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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. V.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1871.

No. 29.

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.—No. XVIII.

THE LESSONS OF THE DECADE.

BY A VOLUNTEER CAVALRYMAN.

(From the *United States Army and Navy Journal*.)

FOREST PICKETING—CROSSING RIVERS.

I have thus far treated of pickets on ordinary ground interspersed with small patches of woods and open fields. This is the general character of the more thickly settled States. In Canada, however, as in the Southern States, there exist very extensive woods full of tangled underbrush, in which pickets oftentimes have to be thrown out.

In this species of country, more than any other, surprises must be guarded against. Mounted vedettes are almost useless in such places. An enemy can approach perfectly unseen to within a hundred yards of the picket line, and the sense of hearing is all that can be relied on. A wooden-headed martinet putting out mounted vedettes in such a place invite their capture and his own surprise. Dismounted men are the only means of successfully picketing such a place. A regiment sent on picket in a dense forest must be treated as a dismounted skirmish line. Its horses must all be left with the picket reserve, who will see them fed by the stable guard. Around this picket reserve, a strong breastwork must be thrown, a thing easily done in our dense pine woods.

Every picket post must be fortified in the same way, and its front obstructed by fallen trees, etc. The line of vedettes must be also thoroughly protected. A very few trees felled in a line, the underbrush cut down behind them and thrown in front, will delay an approaching enemy. A path should be cut out behind each vedette by which he can retreat on the picket post if attacked; and a second path should run along the picket line behind the obstacles, to be patrolled on.

Treated in this way, a camp in a forest can be made perfectly impregnable in a very short time. The approaches are very easily obstructed, and that done a quarter of a mile is a sufficient distance for the line of vedettes in woods. An enemy can be detained in forests for at least six times as long as in open ground. But the approaches must be obstructed in order to make such a line safe.

To throw out a perfect picket line in a

dense forest requires daylight. The whole regiment must be dismounted in the place chosen for the picket reserve. Pioneers and all must be sent forward to the vedette line and put to felling trees. As a hundred and twelve axes are available, this line ought to be cleared in short order, the trees felled in a straight line about fifty feet apart or less if necessary, the underbrush behind thrown over, and the paths cut. Between the paths the underbrush should be left and further entangled by the cuttings from these paths.

The vedette line once established, the individual posts are left to fortify themselves, while the rest go back to the reserve.

The principles of forest picketing are modifications of ordinary picketing. The roads must be patrolled as far as possible. As so many men are not needed for vedettes more are left for patrols. Forest patrols should go out a mile at least. To prevent surprise and capture by lurking parties of the enemy, they should be about twenty strong and mounted. At every hundred yards a man should be left to watch the woods. By this means a chain is formed sufficient to warn the patrol of any parties threatening its rear or flank. No one can stir in a wood without being heard. If the road vedette hears a movement, he should ride into the bushes to examine into the cause, finger on trigger. A shot will be the signal for the patrol to gallop back, strengthening as it goes.

Patrols adopting this precaution are safe from surprise. The long line of vedettes becomes a living telegraph, as in the case of the "advance." Silent signals can be arranged, in case the night is not too dark, and intelligence communicated from front to rear with marvellous rapidity.

An enemy in a forest must come by the roads. To advance and attack, he will spread out either flank, but will not deploy outside of a mile off. The morning patrols are certain to run into him if he is coming.

Reserves and posts ought to be midway between roads, and their form of breastwork ought to be a redan or lunette—in other words, wedge shaped, the sides fronting the roads diagonally. This will be perpendicular to the direction of the probable attack from a skirmish line enfilading the road.

Paths from the picket posts to the reserves must be cut, to enable the former to fall back. They should be zigzag, to perplex the enemy and detain him under fire.

Thus we have noticed the most important modification of American outpost duty, forest picketing; and the only thing left to notice in raiding is the way to cross rivers.

Any cavalry general worthy of the name ought to be able to cross without pontoons any river in America not navigable for ships. A river like the Hudson or James, the Ohio or Mississippi, may be allowed to stop him, if he cannot seize boats enough; but an ordinary river not over a hundred yards broad ought to be crossed without difficulty, without pontoons. A pontoon train is a luxury, very pleasant to have, but a fearful nuisance to guard.

All horses can swim. They ought to be sent across in that way. The men who can swim should go with them. The only difficulty is to keep the ammunition dry. This can be arranged very easily in this manner: All army waggons and carts ought to be capable of being turned into boats at a moment's notice. The common Conestoga waggon looks just like a pontoon. Make it water-tight and high-sided, and the whole difficulty is solved. On arriving at a river the waggons are unloaded, lifted off the axles, and there is a large boat in each. Baggage waggons, if large and capacious, and lightly loaded as they should be, will float without unloading. Ammunition boxes can be unloaded in three minutes by a string of men from the ammunition train.

The soldiers fasten enough lassos together to make a line across the stream. A volunteer swims across with his horse, unarmed, or with a sabre only, and covered by the rest if the enemy are on the other bank. A flying bridge is instantly formed with an empty waggon, in which five or six men cross, armed, and leading their horses, pulled by the first man who crossed. The instant they are across they mount and attack the enemy. A second line should be sent across in the boat by which they came, and a second flying bridge crosses while the first is coming back. In this way enough men can be supplied, covered by artillery and sharpshooters, to force a river, in presence of an enemy not too formidable in numbers.

If the crossing is unopposed, it can be made much faster. Fifty or a hundred men can cross at a time by throwing arms and ammunition into the boat while they are towed along side. The ammunition chests go over a quarter of a load at a time. The artillery caissons are unloaded and their contents ferried over in like manner. The guns and caissons are dragged across the bottom of the river. Their prolongs are fastened together and made into a long line to reach to the other side of the river. This is manned by a sufficient number of men, and the whole, gun, limber, and all, whisked over the bottom in a minute. The prolongs of a battery are ample to cross any ordinary river in this manner, and cavalry guns, cais-

sons, and baggage may be all crossing together. By means of a little practice a whole corps of cavalry could be taken across any ordinary stream, not fordable, in this manner in one hour.

The waggons and carts could be unloaded in ten minutes by men used to the operation. In ten minutes more, or twenty at most, twenty-one waggon boats would be disposable for flying bridges. Towed by these a thousand men could cross at a time, and take only three minutes to cross. Thus in sixty minutes from reaching the stream ten thousand men would be across. The loaded carts light enough to float are to be towed across at the same time, and the artillery can be dragged over without waiting. As the men do not get into the boats, but tow outside, the small weight of their arms will not prevent a load of ammunition from going over every trip. All working together, and the waggons made fit for boats, the whole corps can cross in a dozen trips.

I have not mentioned the carts. They might be used, but are almost too small to carry much. They, as well as the waggons, might be made capable of floating an immense weight without unloading, if they were furnished with large bars of vulcanized india-rubber, to be fastened around their bodies, and inflated on occasion. Emigrant waggons crossing rivers are often floated over by lashing empty barrels around them in the same manner. But such bags would require greater care than most teamsters would afford them, to keep them from holes, and waggon boats are indestructible. The inconveniences of the plan are only found in loading waggons. The absence of a moveable tailboard compels some considerable lifting in loading them; otherwise the plan is a good one.

In very broad rivers the waggon and cart bodies may be used as pontoons. Twenty-one waggons and forty-five carts will make a pontoon bridge five hundred and twenty-eight feet long. But the delay would be greater than under the flying bridge plan, from the necessity of unloading everything. After guns and caissons have been dragged through, the guns must of course be sponged and dried, as also the caisson chests.

To cross small deep rivers, trees should be cut down and made into bridges. A whole corps of cavalry with plenty of axes and lasso harness can bring down enough trees to make a good fixed bridge in half an hour; and if wood is plentiful enough this is the quickest and safest manner in which a heavy column can cross a river. But there must be an axe in every good squad for this; and there it ought to be.

I have now run rapidly over the principal lessons of the decade in regard to the proper employment of cavalry. In Europe, the military writers appear to be totally ignorant of all but the past. If we had been as much fettered by tradition as they, our cavalry would be as useless as theirs. In all the European wars since 1855 the cavalry has done absolutely nothing. In the Crimea it was sacrificed; in 1859 it stood a silent spectator of Solferino and Maganto; in 1866 it accomplished almost nothing, except in a few sabre and lance charges in small numbers. On our side of the Atlantic it speedily became the right hand of victory.

I have traced some of the causes and systems by which it became so valuable, avoiding book learning, and quoting from experience in the wherever available. In this first part I have given reasons and suggestions only. In the second I propose to submit a simple system of tactics and orders, dogmatically taught of necessity, the reasons for which will be found in this part.

THE TREATY; THE FISHERIES.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

Sir,—With all the great and important rights and privileges surrendered by the High Commission to the United States—rights which no independent nation can without loss of prestige and honor surrender—I have looked in vain through the treaty for one right or privilege ceded by the States at any sacrifice, even of sixpence.

Take for example, the part of the treaty which most vitally affects us—the fisheries—and the only part in which, by the language and on the face of it, there seems to be a fair expression of reciprocity, and how does the case stand?

We are allowed, down to latitude 39° on the coasts of the States, the same privileges as we grant to the States fishermen. This, in language, seems fair enough; but when we consider the poverty of their and the wealth of our fisheries, this apparent fairness no longer exists. To compensate us for any difference in the value commissioners are to be appointed, who have power to award us what they may estimate as the amount of the difference.

Here our interests would appear to be sufficiently guarded, until the question is more fully stated,

1. It is absurd to suppose that Canadians would leave their rich fisheries, near their own doors, and go hundreds of miles to the poor or exhausted grounds along the American coasts for this apparent privilege. But in asking the compensation due Canada for the greater value of her fisheries, the plea that Canada never goes to the American coasts would not, of course, be admitted. For example, some of the American papers put down our fisheries at \$11,000,000, and theirs at seven—making the difference four millions. The half this, or two millions, would be all the commission could allow. To say that we never go to their grounds, would be met by—that's your own lookout. As the Americans come to our fisheries, and we do not go to theirs, it was a blunder to include theirs in the treaty, for then it would have stood thus—our fisheries are worth, says the Minister of Marine, nineteen millions annually. How much should the Americans pay for the right to fish on them,—never forgetting how soon they exhaust fishing grounds by their recklessness in throwing offal into the sea, &c. We have made no allusion to the admission of certain fish into the States free, for while it may, for the present, be a favour to our fishermen, we have yet to learn that to carry food to a people we should pay them, and not they us, for the right. Besides, we believe Canadians could, by improved methods of curing, and thus by putting more labour upon the raw material, finally get much higher prices than they now realize.

2. If the poverty of the American fishing grounds were not enough to keep us from them, the circumstances in other respects are quite against us. Neither party is allowed to land on private property and parts already occupied by fishermen. After a settlement of 250 years, how much of the American coast could be found not owned or so occupied? Yet, on the Canadian coasts there exists vast tracts not so taken up.

3. The assertion by the American Commissioners, that they did not admit the superiority of our fisheries, is, I suppose, quite in accordance with Yankee diplomacy. They were ready to go to war, if we can believe their President, to get the right for their countrymen to go hundreds and even

thousands of miles to grounds no better than their own; and down-easters did go hundreds of miles from their own grounds, risking the dangers of the sea and of capture, paying licenses, enduring all the toil, and spending the time necessary in such long voyages, and for no purpose but the luxury of poaching on fisheries "no better than those at their own doors." We cannot but admire the strength of perversity which long practice has given our amiable cousins

4. We value, or ought to value, our fisheries above all price as nurseries for seamen; and in this England is even more interested than we.

This question would not be fully stated without reference to the rights which the United States got under a previous treaty, that of 1818, and these are secured to them by the present treaty. Those privileges extend over four hundred miles of the coast of Newfoundland, the whole of the Magdalen Islands—more than one hundred miles, and along the Coasts of Labrador indefinitely. For the concession of these vast rights, it must be remembered, that Canada never got any return, excepting the refusal to British subjects to navigate the Mississippi, which they had always possessed since the treaty with France in 1763, and which the United States confirmed in 1783. The fishing grounds granted by the treaty of 1818 equal an area of 40,000 square miles, or 25,600,000 acres, and are worth more twice told than so many acres of farming lands, yet the Americans are allowed to farm them free of all charges, taxes, &c., jointly with our own people. To these are now added the entire Atlantic coasts of British America, with all the islands, bays, harbours, and creeks. We may merely remark:

1. That the English Ministry have ceded rights in Canadian territory, which, if ceded in English, would cause a revolution, and probably and justly cost them their heads.

2. If it were a mere money matter as in the case of the Alabama claims, Canada would think little of it. We would pay the sum, and that would end it. But to cede proprietary rights, as in the fisheries and St. Lawrence, is not only much more serious but even alarming, surrendering as it does our very sovereignty.

3. If those very amiable English gentlemen expect by such surrender to secure the amity of the United States,—and this has been the burden of their song,—we would ask them why they did not do that by former treaties, as in 1815 and 1846, when vast territories were unconditionally surrendered with the delusive hope of buying the friendship of the Republic. *The United States have been the enemy but never the ally of England*, and always, in England's wars sympathizing with her enemies, whether they be the despot Napoleon—at whose instigation they declared war against England in 1812, the Autocrat Russian in 1856, the murderous sepoys of India, or the Ribbonmen of Ireland. Even the jail birds from English prisons, cannot escape the gushing sympathy of a Washington cabinet, for "birds of a feather," &c.

J. H.

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES

To the Editor of the Gazette.

Sir.—Few are aware of how very valuable to Great Britain have been her trans-atlantic fisheries.

"It is doubtful if the British Empire could have risen to its great and superior rank among the nations of the earth, if any other power had held possession of Newfoundland, its fishers having ever since its commencement, furnished our navy with

a great proportion of its brave and hardy sailors." (McGregor's British America.)

This is not an exaggerated statement, *Whitburn's Newfoundland*, a work dedicated to James 1st, in the year 1612, says: "The seamen and ships engaged in Newfoundland fisheries mainly assisted in defeating the *Spanish Armada*." As early as the reign of Edward the VI. an act of Parliament passed for the encouragement of these fisheries, and in that of Elizabeth, not less than 300 English vessels were engaged in them, one of the results being as we see above, that a victory was secured which saved England from annihilation. In the succeeding reigns of James 1st Charles 1st and Charles 2nd, and in that of William and Mary, a series of enactments, shew, in effect, as expressed by resolution of a Parliament of the last mentioned reign "that the trade of Newfoundland will very much promote navigation, increase seamen, and it is of very great profit to the nation, And yet under the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713 "the right of fishing and drying fish," was ceded to France almost without hesitation, certainly without any apparent appreciation of the interests involved. It is true there was much subsequent excitement on the subject. The cession formed one of the grounds of impeachment against the Earl of Oxford, but there was no redress. There was an absolute, unconditional surrender, says Mr. Pitt, and so it remained, the French acquiring nearly seven degrees of latitude for their exclusive benefit, together with the possession of the Islands of *St Pierre and Miquelon*. The arrangements with the United States in 1783 were still more disastrous to the Colonists, who soon discovered that their rebel brothers had become a power while they were scarcely a circumstance. A witless man named Oswald was appointed to negotiate with Franklin, and, of course was worsted. The American Ambassador exultingly wrote to his government:—"Our independence is acknowledged, our boundaries as good and as extensive as we demanded, and our fisheries more so than the Congress expected." (Franklin's Correspondence.) The late G. R. Young of Halifax in one of his very able letters to Mr. afterwards Lord Stanley, describes "the fleets or continuous lines of small shallops," to be seen early in spring at a short distance, within almost the shadow of the shore, and adds that "the stranger would learn, that they had not recently left the neighboring harbors, were not manned by their inhabitants, but had come from a distance of 300 miles, that they belonged to a rival state and enjoyed the right of fishing by virtue of a treaty, a right bestowed by the government without necessity and without return; he would learn also that this liberal concession was highly disadvantageous to the inhabitants of the coast by lessening the productiveness of the fishing grounds." On the 14th January, 1857, a convention with France was signed at London which the Newfoundland Legislature thus characterized, immediately upon hearing of it, 25th February, 1857.

We deem it our duty, in the most emphatic manner, to refuse our assent to the said Convention, giving, as it does, to the subjects of France such further concessions of our fisheries as would virtually vest exclusive privileges in them to the sacrifice of the rights and interests of our constituents, and ultimate ruin of this colony as a British possession."

We all know Mr. Editor, what occurred recently at Washington. History repeating itself! I believe I have read nearly all that has been written on the subject, but I require not to go beyond your own able opin-

ion of the 26th May, in which you establish "that the American Commissioners triumphed in every case coming before the Commission." You tell us,—"Reciprocity as existing under the Treaty of 1855 was urged as the equivalent for the fisheries, and the navigation of the St Lawrence. But this demand was met at the very threshold with a prompt and decided negative." And yet the said fisheries and the said navigation of the St. Lawrence was signed away! How near does this come to verifying the words of judge Haliburton, in the *Attache*—"Canada is a colony too distant for a British army to protect, or British honor to reach." And how fully does it answer the questions put by the Hon. John Young in his letter to the *Globe*, 7th June, 1869; "I ask are we in possession of the treaty making power? Is it not through the political complications of the empire that we have failed to make a satisfactory treaty of reciprocity in trade with the United States? Seldom has the position of a public man been better sustained by the mistaken policy of his opponents. Canada was not a power, at the late treaty-making in Washington; she was an appendage. You say of Sir John A. Macdonald, that "he was an Imperial Commissioner, subject to Imperial instructions, and we attach therefore no importance to the fact that he signed the treaty." That is to say he signed *under command*. What a yielding to defend before his country! I predict, Sir, it may be presumptuous, that Sir John's career as a Canadian statesman is rapidly drawing to a close, and that the logic of the Hon John Young's position will soon be apparent to all men.

Your obedient servant,
MATTHEW RYAN.

Montreal 17th June. 1871.

RIFLE MATCHES.

THE CANADIAN MARKSMEN.

The Ontario Riflemen have already achieved some triumphs in England. A match was fired between them and the 1st Lancashire Volunteers, at Alcar, which resulted as follows:

CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS.

Sergeant McMullin, 10th Royals, Toronto.....	47
Capt. McClonahan, 22nd Batt., Woodstock..	46
Dr. Oronhyatekin, 49th Batt. O.R.V.....	45
Sergt. McDonald, Q. O. R., Toronto.....	43
Lieut. Little, 13th Batt., Hamilton.....	41
Capt. Cotton, Ottawa Garrison Artillery.....	40
Sergeant Kincaide, 11th Batt., Kingston.....	39
Capt. Gibson, Toronto Garrison Artillery.....	39
Sergeant G. Omand, 13th Batt., Hamilton.....	37
Ensign Burch, Q. O. R.....	36

1ST L. R. V.

Captain Pilkington.....	45
Sergeant Mitchell.....	41
Private Taylor.....	41
" Spott.....	41
" Powell.....	41
" H. Buckley.....	40
" Nodder.....	39
Lieut. Blundell.....	39
Private Gibbs.....	38
Corporal Pilkington.....	34

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At the West of Scotland Rifle Association meeting, Murison of Hamilton, Lieut. Harris, Adam of Hamilton, and others, made some excellent shooting. Mr. Murison won the second prize in the Ross competition beating forty-three competitors.

AT OTTAWA.

A rifle match was fired at 5.30 a.m., Thursday, between the Civil Service Rifle Company, and No. 6 Battery of the Brigade of

Garrison Artillery, in which the Battery came off victorious. The first match was gained by the Civil Service, who were 13 points ahead, and the final trial will come off on Saturday, 22nd, at 4 p.m. Distance, 200 and 400 yards, 5 rounds at each.

CIVIL SERVICE.

	200	400	
	yds.	yds.	T ¹
Sergt Yeoman.....	35033	35234	27
Lieut. Weatherly.....	30220	30311	19
Ensign Walsh.....	33333	42232	28
Private Throop.....	24223	02333	21
" LeBoucherville.....	33333	43331	32
" Sinclair.....	02222	32330	19
Col.-Sergt. Blackmore.....	32332	33323	27
L. Corporal Patrick.....	22233	24333	27
Captain White.....	23033	22300	18
Grand total.....			221

NO. 6 BATTERY.

Sergt. Robinson.....	33323	33433	30
Sergt. Eagleson.....	32223	32303	23
Gunner Holt.....	23233	43342	30
" Robinson.....	32323	22322	25
Lieut. Wolf.....	33233	34120	26
Gunner Auger.....	30323	43101	26
" Wolf.....	22222	34003	18
" Cousins.....	32333	23313	24
Captain Graham.....	32343	23312	28
Grand total.....			228
Majority for No. 6 Battery.....			8

AFFAGAN AFFAIRS.

Ameer Shere Ali Khan has had the good luck, once or twice already, to redeem his fortunes when they seemed desperate, so possibly, after all he may yet succeed in re-establishing his authority over all Afghanistan. But at present, certainly the state of his affairs is not very promising. After many false alarms, we have at last received from Government authentic news of the capture of Herat by Yakooob Khan. The Governor of Herat was killed in the action; and Yakooob who is said to have an army of 60,000 men, with him is supposed to be now advancing on Currah and Candahar. The Ameers troops have halted half way between Furrak and Herat, to wait for reinforcements that have been sent to them from Cabul; but it is not improbable that this force, destined originally to relieve Herat, will now be compelled to fall back on Candahar. The Ameer is said to be very unpopular every where in his dominions, on account of the "English tastes" he acquired during his visit to India. He lets the ladies of his harem dress in European clothes and walk about the gardens unveiled; and—but this surely cannot be one of the fashions he learnt, from the English—he is even reported to bathe occasionally in the garden tanks in company with the members of his harem. Yakooob, on the other hand is described as a strict, bigoted Muslimman of the old school, who hates every innovation and detests the English name. The advocates of the policy of "masterly inactivity" will begin to ask now what we have gained by our patronage of Shere Ali. We gave him money and guns, and our gifts and goodwill have simply raised up new enemies against him in his own country. Would it not have been better, some critics will suggest to have left the Affagans to themselves? But the Ameer's star is not yet set.—*Bombay Gazette*, May 30.

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription up to Saturday the 15th inst.

DURHAM, Ont.—Lieut. Wm. McGirr, \$2.

PER AGENT.

MONTREAL.—Capt. L. A. Ross, \$2.

HUNTINGDON.—Col. Reid, \$2.

NAPANEE.—Col. W. Fowler, \$2.

BROCKVILLE.—B. & O. R. Reading Room, \$2.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

We give below the General Orders for Camp of Instruction to be formed in September next by the English Volunteers and Yeomanry, in order to afford our readers an idea of how these things are managed at the Horse Guards :

WAR-OFFICE, June 13, 1871.

Sir,—With reference to War-Office letter of the 25th March last, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acquaint you that the following arrangements will be made for Volunteers attending the Camp of Exercise:—

1. The Volunteer contingent of the force is not to exceed 500 men. Regiments and corps to be selected by the Secretary of State from those corps which signify their desire to join the camp.

2. The period in camp will be not more than sixteen days, and not less than eight days, including days of assembly and dismissal. Saturday, the 9th of September, will be the probable day of assembly.

Corps may join the camp for eight or sixteen days (inclusive or not inclusive of the days occupied in joining and returning from camp, at the option of regiments,) but in either case they must arrive on the appointed day of assembly. When a corps is to remain for sixteen days there will be no objection to individual men relieving others on the eighth day (each man thus remaining six days in camp, exclusive of the days of joining and leaving,) provided the expense of relieving is borne by themselves or their corps.

3. Battalions must consist of not less than 300 rank and file; detachments of regiments will be formed into provisional battalions. No corps will be allowed to send less than 50 rank and file. The field officers and adjutants of provisional battalions formed from detachments of corps will be appointed by the Secretary of State from the corps forming such battalions. There should be not more than three officers to each company.

4. No bands will be permitted to accompany Volunteer corps to camp.

5. A sum of 10s. per head will be credited to the funds of corps for each Volunteer (all ranks) who remains eight days, of which six clear days are in camp; and the sum of 1l. for those who remain 16 days, of which 14 clear days are in camp.

6. Officers will in addition receive the Army field allowance for the number of days they are in camp, viz:—

2s. 6d. per day for Field Officers and relative ranks.

1. 6d. per day for Captains and relative ranks.

1. 0d. per day for Subalterns and relative ranks.

7. The Army field ration will be issued to the Volunteers free of charge to all ranks, and will consist of—

Per man per day—

1½lb. of bread or 1lb. of biscuit.

¾lb. of fresh meat, or 1lb. of salt meat, or ½lb. of Yeatman's beef sausage

Groceries will also be issued free of charge at the following rate:—

- ½ lb. extra bread;
- ½ oz. coffee;
- 1-6 " tea;
- 2 " sugar;
- ½ " salt;
- 1-36 " pepper.

Vegetables, milk, butter, will not be issued, but may be purchased at the expense of the men at markets which will be opened in the vicinity of the camp.

Forage ration for horses will be issued, free of charge, on the scale allowed for mounted officers of the Line, and will consist of 12lbs. of oats, and 12lbs. of hay for each horse; no straw will be issued.

Fuel will be issued at the rate of 3lbs. of wood or coal per man per day.

8. A sutler's cart will be allowed within the precincts of the camp for each regiment, which must be procured by themselves, and which may follow in rear of the column on the march.

9. Travelling expenses of Volunteers by rail will be paid by the public from and to the railway-station nearest to the headquarters of the corps. No allowance will be given for transport to or from such railway station. Transport will be given from the railway-station to and from the camp of assembly. The Secretary of State will hereafter decide whether any part of the distance is to be performed by marching.

10. Great-coats and straps will be served out to the force, and will be returned to store before leaving camp. Mess-tins will be served out on re-payment, price 1s. 9d. Volunteers must bring haversacks.

11. As the rank and file of Volunteers have no knapsacks (with few exceptions,) a canvas bag will be issued to each man on payment, price 1s. 2½d., or he may provide his own according to authorized dimensions, and transport will be provided for them on the line of march. For the short period that Volunteers will be in camp they will not require more than a change of shoes and under garments, with small articles, such as brushes, &c. It will be found more convenient to carry small valises as knapsacks, as transport with the bags must after a march necessarily arrive in camp some time after the troops. The articles to be carried in the canvas bags are limited to the following, viz:—

	lb.	oz.
1 shirt	1	1½
1 pair of socks.....	0	4½
Towel.....	0	8
Trousers.....	1	11
Knife, fork, and spoon.....	0	6½
Comb.....	0	0½
2 brushes.....	0	7
Box of grease or blacking....	0	4
Housewife.....	0	3
Boots.....	3	3
Forage cap.....	0	4
Jacket.....	1	7
Total.....	9	12½

12. The baggage of officers will be limited to the Army rate, viz., 40lbs. A pattern bed valise, recently approved, may be seen at the Pattern-office, Adjutant-General's Department, Horse Guards, and in which the following articles can be carried: 1 great-coat, 1 blanket, 1 pair of trousers, 1 pair of shooting boots, 2 pairs of socks, 1 pair of drawers, 1 flannel shirt, 1 silk pocket handkerchief, 1 woollen night cap, 2 towels, 1 hold-all (containing 1 comb, 1 small hair brush, 1 tooth-brush, 1 small clothes-brush, 1 pair of scissors, and 1 metal soap box and soap,) 1 small sponge in bag, 1 housewife, 6 pare boot laces, 1 tin of dubbing, 1 portfolio (containing pen, ink, and paper,) 1 journal-book, 1 cholera belt, 1 calico bandage, 1 candle lamp and a few candles inside it, 1 tin match-box, 2 tin plates, 1 cup (containing knife, fork, and spoon, pepper and salt pots,) 1 map of the country, 1 India rubber basin. A waggon will be provided by the Control Department.

13. Camp equipage, including camp kettles, trenching implements, and one blanket

* 16 inches wide, 27 inches deep.

per man, will be provided at Army rates, and be carried with the regimental baggage. The following will be the proportion of tents—viz., one bell tent for the commanding officer, one for two field officers, three for the regimental staff officers, one for every three officers of a regiment, and one for the staff-sergeants. One tent to every twelve sergeants, buglers, and rank and file. Eight waterproof sheets per tent will be issued in lieu of straw, which will not be supplied.

14. Corps not having water-bottles will be served out with wooden canteens from the Government stores. These must be returned before leaving the camp.

15. Horses of staff will be picketed in the field, and picketing implements will be provided by Government for each horse, and are to be returned to store—viz., 1 forage cord, 1 fetlock strap and picket peg, 1 pair of forage nets, 1 rose-bag, 1 cotton-heel rope, 1 corn sack; the number of horses must not exceed that allowed for officers of Regular forces—viz., field officers, adjutant, surgeon, and hon. quartermaster—1 each.

16. A private servant or groom may be taken by each mounted officer, and one servant for each company of three officers. Free rations and tent accommodation will be given to authorized servants, who must conform to the rules of the camp.

17. Camp rules will apply in all respects to the Volunteer Force.

18. The Volunteers must perform the camp duties of fatigue, cooking, &c.

A Liaison sergeant and some private soldiers will be attached, if required, to each battalion, for the purpose of assisting the Volunteer Quartermasters in the returns and other exceptional duties of camp life, such as pitching and striking tents, packing and unpacking tents, baggage arrangements, &c.

19. The official annual inspection of corps will not take place at the camp, but special reports will be made of the corps that attend.

20. You are requested to report to me before the 22nd instant, whether your regiment, or a detachment thereof, will be prepared to form part of the force which will be assembled for the proposed Camp of Exercise, with full particulars as to the number of field, regimental staff, and company officers, staff-sergeants and non-commissioned officers, and rank and file, who will attend, and the time for which they will attend.

Requisitions will be forwarded by the corps selected for such articles as may be required from the Government stores.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAS. LINDSAY, Lieut.-General.

WAR-OFFICE, 13th June, 1871.

Sir,—With reference to the War-office letter of the 18th March last, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acquaint you that the following arrangements will be made for Yeomanry corps attending the Camp of Exercise:—

1. A squadron to consist of not less than 6 officers and not less than 64 rank and file and horses. Dismounted men may be brought at the rate of one man to every four horses.

2. Yeomanry corps which have two squadrons of 60 rank and file will act as a regiment.

3. A regiment may furnish one squadron. Regiments which furnish single squadrons may be formed into provisional regiments, in which case the proper number of field officers and staff will be selected from the

corps furnishing detachments, or they may be attached to Regular cavalry.

4. Corps may join the camp for eight or sixteen days (inclusive or not inclusive of the day occupied in joining and returning from camp, at the option of regiments,) but in either case must arrive on the appointed day of assembly. When a corps is to remain for sixteen days, there will be no objection to individual men relieving others on the eighth day, provided the expense of relieving is borne by themselves or their corps.

5. It will be hereafter decided where the Yeomanry will join the camp. Where it is convenient they will march, and the necessary transport for baggage and stores will be allowed from the troop rendezvous. Railway expenses, if authorized, will be defrayed by the public. No transport or travelling expenses will be allowed for individuals proceeding to the troop rendezvous.

6. No bands will be permitted to accompany the Yeomanry to camp.

7. Yeomanry non-commissioned officers and men will receive their present rate of pay for each day on which they are on permanent duty; and while they remain in camp they will receive the same, less 2s. per day, viz., 6d. per day stoppage for the field ration as detailed below (see par. 9.) and 1s. 6d. per day, which is the estimated cost of the forage ration. Dismounted men will receive the same amount—viz., 5s. Officers will receive forage in kind instead of the allowance in lieu during the period they are in camp.

8. Officers will receive the Army field allowance for the number of days they are in camp—viz:—

- 2 Gd. per day for field officers and relative ranks;
- 1s. 6d. per day for captains and relative ranks;
- 1s. 0d. per day for subalterns and relative ranks;

9. The Army field ration for men and horses will be served out to all ranks, and will consist of—

- Per man per day—
 - 1½ lb. of bread or 1 lb. of biscuit.
 - ¾ lb. of fresh meat or 1 lb. of salt meat, or ¼ lb. of Yeatman's beef sausage.
- Groceries will also be issued at the following rates, viz:—

- ¼ lb. extra bread ration.
- ½ oz. of coffee.
- 1-6 " of tea.
- 2 " of sugar.
- ½ " of salt.
- 1-36 " of pepper.

Vegetables, milk, and butter will not be issued, but may be purchased at the expense of the men at markets which will be opened in the vicinity of the camp.

Forage rations for horses will be issued on the scale allowed for the cavalry—viz., 12lbs. of oats and 12lbs. of hay. No straw will be issued.

Fuel will be issued at the rate of 3 lbs. of wood or coal per man per day.

10. A sutler's cart will be allowed within the precincts of the camp for each regiment or provisional regiment, to be provided by themselves, and which may follow in rear of the column on the march.

11. The horses will be picketed in the field. Picketing implements, &c., will be furnished by Government. Losses, &c., to be arranged according to Yeomanry regulations.

12. No horse-rugs can be carried, but the usual per centage for sick horses will be issued.

13. The following articles will be served out on requisition:—

Follock chain and strap,	1	per horse.
Wood picket pegs,	2	"
Corn sack,	1	"
Hoel rope,	1	"
Nose-bag,	1	"
Forge net,	1	pair per horse.
Shackle leather,	1	"
Tent mallet,	1	for 8 horses.
Haversacks,	1	for each man.
Wooden canteens for water,	1	"

To be returned to store.

The following articles will be served out on payment, applied for:—

- Wallets, 7s. 5d. each.
- Hoof-picker, with T screw, 6½d. each.
- (1 fore and 1 hind shoe to be brought by the men.)
- Curry-combs at 3s. 8½d. per dozen.
- Horse-brushes, at 2s. 9½d. each.
- Mess-tin and straps, 1s. 8d.

14. Regiments should have wallets or valises attached to their saddles, and the following articles of personal equipment should be carried in them—viz: a pair of ankle boots, a pair of trousers, and a change of under garment; also towel, forage cap, holdall, shoe-brush, horse-brush, curry-comb, oil tin, blacking tin. Coats or cloaks to be rolled, and attached to the saddle.

15. Regiments which have a forge cart must bring it with them. If they have none, one will be supplied on requisition; fuel will be provided. Farriers or smiths will also accompany the corps.

16. Officers' baggage will be limited to 40 lbs.; a pattern bed valise recently approved may be seen at the Pattern Office, Adjt. General's Department, Horse Guards, and in which the following articles can be carried: 1 great-coat, 1 blanket, 1 pair of trousers, 1 pair of shooting boots, 2 pairs of socks, 1 pair of drawers, 1 flannel shirt, 1 silk pocket handkerchief, 1 woollen night-cap, 2 towels, 1 holdall (containing 1 comb, 1 small hair-brush, 1 tooth-brush, 1 small clothes-brush, 1 pair of scissors, and 1 metal soap-box and soap,) 1 small sponge in bag, 1 housewife, 6 spare boot laces, 1 tin of dubbing, 1 portfolio (containing pen, ink, and paper,) 1 journal-book, 1 cholera belt, 1 calico bandage, 1 candle lamp and a few candles inside it, 1 tin match-box, 2 tin plates, 1 cup (containing knife, fork, and spoon,) pepper and salt pots, 1 map of the country, 1 India-rubber basin. A waggon for officers' baggage will be provided by the Control Department.

17. Camp equipage, including camp kettles, intrenching implements, and one blanket per man, will be provided at Army rates, and be carried with the regimental baggage.

The following will be the proportion of tents, viz:

- 1 bell tent for the Commanding Officer;
- 1 bell tent for the Major and Adjutant;
- 2 bell tents for each squadron for Troop Officers;
- 2 bell tents for the Regimental Staff Officers;
- 1 bell tent for every 4 Staff-sergeants; and
- 1 bell tent for every 8 Sergeants and rank and file.

Eight waterproof sheets per tent will be issued in lieu of straw, which will not be supplied.

- 18. Officers' horses and servants will be thus limited;
- Field Officers..... 2 horses, 1 servant, and 1 groom.
- Other Officers..... 2 horses, 1 groom each, and 1 servant per tent.
- Sergeant-Major..... 1 horse, 1 groom.
- Sergeants..... 1 groom to 2 horses.

19. These servants will receive rations, paying the stoppage of 6d. per day, and tent accommodation, and must conform to the rules of the camp.

20. The rank and file must look after their own horses.

21. A cavalry sergoant and a few cavalry soldiers will be attached, if required, to each regiment, for the purpose of assisting in returns and drawing rations, directing the camp fatigue duties, and instructing in the management of camp equipage and baggage arrangements.

22. The corps will be subject to camp rules in all respects.

23. You are requested to report to me before the 22nd instant, whether your regiment, or a detachment thereof, will be prepared to form part of the force which will be assembled for the proposed Camp of Exercise, with full particulars as to the number of field, regimental, staff, and troop officers, staff-sergeants, and non commissioned officers and rank and file, who will attend, and the length of time they will remain in camp.

Requisitions will be forwarded by corps which receive authority to join the camp for such articles as may be required from Government stores.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAS. LINDSAY, Lt. General

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.

Three companies of the Cumberland Volunteer Battalion, consisting of Capt. M. B. Harrison's, Maccan, Capt. R. L. Black's, River Philip, and Capt. S. Albert's Blacks, Amherst, assembled here yesterday for inspection, which took place before Col. Laurie, Brigade Major in Mr. Morso's large field near the drill shed.

In the absence of Lt. Col. C. J. Stewart, the battalion was under the command of Capt. J. Albert Black, and performed a variety of evolutions in battalion drill. As a general thing the manner in which the men performed these gave evidence that they had given careful attention to the instruction imparted by their officers. This being the first time the companies assembled in battalions, of course perfection was not looked for.

When the companies were scattered over the field, one of them being thrown out as skirmishers, while a second formed the support, and a third the reserves, the field presented quite a warlike aspect especially when fire was opened upon the supposed enemy.

The Cumberland Brass Band was on parade and played some fine martial music.

At one time it was feared that a serious accident had occurred, as Col. Laurie's horse fell with him; but the Colonel was quickly on his feet, still keeping the reins, and escaped with slight bruises on the ankle.

Capt Fullerton's company, Parraboro', was inspected at its own head quarters, on Wednesday.

After the inspection a friendly firing match between eight picked men of each company took place, each firing three shots 400 yards. Maccan scored 61 points, Amherst 59, and R. Philip 57. The best individual scores were:—Corporal F. Brown, Maccan 12 (highest possible), T. Copp, and D. R. McEimson, Amherst, 10, Sergt Cove and C. Bent, R. Philip, 10 J. Moffat, R. Herbert, 10.—Amherst Gazette.

ANNUAL TOURNAMENT OF ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION AT TORONTO.

[CONCLUDED.]

COMPANY MATCH.

To be competed for by five officers, non-commissioned officers or men from any company, troop, or battery Volunteer Militia in Ontario. First prize, the Brassey Cup, value \$125, and \$50 in cash; second prize, \$40; third prize, \$30; fourth prize, \$20; fifth prize, \$10. Snider-Enfield rifle or Spencer Carbine, Government issue. 200 and 500 yards ranges; five rounds at each range. Position at 200 yards, standing; at 500 yards, any position; \$2 entrance fee per company or other corps. The Brassey Cup must be won twice by the same company before becoming the absolute property of the competitors.

NO. 2 CO., 2ND BATT. G. T.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	T'l.
Lieut. Barker	12	15	27
Sergt. Kruit	13	17	30
Gunner Glanfield	17	11	28
Sergt. Major Anderson	19	13	32
Gunner Williams	14	15	29
Grand total			146

LEAMINGTON RIFLE CO.

Sergt. Davidson	13	12	25
Private Scratch	16	17	33
" J. French	14	13	27
" J. Gahan	15	11	26
" Manchester	16	14	30
Grand total			141

NO. 4 CO., 10TH ROYALS.

Lieut. Weston	14	14	28
Private Doudiet	16	19	35
" Bell	13	15	28
" Sheppard	16	11	27
Sergt. Barr	6	21	27
Grand total			139

NO. 4 CO., 37TH BATTALION.

Capt. Glynn	12	15	27
Sergt. Bell	12	18	30
Sergt. Hamilton	14	13	27
Corpl. Agnew	13	16	29
Pte. Kett	14	11	25
Grand total			138

Sergt. Armstrong	9	12	21
Bugler Treanor	16	13	29
Private Upthegrove	15	16	31
" Fulcher	13	13	26
" Roddick	13	17	30
Grand total			137

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY'S PRIZES, WITH \$150 ADDED BY THE ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Premiums—\$115 and five Snider-Enfields; open to all members of the Ontario Rifle Association; fired with the Enfield or Snider Enfield, or Spencer carbine; ranges 300 and 500 yards; five rounds at each range; any position; entrance fee 50 cents.

	300 yds.	500 yds.	T'l.
1st prize, a Snider-Enfield and \$15, Capt. Dillon, 34th Batt.	15	16	31
2nd prize, a Snider-Enfield and \$15, Lt. Barker, 2nd G.T.R.A.	15	15	30
3rd prize, a Snider-Enfield and \$10, Lieut. Kempt, 27th Batt.	17	13	30
4th prize, a Snider-Enfield and \$5, Sergt. McCaw, 34th Batt.	17	13	30
5th prize, a Snider-Enfield, Mr. J. B. Disher, St. Catharines, R.C.	14	14	28

\$10. Mr. G. Balkwell, G.R.A.	15	13	28
10. Gun'r Oscar, 2nd G.T.R.A.	16	12	28
10. Mr. F. Swarty, V.R.C.	16	12	28
10. Pto. French, Leamington, R.A.	17	11	28
10. Pto. Bell, 20th Batt.	16	11	27
5. Sergt. Kruit, 2nd G.T.R.A.	18	9	27
5. Sergt. Black, 10th Royals	11	15	26
5. Lieut. Simons, 37th Batt.	12	14	26
5. S. M. Anderson, 2nd G.T.			
R.A.	14	12	26
5. Pto. Unthegrove, 3rd G.T.R.	17	9	26
5. Corp. Stevenson, 20th Batt.	13	12	25
5. Asst. Surgeon Aikens, 37th Batt.	13	12	25
5. Corp. Jackson, 7th Batt.	13	12	25
5. Pte. Willis, 13th Batt.	17	8	25
5. Sergt. Omand, 13th Batt.	12	12	24

THE PRESIDENT'S PRIZES.

Premiums \$100, five Snider-Enfields and 1500 rounds of ammunition; open to all members of the Ontario Rifle Association; fired with the Snider-Enfield; ranges at 300 and 500 yards; five rounds at each range; any position; entrance fee twenty five cents.

	300 yds.	500 yds.	T'l.
1st prize a Snider-Enfield and 500 rounds, Lt. Col. Gracey, 36th Batt.	17	18	35
2nd prize, a Snider Rifle and 400 rounds, Lt. White, 34th Batt.	18	17	35
3rd prize, a Snider-Enfield and 300 rounds, Ensign Simons, 37th Batt.	15	19	34
4th prize, a Snider-Enfield and 200 rounds, Pte. Johnson, 37th Batt.	17	17	34
5th prize, a Snider-Enfield and 100 rounds, Sergt. Bell, 37th Batt.	13	20	33
\$10. Mr. F. Swartz, V. R. C.	15	18	33
10. Asst. Surgeon Aikens, 37th Batt.	16	17	33
10. Pte. J. Johnson, 37th Batt.	16	17	33
10. Sergt. Thompson, 36th Batt.	17	16	33
10. Corpl. Jackson, 7th Batt.	13	19	32
5. Col. Sergt. Phillips, 10th Royals	17	15	32
5. Pte. McKerlie, 20th Batt.	17	15	32
5. Lieut. Barker, 2nd G.T.R.	17	15	32
5. Pte. Tatcher, 20th Batt.	14	17	31
5. Col. Sergt. Smith, 7th Batt.	14	17	31
5. Capt. Glynn, 27th Batt.	12	19	31
5. Sergt. Hamilton, 37th Batt.	13	18	31
5. Mr. C. A. Campbell, V.R.C.	17	14	31
5. Pte. Kitt, 37th Batt.	11	19	30
5. Capt. Ryan, 37th Batt.	15	15	30

THE CANADA COMPANY'S PRIZES.

Premiums—5 Snider-Enfields and 1500 rounds of ammunition: open to regularly enrolled volunteers in the Province of Ontario only; fired with the Snider-Enfield, Government issue, at 600 yards ranges; five rounds at each range; any position; entrance fee 25 cents.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	T'l.
1st prize, Snider-Enfield and 500 rounds, Pto. French, Leamington R. A.	17	16	33
2nd prize, Snider Enfield and 400 rounds, Pte. Doudiet, 10th Royals.	19	12	31
3rd prize, Snider Enfield and 300 rounds, Capt. Wilkinson, Leamington, R. A.	15	16	31
4th prize, Snider Enfield and 200 rounds, Corp. Thompson, 10th Royals.	17	12	29
5th prize, Snider-Enfield and 100 rounds, Corp. Stanley, Q.O.R.	18	11	29
The third annual prize meeting of the On-			

tario Rifle Association closed on the afternoon of Friday, 30th June, with the match for small-bore rifles, which concluded about three o'clock. In this match there were twenty-six competitors, who mostly all fired with Mitford and Rigby rifles. Some splendid scores were made, as will be seen on reference to the subjoined list. The winner of the first prize, Mr. G. Dischor, of the St. Catharines' Rifle Club, made 18 at the 500 yards' range, five bull's eyes at 700 yards, and four consecutive bull's-eyes and a centre at 900 yards. In the time match, Capt. Johnson made in two minutes at the 200 yards' range 7 bull's-eyes, 15 centres, and four outers, without a single miss.

NURSERY STAKES.

Open to all comers who have not been winners of first or second prizes in the following matches, viz: "All comers' Match of 1869-70 71;" "Ontario Rifle Association Match of 1869;" "The Brassey Prizes, 1870;" "The President's Prizes of 1869-70-71;" "Affiliated Association Matches of 1869-70 71;" "Trust and Loan Company's Prizes, 1871." To be fired for with Snider Enfield or Enfield rifles, or Spencer carbines, at 200, 400, and 600 yards, five rounds at each range. Position—200 yards, standing; 400 and 600 yards, any position, Entrance, 50 cents.

	200 yds.	400 yds.	600 yds.	T'l.
Prizes.				
Snider-Enfield and \$10, Capt. Glenn, 37th Batt.	18	18	17	53
\$20. Pte. Kett, 37th Batt.	19	16	16	51
10. Sergt. Hamilton, 37th Batt.	17	17	16	50
5. Bugle-Major Hiscott, 7th Batt.	14	19	16	49
5. Corp. Jackson, 7th Batt.	14	19	16	49
5. Lt. Hooper, 13th Batt.	14	18	16	48
5. Pte. Upthegrove, 3rd G.T.R.	12	19	16	47
5. Corp. Thompson, 10th Royals.	12	18	16	46
5. Sergt. Kruit, 2nd G.T.R.	16	18	12	46
5. Pte. Gahan, Leamington, R. A.	14	17	14	45
5. Mr. Barnfather, Ingersoll, R. A.	16	16	13	45
5. Sergt. Storrs, 19th Batt.	12	17	15	44
5. Mr. R. W. Campbell, Victoria, R. C.	15	16	13	44
4. Lieut. McKenzie, 7th Batt.	13	13	17	43
4. Pto. Johnson, 37th Batt.	12	17	14	43
4. Sergt. Crockart, 34th Batt.	13	19	11	43
4. Pte. McKerlie, 20th Batt.	15	17	11	43
4. Lieut. Holwell, Q.O.R.	14	13	15	42
4. Sergt. Hale, 27th Batt.	14	15	13	42
4. Ens. McFarlane, 37th Batt.	13	15	12	42
4. Capt. O'Malley, Woodstock, R. A.	14	20	8	42
4. Pte. Phillips, Q.O.R.	17	17	8	42
4. Ens. Cooper, 20th Batt.	16	12	13	41

SMALL BORE MATCH.

Open to all members of the Ontario Rifle Association, whether by direct contribution or through affiliated associations; to be shot with any description of rifle coming within Wimbledon regulations; 500, 700 and 900 yards; five shots at each range; any position; entrance fee, \$1.

500 700 900
Ys. Ys. Ns. T1

Prizes:

Netford Match rifle, value \$125, presented by George Gibbs, Esq.	18	20	19	57
Mr. G. Disher, St. Catharines R. C.	19	18	18	55
Mr. G. R. Murray, Victoria R. C.	19	18	18	55
Mr. F. Swartz, Victoria R. C.	17	18	10	51
Mr. J. Anson, Victoria R. C.	17	18	10	51
Sergt. Leslie, Q.O.R.	17	18	10	51
Mr. N. Buckner, Victoria R. C.	17	10	17	50
Mr. J. B. Disher, St. Catharines	18	17	15	50
R. C.	15	17	10	45
Capt. O'Malley, Woodstock R.A.	15	17	10	45

TIME MATCH FOR BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

Open to all regularly enrolled Volunteers in the Province of Ontario only. Government Snider-Enfield; Government ammunition. Two minutes for each competition, 200 and 400 yards ranges; entrance fee—200 yards, 50 cents; 400 yards, \$1; each competitor may enter three times at each range. Conditions for Elkington Challenge Cup—To be won three times before becoming absolute property of winner. Temporary possession to be awarded at the discretion of the Council.

Prizes

Elkington challenge cup, value \$125, presented by Elkington & Co., London, England, and \$25 to Cash, Capt. Johnson, 29th Batt.	113
Sergt. Tost, 30th Batt.	112
Pte. Sheppard, 10th Royals.	116
Lieut.-Col. Gracy, 36th Batt.	113
Sergt. Krunt, 2nd G.T.R.	113
Ensign Elliott, 7th batt.	102
Capt. Wilkinson, 42nd batt.	99
Corp. Wilson, 2nd batt., G.T.R.	98
Pte. T. Bell, 30th batt.	95
Pte. Bell, 10th Royals.	96
Sergt. Calkart, 21st batt.	91
Balley, Q. O. R.	92
Pte. Doudie, 10th Royals.	87
Capt. Ryan, 37th batt.	79

CAMP "ROSS"

The grand event of the season, so far as Fredericton is concerned, is now taking place in our midst. We refer of course to the Camp of Instruction which assembled on 29th June.

As early as Wednesday evening some of the more adventurous of the red-coats, like swallows of the spring, paraded the streets as precursors of their expected comrades, who have since arrived to the number of some fourteen or fifteen hundred. For a week prior to their arrival the Deputy Adjutant General, with the Brigade Major and other officers of the Staff, assisted very materially by Col. Hewitson of the 71st, were engaged in making the necessary preparation, viewing and marking off the camping ground for the various regiments, looking to the arrival of the stores, and to the various duties incident upon the formation of so large a Camp. It is satisfactory to find that everything thus far has worked admirably and with as little disorder as could possibly be expected under the circumstances.

The first men to arrive in Camp were the 71st, who marched proudly up the street headed by the pride of the battalion—their very excellent Band. Col. Hewitson at once, and very kindly, had the men all told off for fatigue duty, not merely pitching tents for their own battalion but for the 67th 74th, and No. 7 Troop of Cavalry, as well. These Corps will no doubt return the compliment under similar circumstances.

About 6 o'clock the train arrived at the

station, having on board the 67th Carleton Infantry, Col. Upton; a Company from Deer Island, commanded by Capt. Lloyd; a Company from St. Stephen, commanded by Capt. Hutton, and one Company of the 61st from Blissville, Capt. Alexander. The 67th was accompanied by its admirable band. The Band of the 71st were also present on the ground and for an hour they played in response to each other, producing music on both sides of the field of which no Band in the service of her Majesty might have felt ashamed. The citizens were also amused during the evening by the Band of the 67th waiting the arrival of the *Rothsay*.

About 8 o'clock the steamer arrived, having on board the 64th, Col. Beer; a company from Gagetown, Capt. Simpson, and one troop of Cavalry. The 74th is well up in strength and makes a remarkably fine appearance. There was of course an immense crowd assembled at the wharf to witness the arrival, the cavalry forming no unconsiderable attraction the sight being a rare one now-a-days in Fredericton. The men were at once marched to Camp, guards were mounted, sentries posted, and by 11 o'clock all was as quiet and orderly, as though the Camp had been assembled for weeks.

The following hours are observed:—
Reveille, Gunfire, 5 a. m.
First morning parade from 6 a. m. to 7 a. m.
Issue of rations, 6 a. m.
Breakfast 8 a. m.
Guard Mounting, 9 30 a. m.
Second morning parade, from 10 a. m. to 12 noon.
Dinner 1 p. m.
Afternoon parade, 3-30 p. m.
Tea, 6 p. m.
Retreat, gunfire, 7-30 p. m.
Tattoo, 9 30 p. m.
Lights out, 10 a. m.

The tents are pitched at the farther end of the race course, just at the foot of the hill and almost overshadowed by the woods on the hill side. The staff in front, the 67th on the right, the 74th on the left and the 71st in the centre. To each of these Regiments is attached an independent Company, the St. Stephen Company to the 67th, Gagetown to the 74th and Deer Island to the 71st. The cavalry are encamped in the show yard the horses occupying the stalls already constructed.

The appearance of the Camp is exceedingly picturesque, the white tents as regularly pitched as the nature of the ground will admit, showing distinctly against the background of green, the scarlet uniforms flitting hither and thither, the mounted officers galloping in all directions, the bugle calls, and incessant tramp, tramp of the sentries, all constituting a scene more easily imagined than described.

The Main Guard is posted on Westmorland Street, close by the Exhibition Building, sentries being posted at the different gates and positions as deemed most advisable by the Commandant.

Rations are issued daily by Capt McKenzie from the Exhibition building, forage and wood by the same officer from the Show Yard. The duties of Capt McKenzie are no sinecure just at present.

The cooking is all done on the grounds, "open air kitchens" (trenches dug in the ground about six inches deep, upon which the camp kettles rest) having been improvised for the occasion. The wood is lighted in those trenches and the cooking goes on in famous style. The officers of the Staff and of the 71st mess in camp; officers of the other battalions have engaged board at the hotels.

No man is allowed to sleep out of Camp

without the express sanction of the Commanding Officer.

Without in the slightest designing to institute unfavorable comparisons we cannot fail to observe the ready response of the 1st Division,—Brigade Major Inches. Every corps has reported promptly, and every company is within a fraction, if not up to its full strength. The 2nd Brigade is effectually killed, so far as strength is concerned, by the non-appearance of the 62nd from St. John. This is not the time to descant upon that subject, but as the men have shown an inability to comply with the General Orders we should not be surprised if the corps were disbanded. Colonel McShane and Ensign Hazen, the latter on the Brigade Staff, are the only officers who have reported themselves. The remainder of the brigade including Col. Beer's fine battalion, is everything the Commandant could require. The 4rd Brigade is rather weak, not from any failure on the part of the men, but owing to inadvisability of transporting them so great a distance to Fredericton.

This morning the regular drill and discipline of the Camp commenced, the 71st marching to the barrack square, the other Battalions remaining on the ground.

The remainder of the Cavalry arrived this afternoon at five o'clock.

The transport of men, horses and baggage in every case has been most satisfactory.

The Camp has been named "Camp Ross, in honor of the Adjutant General.

We have been requested to state that papers or periodicals gratuitously supplied to the Camp will be most thankfully received. Postage paid on receipt.—*New Brunswick Reporter*.

THE LAPRAIRIE CAVALRY CAMP.

The following order was issued by Major Burwash, previously to the breaking up of the Cavalry camp.

PROVISIONAL REGIMENT OF V. CAVALRY,
Laprairie, 10th July, 1871.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

No. 1. In relinquishing the command of the Provisional Regiment of V. Cavalry,—Major Burwash is desirous of expressing to the officers, Non-commissioned officers and men his appreciation of the uniform good conduct of the troops while in camp, and the support he has received in carrying out the general details of duties from Major Stevens, Captains Muir, Taylor, acting Capt. Wanless, Camp Quarter Master and acting Adjutant Lieut.-Col. Lovelace, the subaltern officers and regimental staff sergeants. To Surgeon Gibson of the 60th Battalion (attached to the cavalry force,) he returns his thanks for the attention and care evinced by him in his medical capacity during his temporary charge of the corps.

No. 2. In obedience to General Orders, the St. Andrews Troop will break up their encampment to-morrow at such time as will hereafter be notified, and proceed homewards.

By order
(Signed,) ROBERT LOVELACE,
Lt.-Col., acting Adjutant, Provisional Regt. of Cavalry.

The first detachment of the Red River expeditionary force, consisting of 103 men and officers of the 2nd or Quebec Battalion, under command of Captain P. Macdonald, arrived at Toronto on the 10th instant, having left Fort Garry on the 7th June.

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 may reach us in time for publication.

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

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The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1871.

SOME of our Western exchanges seem to be of opinion that Canada is a country which could be easily over-run and conquered by our worthy neighbors of the United States. It is a fact that they have eight times our population, but scattered over an extent of territory with which ours may be called compact in comparison, and at a period of the history of both countries have their populations approached a greater comparative proportion. During the war of 1754-64 the gallant-French colony of Canada numbered 80,000 souls, the Thirteen British Colonies over 2,000,000, backed by the whole power of England, it cost the latter six years of continuous fighting to conquer the Canadians, who had no assistance whatever. During the revolt of the Colonies a combined attempt was made by force and fraud to get possession of Canada, but the soldiers who had fought under Montcalm without British aid drove the Yankees across the St. Lawrence. Again, in 1812-15, history tells us what has happened. The United States boasted 7,500,000 souls, had carefully prepared for invasion years before, put an army of 25,000 men in the field before a militia man was embodied in Canada. This country then counted about 550,000 souls, over one-fifth less than our fighting

population of to-day. The United States came to take Canada but went away without it, so terribly thrashed as to take the edge off her propensity to use force since. A little cool reflection will show the absurdity of the idea that she could over-run much less conquer Canada. In the first place there are only two or three points on our whole frontiers where a military invasion is possible. Secondly, there is not vital point in our territory, although the selfishness of our merchants is rapidly reducing Montreal to that condition as a great centre where all lines of communication are concentrated. Thirdly, three months per annum is the utmost extent to which military operations could be prolonged except by acclimatized Canadians. Fourthly, the country is intersected with great rivers, always within two or three marches of each other. Fifthly, those rivers join the lakes and St. Lawrence at right angles, penetrating the country laterally, each and every one furnishing a strong line of defence, which could only be forced by hard fighting. Sixthly, we would not go into the contest alone—a very small amount of naval assistance would enable us to dispute the sovereignty of the sea with our "dear cousins." We could easily make sure of the lakes, and the chances would then be equal—in which case we would be far more likely to dictate peace in New York than they would be to hold possession of the town of Niagara. If Sir Isaac Brock had lived to open the campaign of 1813 he would have given us a precedent in that very interesting operation. But for the comfort of our Western friends it may be as well to say that there are soldiers in the Canadian army who thoroughly understand the whole question. It is clear then that neither the United States nor any other power can conquer us if we are true to ourselves. Our duty is simply to see that every man capable of bearing arms in the country is taught the use of them with the least possible delay, and that the political economist who would save our military expenditure be relegated to the pleasing duty of minding his own business.

THE Adjutant General reached the camp at Levis on the 6th instant, and inspected the troops there. On the 7th about 1500 were sent by steamboat to Montreal and were joined by over 5000 men from the camp at Laprairie. About 7000 men were concentrated at Logan's Farm on the 8th for a regular field day—the troops at the camp at Laprairie being marched off with out previous intimation. Logan's Farm is about twelve miles from camp. On the 29th June the Volunteers of No. 9 Military District went into camp at Fredericton, New Brunswick, and with singular good taste named it "Camp Ross," as a delicate compliment to the commander-in-chief of the Canadian army. A very interesting experiment has been made resulting in complete success—a large force has been drawn to-

gether for the purpose of acquiring the very instructive, valuable, and highly useful knowledge a soldier's life on actual service affords. And in whatever light it may be viewed there can be no question but the movement is calculated to elevate the moral character of the people of Canada. Our young men are taught habits of self reliance, steadiness, neatness, economy, and punctuality; our merchants feel that their safety does not depend on the forbearance or pity of our neighbors, and that this country is no longer at the mercy of the politicians at Washington. In fact the very system that makes soldiers of our people brings stability to our institutions, prosperity to our country, strengthens our credit, and enables us to extend our commerce. The lesson should not be lost on those who complain of inconvenience because their employees are engaged in acquiring the knowledge which saves police, taxes, and imposts necessary to support a permanent military force; and it is for their interests to support by every means the voluntary principle for the active force, leaving the ballot to be applied to the reserve. The people of Canada prize the peace and safety they enjoy too highly to allow any negligence of duty on their part to interfere with the consequences certain to follow the full development of our militia law.

THE Washington Treaty occupies at present so much of the public attention, and is of itself such an important transaction, politically and historically, that we feel justified in placing before our readers every document of value connected therewith. In this issue will be found two letters copied from the *Montreal Gazette*, each containing matter for serious study and reflection. As the *final ratification* of this important treaty rests with the Canadian Parliament, its discussion in a calm, unprejudiced spirit by the Canadian people is more imperative here, where the House of Commons is a mere reflex of their opinions than either in London or Washington, and it is therefore unwise, unpatriotic, and unsafe to put any of the questions arising out of the actions of the Joint High Commission on party or personal issues, in so far as the people of Canada are concerned. The action of the Imperial administration, who are alone accountable for the treaty, and who cannot be unfortunately reach directly by the people of Canada, is another matter. What we have got to do is to calmly consider how it affects our present and future interests, and that cannot be done while party or personal interests are allowed to occupy the public mind. While therefore anxious to keep our readers *au fait* with every phase of this great transaction, we earnestly advise that they disabuse their minds of the personalities with which writers are apt to mix up great political events. This treaty was not the work of one man but of many individuals, and it must be borne in mind that all great

agreements are the result of a series of compromises. That more has been ceded than the occasion required is beyond doubt, but it is also equally clear that the blame attaches, and justly, to the Gladstone Administration and their supporters. If the negotiations had been wholly in the power of Canadian statesmen a very different result would have been obtained, but the people have now to consider how their duty, as subjects of the Empire, is to be fulfilled, and that must be done apart from the complications or strivings of local politics. At the very worst this treaty will have the effect of leading to a more careful consideration of the best means of consolidating the empire, as it is evident the interests of its outlying dependencies cannot be trusted to English diplomacy.

THE *great* General Trochu has occupied three days in defending before the French Chambers his conduct, politically and otherwise, during the time the destinies of Franco were committed to his keeping, and he has succeeded in convincing the world that he was a pretty fair compound of knave, fool, and charlatan—in other words, a man of no capacity. His own story of the defence of Paris proves what we gave him credit for when he assumed the command, "*that he was no soldier.*" His cowardly desertion of the Empress, and with her the last chance of retrieving the fortunes of the contest was plain to any one who would consider the subject for a moment. His inability to make a single co-operative movement for the relief of the doomed city, or to utilize the tremendous fighting power therein, completely upsets any plea he might put forward for any credit his *pen* may have given him as a soldier. Of all the lamentable failures France has made during this contest this man stands out as the most striking example, his own story showing he was a mere tool in the hands of Gambetta, Thiers, Favre & Co. It is to the disgrace of the country that he is retained in her councils.

THE following clever *pasquinade*, copied from an exchange, shews the light in which the Whig-Radical Government of England is held at home and abroad. It is not one whit a greater farce or more absurd than most of those Gladstone, Bright, and Granville have been engaged in:

HELIGOLAND.

SPIRITED ACTION OF THE BRITISH CABINET.

Unless the courage shown by Great Britain before Saarbruck has been since strengthened, we may soon expect an exchange of documents somewhat like the following:

"HELIGOLAND, Jan. 1st, 1872.—*To Lord Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:* A German fleet has anchored in our harbor, and a brigade of Hessians has landed and taken possession of the island. We expect you to rescue us.

(Signed),

Governor of Heligoland."

"LONDON, Jan. 5th, 1872.—*To the Governor, etc.* Request our dear subjects in the name of the Queen and all the Royal family to raise and throw off the tyrant's yoke. There are three hundred of you in all, besides women and invalids. Rally and expel the invaders! Send a fleet and capture Berlin. We will maintain an attitude of strict neutrality.

"Yours calmly,

"GRANVILLE."

THE following graphic description of the review at Levis Camp is from the *Quebec Morning Chronicle* of the 11th instant. It is well for the force that the Adjutant General sets greater value on the physique of the men than the equipment of the officers, as the same uniformity in dress and weapons is desirable. It appears that even at Levis things have a ludicrous side, as this extract from the *Chronicle* will show:

"A TALL VOLUNTEER.—The Rimouski battalion, encamped at Levis, has in its ranks the tallest volunteer of the Dominion—his height is six feet nine inches and a half. He is of Indian descent, and is inscribed on the regimental roll as Private Maugé. He attracted the attention of Col. Robertson-Ross, who conversed with him a few minutes, and ordered double rations to be served to him. 'Thank you, Colonel,' answered the giant, with a dignified air, 'you can grant that favor to this man;' he then pointed out a volunteer of lilliputian proportions, 'he eats twice as much as I do.' Maugé is the clo plant of the camp."

Colonel Robertson-Ross, like Henry the Eighth, admires a man for his thews and sinews. It is very satisfactory to find that the services the Adjutant-General has rendered Canada is recognized by all parties, and the record of his military experience in the *Chronicle* is sufficient answer to would-be critics. As elsewhere, the Levis camp has been a great success. Some unavoidable irregularities have occurred, but those are incidental to all great gatherings, and will gradually disappear as the Volunteers learn that for the time they are soldiers, and must forget that within a week they will be civilians again:

THE REVIEW.

Long before the hour announced for muster on the parade ground, the sound of martial music could be heard at the camps of the different battalions. Officers coming and going were busily engaged marching and counter-marching their men, preparatory to the grand review before the Adjutant General, on the lower parade ground. The bands of the Volunteer force are attached to the 9th Battalion Rifles, Quebec City; the 17th Battalion, Levis, and the 55th Battalion, Moganatic. It need not be said that in this country it is impossible to secure for the Volunteer force as good a band, or one as proficient or well trained as in the regular service; and for many reasons. In the first place, we have no compulsory system obliging young men who join the force to remain in the country during their term of enlistment. Knowing this, they join a band often with the view of availing themselves of the instruction of the band-master, and as soon as they become at all proficient, leave it to secure a higher price for their services. The Deschambault Battalion was the first on the

field, quickly followed by the Volunteers of Rimouski; then the 70th, and so on. Col. Ross, mounted on a splendid charger, appeared on the field in full dress, wearing the badges of merit upon his breast which he so gallantly won on the battle fields of his country. He is a soldier in every sense of the term, and one could not help admiring the off-hand *sans ceremonie* tone with which he addresses his staff upon the merits of the review, after he had dismounted. The Colonel has a more extended knowledge of our system than many writers for the public press have so far given him credit; and in proof of this it is only necessary to converse with him upon the subject. At early morn he attended a muster parade of all the battalions to satisfy himself that every man represented upon the pay list answered to his name. It was also to secure the correct "ration returns," and as a check upon Quartermasters of battalions to compare the roll with the effective number of men. As a proof that Colonel Ross has done the State some service, we produce the following record taken from Hart's Army List. It says: Colonel Patrick Robertson-Ross served as Ensign in the Cape Mounted Rifles during the Kaffer war of 1850 and 1851, (medal); was appointed to the local rank of Captain when in command of a corps of irregular cavalry called "Armstrong's Horse," in which capacity he was engaged in many successful affairs against the enemy, including the action against Seyola's tribe, April 16th, 1851, when he had his horse killed under him, and more particularly at the combined attack on the Amatolas, June 28th of same year, when he commanded a detached body of cavalry; was six times thanked in general orders, with twice special mention in despatches of the commander-in-chief, and promoted to a lieutenancy in the 4th regiment. Served throughout the Eastern Campaign in 1854-55 with the 4th regiment including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, siege and fall of Sebastopol; specially mentioned in the despatches of Lord Raglan, for having, when in command of a detachment of the 4th regiment in the advanced trench before Sebastopol, repulsed two attacks of the Russians on the night of the 22nd Nov., 1854, and again thanked in Lord Raglan's despatch for his conduct at the attack and occupation of the cemetery, on which occasion he was aide-de-camp to Sir Wm. Eyre. (medal with three clasps, Brevet of Major, Knight of the Legion of Honor, fifth class of the Medjidee and Turkish medal). Apart from the above which is considered the best proof one can have of a man standing in his profession; it is generally admitted that Colonel Ross as a disciplinarian has few superiors if any in the service. He also most thoroughly understands through careful observations and past experience, the requirements of Canada and the most effective mode of securing it. At the review of Wednesday, his orders were prompt and firmly given, and to avoid mistake or confusion, he frequently in person directed the movements of the different battalions. We also had the pleasure of seeing mounted on our old friend Colonel Lamontagne and Colonel Blanchet, M.P., of Levis. Mr. Valteau, of the Volunteer Garrison Artillery, acted as field aide-de-camp, performing the duties of that post with unusual promptitude and intelligence. He is a capital rider, and was generally admired for his firm seat in the saddle. An unoffending white horse harnessed to the waggon of a private citizen was told off as the saluting base, and at this point the Colonel inspecting with his mounted staff took up their position. The bands stood immediately opposite, allowing suffi-

cient space for the different battalions to march past. When everything seemed in readiness to commence operations, a young volunteer, wearing the Scotch bonnet of the 55th Megantic, presented himself to the Colonel for individual inspection. After a short parley, for it seemed evident he had drifted out of his latitude, the youngster joined his companions in arms. The imposing march past then commenced, headed by number one and two troops of Hussars, under command of Majors Scott and Turnbull, Colonel Forsyth commanding the squadron. The handsome tunic of this corps was generally admired. With one or two exceptions which cannot be avoided, owing to the few opportunities given to properly train the horses, the line was well kept. The men are physically the flower of the force, and reflect credit upon their officers. The saddlery, holsters, swords, and accoutrements generally, were clean and in good order. The battery of flying artillery, next in order, are also a fine body of men, and manage their horses and gun carriages with admirable skill. The advanced state of proficiency of this battery is in a great measure attributable to the interest taken by their commanding officer, Colonel Lamontagne. The different battalions of infantry next passed in regular order. The marching of the 9th (Col. Panet) was very good, although as we were told, many of them are new recruits. The men wore the white liuen Indian cap with a fly, which added to their appearance considerably. The 55th Megantic (Col. Barvis), carrying their colors presented by the Solicitor-General, who represents this county in Parliament, also presented a splendid soldierly appearance. The men wore the scarlet tunic with belts well pipe-clayed—a hint some of our volunteers might adopt to advantage—and a Scotch bonnet, with a handsome white and green check. The rank and file of this battalion is composed of a fine stalwart set of fellows who, in the hour of need, would no doubt render a good account of themselves. Under canvas they are like all our old country farmers, social, generous, good souls, extending to those of their friends who deem them worthy of a visit, a real British welcome. The Colonel, who has been in command for many years and is very popular with his men, and deservedly so. The 17th, of Levis, were also remarkable under marching order, for their steadiness in the ranks. Some of the battalions certainly require a great deal of drilling before they can at all approach what is expected even from Volunteers. It is but right to point out breaches of discipline whenever they occur, not only with the view of placing before the general public a correct record of the condition of the force, but to show volunteers that flagrant departure from military rule cannot be done with impunity. A number of the gentlemen—for they are so styled in Her Majesty's Commission, which they hold, turned out in coats and unmentionables of a variety of cut and pattern. In one battalion but two officers carried swords; in other battalions the swords varied in character between the Turk'sh cimetar and the historic *sabre de mon pere*. Such exhibitions naturally create ridicule and laughter. Two of Her Majesty's commissioned gentlemen appeared on parade in command—of course, to carry an Enfield would be entirely beneath them—with alpaca coats, straw hats, and walking canes. This is unpardonable, and we strongly recommend to the attention of the Adjutant-General of militia the propriety of issuing an order requesting these walking-stick gentlemen to remain at home. It is quite unnecessary to describe the appearance of an officer

coming to the salute with a walking-stick recently hewed from some neighboring lough. The relation of the fact is of itself sufficient to surmise conclusions.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The past week has been singularly barren of exciting events. The arrival of the Crown Prince of Prussia in England, and the Bishop of Manchester's sermon on the Washington Treaty are marked periods in its annals. What the Right Reverend can have had to say on such an extraordinary topic is no matter of conjecture. The lecture would have gladdened the heart of John Bright, if that staunch disciple of the "Crazy Cobler" ever entered a *steeple house*, he would certainly be moved to "lift up his testimony" in support of the "Arch-Priest's" prerogative—politics and the pulpit are not in accord. A treaty between Great Britain and Holland provides for the cession to the former of the Island of New Guinea, in the South Pacific. It is situated north of Australia, is one thousand miles in length, with an area of 200,000 square miles. The population of the Dutch possessions number 130,000, and the trade with the Netherlands exceeds \$600,000 annually. As the wise administration of Bright and Gladstone refused to receive the sovereignty of the Fiji islands, the people of Australia have taken possession there of and hold them for Great Britain.

It is thought that efforts would be made to acquire New Caledonia, belonging to France, situated on the West of Australia, between New Guinea and the other British possessions.

Political speculation has been terribly exercised as to the motives which could bring about such a transfer. It is true the Dutch influence has declined in the Pacific, but it furnishes no reason for such a course. Could it possibly be that it was resorted to as a preliminary measure in the event of near future complications with the Kaiser. The Germans have a fleet—the seizure of a far away island would involve no particular trouble, and it might exalt the prestige of the Fatherland. The rumored cession of New Caledonia must be viewed in a similar light. Who could believe that the peace-loving patriots, who were bent on dismembering the Empire within no very distant date should be quietly working to add another half million square miles to that indefensible territory over which the flag of Britain waves.

France has set herself steadily to the work of reconstructing her social fabric. Her vitality appears to be in no peril, and the confidence in her resources is evidenced by the fact that her five per cent. loan commands a higher price in the British money market than United States securities of similar value. Her own sons are her greatest enemies—their vanity and selfish egotism her greatest curse. Trochu, her would be greatest soldier, has taken three days to

vindicate his conduct during the defence, or more properly speaking non-defence, of Paris, and proved himself to be a shallow driveller, dishonest and idiotic. His first efforts proved to us that the man was no soldier, and the fact that while wearing a uniform and in command he allowed a revolution to be effected at a most dangerous crisis of his country's fortunes was sufficient to stamp him with infamy in our eyes. Soldiers have but a plain duty to perform—"defend the country and its institutions." It is infamy, treachery, and treason on their part to permit the overthrow of the government they serve. Soldiers should not be allowed to exercise the elective franchise, and till the French army is deprived of the privilege and purged of politicians there will be no stable government or safety for France. Both branches of the Bourbons are bidding high for the vacant throne. Henri V. (Comte de Chambroid) goes in for decentralization, universal suffrage, and liberty. Present appearances seem to indicate a chance for the Duc de Nemours of the Orleans branch; he has served with distinction in Algiers. France wants a soldier at her head; but he is a fool who will pledge himself to give her people representative institutions—they have always been dangerous edge tools in their hands.

The exile of Chiselhurst (Napoleon III.) is going to reside at Geneva—whatever significance may be in that act. He was undoubtedly the best ruler France ever had; and his great difficulty lay with a knot of philosophical theorists of the Victor Hugo class—a genus with which Great Britain is cursed also. Such people as Mill, Dilke, Hughes, and other humbugs are the sparks that ignite the magazines of revolution and anarchy. It is a pity Thiers did not seek out and hang a few of those firebrands. Under whatever form of government France may fall, for her people will hardly be allowed to choose, the predominant idea will and must be a renewal of the struggle with Prussia, and towards that end all her policy has been shaped. Every effort is being made by her people to pay the war indemnity, get the Germans out of the country, and reorganize army and navy for a fresh trial of prowess. Already a large army has been embodied; the workshops are enlarged so as to turn out 1000 rifles per day, while the whole national will is bent to retrieve disasters. An additional incentive is the desire to repossess Alsace and Lorraine. Without doubt it was the worst of false policy on Bismarck's part to insist on their cession. The French military prestige suffered severely at the hands of Great Britain, but as no portion of her territory proper was dismembered her people could and did forget it. On the part of Prussia the case is different, evidence of the wrong doing existing beyond dispute.

It has been rumoured that the Pope has been seeking an asylum in France, but that

Thiers feared the political complications consequent on the reception of the illustrious chief of Christendom. The situation is certainly embarrassing.

In Italy *Il Re Galantuomo* is said to be immensely popular at Rome, his new subjects appear to be delighted and the members of the Italian Parliament declare that the change of capital has been a successful stroke of State.

Austria is engaged in a system of thorough reorganization. Already her financial position has been very much improved, and within a very few years her power will be felt in Europe.

The Empire of the Kaiser is profoundly anxious as to the attitude France will assume. Von Moltke with the instincts of a true soldier will not permit credit to be taken for a campaign which was one uninterrupted success. He says it was an *accident*, and we believe such to be the fact, although admitting the skill and generalship to be on the side of Prussia. Treachery did quite as much, if not more, for the success of the Prussian arms as discipline or skill. It is not meant thereby that such treachery resolved itself into the betrayal of the counsels or otherwise of the Emperor of the French to the King of Prussia, but it was that fearful villiany at Paris which paralysed all his plans and changed repulse into disastrous defeat, and finally prostrated the military prestige of France at a blow. Prussia may therefore watch with fear and trembling the awaking of France. A retribution is sure to be attempted, and it is impossible to say in what it may end.

Russia has been quietly preparing for some eventuality, and stands ready to avail herself of any favorable chance which may turn up. Persian intriguers have placed within her power the gate of north-western India. Herat has fallen into their hands, and the first complications may make them felt in the Punjab.

In Turkey the Emperor and his vassal, the Khedive of Egypt, appear to be on the eve of a quarrel. The latter, if report speaks true, has been *spoiling for a fight* for some time, and it is probable chance may occur opportunely enough to allow Russia the opportunity of repudiating her treaty engagements again.

Affairs in Spain appear to be progressing in a satisfactory manner. It may be the change of dynasty will have the effect of arousing the nation from two centuries of mental and bodily torpor.

The good people of the United States are having a small share of experience of the "ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain" of their dear friends and pampered heroes the *Fenians*; a riot in the good city of New York in which no less than eight battalions of Militia were called out to keep the peace were obliged to fire on the mob, of whom between 100 and 150 have been reported as killed with a large number wound-

ed, while the troops had *two or three* officers wounded and several soldiers killed with a fair proportion of wounded, will give them some idea of the disposition of the scoundrels they so systematically hounded on to "invade Canada," and to bring a few of the amenities of *civilized life* so strikingly displayed on the 12th, amongst their neighbors a quiet people who had no quarrel with them. It is an old proverb that "curses like chickens come home to roost," and in this case the Fenians will be very likely to repay our neighbors for the trouble taken to foster them as cat's paws.

In order to be ahead of the times, we suppose, they have sent a parcel of fellows calling themselves Engineers, to explore the River St. Lawrence below Prescott—they have been conducting themselves with a good deal of impertinence to the farmers along shore, and some of them will probably take a ducking if nothing worse happens. It is seriously doubted by some of the local papers whether they are United States Engineers or only Fenians—if the latter, they had better take a good look and a long one at Canada, for if caught here again a good rope and a long one will be their portion.

The Kingston, Goderich, and La Prairie camps are matters of history; the last broke up on the 12th inst., and the movement throughout has been a grand success; the experiment so far goes to shew what are the actual wants of the organisation, and it proves the principle sound being in a state of development, however it would be utterly impossible to have everything perfect—the musters so largely in excess at every camp to what was expected put an unusual strain on the resources of the Department, but it was met in every case promptly, and it must be a matter of surprise to find the facility with which we can put the nucleus of a respectable *corps d'armie* in the field, two years more practice will enable us to meet every possible or probable contingency. While the Volunteers at home have been putting themselves through the fatigue of a sixteen days campaign, in England they have been sustaining the honor of the country by beating the *Lancashire Rifle Volunteers* at a match at Altcar, the particulars of which will be found in another column. It is remarkable how speedily the people of Canada have realised the value of the Militia law, and how popular military service is amongst them, because they see in it security for themselves and families, and they know that their unexampled prosperity dates from its inception. The Adjutant General is in New Brunswick and our friends of the Maritime Provinces will have the opportunity of making his acquaintance, and there can be little doubt that they will be considerably benefited by the visit.

Halifax has had an influx of visitors in the shape of foreign ships of war.

Emigration to Manitoba has set in steadily and the season promises to be one of universal prosperity. When laborers wages reach \$1.25 per diem it is a sure sign that all is right with the country. Our only want in the Dominion is more of them at that price.

OH! BE NOT THE FIRST.

Oh! be not the first to discover,
A blot on the fame of a friend,
A flaw in the faith of a lover,
Whose heart may prove true in the end.

We none of us know one another,
And oft into error we fall;
Then let us speak well of our brother,
Or speak not about him at all.

A smile or a slight may awaken
A suspicion most false and untrue;
And thus our faith may be shaken
In the hearts that are honest and true.

How often the light smile of gladness
Is worn by the friend that we meet,
To cover a soul full of sadness,
Too proud to acknowledge defeat!

How often the sigh of dejection
Is heaved from the hypocrite's breast,
To parody truth and affection,
Or, full a suspicion to rest!

How often the friends we hold dearest
Their noblest emotions conceal;
And bosoms the purest, sincerest,
Have secrets they cannot reveal!

Leave base minds to harbor suspicions,
And small ones to trace our defects—
Let ours be a noble ambition;
For base is the mind that suspects.

REPORT ON THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION OF 1870.

BY S. J. DAWSON, CIVIL ENGINEER.

[CONTINUED.]

SHEBANDOWAN LAKE TO FORT GARRY.

At sunset, on the evening 16th July, the Colonel Commanding the 60th Rifles, Col. Fielden, set out from McNeill's Landing, Shebandowan Lake with a fleet of seventeen boats, and by ten a. m. on the following morning was at Kashaboivo Portage.

This being the first detachment of the force which had embarked, I accompanied it for a short distance, in order to ascertain how the arrangements which had been made would meet the test of actual work on the portages. If I had any apprehension on this head, it was quickly removed for no sooner had Col. Fielden landed than with his officers, soldiers and voyageurs, he set vigorously to work to get the stores and artillery across. I had placed a force of voyageurs on this portage, a few days previously to lay it with skids, that is logs laid transversely, to facilitate the passage of boats. Taking some of these voyageurs with me, I proceeded to the Height of Land Portage in order to make some necessary arrangements for getting the boats up a little brook which connects Kashaboivo Lake with the summit pond, and having effected this I returned the following morning, to the Kashaboivo Portage. In the meantime, Col. Fielden had made such good progress that all his stores and most of his boats were across, and in an hour or two he would set out for the Height of Land Portage, and be over it on the evening of the following day.

These two portages, the Kashaboivo and Height of Land are the longest on the route being respectively, three quarters of a mile and a mile in length, equal to one fourth part of the aggregate length of the portages between Shebandowan Lake and Lake Winnipeg. If, therefore, Col. Fielden could in two or three days, get a fourth part of the entire distance to be accomplished by land it was easy to calculate, at least to a few days, the time at which the force would reach the Red River settlement, for the route is remarkable in so far as that between the portages there are no impediments to speak of, or difficult rapids to be encountered. With such a vigorous and active leader

as Col. Fielden in advance, there could be now no doubt that the Expedition was a success.

As I was proceeding back to McNeill's Landing, I met a messenger with the following note, which will at least serve to show how difficult it was for me to absent myself for a moment from the scene of principal operations at this time.

Sunday afternoon 4.45 P. M.
MCNEILL'S BAY, SHEBANDOWAN LAKE.

DEAR MR. DAWSON,—I have been obliged to start off Capt. Buller's brigade without either voyageurs or guides, the former were ready, with the exception of their cooking utensils, which had not turned up. Of the latter Mr. Graham knew nothing. I enquired of Mr. Hamel, and he told me that there were no Mission Indians here. I have to look to you for both voyageurs and guides. This is only the second day of the operation, and yet neither are ready. I have ordered Capt Buller to halt on the first portage, until I can send him both voyageurs and guides. Please send me word what I am to do. The carts are all here also, waiting for your men to take them on to the portages.

Very truly yours
(Signed) C. J. WOLSELEY

S. J. Dawson, Esq.

I had been barely two days absent, and here matters were already in a mess. I at once furnished the brigade with a guide, from the crew I had with me and soon afterwards met the voyageurs in a boat hurrying after them, so that they had not to "halt at the first portage;" the men excused themselves by saying that it was a Sunday evening, they did not know they were to be called out. I, however took measures to prevent any ground arising from such complaints in the future.

At this time the voyageurs were by hundreds within easy reach of Shebandowan Lake, engaged in dragging boats to the Oskondage or in scows carrying stores from Ward's to McNeill's Landing, and had only to get warning to get ready at a moment's notice. But I had extreme difficulty in getting guides, the Indians as already shewn, having had enough of it in the rapids of the Kaministiquia. There could however be no difficulty in reaching the Height of Land Portage, with the aid of a map, and at the latter place, I had met some Indians who engaged to pilot the brigades to Lac des Mile Lacs, and soon afterwards a few of the Fort William Indians rejoined us. But, even among the Indians, there were few really well acquainted with the route. It had been long abandoned as a line of traffic, so that with the exception of such as had gone on voyages to Fort Frances—and the number was limited—it was known only to the wandering families of hunters, and fortunately these came to our aid when most wanted.

On returning to the camp at Shebandowan Lake, I found Col. McNeil, V. C. most actively employed in organizing the force, arranging stores and sending off the boats. I had stationed at this place Mr. Graham, who displayed great energy in arranging the boat outfit, getting the boats repaired, and organising and telling off the voyageurs for the different brigades.

Rapid progress was now being made, Col. Fielden in advance was leading the way into the interior, and Col. McNeill, who evinced a most extraordinary faculty for eliminating order out of chaos, was sending off brigades as fast as stores and outfit arrived from Ward's Landing.

At this time waggons were coming through from Thunder Bay to Ward's Landing. The voyageurs were mostly on the river between Young's Landing and the Oskondage, but were bringing the boats rapidly forward, and a few additional Indians came up from the Mission to act as guides.

Matters being in this favourable position I again went forward with a light canoe, and overtook Col. Fielden on the evening of the 26th July, at the Deux Rivières Portage; most of his stores and boats were already over, and in eight days more he would be at Fort Frances. He had crossed the following portages;

	Miles.	Chains.
Kashaboivo.....	60
Height of Land.....	1
Barril Portage.....	16
Brulé Portage.....	20
French Portage.....	25
Pino Portage.....	30
Deux Rivières, nearly crossed	32

2 43

Col. Fielden in advance, was now fairly over the most difficult section of the route. In nine days he had made a hundred miles, and crossed seven portages, the aggregate length of which was considerably over a third part of the total land carriage to be encountered, and he was now about entering on a large river, where the portages were short, and the route more open, and frequented.

In order that this gallant officer's merit may be better understood, it is but fair to explain, that when he set out from Shebandowan Lake the most skillful of the voyageurs were still engaged with the boats in the channel of the Matawin. I had therefore to supply him with voyageurs, who although strong and accustomed to roughing it in the woods, driving logs, and so forth, were, nevertheless, not considered equal to many of the others in the management of boats, but they were excellent axmen, and on them fell the work of opening the long abandoned portages between Lac des Milles Lacs, and Sturgeon Lake, for the necessity of keeping so many men on the river, combined with the defection of the Indians, had prevented me from sending voyageurs very far in advance to improve the portages. I had however sent an additional number with Col. Fielden, over and above those required for the boats, to aid in his work, and on reaching Deux Rivières, I sent forward a crew of picked men to man the rapids on the Maligne, the next after Deux Rivières Portage and at those rapids they remained until all the boats were run past.

Having made this arrangement I again left Col. Fielden with the satisfaction of knowing that the Expedition was being virtually led by an officer fully equal to the task.

On 29th July, I was again at Shebandowan Lake, and there was now further work to be provided for, as will be seen from the following correspondence:

CAMP WARDS LANDING, 19th July 1870.

Sir,—Referring to a conversation I had with you some days ago at the Matawin camp, when I told you that upon trial the boats would not hold so much as I had been led to expect, I have the honor to inform you that I acted upon the suggestion you then made of sending an extra boat with each brigade. By doing so and by having only two voyageurs in each boat, I have been able to take 60 days rations for each brigade, with every one embarked in it.

I shall have 21 brigades as far as Fort Frances, and 20 from there to Fort Garry;

up to the former place, I shall therefore require 126 boats and from thence on, only 120

As by this arrangement I shall make use of 252 voyageurs. I have to request you will kindly inform me whether you can send forward the supplies noted in the margin to Fort Frances, after the last detachment of troops have embarked at Shebandowan Lake by means of the boats and voyageurs left behind, and if so, the date which I may depend upon having them at that post.

I have to add that the sooner they can be sent there the better, as it is important that I should have this reserve close behind me when I enter the Province of Manitoba.

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

(Signed) G. J. WOLFLEY.

Commanding Red River Field Force.

S. J. Dawson, Esq.

&c., &c., &c.

Supt. Public Works.

WARDS LANDING NEAR SHEBANDOWAN LAKE.

26th July, 1871.

SIR.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, and, in reply beg leave to say that, with the boats and voyageurs to be left at my disposal, I can send forward the supplies you mention from this place to Fort Frances by the 15th day of September next.

The following will be required for rations to the voyageurs while engaged in this service.

150 half brls. of pork, 150 half brls. of flour, 40 bags of peas or beans, 7 chests of tea. The boats now remaining at Thunder Bay will of course be brought to this place by the military transport. I would also require the use of six yoke of oxen for the transport on the portages, with a quantity of hay, oats or ox feed proportioned to the time they should be so used.

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

(Signed) S. J. Dawson.

Col. Wolsley,

Commanding Red River Field Force.

I may here remark that instead of 252 men, the expedition was accompanied by 315 voyageurs, besides 185 engaged with reserve stores.

The arrangement above detailed, having been agreed to, as soon as the last brigade of boats with soldiers had left McNeill's Landing, the reserve stores began to be sent forward from Thunder Bay. A number of boats which had been left at that place were also brought up by waggon, and it now became evident to all, that much time had been gained and labour saved, in the first instance, by keeping the whole voyageur force on the road making it at once passable to waggons, getting a sufficient number of these from Collingwood and bringing forward boats and stores to Ward's Landing. To show how easily this might have been done, I may call attention to the fact that at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of 2nd August seven boats, placed on waggons, were sent off from Thunder Bay, and at sunset on the following evening were at Ward's Landing. How different was this from dragging them over rocks and stones in the bottom of a shallow stream. There was not a boat brought by the river that cost less than \$300, making on a hundred which were so conveyed some \$30,000, while on 53 brought by waggon the cost did not exceed \$22 or \$25 each, and then how very different was the condition of the boats, in the one case fresh and sound as they came from the hand of the builder. In the other torn and broken with

many row-locks oars and rudders lost or smashed and requiring repairs, in some cases very extensive ones, before they could be used.

The military having all left, arrangements were quickly made for sending forward the reserve supplies. In this work a small steam launch which had been prepared at Toronto, did good service. It was first used on Shebandowan Lake, but as the supplies were moved on, it was taken to Lac des Mille Lacs, and it saved the work of at least twenty men. With three full loaded boats in tow, it made fair speed, and was only on one or two occasions wind bound for a short time. I may dismiss this subject by saying that by means of the voyageurs left behind, the stores were taken in good time to Fort Frances. The first reaching that place on the 3rd of September, and the last on the 17th, besides some that were left by order of the military at Deux Rivieres Portage, to meet the troops as they returned from Red River.

While the military are on their way from Red River, and the reserve stores following, a brief description of the line of the route, as regards its general features, may not be out of place.

(To be continued.)

A QUONDAM CORVETTE.—You glance, again, running down the coast of Martinique, into a deep bay, fringed round with gay houses embowered in mango and cocoa nut, with the Piton du Vauclain rising into the clouds behind it. That is the Cul-de-sac Royal, for years the rendezvous and stronghold of the French fleets. From it Count de Grasse sailed out on the fatal 5th of April, and there, beyond it, opens an isolated rock, of the shape, but double the size, of one of the great Pyramids, which was once the British sloop of war Diamond Rock. For, in the end of 1803, Sir Samuel Hood saw that French ships passing to Fort Royal harbour in Martinique escaped him by running through the deep channel between Pointe du Diamante and this same rock, which rises sheer out of the water six hundred feet, and is about a mile round, and only accessible at a point to the leeward, and even then when there is no surf. He who lands, it is said, has then to creep through crannies and dangerous steeps, round to the windward side, where the eye is suddenly relieved by a sloping grove of wild fig-trees, clinging by innumerable fir roots to the cracks of the stone. So Hood, with that inspiration of genius so common then among sailors, laid his seventy-four, the Centaur, close alongside the Diamond, made a hawser, with a traveller on it, fast to the ship and to the top of the rock; and in January, 1804, got three long 24's and two 18's hauled up far above his mast-head by sailors who, as they "hung like clusters," appeared "like mice hauling a little sausage. Scarcely could we hear the Governor on the top directing them with his trumpet; the Centaur lying close under, like a cocoa-nut shell, to which the hawsers are affixed." In this strange fortress, Lieutenant James Wilkie Maurice (let his name be recollected as one of England's forgotten worthies) was established, with 120 men and boys, and ammunition, provisions, and water, for four months; and the rock was borne on the books of the Admiralty as his Majesty's ship Diamond Rock, and swept the seas with her guns till the 1st of June, 1805, when she had to surrender, for want of powder, to a French squadron of two 74's a frigate, a corvette, a schooner, and eleven

gunboats, after killing and wounding some seventy men on the rock alone, and destroying three gunboats, with a loss to herself of two men killed and wounded. Remembering which story, who will blame the traveller if he takes off his hat to his Majesty's quondam corvette, as he sees for the first time its pink and yellow sides shining in the sun above the sparkling seas over which it domineered of old?—*At Last a Christmas in the West Indies.* By Charles Kingsley

The following items are extracted from the *Volunteer News* (English.)

AMERICAN MILITARY ELOQUENCE.—Military eloquence does not appear to possess in America that character of long-windedness which it occasionally displays in this country. A military reunion was recently held at Boston, and six generals rose to address the company. The whole six were "through" in less than six minutes. General Hooker made the longest speech of the evening. "I came not here to acquire the reputation of a politician, but to see soldiers. I don't care at all for talking soldiers, but for those that can fight. I am not here to talk, not to play politician, I do not want to do either," and "Uncle Joseph" sat down. Gen. Sheridan was not one minute on his legs. Gen. Burnside "came for the express purpose of listening." Gen. Custer bowed his acknowledgments, and General Ingalls compressed his ideas into the simple words, "I am very much obliged to you."

Mr. Mackenzie, the leader of the Opposition in the Canadian House of Commons on Monday, made a speech strongly condemning the clauses of the Treaty of Washington affecting Canada. He declared that, in his opinion, Parliament should reject them, and take the consequences.

A general order has been received at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, stating that the British establishment of Royal Engineers will consist of 391 officers and 4439 of all ranks, and the Indian establishment will be formed of 336 officers. Orders have also been received at this garrison showing the relative strength of the Royal Artillery, cavalry, and infantry at home and abroad.

Prince Arthur, now promoted to the rank of Captain in the Rifle Brigade, has not joined his regiment at Woolwich since his accident, but is reported to be fully restored to health. It is probable that His Royal Highness will not return to the regiment during its stay at Woolwich, and that when it is removed to Aldershot in about a month, he will be transferred to the Royal Horse Artillery, or one of the principal cavalry corps.

BREAKFAST.—ERPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The CIVIL SERVICES GAZETTE remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Erps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a the.ough 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. Erps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately favoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 1lb., 1lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES ERPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London England.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT TRURO.

Following, closely on the Review on the Common on the 21st, the Volunteers of the Eastern Counties assembled for a Review at Truro, on Friday, the 23rd June. The newly formed Colchester and Hants Battalion, was represented by the companies from Truro, Onslow and Shubenacadie, the remaining company, that from Windsor, did its share of fighting and won its share of glory on the 21st, and wisely rested on its laurels.

The three companies, Pictou Highlanders, from the neighborhood of the West River, were also present, headed by their Pipers. Seven finer looking companies could not be picked in Canada—sturdy, able men to give steadiness in the ranks or in action if they should be required—whilst there was a goodly sprinkling of stout, healthy lads, not yet turned twenty, splendid materials, for soldiers and worthy successors of the red-coated lads, who fought under Wellington at Waterloo,—the right sort to give dash to an attack.

Arriving from the East and West at Truro about 10 a. m., the outlying companies under Capt. Burd, late of the 15th Regiment, who resides amongst the West River men, and who had kindly volunteered his services as Major for the day, marched to the ground and joined Colchester men under Lt. Col. Campbell and Major Blair.

The inspecting Officer arrived on the ground about 11. It had just began to rain, but the martial fire could not be quenched; the men were assembled for a field-day and they carried out their intentions. First under Col. Campbell they performed, as he said every manoeuvre in the Drill-book used; under Major Blair they again exhausted the Battalion drill—but in this case as in the presence of an enemy every movement covered by skirmishers, and the line when deployed firing volleys and charging and otherwise annihilating an enemy.

Colonel Laurie who had superintended and instructed in the latter part of the manoeuvring, then addressed the men, spoke of the greatly improved appearance of the Battalion, owing to the Glengary caps which he had imported for them. Remarkd on the thoughtlessness of one or two officers who had put on their great coats (owing to rain,) whilst the men were without them—that it was the duty of officers to think of their men] first, themselves last—whilst the men could drill uncloaked, the officers could, and must, do the same. He then led off cheers for the Queen. He also expressed his regret that the Battalion had not attended the Review in Halifax. They could stand well with their brother Volunteers in the City, and he would have been proud to show some of his country corps. After a march through the principal streets of Truro, the Battalion was dismissed. The inhabitants, although much of the spectacle was marred by the heavy rain, were much pleased with the day's proceedings and with the good conduct and sobriety of their red-coated visitors, and hope to see them on many a future occasion. They much regretted, however, that the Truro band should not be attached to the Battalion.

The result of the census in London shows that the population has now reached the enormous figure of 3,258,469, being an increase of 447,815 in ten years.

The death of Lieutenant General Thomas Gordon Higgins Colonel Commandant of the 13th Brigade of Royal Artillery, who served for many years in Canada and was highly esteemed is, announced. General Higgins was in his 83rd year.



NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Dwelling House," will be received at this office until Wednesday, the 19th instant, at noon, for the whole of the Artificer's work required in the erection and completion of a Dwelling House, for Superintendent of Cornwall Canal.

Plans and Specifications can be seen on and after Thursday next, the 13th instant, at this office, and also at the office of the Superintendent of the Cornwall Canal.

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

By order,

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }
Ottawa, 8th July, 1871. } 29-2in.



SALE OF

UNION SUSPENSION BRIDGE TOLLS.

THE TOLLS of the Union Suspension Bridge at Ottawa, for the year commencing on the 1st of August, 1871, and ending 31st July, 1872, will be sold by Auction, at the Toll House, on Monday the 21th July, Inst., at 3 o'clock, p.m.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The tariff of tolls is not to be increased over the present rates.

The tolls shall be put up at the upset price of \$3,500

The highest bidder complying with the conditions of the lease shall be declared the purchaser.

The price or rent of the tolls shall be paid as follows, viz., Five per cent of the purchase money down, as well as the Auctioneer's commission of 2½ per cent, before the lease is executed, and the remainder after the execution of the lease in equal monthly instalments in advance, payable on the first day of every month, at the Office of the Collector of Inland Revenue in Ottawa.

The purchaser, before obtaining possession, shall enter into a lease for the year with two approved sureties for the due and prompt payment of the rent, and for the protection and safe keeping of the bridge, toll house, and all other property thereto belonging and connected therewith, and also that the bridge shall be kept clean and free from nuisances and rubbish of every description in the summer season, and during the winter season from snow, with the exception of not more than six inches in the roadway.

The lessee of the bridge shall have no claim on the Government for any encroachment or supposed encroachments on his privilege by any private individual, or in consequence of any Ferry or Ferries now, or which may in future be licensed, or in any other way.

Purchaser to pay the Auctioneer's commission.

A. ROWE, Auctioneer.

Department of Inland Revenue. }
Ottawa, 8th July, 1871. }

A. BRUNEL, Commissioner.

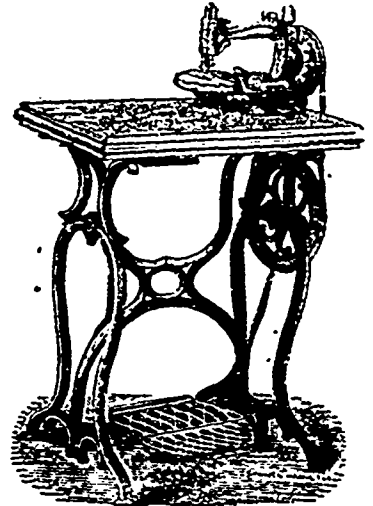
28-31

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NEW SHUTTLE OR LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,**

For Family Use and Light Manufacturing

PRICE \$28.

SIMPLE AND COMPACT



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THE MOST SIMPLE MACHINE IN THE MARKET—ONLY ABOUT ONE-FOURTH the parts in its construction than in other Machines, therefore only ONE-FOURTH as liable to get out of order. It is Durable in all its parts, and every part sensitive. It has the under or four motion feed—The best in use, and will pass from the finest Muslin to the coarsest of work without change of either TENSION or STITCH. It makes the genuine SHUTTLE or LOCK-STITCH, alike on both sides, so famous for its Strength, Beauty, or Durability, and WILL NOT RIP. It runs rapidly and uses a Short, Straight Needle, which is easily adjusted into place and not nearly so liable to break. It is highly ornamented, equal to any of the high price Machines. It will

FRINGE, HEM, FELL, TUCK, CORD,
BIND, FRILL, GATHER, QUILT,
BRAID or anything that any
other Machine will do.

IT IS JUST THE MACHINE FOR
PRIVATE FAMILIES, MILLINERS, DRESS
MAKERS, TAILORS, and FARMERS.

There are many points of excellence about the machine, Superior to others, which we cannot explain here, but will be pleased to forward Circulars and Samples of work everywhere on application. DISCOUNT TO CLERGYMEN.

MACHINES FULLY WARRANTED.

AGENT wanted in Ottawa, and in every other Town where we have not got one already established. Larger inducements than any other company.

J. C. TODD,

General Agent,

No. 7 Rossin House Block, Toronto, Ont.

Ottawa, June 10, 1870.

21-11



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