will give the Washington politicians the advantage sought for, and all the rest will follow as a matter of course. The Yankees will lay claim to high moral principle, just as Prussia advanced similar pretensions at the opening of the European contest with reference to the secret treaty, and with similar results. The admission of this principle will involve consequences in which Prussia would be directly interested and lead to easing John Bull of a good deal of surplus cash. The third proposes a one-sided treaty, which will be evaded on the ground of want of control over States' rights, and the fourth demands conditions which it is impossible for either parties to fulfil—the whole arrangement would be for the sole advantage of the Uni-

ted States, whose administration would propose, at the recurrence of a similar state of affairs a new reading of International law for their own benefit. It is England's interest and her best course to at once refuse all responsibilities. The *Alabama*, although built in an English port was not equipped there, and in no sense was a war vessel till her armament was taken on board at the Canaries. If the Government of the United States were unable to protect their commerce it was no part of England's duty to do so, and it is the sheerest impudence on their part to put forth the claims at all. The best possible way to get rid of them is to say at once that the subject is definitely closed. It would be more in accordance with England's dignity and with the respect due to her position. The following are the proposed basis of settlement, the authorship of which can be traced to the "Committee on Foreign Relations."

First—Great Britain to admit her liability in the *Alabama* claims, and to pay all damages done by her.

Second—To submit to arbitration the cases of the *Shenandoah*, *Florida*, *Georgia*, and other vessels.

Third—To enter into a treaty, binding the two countries hereafter to prevent the sailing of the vessels of war from their ports to be used against a friendly power.

Fourth—To make and execute efficient municipal laws for this purpose.

The New York *Evening Post* Washington special says of the above:

These terms it seems are not satisfactory to some prominent members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations for several reasons—the principal one being that they provide only for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims proper, and that this would weaken very materially the other claims. One of the most prominent members of the committee does not conceal his opposition to any settlement of this question until Great Britain stands ready to concede some of her Canadian territory in payment for these claims. The prospect of concluding a treaty with Great Britain on the terms proposed are, at best, only fair, owing to the objections made by eastern senators, and the uncertainty of its being ratified by the Senate.

We are indebted to Lt. Colonel Jackson for the following Brigade Orders:—

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4.
BROCKVILLE, 6th Feb., 1871.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

No. 1. The active militia of the city of Ottawa will furnish a Guard of Honor at the opening of the Dominion Parliament on the 15th instant. The Guard to be provided as follows, viz:

FIELD BATTERY.

1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 1 Surgeon, 2 guns and the due proportion of non commissioned officers, gunners, drivers and horses, with sufficient blank ammunition to fire the usual salute.

O.B.G. ARTILLERY.

1 Field Officer, 1 Captain, 2 Subalterns, 80 non commissioned officers and gunners and the band.

OTTAWA RIFLE COMPANY.

1 Captain, 1 Subaltern and 30 non-commissioned officers and men.

No. 2. The whole to parade in winter uniform and take up position, at least one half hour before the arrival of His Excellency the Governor General at the Parliament Buildings. The exact hour will hereafter be made known.

No. 3. Pay, in accordance with paragraph 44 of the "Regulations and Orders," will issue on receipt of the usual acquittance rolls (headed Guard of Honor) on form No. 224 enclosed to commanding officers.

By order.

W. H. JACKSON, Lt. Col.

Brigade Major, 8th Brigade.
4th Military District.

REVIEWS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the first number of a new weekly journal with the title of *The Altar and the Throne*, published in Montreal by Dawson Bros., 25 St. Gabriel Street. It is devoted to the dissemination of Orange principles and is an exponent of the political ideas of that society. *The Altar and the Throne* contains eight pages of well got up letter press, with two very excellent engravings of our beloved sovereign, and as its principles are undeviating loyalty we cannot refrain from wishing it every success and hope it will steer clear of that intense bigotry which generally characterizes the organs of peculiar associations.

The second number of the *American Agriculturist* has a humorous and graphic cartoon on the cover, exhibiting a scene from *Yankee market life* of great interest, a splendid engraving of "Cochin China Poultry," another of "Hunting Antelopes on the Plains" and a sweet family scene "Feeding the Sparrows," with a variety of designs applicable to farming architecture, and implements, &c., and the usual amount of valuable letter press.

The *Scientific American* with its magnificent engravings, able and exhaustive articles for which it may truly be called the book of "abstract science made easy," is invaluable to the professional man as well as to the general reader. The numbers of the 24th volume are really unique and the articles are most valuable.

The *Illustrated Canadian News* still maintains its high reputation; from the first its success was insured. The present number for 4th Feb., has a leggotype of a very pleasant character. It is that of a dinner given to the staff and employees by the spirited proprietor G. E. Desharats, Esq., on the occasion of the anniversary of the establishment of the *Illustrated News*. This was followed by a presentation to himself and his lady, the whole proceedings manifesting the harmony and good will existing in the establishment.

Stewart's Quarterly Magazine for February, 1871, contains a series of valuable articles. This periodical, the sole literary representative of Canada, maintains its high pretension to rank with the best of its class on this continent. It is ably conducted and the interest in it well sustained having already furnished valuable and instructive articles on the natural history and topography of Newfoundland.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There is said to be 66,000 French soldiers in Switzerland, and the Swiss government have applied to the French government for clothing for them.

A letter in the *Debats* says that the Republic is falling and that the Orleans family is now the hope of France.

The hostility of the French people towards Gambetta is said to be daily becoming more intense; also that Trochu's unpopularity is very great, and that threats are made to shoot him. It is said he will retire to private life in Brittany.

When the members of the Government arrived at Bordeaux from Paris they telegraphed to the Prefects of all the departments on Monday night a decree annulling the Bordeaux decree of the 31st of January relative to the electoral disqualifications as incompatible with the principle of universal suffrage. The Paris decree of the 29th of January is maintained.

The Queen opened the British Parliament on the 7th. In her speech she congratulated Parliament on the peaceful relations existing with all countries, and the prospect of a satisfactory settlement of the questions with America; believes the conference will result satisfactorily to the signatory powers; laments the continuance of the war, and trusts the armistice will result in peace. She is anxious to render her friendly offices to the belligerents, and will take every opportunity to do all in her power as a neutral for the restoration of peace, and the re-establishment of uninterrupted trade. She announces the contemplated marriage of Princess Louise, and recommended the ballot, University, and Scotch Education Bills, and re-organizing the relations of the army on the basis of a large increase in the reserves; approves the organization of the regulars, and especially artillery and engineers, a strong militia, and improved volunteer army.

The War Office at London has ordered enquiries to be made on the Island of Jersey, as to what accommodations there are for quartering additional troops. It is proposed to send reinforcements of seven hundred men there at an early day, and the strengthening of the fortifications is contemplated.

In Paris everything is said to be in confusion, with a general tendency to reject the members of the Government of National Defence. The meetings which are held in the public halls are becoming more demon-

strative. Some of the speakers demand the arrest and trial of those who surrendered the city. The Liberal Republic Committee has declared that the Government of the 4th of September should be arraigned by the National Assembly to render an account of their conduct of the Defence of Paris, and give their reasons for agreeing to defend the city. The Committee also declares that no treaty with the ceding of Alsace and Lorraine should be signed, and that Paris should continue her defence and refuse to capitulate. At a meeting in Salle Delarue Blanche, one speaker declared that France should demand a Robespierre, and that the guillotine alone could save the country, and it is said this sentiment was received with enthusiasm by the audience. The deputation who are in favor of the continuance of war are loudly applauded at all meetings. It is also said General Trochu declined the candidature for the Assembly, in a letter, in which he says: "I only consented to retain the Presidency of the Government because it was my duty to share with my colleagues the common responsibility, and am about to be discharged from it. Then my political life must finish with the event which gave it rise." It is said that the meeting at which this letter was read to shouted with one voice "The members of the Government are cowards."

The *New York Herald's* special from Paris dated 3rd instant, says the *Journal Officiel* denies the report that negotiations for peace have been listened to. It says the report is false that anything has been signed except the convention, and that the present Government has no power to treat for peace. The Government denies that the Prussians proposed to arrest the Mobile Guards with the National Guards, or to allow the men to retain their arms and return home. The Government has purchased large supplies of provisions, but private activity alone will ensure the re-equipping of the city. Provisions are now permitted to be brought to use from any source. Of the 12,000 troops left with arms 3,000 are regiments of the line, and there are 1,000 of the Mobiles, the same regiment of Mobiles which behaved so well at the Hotel de Ville. The ultra radicals repudiate Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Rollin, Favre, Richot, Deleschuse, and Timaldi for the National Assembly.

It is said to be impossible for the Government to complete negotiations before the armistice expires. The population are ready to fight if the Government decides that way. It is said the German preparations to overrun the whole of France in that event is of a most terrible character.

German officials in France have been instructed to abstain from the exercise of rigorous censorship over the French press while the elections are pending, and many journals which had been suppressed or had to refuse to appear, have resumed publication.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Telegram* says: Mr. Odo Russell, the British representative at Versailles, has been instructed to sustain the demand made by Favre for an extension of the armistice. Its prolongation is expected.

The *Times* to-day says: All information received from Paris indicates a longing for peace at any price. Mr. Forbes, who arrived here with despatches from Minister Washburne, reports great suffering in Paris. The elections will probably result in the return of peace candidates.

A cable telegram announces the Commission appointed by the English Government, to act with the Commission appointed by the American Government, to be as follows:—Earl de Grey, President; Sir Edward Thornton, Sir John Rose, Sir John A. Macdonald, and Prof. Montague Bernard; Secretary of the Commission, Lord Tenterden. Lord de Grey, it is said, would leave for the United States on the 10th instant.

The names of the Commissioners nominated by the President on the part of the United States to adjust the claims with Great Britain are contained in the President's confidential message to the Senate to-day. They are understood to be Secretary Fish, Minister Schenck, Judge Nelson, of the Superior Court, Mr. Howard of Wisconsin, and Senator Williams.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The *Manitoba News Letter* of the 14th ultimo, received yesterday, states that the following appointments were gazetted on the previous day:

To be additional members of the Executive Council of Manitoba: The Honorable Henry Joseph Hynes Clarke, the Honorable Thomas Howard, and the Honorable James McKay.

To be Attorney-General for the Province of Manitoba: The Honorable Henry Joseph Hynes Clarke.

To be Minister of Public Works and Agriculture for the said Province: The Honorable Thomas Howard.

In obedience to the proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor, issued some weeks since, the newly elected Assembly of Manitoba, together with His Honor's seven Legislative Councillors, whose names have not yet been gazetted, would meet on Thursday, 2nd, in the town of Winnipeg, for the despatch of business.

The *Scottish American*, in an article on Montreal and the West, says:—

"The transfer of much of the Western import trade to the St. Lawrence route will probably go on with the Canadian canals as they are. The idea of sending grain to Europe, or receiving goods thence without transshipment is no longer entertained. Western merchants have come to the conclusion that vessels suited to the lakes and canals are not suited to the ocean, and a change at Montreal is accepted with good grace. If the Canadian canals are improved on the scale that has been spoken of, the reliance of the West upon the St. Lawrence route will be materially augmented. The fact that that route is now, for the first time, appreciated by the energetic commercial communities of the West is not without significance in reference to the importing interests of New York."

THE BATTLE.

FROM THE GERMAN OF SCHILLER.

Heavy and solemn,
A steady column,

Through the green plain they in marching come,
Measureless spread, like a table d'aul.
For the cold, grim dice of the iron game,
Looks are bent on the shaking ground,
Hearts beat low with a knelling sound;
Swift by the breast that must bear the brunt,
Gallops the major along the front.

And fettered they stand at the stake of command,
And the warriors silent halt.

Proud in the blush of a morning glowing,
What on the hill-top shines in flowing?
"See you the foeman's banner waving?"
"We see the foeman's banner waving—
God be with you children and wife!"
Hark to the music—the drum and fife—
How they ring through the ranks which they
rouse to strife!

Thrilling they sound with their glorious tone,
Thrilling they go through the marrow and bone,
Brothers, God grant that when this life is o'er,
In the life to come that we meet once more,
See the smoke, how the lightning is clearing
asunder,

Hark! the guns peal on peal, how they boom in
their thunder!
From host to host, with kindling sound,
The shouted signal gathers round,
Fiercer already breathes the breath!
The war is waging, slaughter raging,
And through the rocking pall

The iron den, in due fall
Nearer they close—foes upon foes—
"Ready!" from square to square they go.

They kneel, as one man, from flank to flank
And the fire comes sharp from the foremost rank
Many a soldier to earth is sent,
Many a gap by balls is rent,
Over the corpse before springing the maddest man,
That the line may not fall to the rear as van;
To the right to the left and around and around,
Death whirls in its dance on the bloody ground,
God's sunlight is quenched in the fiery light,
Over the hosts falls a brooding night!
Ho, ho, God grant that when this life is o'er,
In the life to come we may meet once more.

The dead men are bathed in the weeping blood,
And the living are blest in the slippery flood,
And the feet as they reel and shudder go,
Stumble still on the corpses that sleep below
"What? Francis!—the wife Charlotte my last fare-
well!"

As the dying man murmurs the thunders swell—
"I'll give—oh, God! are the guns so near?
Ho, comrades!—you volley!—look sharp to the
rear!"

"I'll give thy Charlotte thy last farewell!"
Sleep soft, where Death thickest desceneth in
rain.

The friend thou forsakest thy side may regain!
Hitherward, thitherward, reels the fight;
Dark and more darkly glooms day into night,
Brethren, God grant that when this life is o'er,
In the life to come we may meet once more.

Hark to the hoofs that galloping go!
The adjutants flying,
The horsemen press hard on the panting foe,
Their thunder booms in dying—
"Victory!"

Tremor has seized on the dastard's fall,
And their leaders fall!
"Victory!"

Closed is the brunt of the glorious fight,
And the day, like a conqueror, bursts on the night
Trumpet and fife swelling choral alone,
The triumph, already, sweeps marching to song,
Farewell, fallen brothers, though this life is o'er,
There's another in which we shall meet you once
more.

A FLW WORDS ON CANADA.

BY A CANADIAN.

[CONTINUED.]

Following the practice which has resulted so satisfactorily in the construction of railways, and populating the Western States, we may readily estimate the extent of aid required from Canada towards the construction of the Pacific road as follows: 2507 miles, at say 12,000 acres per mile, equal to 30,084,000 acres of land, and a bonus of \$10,000 per mile, equal to \$25,070,000 in money.

Of land we have an abundance, which will only become valuable after a railway is constructed. The grant of land can, therefore, be easily settled, and if it be made in alternate blocks along the line, the remainder will have a greater cash value to us after

the railway is constructed, than the whole now has without a railway. The aid in money will be more difficult; but, if the matter is taken in hand in earnest, the way to the money will no doubt be as easily found. It must also be kept in mind that the Hudson Bay Company should bear its proportion of the grant of lands and money, if that company is to participate in the increased value of lands, in the districts hereafter to be opened for settlement.

In peace this and the other great public works are necessary for purposes of intercommunication and transport between the several Provinces; while in war they would be indispensable requisites to successful defence.

After the war of the revolution the United States commenced their career with nearly the same population we now have. That country had, however, been drenched in blood, a heavy war debt rolled up, continental money, after the war, absolutely worthless, and they had no railways, no telegraphs, nor ocean or inland steamships. Under what different auspices do we stand. Friendly with the Imperial Government, the whole power of the Empire at our back, a moderate debt incurred in the construction of works of utility, and with peace, contentment and undoubted prosperity apparent everywhere.

If confederation has been the means through which all these materials for a great future have been secured, and the country is not hampered with the future payment of large sums of money, except for works of utility, representing indebtedness incurred, we are able to present an united front, and favorable comparison with our neighbors across the line, and nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of the enjoyment of a season of prosperity unexampled in the annals of modern civilization. We have a fair field before us and should be prepared to enjoy these benefits by grasping the situation, by a masterly policy turning all these advantages to account, and thus cause Canada to be respected as a power soon to occupy a prominent position on this continent.

The *British Colonist*, British Columbia of the 16th November, 1870, says:—"The terms of confederation have been endorsed at the recent selection of councillors, the colony has spoken as with the voice of one man in favor of union with Canada, and that on the first of July next the union will, without doubt, be proclaimed."

The day is, therefore, not far distant, when through completion of confederation, our Intercolonial Railway must be pushed westward to the Pacific. When that day arrives then, with Quebec, St. John and Halifax as our sea ports for the Atlantic, and Victoria in British Columbia as our port for the Pacific, we shall by means of our steamship lines on the Atlantic, have quick and uninterrupted communication with Europe thro' each year; while in the west, with Victoria as our coaling station, and the route 1000 miles shorter to Japan and China, we shall be in a position to undertake a commercial rivalry with our friends in the United States for at least a part of the carrying trade of the world.

Having these prospects before us, and relying upon our own good faith and intentions it hurts our national pride to believe that politicians in the United States, who enjoy the reputation of statesmen, should for one moment think it possible that the destiny of Canada is ever likely to be linked politically with that of the United States. International trade on terms mutually beneficial are

desirable and would be agreed to on our part, but beyond that our desires do not lead us across our southern borders. Rice, cotton and sugar cane cannot be profitably grown in Canada, but we have in other respects such a climate and lands as enable us to produce all the necessaries of life. And a race of hardy, persevering, pushing business men are growing up here, that will equal any on the continent of America, and who will prove fully able to grapple with all the difficulties incident to a competition, which from appearances must be maintained for the present, with a commercial Chinese wall between us and the United States. Canadians may not be able to carry their trade over this, but they will undoubtedly find a profitable market for their surplus productions, and employment for their capital in other directions.

While we do not object to the people of the United States arrogating to themselves the title of "Americans," which they claim exclusively as of right, we should take care to impress on our emigrant agents abroad the fact that Canada is also a part of America, and that while we are proud of being called Canadians, we are also Americans. The impression on the minds of many of the poorer class in Europe who desire to emigrate, that America means only the United States, and that New York is the only port through which America may be reached, must be counteracted by correct information.

The sad experience of our neighbors in the United States with the Indians on their vast plains, should afford us an illustration of the folly of neglecting those marks of courtesy in our intercourse with the various tribes, which we use in every day life with each other; and the absurdity of permitting federal agents to disregard solemn treaties, made in good faith between contracting parties, even although those contracting on one side be aboriginal.

The various tribes of Indians along the route of our projected Pacific Railway, and throughout the North-Western territories to be opened for settlement, must be kept in good humour and be made our friends before surveys for the railway are undertaken. Overtures must be made, and our desires and intentions clearly expressed. The pipe of peace should be smoked around the council fire at every board, and every legitimate means be taken to shew these aboriginal tribes our honesty of purpose and ability to carry out such treaties as we make.

The Indians within our territory have heretofore been kept our friends and faithful allies, there can, therefore, be no reason to suppose, that now that new territory has been added we shall experience any new or additional trouble in treating with the aboriginal tribes we may find there. We wish these Indians no harm, but as the necessities of Canada require the occupation by a white population of portions of the new territory, we must keep in mind the fact, that if hunting grounds now affording an ample subsistence, are to be curtailed or interfered with, we are in duty bound to show the several tribes another means through which their simple wants may be supplied.

The maintenance in Manitoba of a reliable contingent of well-drilled and effective regular soldiers until the active militia to be raised in that Province is organized and trained, must be considered one of the necessities of the times. No doubt the disbandment with a view to settlement of men now stationed there, would give a military tone to the population, and enable the Government to rely upon a certain number of trained men for service at any time; but the newness of the

territory, the comparative freedom from restraint hitherto experienced by the people under the lax administration of the Hudson's Bay Company, will require time to bring about that state of governmental control apparent in the older Provinces. In addition, the proximity of powerful tribes of Indians, some of them warlike in their tendencies, and the probability that large bodies of labouring men will be engaged in constructing railways and other public works makes it imperative to keep at hand such a force as may seem adequate to secure the administration of law and the maintenance of order.

For these reasons it does not seem likely that a local police force, ample though it would prove for purely police purposes, will be sufficient to give that decided appearance of stability, so absolutely necessary to the peaceful carrying out of the improvements in Manitoba and adjoining territories, which the completion of confederation will render absolutely necessary and indispensable.

With all these elements for attaining to greatness and prosperity before us, we cannot forget the responsibilities which will naturally devolve upon Canada, as part of that Empire whose glories in the past are recorded in every clime, and under whose protection we are permitted to enjoy self-government and to work out a great future for ourselves as Canadians and subjects of Her Majesty.

The evident desire implied in the present policy of England, that Canada should place herself in a position to provide for her own internal police regulations, in time of peace and assist in her defence in time of war, therefore gives to the organization of the militia a new claim for careful consideration and attention, and imposes an obligation on every man interested in the welfare of the country to render such aid as may be necessary to bring that system to the highest state of perfection possible, keeping in view the capabilities of the people, and the resources of the country which may be annually devoted to this end.

It is apparent that we should avail ourselves of the experience of older countries, and adopt, from time to time, such improvements in the detail of organization as may seem necessary to enable us to keep pace with the times. "Foresight and forethought are the cheap defence of nations. To know what to do and how to do it, at the right time, to provide beforehand where provision is necessary, to be forearmed for expensive contingencies, will cost little and economize much."

The state of war now existing between Prussia and France, has been taken advantage of by governments in Europe, and by that of the United States of America, in sending trained experts to watch the progress of events, and to report all matters of detail by which their army organization may be improved. The result of this is already apparent in the many excellent articles which have appeared in English periodicals, and, as from one of these some useful lessons may be taken by Canada, a few extracts relating to the organization of the armies of Prussia and France may prove interesting, and possibly aid us in perfecting our own militia system. The article in question, "The French and German armies and the campaign in France," supposed to be written by Col. F. L. MacDougall, was published in the October number of the *London Quarterly Review*, 1870. The writer handles his subject in a masterly manner, points out most forcibly many defects in the organization of the English army, based upon results of the war in France, and makes suggestions

for improvement which should have great weight in the proper quarter. It is only now intended to make such extracts as may have direct application to the subject of organization in Canada, the research necessary to collate these details for the *Review* is therefore credited to the proper source. The *Review* says:

"General Trochu, in his philosophical pamphlet on the French army has the following remarks.

Armies like all machines destined to produce powerful effects, form a composite engine which works by means of a *motive power* and of a *mechanism* .

"The *motive power* of an army in this sense is a force entirely moral in its operation. It is composed of the elevated sentiments of peoples; national pride, love of country, a jealous regard for its honor and interests; and of the great principle of armies; the spirit of devotion, of self sacrifice and of discipline.

"The *mechanism* of an army is a force purely material. It is composed of the numerous and diversified wheels, for the successful operations of which the most essential condition is that they shall work in harmony.

"The principal force of certain armies lies in the strength of the *motive power* , the principal force of certain others consists in the perfection of the *mechanism* .

Any army which should unite in an equal degree these two elements of superiority would be infinitely formidable in war."

"In this pregnant quotation," the *Review* says, "are summed up the cause of the Prussian army; it was greatly superior both in *motive power* and in *mechanism* to that of its antagonists."

(To be continued.)

THE REORGANIZATION OF OUR ARTILLERY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that a leading article which appeared in the *Times* of last Thursday week, on the subject of the reorganization of the artillery (an abstract of which we gave in the last impression of the *Broad Arrow*) so bristles with mischievous fallacies that it would be unwise to pass it by without notice. It is the more needful probably to do so, as the *Army and Navy Gazette* has thought fit to express its approval of the suggested alteration. The object of this article is to suggest the conversion of the whole of our regular artillery into field artillery, the service of our garrison guns being "entrusted to infantry trained for the purpose." The radical blunder appears to be an assumption on the part of the writer that a field artilleryman is a more highly instructed and skilled craftsman than a garrison artilleryman. Now, we have no hesitation in saying that precisely the opposite of this is the fact. A far higher and more elaborate professional training is needed for the garrison than for the field artilleryman. While the duties of the latter are limited to the service of one description of gun, and that the easiest gun to handle, the garrison artilleryman must be familiar with the service of the whole of the guns and mortars which are classified as "heavy ordnance." And as heavy ordnance cannot, like field-guns, be readily moved by hand, mechanical appliances of great variety and often of considerable intricacy are required to assist in the service of these guns, in their removal from place to place, in their mounting in works and casemates. It is with guns of which the weight is measured by tons, and of which the projectiles are measured by

hundreds of pounds, that the garrison gunner has to deal; and the instruction and skill required for the efficient performance of the duties which devolve upon him may be roughly and not inaccurately said to be proportionate to the greater weight of the various guns and projectiles with which he has to deal as compared with the weight of the guns of field artillery. He must know a good deal about ropes and tackle, blocks and pulleys; a good deal of mechanical appliances generally, of the lever, the roller and the inclined plane; he must know how to tie or untie any sort of knot; he must be familiar with guys and sheers, with crab capstans, sleighs and skids; with the various applications of "parbuckling" and "pinching"; with all the operations connected with the embarking and disembarking of guns of any weight and calibre; with the use of sling waggons and truck carriages, with the making up of cartridges, the filling and fuelling of large shells, and all the operations connected with the handling of powder; and this in addition to his knowledge of the science and practice of gunnery, of the almost countless stores, fuzes, projectiles and ammunition generally, with which he will have to deal. While dismissing in a few contemptuous sentences the garrison artilleryman—the soldier of most probably the most varied accomplishments in the whole army—the *Times* absolutely ignores the existence of the officers and non-commissioned officers of garrison artillery. It is not even hinted that any training whatever is required for them. As to the suggestion of the *Times* that infantry should act as our garrison artillery, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, "Conceive the *siege* of Sebastopol carried only by infantry soldiers taught gun drill for the purpose!"

ECONOMY RUN MAD.—We are rejoiced to hear that the War Minister has taken alarm as well he, may at the almost total absence of gunpowder in the military stores. The savings of the Control Branch, which have been so trumpeted forth during the past two years, have been wholly obtained by feeding on our stores, and dangerously reducing the amounts on hand. This has been especially the case in respect of gunpowder, and we have reason to believe that on the 1st day of this month we had not in all our military stores gunpowder enough to meet the possible requirements of our army for a single month. Savings obtained in any given year by not purchasing any stores, but allowing the stock to be consumed, are anything but real savings. Yet, on that point alone, has reduction been made in our expenditure by the control, the cost of whose personal pay and allowances has, we believe, greatly exceeded the cost of the "overgrown" department it succeeded. On this point a full return was moved for in Parliament during the last session by a friend of control. It is rumoured that the result has come out so damaging to the new system that attempts will be made to ignore the return, and to get the friendly movers to drop the motion; but we trust that some independent members will take care that this is not done.—*Broad Arrow*.

Scene at a meeting in Preston, England: "Take thy hat off," said one fellow in the crowd to another in front of him, "What for?" "Why, aw cannot see." "Well," replied the other, "if aw take my hat off thou'll be worse off than ever. My hure (hair) is thirteen inches long an' it stons straight up. I've put my hat on it to keep it down."

The following was found posted on the wall of a country post office: "I, at a red leaf. He had a red spot one of his behind legs. He was a she leaf, I will give three shillings to any boddy to bring him hom."

Breach of promise and similiar disputes were decided by a duel in mediæval Germany, a faithless swain or errant husband having to meet his indignant victim hand to hand in the lists. In the approved form of this duel, the damo was reduced to her chemise. One of its sleeves was lengthened for the occasion by about 18 inches, and tied up in the end of this long sleeve was a neat paving stone. The man was also stripped to his garment, had his left arm tied to his side, was furnished with a short baton half an ell in length, and was clapped in a tub planted waist-deep in the ground. The lady manœuvred round the tub, and struck at her antagonist with her sleeve, while he defending himself as best he could with his baton.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

OTTAWA, Feb 10, 1870.

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R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.



NOTICE.

PLANS, Specifications, and Estimates will be received by the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, at the Office of the City Clerk, until MONDAY THE TWENTIETH DAY OF MARCH next, for the construction of the following works:

A new Bridge across the Rideau Canal from Rideau to Sparks and Wellington Streets; a new Bridge across the "Gully" in Victoria Ward, in a line with Queen Street; and a new Bridge across the Canal from Maria to Theodore street.

Ground plans can be seen at the Office of the City Engineer, where any information required as to the various locations indicated can be obtained.

The following premiums will be paid:

- For the Plans, &c., &c., for the new Bridge to connect Rideau and Sparks and Wellington Streets, for the first..... \$100
- For the Second..... 50
- For the Plans, &c., for Bridge to connect Theodore and Maria Streets, for the first..... 75
- For the second..... 50
- For the Plans, &c., for Bridge to connect George and Queen Streets, for the first..... 50

By order,

WM. P. LETT,

City Clerk,

City Hall, Ottawa, Jan. 17, 1871.

4-td



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Tenders for Iron Bridge Superstructures.

The Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway are prepared to receive Tenders for TWENTY-ONE SPANS OF IRON BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE of one hundred feet for each span; and also for sixteen spans of Two Hundred Feet for each span.

Printed specifications, showing the tests which each span will be required to bear, information as to the location of the different bridges; and forms of tender can be obtained upon application at the office of the Commissioners, or of the Chief Engineer, at Ottawa, Canada; or at the Banking House of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., Bartholomew Lane, E. C., London, England.

Parties tendering must submit their own plans of the mode in which they propose to construct the Bridges, and state the price of each span f. o. b., at the place of shipment; and also the price complete in place.

Tenders marked "Tenders for Bridges" and addressed to the Commissioners, Ottawa, will be received up to 6 O'CLOCK, P.M., of THURSDAY the 6th day of APRIL, 1871.

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

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. MCLELAN,
Commissioners.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
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To those desirous of having their places of business engraved, and published in the Handbook, it may be well to state the terms on which it can be done. It is proposed that the work shall be of a size similar to the Handbook of the Parliamentary Buildings, recently published by Mr. Bureau, and that the engravings shall each cost half a page - the other half to be filled with descriptive matter as the owners may desire.

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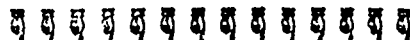
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JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

Montreal, March 16, 1870.

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It is intended to make these DIRECTORIES the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by PERSONAL CANVASS from door to door, of my own Agents, for the requisite information I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces forty men and twenty horses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages off railway and steamboat routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

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