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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, OCTOBER 23, 1871.

No. 43.

### THE AUTUMNAL MANOUVRES OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—NO. II.

(From the Broad Arrow.)

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 2ND.

The stampede of horses belonging to the 1st Life Guards, recorded in our last impression has been followed by another midnight sally. On Saturday, about ten p. m., just as the tired soldier, was about to take his rest, and the equally tired officer, was peacefully enjoying his well earned repose, the 3rd Royal Surrey Militia, was startled by the unmistakable sound of advancing cavalry. Nearer and nearer it came and a wave of maddened horses crashed into their camp—the Bays had broken loose! Under very trying circumstances the men behaved exceedingly well, and immediately rallied round their officers to protect the Government property and their own, both of which were placed in imminent jeopardy. Thanks to the steadiness and precaution taken, nothing serious happened, though there were numerous hairbreadth escapes. The Captain of the day while going his rounds was within an ace of being killed. The Bays are said to have suffered severely, one splendid charger of great value, belonging to an officer, had an eye knocked out; another had half his face cut away. Several horses had their legs broken, and the turnpike gate in the Farnborough Road against which the unfortunate animals dashed, was spattered with blood.

Another report says:—"On Friday and Saturday, the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), arrived from Colchester and took up their quarters on Cove Common. The strength of the corps, which is commanded by Colonel Seymour, is twenty-three officers, 568 men, and 370 horses. The horses were picketed according to the new system. A few minutes after nine o'clock, seventy-six horses suddenly broke loose from the right wing of the regiment, and galloped madly in all directions. The vast expanse of common ground in the locality is intersected by the Basingstoke Canal and other numerous ditches, into which many of the animals plunged, and were rescued with difficulty from drowning or suffocation. The lives of some of the pursuers were placed in great danger, owing to their ignorance of the locality, and one man narrowly escaped drowning in a large reservoir in which three horses were found swimming about. About a dozen soldiers entered the water breast high, and just as the man referred to was about to seize a horse the animal plunged away, and the poor fellow sank beyond his depth. He was rescued with difficulty by

two comrades, and remained some time in an exhausted condition. Of the number of horses that broke loose no less than twenty-four were officers chargers. A charger belonging to Captain Grentorex had an eye cut out, while another broke his leg so severely that the bone protruded a considerable distance through the skin, and was obliged to be shot. A meeting of officers having been called to inquire into the circumstances, directions were issued for the men to tether their horses according to the system formerly used. The 1st Life Guards also resumed the old system."

The plan of picketing is generally disapproved, and the determination of the officers to resume the old method has been heartily welcomed. The former consists in attaching a ring to the near fore and off hind legs, each being secured by a rope fastened to a piece of wood resembling a tent peg, about fifteen inches in length, which is driven firmly into the ground. The soldiers give a decided preference to the Indian system. Complaints are made of the laxity of the Control Department in the supply of the cords used for picketing purposes, the amount of circumlocution necessary, for obtaining a single cord being truly astonishing. Thus the men are induced to shift with improper material rather than go through the formality attending each application.

The special correspondent of the *Times*, in allusion to the first stampede writes:—"The pegs and chains to which the Life Guards horses were picketed by the forefoot (they had also heel ropes) were served out four months ago. They had been tried eight times, at Eaglefield Green, Bushey, and elsewhere, and had been found equally unsatisfactory on each occasion. Half the men or a great number of them, were obliged to stay up with the horses, and the hammering in of the pegs, like the building up of the scaffold on which somebody must now be hung, went on all night long. At one trial no less than 700 pegs were rendered useless in two nights by their splitting or by their cords or chains breaking, and the unanimous opinion of the officers of the two regiments was that the pegs were unsafe. Under these circumstances, it undoubtedly was the plain duty of the Colonel to make a very strong representation to the authorities, to tell them clearly that he would not answer for his horses in camp, unless he was supplied with other picketing materials. The knowledge that he had done this would of course, absolve from the responsibility he has now incurred, but whether he did do this or not I am unable to say. In laughing at this affair, which has made a distinguish-

ed regiment ridiculous, we must not forget its very grave side. No miscarriage could well be more serious, for it was the accident of an accident that many lives were not lost. The 2nd Life Guards now lie close beside the 1st; had they moved into their present position, a day sooner than they did, their horses would to a certainty have gone too, would probably have dashed through the other camp, and no one can say what would have been the consequences. As it is the only casualty to human limb was the overturning of a cab, by which the driver was rather severely hurt; the loss in horses was also wonderfully small, for only six or seven are dead, and the regiment was able to turn out to a field-day on Friday 175 strong, its full number being 227. The only advantage of the peg system of picketing is that it enables each trooper to carry his peg and chain behind him and to be independent of his comrades, but a single horseman must be a poor contriver, indeed if what with his reins, and stirrup leathers, he cannot manage to fasten his horse up safely somehow or other. The object of the picketing system is to enable a regiment to keep securely in line in the middle of its tents, and nothing can be better for this than long ropes buried six inches in the ground tightly stretched, and fastened to stakes hammered into the head, at every five yards. To these the horses are secured by head-ropes; they are also kept straight by heel-ropes, long enough to allow them to lie down. The 1st and 2nd Life Guards have taken refuge in this system, which is practically the same as that which has long been safely used by the artillery. Their horses are now perfectly quiet, and the men sleep in their tents with easy minds. Let us hope this system will answer; it has at least the precedence of the Artillery. The pegs and ropes which has failed so dismally are said to have been copied from the Prussians, but this a Prussian officer denied while I was in the camp. Most of your readers will think that one of the first duties of those in charge of a number of highly fed horses brought out of their stables, and tied foot and heel all night long in the open air, was to keep strict watch and ward that no stray curs or flock of geese, or whatever it was that so scared the steeds, which did not understand the 'luxury of war' came within half a mile of the camp."

It is estimated that of the 40,000 men of all arms and services, who are to take part in the manoeuvres, only 8000 were wanting this evening to make up the full complement. The town and camp and all the country round are alive with men and horses. The permanent barracks and huts

have long been as full as they will hold, and some 20,000 Regulars and Militia lie under canvas. Between Thorn Hill and Caesar's Camp and round towards the right, the whole landscape is studded with encampments. These are chiefly on rising ground, and the white bell tents—some whiter than others because made of cotton—show out clean and neat against the dark trees. The sombre mass of south Camp Huts is picked out by a few white buildings: behind these lie Camps of Regulars, on Rushmoor bottom a Militia camp is near the Roman Catholic Church on the hill to the left; rows of horses stand at their picket ropes among the tents the dusty roads in the distance are covered with bits of red; orderlies gallop here and there: the air is loud with the rattle of long lines of Control wagons, laden with hay and all imaginable stores, and far away to the right is the desert stretch of the Long Valley, across which a caravan of men and horses slowly moves, stirring up clouds of sand as it goes. The fresh regiments as they come in are at present merely added to the existing force, so that the camp as it now stands is still a single division, under the command of Sir Hope Grant.

The 2nd Tower Hamlets Militia, under Colonel Halkett, have been at Aldershot a fortnight, and are now preparing, in common with all the troops, for the grand move on Friday. The regiment has had a fortnight to make itself at home, and seems to have settled down well to camp life. All the Militia have had their tents pitched for them on coming into camp, but when they go into the field they will have to manage for themselves, and there is every reason to suppose they will be perfectly well able to do so. Of course they have been hard at work all this quiet time. They have come on remarkably well in their marching, though not so well in the handling of their arms; but the art of war would not be an art at all if it could be learnt in a fortnight. The 2nd Tower Hamlets is 650 strong, 200 of them are recruits. The reporter for the *Times* says they are not men of fine physique indeed, he saw no Militia regiments (he did not visit all) whose men taking them together, gave him an impression of stature and strength—but they appeared well capable of their temporary profession, and had been tried by the Long Valley, which soon weeds out the weak ones. The 2nd Tower Hamlets were at first rather difficult to get in hand, but they are now settling down to their work, and give very little trouble. We are told that the advantages of the camping over the billeting are infinite upon the face of it. The men are not turned out in the streets after drill, but are kept together by the regimental canteen, which is well supplied with newspapers, and where the reckless expenditure of their daily sixpence cannot do much harm. The 2nd Tower Hamlets have very cleverly made themselves paillasses by sewing up their tent straw in one of the blankets served out to them, a 'manœuvre' which keeps their camp clean and neat. The chimnies of their mess kitchen blew in during the Wednesday night's rain, but their tents were well and strongly pitched. Here and there was something wanted in trimness, but the essentials have been carefully attended to. The open air trench cooking with wood—a simple matter—is done without difficulty by this regiment, and after one day of dreadful confusion, occasioned by a late arrival in camp, all went on well. Their health is excellent, only two men being in the hospital tent.

Grievances are beginning to crop up. "After going through the tents of the 2nd

Tower Hamlet," says the correspondent we have quoted above, "I cantered over to Boorley Bottom, where lie six regiments of Militia and a battery of Royal Horse Artillery. All these troops are close together in adjoining fields. The town of tents, the Artillerymen cleaning their horses, the Militia marching back into camp after drill, charmingly framed in hills and woods, Boorley Bottom is a pretty spot but the water is not very good, and there is some diarrhoea among the men. The six Militia battalions are all well arranged, and the troops work hard, having three parades a day. There is some complaint at their having to start on a five or six hours field day with nothing better than a cup of coffee in their stomachs but there was an order to set this right, owing to some complication which is easily remedied, it has not been carried into effect. The sergeants of the 1st Middlesex, and I believe of the other regiments, have a capital mess marquo, which with all its furniture, is supplied gratis by a brewer, who looks for his reward to the beer which he sells at wholesale price. The horses of the Militia officers do not picket well, and a good many of the officers seem to think that the Government might have been a little more liberal to them. Encamping puts them to about double the expense of usual years; they have to buy many things, such as filters, furniture, lamps, cooking plant, which are not necessary at head quarters, and they—or, at any rate, some of those I spoke to—consider that the Controllers might have issued to them such things as ground-sheets, for instance, even if they charged a fair rent for them. It must be remembered that although officers have to equip themselves as for the field, or nearly so, they do not receive the field allowance allowed in actual war.

"But a far more vital grievance than this, and one much nearer the root of the whole Militia system, is entertained by a proportion of the Metropolitan Militiamen. While I was in the camp of the 1st Middlesex, a man came up to the Adjutant to complain upon the very subject I am speaking of. He said he was a cabinetmaker, earning 30s. a week, and wanted to know if the Government would make up his losses to him. Costermongers, who earn as much as 30s. of a Saturday night, and indeed, a good many men, are very disconcerted on this point. They do not like the loss of their lodging money, they cannot earn money after hours as they can in a town, and if they lose by the Militia they will keep out of it if they can. All this is matter of much difficulty. It is certainly quite impossible to indemnify a costermonger drilling for the good of the community at a shilling a day, for the loss of a Saturday night's trade, but a costermonger ought not to be in a worse position in camp than at the headquarters of his regiment, and if his lodging money is a real loss to him, he is entitled to have his case considered. But, at any rate he must be a gainer in health by his transfer from London courts to Berkshire camps. It is impossible to see the men sitting at their tent doors at Boorley Bottom, or gathered round their cooking fires, without thinking that these autumn manœuvres, properly conducted, will help to strengthen the whole body of the nation as well as its sword arm. There is one other point I ought to notice. The field ration of meat issued to the troops will be three quarters of a pound a day, including bone. If these same men were on active service in war time their ration would be one pound, and the difference may turn out to have been unwisely made."

Orders have been received from the Horse

Guards directing the following regiments to be held in readiness to move from the camp at the conclusion of the autumn manœuvres:—1st Life Guards to Windsor; 2nd Life Guards to Regent's Park; Royal Horse Guards, to Hyde Park; 3rd Dragoon Guards to Maidstone and Shorncliffe; 7th Dragoon Guards, to Norwich, Ipswich, and Colechester; 10th Hussars to Colechester; 12th Lancers to Hounslow; 1st Battalion, 4th Regiment, to Portsdown Hill Forts; 2nd Battalion 9th Regiment, to Shorncliffe; 33rd Regiment to Dover; 42nd Highlanders, to Devonport; 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, to Winchester, 61st Highlanders, to Fort George and Aberdeen; 94th Regiment to Newport, Brecon, and Bristol; 101st Fusiliers, to Bury and Ashton; 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade to Dover. The following corps will remain at Aldershot:—2nd Dragoon Guards, 7th Hussars, 9th Lancers, 2nd Battalion 4th Regiment, 2nd Battalion 15th Regiment, 2nd Battalion 19th Regiment, 2nd Battalion 22nd Regiment, 35th, 46th, 50th, 82nd, 99th, 100th, and 102nd Regiments.

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 4TH.

With reference to our comment on the absurdity of the Control pleading ignorance of the number of horses and men required for a provision and equipage train, a letter has appeared under the signature of "G" who says:

"This is undoubtedly the case, as the solution of the problem has not yet been attempted in England. We know however very well what is thought necessary in other countries. Let me quote *Rustow, König um dei Rheingeeuze*, 1870-71:—

"Prussian Army Corps of 30,000 men.—Provision column 160 carriages: field battery, 5; ambulances, 30; equipages, 200; sundries, 3—total, 397 carriages, requiring at four horses per carriage, 1588 horses. Also,—Horse depot or reserve, 170 horses; escort, 120—total horses, 1878.

"This for an army without tents, and which 'requisitions.'

"Colonel Reilly, in a published report on the French and Prussian armies of 1870 gives for the strength of the train for 100,000 men—Provisions, 1224 wagons; equipage, 1260 wagons—Total 2484, requiring at four horses a wagon, 9936 horses, or say 10,000, without allowing for reserve horses or escort. This for an army which only shelters its men in *tentes d'abris*. At this rate 3000 horses would be required for 30,000 men. There appears to be no reason why the War Office should have been 'surprised to learn that the Control' strength of horses—viz., 1041 in all Great Britain—would suffice to move 30,000 men, who were to have tents to shelter them, and who would not have requisition to the farmers on the road.

Permit me to add a short extract from the above-quoted report by Colonel Reilly:—

"The intendant of the army of the Loire had to improvise all his transport, as all the Military Train had been lost at Metz and Sedan. The carts of the country were called in and organized into brigades, and became tolerably efficient as long as the Army became stationary; but the Intendance, with "hired transport" was totally inefficient to supply the Army when moving to a distance from its base of operations.

The manœuvres may be said to have commenced to-day, as a force of 13,000 men marched out with all their camp equipage to the Sandhurst hills and back, a distance both ways of from fourteen to eighteen miles. At Sandhurst they pitched their tents, cooked their victuals, and rested for an hour or two; the tents were then struck,

and with the remainder of the baggage, started on their way home, covered by the troops from an imaginary attack made along their front. This would have been an important field day had none but regular troops taken part in it, but when we remember that out of the 13,000 men engaged no less than ten regiments, or between 7000 and 8000 were Militia, many of whom had never carried a soldier's pack on their backs or pitched a tent in their lives, it becomes doubly interesting as the first real venture on the experiments which are the objects of the manoeuvres, one of the most vitally important of which is to determine whether it be possible to work up at short notice material which is comparatively raw with that already thoroughly manufactured into soldiers. The result so far is highly favourable. The flying column out to-day comprised all the Militia in camp, batteries of Horse and Field Artillery, Cavalry, Guards, and Infantry regiments, detachments of the Central Corps—in fact, it was a compact little army of defence, and only wanted a few crack companies of volunteers to make it complete. All the infantry carried their packs, and also, except those Militia regiments who had no bottles, their water for drinking, though, had they known how much was coming down from the skies, they might perhaps have left these behind. The start of the Militia regiments was left entirely to themselves, with the notification that the advanced guards were expected to be on the ground at 8-30 a. m. The whole force was divided into three columns, and arrived punctually by three routes. The right column was commanded by Major-General Maxwell, C. B.; the centre by Major-General Lysons, C. B.; and the left by Major-General Carey, C. B. Sir Hope Grant commander in chief.

(To be continued.)

### RIFLE MATCHES.

AT ST. GEORGE, N. B.

The Competition for the silver cake basket given by Capt McGee, of No. 9 Battery, to his corps, was fired for on Monday, Oct. 9th, and won by Gunner Jesse Milliken. Ranges 200, 300, and 400 yards. We subjoin a list of the scores from forty points upwards. Gunner Jesse Milliken, 46 points; Capt. McGee, 43; Gunner W. S. Clinch and Sergt. Guy Clinch, 40 points each. Also the competition of Capt McGee's Battery for the Government prize and badge, and Major Jago's prize of \$5.00, took place the same day and resulted in Gunner Milliken winning the first and Gunner Clinch the second prizes. We also subjoin a list of the scores from 50 points upwards. Ranges 200, 400, and 600 yards. Capt. McGee, 49; Gunner Milliken, 49; Clinch 46; A. J. McGee, 43; Sergt Clinch 42, and Gunner Mooney 40 points. In both of these competitions Capt McGee fired for practice, without laying claim to either of the above mentioned prizes. The rest of the competitors made good shooting.—*St. Croix Courier.*

### REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription up to Saturday, the 21st, inst.

POPULAR POINT, MANITOBA.—Capt. Geo. Newcomb, \$2.

(Per Agent.)

NEAFORD, ONT.—Late Lieut J. A. Caswell, \$5.

LOUGHBOROUGH, ONT.—Major Jas. Wood, \$2.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Lt-Col. Harwood, D.A.G., \$2.

There was a ludicrous embassament in Peru some time ago. A Russian war steamer arriving at Calloa saluted the Peruvian fleet which was anchored in the bay. To the chagrin of the Russian commander the compliment was received in silence. After waiting for some time to see if the omission would be repaired, he demanded an explanation. This promptly came in the statement that "the Peruvian navy had been disarmed by order of the President." In a word, there was not a gun left on board the fleet. The object of the President in thus stripping the ships of their armament was not set forth.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

England has responded to the cry for aid from America; a large meeting was held in London and £10,000 sterling subscribed in a few minutes.

The health of Her Majesty continues to improve.

Mr. Gladstone has been holding forth to the people of Aberdeen on the Home rule question in Ireland which he stigmatizes as an attempt to dismember the empire, to which he says he is bitterly opposed, but as he is as changeable as a weather-cock no reliance can be placed on his utterances.

The crew of the *Megeera* have reached Australia in safety.

Affairs progress rapidly in France; public loans are taken up at once showing that the prosperity of the country is untouched.

A meeting of the German and Austrian Kaisers is reported to come off again shortly; it would seem that the Russian is the disquieting element at present and it is probable that a fight may be in the perspective.

The events of the day in the United States are, the Chicago fire, the New York frauds and the opening of the European Railroad. The fires have scarcely been extinguished before the process of re-construction has commenced, business begins to revive and all other matters are arranging themselves.

The people of New York are fully determined to push the investigation into the frauds under which they have suffered so severely.

General Grant and the Governor General of the Dominion, Lord Lisgar, have met at Bangor, for the purpose of celebrating the opening of the European and North American Railway, which event came off with great demonstration on the 18th.

Some excitement has been occasioned in Gloucester and Massachusetts generally by the escape of the *E. A. Horton* schooner, which had been captured by a Dominion cruiser and was detained at Guysboro', awaiting adjudication; she was stolen from her moorings by her officers and crew and was said to be pursued by an armed vessel, this called forth the request for intervention to prevent her recapture which has been solved by the arrival of the vessel at Gloucester, and this was the cause of an ovation for what at best is nothing better than a breach of law. The Dominion Government will doubtless reclaim the vessel and the

skipper had better keep clear of British ports for the next seven years if he don't want to spend a term in a British penitentiary.

The only subjects agitating the Dominion are the Fenian raid on Manitoba and the despatch of a reinforcement to our garrison there. The prompt action of Lieut.-Governor Archibald and the loyal response of the people removed all fear of danger. The equally prompt action of our militia authorities showed how it was intended to meet the contingency if the necessity should unhappily have required extreme measures.

The harvests have been gathered in and we have had the first snow of the season on the 18th.

Many distinguished Englishmen have visited the Dominion lately, amongst whom are the Right Rev. Dr. Selwyn, Bishop of Litchfield and Mr. Gurney, Recorder of London.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—You will see by the contents of this letter that the trouble of Manitoba is not at an end, and far from it; I am of opinion that it will be not only a great trouble but a great expense of money to the Dominion. My opinion does not amount to anything; I will only relate to you a fact which occurred on the 5th inst.; at or about five o'clock, a.m., a detachment of Fenians, well armed with breech loaders and plenty of ammunition, under command of Generals O'Neil, Curley and Donnelly, himself having been wounded in the raid of 1870, and lastly Mr. Donoghue, for guide, took possession of the English Fort, that is the Hudson's Bay Company's post near Pembina; they made prisoners of Mr. Watt Officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, Mr. Webster, formerly Pay-Sergeant of the 2nd Batt., Quebec Rifles, and lastly a Mr. Couture, formerly Color-Sergeant of the 2nd Batt., Quebec Rifles. They had already taken possession of the fort and were taking clothing and provisions when all at once the United States troops came down on them; they fled in all directions leaving two carts full of arms and cartridges. The United States troops pursued them, fired some shots but none were wounded; the United States troops succeeded in capturing 14 of them including Mr. Donoghue, Generals O'Neil, Curly and Donnelly. They were taken by the United States authorities; I don't know what will be the result of their trial; should you like a description of their proceedings write to me and I will be glad to let you know. Insert this in your valuable paper if you think it worth while. I have forgot to state that 60 rifles were taken, some revolvers, General O'Neil's sword and 8000 rounds of ammunition. You may rely upon this for the true state of facts.

Yours, &c.

Ex. C.S.,

No. 5 Co., 2nd Batt., Que.  
Pembina, D.T., Oct. 8th, 1871.

## THE EUROPEAN PEACE SOCIETY.

Germany Austria, and Italy form the true Peace Society of the Continent. If they will they can keep with ease the peace of the world. And they seem to be in that mind at present. Amid the various accounts which correspondents have sent to us of the purpose and results of the meetings at Gastein and Salzburg, of which probably they know about as much as the rest of us, one thing seems tolerably clear, that the German and Austrian Chancellors were not brought together with their most trusted assistants in the diplomatic work to discuss Roumanian railway bonds, or to exchange compliments and assurances of good will. The general impression in Europe is probably the sound one—that Germany and Austria have discovered that their interests in the East are identical, and that together they can maintain those interests against all by whom they may be assailed. We believe in the account which the *Kreuz Zeitung* gives of the object of the interviews and their results, not because the paper is supposed to be inspired and to convey the impression which the German Chancellor wishes to give to the world, but simply because it is the rational explanation. There is abundant reason for the meeting, and for the understanding which it is said to have established, in the present position of Europe. The plainest common sense dictated such an *entente cordiale* between the German and Austrian Emperors; and as strong common sense is Prince Bismarck's forte, we hold that it is idle to look further for the main reason of the meeting, or to hunt after subtle threads of policy, social or ecclesiastical when the political account of the matter affords a rational explanation of the whole.

In order to comprehend the situation, of which again the far seeing and prompt German statesman has made himself the master, we must remember that last year's campaign settled much more than the destinies of France and Germany for a generation at any rate to come. It really set the seal on the decisions of Sadowa, and confirmed the expulsion of Austria from Germany for good. Such an opportunity for Austria as the Franco-Prussian war afforded can never again recur. The fact that she found herself utterly unable to take advantage of it, and was compelled to stand by and watch the consolidation of Germany under the hegemony of Prussia, without means of resistance and without a word of protest, settled decisively the future of the Austrian Empire. German conquest has become for Austria for ever impossible, and she has now to set her face resolutely Eastwards, and adapt herself to the position which her very name has marked out for her by making the basin of the Danube henceforth her field. And now the alliance of Germany is of the largest importance to her. So long as she had an eye to German empire her interests in the East, were in a measure secondary. But now they are primary. On her Eastern frontier now her main dangers lie. Russia is her one formidable enemy. Fifteen millions of her population would be severed from her if the Russian Panschvie dream were to take shape and become a political power. Against Russia she needs a natural ally. That is an ally whose natural interests are identical with her own, apart from all sentiment of ambition or revenge. That ally she finds in Germany. To the new empire the freedom of the East is only less vitally important than to Austria; and, as we pointed out at the time

when Germany seemed to be coquetting with Russia, the policy of Germany must be inevitably determined by this natural interest, which on the Eastern question is, most happily for us and for Europe, also our own. An alliance with France to recover her lost position as a German power she can never even dream of again. Her own natural ally is the new empire. Bismarck has the power to trouble terribly her internal development, while the alliance with Germany would give her immense advantage in dealing with her discordant nationalities, which without such help she will hardly succeed in fusing into a whole.

On the other hand, Germany needs the alliance as strongly. It is perfectly understood in the Empire that France has one strong passion, for the indulgence of which she will strain every nerve—revenge. Russia is her natural ally; and it is always on the cards that France may give Russia *carte blanche* in the East, in return for an alliance against Germany, whose rapid growth has filled Russia with anxiety and alarm. In fact it is the one chance of France. Single-handed she can never cope with the Germans; and the alliance of France and Russia is really the one palpable danger in the future to the peace of Europe. Bismarck, seeing the danger clearly, has done his best to nip it in the bud. If the alliance is formed as reported, and Italy has acceded, he has achieved another, and this time a peaceful, triumph. France and Russia together are powerless against the forces which the three central Powers could bring into the field. In fact, Bismarck has drawn a cordon round France which will pinch her passion for revenge as sharply as the collar of steel around Paris pinched her pride. A belt of pacific forces through the centre of Europe can easily maintain the peace of the world when held by three millions of armed men.

And it is just the plainest interest of Italy to strike in at once and heartily with the great German powers. Italy has but one enemy in the world, but one thing really to dread.—French jealousy and ambition. And M. Thiers has most recklessly driven Italy into the arms of Germany by his confession that if he felt strong enough, he would set to work at once to restore the Pope. If Italy is to have Rome and hold it in peace, it must be under the shield of German alliance. France, by her deliberate indulgence of her jealous passion, the root of which is a vain ambition, has compelled Italy to seek security by an understanding with the power whom France has made arbiter of the destiny of the Continent. If the pact has been made, Italy will be able to maintain a firm attitude with regard to the religious houses in Rome which claim French protection, and which will be a painful source of trouble to the Italian kingdom until a clear understanding is arrived at. In every way but one the alliance will work happily for Italy; but it may possibly put some constraint upon her in her relations and dealings with the Pope. The *Times'* correspondent maintains that the leading question at the Conference has been ecclesiastical; that Prince Bismarck finds the Catholics in Alsace and Lorraine more troublesome than he anticipated, and hopes to manage them by inducing Austria to join him in putting a pressure upon Italy, with a view of improving the position of the Holy Father at Rome. It is possible, of course, but it seems most unlikely. It is but a few weeks since the Imperial Government took a decisive step against the Ultramontano party; and the German Chancellor is not the man to change his policy on a fundamental matter at a

month's notice. We believe that Italy has not much fear on that score. There is one real danger to the alliance, a very real one. It is that the monarchs may be haunted by the ghost of the Holy Alliance. If they dream that they can at once offer a firm front to France and Russia, and control by force the Liberal movement, which none of them love too well, their alliance will be broken in pieces by upheaval from beneath. That is the rock of danger ahead of them: if they can steer clear of that, they will do well; well for themselves, well for us Englishmen, and well for mankind.—*English Independent*.

## MR. DISRAELI AT HUGHENDEN.

Mr. Disraeli presided at the Hughenden Harvest Home yesterday. In proposing "The health of the Queen," the right honourable gentleman said—"The health of the Queen has for several years been a subject of anxiety to those about her, but it is only this year that the country generally has become acquainted with the gravity of her condition. I believe I may say that there is some improvement in her Majesty's health but I fear a long time must elapse before it will reach that average condition which she has for some time enjoyed, and I do not think that we can conceal from ourselves that a still longer time must elapse before her Majesty will be able to resume the performance of those public and active duties which it was once her pride and pleasure to fulfill, because they brought her into constant and immediate contact with her people. The fact is, we cannot conceal from ourselves that her Majesty is physically incapacitated from performing those duties, but it is some consolation to her subjects to know that in the performance of those much higher duties which her Majesty is called upon to perform, she performs them with a punctuality and a precision which have certainly never been surpassed and rarely equalled by any monarch of these realms. A very erroneous impression is prevalent respecting the duties of a sovereign of this country. Those duties are multifarious. They are weighty and they are increasing. I will venture to say that no head of any department of the state performs more laborious duties than fall to the Sovereign of this country. There is not a despatch received from abroad nor sent from this country abroad which is not submitted to the Queen. The whole of the internal administration of this country greatly depends upon the sign manual; and of our present Sovereign, it may be said that her signature has never been placed to any public document of which she did not know the purpose of which she did not approve. Those cabinet councils of which you all hear, and which are necessarily the scene of anxious and important deliberations are reported and communicated by the Minister to the Sovereign and often call from her remarks critical and requiring considerable attention; and, I may venture to say this, that no person likely to administer the affairs of this country would treat the suggestions of her Majesty with indifference. The right honourable gentleman proceeded to eulogise the conduct of the Queen throughout her reign as a constitutional sovereign. She linked the past generation of statesmen with the present. There never was one more jealous of her prerogative, which she believed was given to her for the good of her people. In the rest of his speech, Mr. Disraeli referred to the harvest, kitchen and flower gardens, and similar subjects.

## RUSSIAN FIELD MANOEUVRES.

*Pall Mall* gives the following account of the autumnal exercises in Russia: "The *Russian Invalid* publishes a description of the military Manœuvres which took place in the vicinity of St. Petersburg from the 15th to the 23rd of August. The first day was occupied by some out post skirmishers which were followed by a general advance of the northern army, with the object of driving back the advanced guard of the southern army. The latter was instructed to keep its ground as long as possible, and only to retreat in the event of its being attacked by a superior force. The first encounter between the two armies, took place at the village of Toksova, which was defended by the troops under General Ellice. The village was attacked at eleven in the morning, and was taken after a sharp hand to hand street-fight. General Ellice received a reinforcement of three squadrons of hussars, while the battle was going on, but these troops could not be employed on account of the narrowness of the streets. The General slowly retreated until he came to a strong position, in a churchyard, which he occupied for some time, but was at length compelled to abandon. General Schobaschoff who commanded the attacking party, then halted his troops, having attained his object in occupying the village. Meanwhile another detachment from the southern army advanced to Mistolovo to check any further advance of the enemy, but remained there the whole day, as General Schobaschoff did not move out of Toksova. Meanwhile the main forces of the northern army, under the Grand Duke Nicholas, which was a day's march from the village, advanced to General Schobaschoff, and bivouacked for the night a half day's march from the positions occupied by the southern army, after an ineffectual attempt to drive its advance guard from the villages of Wartempaki, and Lupolovo. Next day the northern army again advanced on these villages, and the detachments of the southern army commanded by the Grand Duke Vladimir, were attacked in flank and rear by the Grenadiers of the Guard, who had unexpectedly occupied the heights. The Emperor who was present at all the operations, then ordered the retreat to be sounded, and the troops was allowed three days rest. When the manœuvres were resumed, the advanced posts of the northern army occupied the whole length of the Obvodny canal, from the sea to the Neva. The object of this movement was to enable the army to debouch from St. Petersburg, and take possession of the roads to Kraenoje Selo, Pulkova, and Tsarskoje Selo. The southern army, which was to hinder this operation, was commanded on the right by the Czarvitch and at the centre by the Grand Duke Vladimir. The operation failed owing to the northern cavalry having advanced too far without sufficient supports. They were received by a cross fire from the enemy's infantry, upon which they retired, leaving the flank of the northern infantry regiments also exposed to the enemy's attack. The consequence was that the northern army was compelled to withdraw to its former positions. On the following day the southern army was stationed on the heights of Pulkova, where a battle took place which occupied the whole day. The key of the position was the village of Wajniki, which was taken in the evening, but just as the northern army was about to complete its victory by cutting off the enemy from Gatschina, its centre under Prigoroff-

sky, got into a position where it was exposed to so severe a flank fire, that the Emperor ordered the whole of the northern army to retreat. After the conclusion of the manœuvres the Emperor addressed an autograph letter to his brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas, commandant of the Petersburg district, in which he expresses his satisfaction at the "regularity and accuracy of fire," and "precision and rapidity of movement," displayed by the troops especially at the development in them of the qualities of presence of mind in unexpected emergencies and spontaneous and intelligent action, which are indispensable conditions of military efficiency." The total force, engaged on each side was twenty six battalions of infantry, nineteen squadrons of cavalry, and sixty guns.

ANNIE LAURIE.—Nearly everybody has sung or heard sung, the beautiful ballad of "Annie Laurie." Annie Laurie was no myth. Nearly two hundred years ago Sir Robert Laurie, of Maxwellton, in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, quaintly wrote in his family register these words: "At the pleasure of the Almighty God, my daughter, Annie Laurie, was born on the 16th day of December, 1682, about six o'clock in the morning, and was baptized by Mr. Geo. Hunter of Glermarne." Annie's mother was named Jean Riddle, to whom Sir Robert was married "upon the 27th day of July, 1674, in the Tron Kirk of Edinburgh, by Mr. Auneane," and was also recorded by her father himself. Posterity owes to Mr. William Douglas, of England Kirkcudbrightshire (who wooed but did not win the capricious Annie), the song of "Bonnie Annie Laurie," wherein he celebrated the beauty and transcendent perfection of the maid of Maxwellton. Poetic justice should have required that Annie would have rewarded with her hand the poet lover, who was determined to make her name immortal; but, as it transpires, she preferred another and a richer suitor, a Mr. Alexander Ferguson, of Craigdarroch, and him she married. The William Douglas here mentioned is supposed to be the original of the song "Willie Was a Wanton Widge," and it is related of him, that after having been refused by Annie Laurie, he married a Miss Elizabeth Clerk, of Glenboig, in Galloway, by whom he had a family of four sons and two daughters. Thus it is that while the song "Annie Laurie" lives from age to age, the names of all concerned with the original of it survive in the recital of the romantic incidents connected with its composition.

The four gun-vessels ordered to be built at Chatham Dockyard, England, will be of an entirely new class, the Admiralty having decided on building a fleet of small, handy vessels of a high rate of speed, of light draught, to enable them to push their way up rivers and creeks, and each armed with a few of the heaviest guns it is possible for them to carry. The new ships, the keels of which have been laid at Chatham Dockyard, will exactly fulfill these conditions, each vessel being built of exceptional strength with a combination of wood and iron, while their U shaped midship, sections, so strongly insisted upon by Mr. Reed, will have the double effect of giving them a light draught of water, and at the same time assist their speed under steam or canvas. Each vessel will be armed with four of the largest descriptions of gun, all of which they will carry on their weather deck, one of the guns being a 6½ ton muzzle-loader of a new kind, made at the Royal Gun Factory. Ac-

ording to the instructions received from the Admiralty at Chatham, the whole of the new vessels are to be completed early in the ensuing year.

## "UHLAN" AND "HUSSAR."

Most persons are by this time aware, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, that the once mysterious word "uhlan," from the Polish "ulan," the bearer of a lance ("ula"), means nothing more nor less than a lancer. The hussar—coupled by Campbell with the "whiskered Pandour," and emphatically styled the "fierce hussar,"—was once, no doubt, as great an enigma as the ubiquitous uhlan of last autumn. A contributor to the *National Zeitung*, in some interesting "Travels in Hungary," gives us the derivation of the word, which like the costume, is of course from the Hungarian. "Huzz" in the Hungarian language signifies "twenty," "ar," signifies "price," and "huzsar" (pronounced like the German "hussar") means the representative of twenty men. The word dates from the time of Matthias Corvinus, when in national Hungarian levies every twenty men were obliged to contribute to the army on perfectly equipped horseman, who in accordance with facts, was styled "Hussar." A correspondent writes:—"Perhaps you will pardon me for pointing out to you that it is an error to suppose that the word *Ulan* is Polish, and that it means 'lance bearer.' It is often incorrectly written in the German *Uhlán*, but a reference to a German 'Army List' will show the correct spelling is *Ulan*. It is a Turkish word (Ghollarn), and means simply a young man 'a slave.' It is quite true that it came into the German language through Poland, and has long been used under the form of *Hulan* in English."

## FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

Up to the 1st of April last there had been raised in about ten years £5,905,000 to provide for the expense of British fortifications. The money was raised at 3½ per cent, and the principal and interest are being repaid by annuities amounting to £420,085 all expiring on the 5th April, 1885. The sum authorized by Parliament £7,460,000; so that there still remains £1,355,000 to be raised under acts already passed.

An "Old Soldier" writing to the *Broad Arrow*, says that instead of socks, he should like to see an experiment made with the bandage and oil rag of the Prussians, having been assured that by being enabled to shift the bandages from time to time the soldiers experienced the greatest relief, and they had fewer men foot sore than it is possible for us to imagine. These bandages, known in this country as "California socks" are much used by the trappers and miners in the West, who wear them in preference to socks.

The peril at which army surgeons pursue their vocations in time of war is shown by the fact recorded in the *Lancet*, that of the German medical officers in France, six died on the field of battle, sixty-six after gunshot wounds, two were accidentally killed, twenty five died of disease, and two met their death in consequence of imprudence. Thus seventy-two at least out of 101 surgeons who missed the number of their mess, have met their fate in common with the combative officers and soldiers who have gone down before the enemy.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.



## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

## HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 16th October, 1871.

## ACTIVE MILITIA.

## GENERAL ORDERS (23.)

No. 1.

## MILITARY DISTRICTS.

Under the authority of the 12th section of the "Act respecting the Militia and the Defence of the Dominion of Canada." (31st Vic. Cap. 40) as amended by 34th Vic. Cap. 17, entitled "An Act to extend the Act respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada," it is hereby ordered that the Province of Manitoba be henceforth called and known as Military District Number Ten, and that the Province of British Columbia be henceforth called and known as Military District Number Eleven.

No. 2.

## STAFF:

Lieutenant Colonel W. Osborne Smith, C. M. G., Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, Military District No. 5, will act as Deputy Adjutant General of Militia of Military District No. 10, until further orders.

Major P. Gerraghty will act as Orderly Officer to the Deputy Adjutant General of Military District No. 10, until further orders.

Brigade Major Lieut. Colonel Thomas Bacon will act as Deputy Adjutant-General of Military District No. 5, during the absence on special service of Lieutenant Colonel W. Osborne Smith, C. M. G.

No. 3.

An additional Force of Militia being about to proceed immediately for service in Manitoba, the following are the appointed officers therein.

## To be Captains:

Major Thomas Scott.

Captain John Price Fletcher.

## To be Lieutenants:

Captain and Adjutant Hayter Reed.

Lieutenant George Simard.

## To be Ensigns:

Lieutenant William Hill Nasb.

H. Martineau, Gentleman.

## To be Paymaster:

Captain J. F. B. Morrice.

## To be Surgeon:

Surgeon Alfred Codd, M. D.

To be Quarter-Master with the relative rank of Captain.

Quarter master Edward Armstrong,

Captain Scott will take command of the troops proceeding to Manitoba, *en rout*; and

on arrival at Fort Garry will report himself to the officer commanding there.

## HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 20th October, 1871.

## GENERAL ORDERS, (24.)

No. 1.

*Batteries of Garrison Artillery.*

An appropriation having been sanctioned by Parliament for the pay, maintenance and equipment of two Batteries of Garrison Artillery, in order to provide for the care and protection of the Forts, Magazines, Armament, and Warlike Stores, recently, or about to be handed over to the Dominion Government, in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the formation of these Batteries is hereby authorized.

No. 2.

*Schools of Gunnery.*

It is further intended that these Batteries in addition to performing Garrison duties, shall serve as practical Schools of Gunnery for the training of all ranks of the Militia Artillery, viz:—by instructing Gunners and Drivers and affording officers and non-commissioned officers opportunities of joining long or short Courses of Instruction as may best suit them individually.

No. 3.

## SCHOOL OF GUNNERY, KINGSTON.

A battery, to be designated "A" Battery will be formed by taking Volunteers from the existing Batteries of Field and Garrison Artillery in the Province of Ontario—the maximum strength of which is to be as follows:

- 1 Captain.
- 3 Lieutenants.
- 1 Assistant Surgeon.
- 1 Battery Sergeant-Major.
- 1 Laboratory Foreman.
- 1 Ordnance Armorer.
- 1 Master Gunner.
- 6 Sergeants.
- 4 Corporals.
- 4 Bombardiers.
- 3 Trumpeters.

110 Gunners.

8 Horses.—(for instruction in riding, driving, moving field and siege guns, and general purposes.)

"A" Battery will furnish a detachment of the following strength for duty at Toronto:—

- 1 Lieutenant
- 1 Sergeant.
- 1 Corporal.
- 1 Bombardier.
- 1 Trumpeter.
- 20 Gunners.

No. 4.

## SCHOOL OF GUNNERY, QUEBEC.

A Battery, to be designated "B" Battery will be formed in a similar manner from existing Batteries of Field and Garrison Artillery in the Province of Quebec—the maxi-

mum strength of which is to be as follows, (so long as the forts at Point Louis remain unarmed):

- 1 Captain.
- 4 Lieutenants.
- 1 Assistant Surgeon.
- 1 Battery Sergeant-Major.
- 1 Laboratory Foreman.
- 1 Ordnance Armorer.
- 1 Master Gunner.
- 6 Sergeants.
- 6 Corporals.
- 4 Bombardiers.
- 3 Trumpeters.
- 130 Gunners.
- 8 Horses.—(for instruction in riding, driving, moving Field and siege guns, and general purposes.)

A Battery will furnish the following detachments, until further orders:

FOR THE FORTS AND ENGINEER PARK AT POINT LOUIS.

- 1 Non-Commissioned Officer.
- 10 Gunners.

FOR ST. HELEN'S ISLAND, MONTREAL.

- 1 Lieutenant.
- 1 Sergeant.
- 1 Corporal.
- 1 Bombardier.
- 1 Trumpeter.
- 20 Gunners.

No. 5.

*Pay.*

The rates of pay of officers, non-commissioned officers and men of these batteries to be as follows:

	Per diem
Captain.....	\$2 82
Lieutenant.....	1 58
Assistant-Surgeon.....	2 43
Battery Sergeant-Major.....	1 00
Laboratory Foreman.....	1 00
Ordnance Armorer.....	1 00
Master Gunner.....	1 00
Sergeants.....	0 80
Corporals.....	0 70
Bombardiers.....	0 60
Trumpeters.....	0 50
Gunners.....	0 50

The non-commissioned officers acting as Quarter-Master Sergeants to receive 10 cents extra per diem; and the officers acting as Adjutants 50 cents extra per diem.

No. 6.

*Ration and allowances.*

In addition to the above rates of pay, each officer, non-commissioned officer and man will receive a daily ration free of cost, of 1 lb. of meat and one pound of bread, together with barrack accommodation, and the usual quantity of fuel and light allowed in the regular army; and the commandants of the schools, in addition, forage for one horse.

No. 7.

*Selection of Non-Commissioned Officers and men.*

The non-commissioned officers and men

to form A and B Batteries will be selected from those belonging to the Militia Artillery of the Dominion who may voluntarily engage therein for twelve months' duty, or for a longer period if they so desire, and it is found expedient in the interests of the public service to approve of the same,) they will be required however to enrol for three years further service in their own Batteries from the date of their joining A and B Batteries whilst serving with these latter, they will be returned as supernumeraries on the rolls of their respective corps. Men desirous of joining A and B Batteries who are not enrolled members of any corps, or who belong to other than artillery corps of the Active Militia, may also, if approved, be appointed to A and B Batteries, but they will be required in like manner to enrol for three years service in some Battery of Artillery of the Active Militia. Officers commanding Militia Batteries, and other corps are requested to afford every facility to men desirous of availing themselves of this privilege.

No. 8.

*Short course of Instruction.*

On the formation of these Batteries, five officers and five non-commissioned officers (previously recommended) will be directed join each school of Gunnery for a short course of instruction, to last three months; on the termination of which the Commandants may select from these officers and non-commissioned officers, one or more of the most efficient and retain them for an additional course of nine months, or for a further period, should it be considered that the service would be benefited by affording them a full course of instruction.

Officers and non-commissioned officers, so selected, will receive instruction, in addition to Field and Garrison Artillery Exercises, in mode of making rafts, military bridges, &c., pontooning, formation of Field, works and Batteries, laying Gun and Mortar, Platforms, &c., &c. Those officers and non-commissioned officers who, on conclusion of the "short course," are retained for the long course of instruction, will be taken on the strength of A. and B Batteries, and will then receive the pay of their ranks with the usual allowances, but in no case is the establishment of officers and non-commissioned officers A. and B Batteries to be exceeded. On the termination of the first short course, similar short courses will be continued from time to time, if found desirable, due notice of which will be announced in General Orders.

No. 9.

*Gunnery Certificates.*

Those officers and non-commissioned officers leaving the School at the end of three months will be entitled to first and second class Gunnery Certificates, provided they are found qualified; but in lieu of the gra-

tuity of \$50, hitherto granted on qualification at the Military Schools, each officer will be allowed \$1 per diem, with quarters, fuel, light and a daily ration of 1lb of meat, and 1lb of bread. Non-commissioned officers, 50 cents per diem and similar allowances, during the time such officers or non-commissioned officers are actually attached for instruction to A and B Batteries.

No. 10.

*Regimental Messes.*

All the officers and non-commissioned officers belonging to or attached for duty to A and B Batteries will be members of the established Regimental Messes.

No. 11.

*Batteries on Actual Service.*

The officers, non-commissioned officers and men belonging or attached to A and B Batteries will, for purposes of discipline, be held to be called out for actual service with their respective Militia corps, as provided for in section 64 of the Militia Act. The Commandants of the Schools of Gunnery may reduce non-commissioned officers for misconduct, or inefficiency, or dismissal from the Schools gunners, who, at any time by their conduct, character or from other causes are not likely to benefit the service by their retention in such Schools of Instruction

No. 12.

*Misconduct, &c.*

In the event of any officer misconducting himself or being inattentive or neglectful of his duty, a special Report of the case will be made to the Adjutant-General of Militia by the Commandant of the School.

No. 13.

*Returns from Military Districts.*

Deputy Adjutants General of Military Districts in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, are requested to furnish forthwith returns of all officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Militia Artillery in their respective Districts who may be desirous of joining these Batteries for instruction. From these returns the required numbers will be selected. The Deputy-Adjutants General will take care that all those non-commissioned officers and men whom they recommend are in good health, at least 5ft. 6in. in height, 34 inches round the chest, and that they belong to the 1st or 2nd class of Militiamen. On arrival at Headquarters of A and B Batteries they will be examined as to physical fitness by the Medical Officers of the Batteries, for final approval.

No. 14.

*Dates of joining School.*

The officers, non-commissioned officers and men, selected from Military Districts in Ontario, will join at Kingston on the following dates;—

No. 4 Military District on Nov. 1st, 1871.  
 " 3 do do Dec. 1st, do  
 " 2 do do Jan. 1st, 1872.  
 " 1 do do Feb. 1st, do

Those in the Province of Quebec, as follows:—

Military District No. 7.—On departure of Regular Troops from Quebec—the date of which will be hereafter notified.

Military District No. 6—No Militia Artillery in this District.

Military District No. 5—15th December, 1871—but the non-commissioned officers of No. 5 District will be required to join on the departure of the Regular Troops.

No. 15.

*Non-commissioned officers and men late Red River Battalion.*

The non-commissioned officers and men of the late Red River Battalions, who have been retained at Kingston and St. Helen's Island, Montreal, with a view to their joining the Schools of Gunnery, will be distributed between A and B Batteries, under instructions from the Inspector of Artillery; and the Sergeant Gunnery Instructors at Montreal, Kingston and Toronto will be posted to A and B Batteries if they so desire, and they will cease to draw pay in their present capacities from 1st November next.

No. 16.

*Liable to duty in any part of Dominion.*

All officers, non-commissioned officers and men belonging or attached to A and B Batteries will be liable to duty if required, in any part of the Dominion of Canada, for the whole or any portion of the period, they may be on the strength of these Batteries.

No. 17.

*Commandants of Schools.*

Lt.-Colonel G. A. French, the Dominion Inspector of Artillery, will be the Commandant of the School of Gunnery at Kingston. The instruction, drill and discipline to be carried out under the supervision of that officer. The commandant of the School of Gunnery at Quebec will be an officer of the Royal Artillery, (to be nominated hereafter) who has qualified at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, England, and whose services will shortly be placed at the disposal of the Dominion Government by the Imperial authorities; and he will in like manner be charged, with the instruction, drill and discipline to be carried out in that School. As the Dominion Inspector of Artillery, will frequently be called away from Kingston, to attend to his other duties, an Assistant Gunnery Instructor (to be nominated hereafter) will be allowed for the School of Gunnery there. This officer will receive the pay and allowances of a Major, he will be available for the instruction of Militia Batteries at out Stations and for general purposes,

(Continued on page 686.)



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.

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

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The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1871.

It is with great regret we learn that in consequence of Sir Hope Grant's report the authorities intend to abolish Volunteer Field Artillery and we are of opinion that it is a most unwise step; the practical experience of Colonel Shakespeare has proved that it could, by proper management be made a most important arm of the service. Whatever may be done by the Imperial officers it is evident that our duty is to develop Field Artillery as largely as possible as on it we must depend for defensive purposes.

Colonel Shakespeare makes the cost of each gun in the Royal Artillery, on a peace establishment, £2000 sterling or \$10,000 per annum, a full battery of six guns costing \$60,000, a twentieth part of the whole expense of our military organization. With such an expensive arm of the service the use of artillery would be virtually prohibited to us. We could, by no means, maintain in actual service a tenth part of the requisite force. The cost to us must be considerably less than one-tenth that of the

Royal Artillery and yet we have to solve the problem of making it equally efficient. This will be done by horsing our batteries with country teams, and Colonel Shakespeare has shown that this method is quite as effective in England as in Canada. It appears to be sheer folly to limit for the mere ipse dixit of any man, the principal means of defence of the people. Sir Hope Grant's record is not clear as far as the English Volunteers are concerned; the last Easter Monday review at Brighton showed in what light he viewed them, and this may be a piece of revenge for the front shown by Col. Shakespeare on that occasion. As far as our experience goes, it coincides with the gallant Colonel's, and if we had Sir Hope Grant on the field at our late review at Prescott, our Volunteer Artillery would have demonstrated that they were not one whit behind the very best battery in the Royal Artillery as far as manoeuvring was concerned.

We are thoroughly satisfied that country teams would do us much work with less care than the horses of the Royal Artillery, and efficiency will be best secured by using the means as hand for effecting that object, especially because horses accustomed to work on the roads of a locality will be found better adapted for artillery service than those unaccustomed thereto—reason and practice are in accordance with this experience.

The emergency which compels us to reinforce our garrison at Fort Garry directs attention to the necessity for keeping our Volunteer Forces in a state of readiness for all contingencies. The organization of the 10th Military District will place Manitoba above the need of seeking assistance from the Dominion. With her own Volunteer Force and Indians she should be the strongest of all the Provinces in a military point of view, and it might not be amiss to include those very Indians in its military organization as scouts, light troops and skirmishers, they would be invaluable. It would not probably be advisable to induce them to drill regularly, although even that might be possible, but they should have all the advantages of target shooting and be familiarized with the military weapon on every occasion.

It has been contemplated to garrison Fort Henry with two batteries of Volunteer Artillery, officers and men to serve twelve months; by this means an efficient body of trained artillerists could be raised, slowly, if confined to the detachment to be stationed at Kingston alone, but Quebec, St. Johns, Isle aux Noix, Prescott and Toronto would absorb fully ten batteries more, or a brigade of 660 men might be trained every year; the cost would be a mere trifle. It would seem as if the time had arrived when our national necessities would compel us to double the numbers of our Volunteer forces. The advantages already derived from a military organization are so evident that the measure could be very well borne by the

country. In Manitoba the Indian element, if properly utilized, would play a very important part in our military organization and it would be found a cheap way of ensuring the peace of the Province and all our North West Territory.

WHATEVER experience may have been acquired by the autumnal campaign of the British Army it has not disposed military critics to deal favorably with the English Volunteer forces. The *Broad Arrow* devotes a long article to their short comings and is especially bitter on the fact that the Hampshire Campaign was especially inaugurated for their benefit and the small number that took advantage of it, at the same time it is admitted that hesitation and indecision characterised the proceedings of the War Office as to the part the Volunteers would bear in the manoeuvres and that the general arrangements were by no means satisfactory. It is evident that the English War Department has not yet produced any men capable of dealing with this organization or turning it to that account which the exigencies of the state demands. To outsiders it is evident that the great mass of the defensive force of the British Isles should be Volunteers, not organized independently of the War Department but under its direct control, in fact, such an organization as we ourselves possess, and from that force her regular army should be recruited, officers as well as men. With generals like Sir Hopton Grant, who will misuse and abuse the Volunteers, and with military journals like the *Broad Arrow* who can see nothing but folly about them, it is a matter of wonder and speaks volumes for the vitality of the organization that it exists at all. Still it argues little for the British people if they believe that the mock campaign of 23,000 regular soldiers, however ably handled, will demonstrate to the world that their military forces are either respectable or efficient. Mimic war, carried out as at Aldershot and its vicinity, demonstrates nothing. It does not even prove the notorious inefficiency of Control, because a principal element in all warfare—operations against the enemies magazines—were not attempted; it was actually like the play of Hamlet with the principal character left out. The manoeuvres were planned and ably performed, but there is a vast difference between those elaborately planned manoeuvres and the real hard work of a campaign where every contingency must be provided for as it arises. Newspaper correspondents and specials are fond of drawing a picture of Von Moltke seated on a stool with a map before him and a telegraph operator at his side winning and directing battles miles in the rear of the forces whose movements he directed, but it is all pure bosh. If his generals of divisions and brigades could not take advantage of and meet every contingency which might arise, the old man and

his map would be of very little service indeed. The same veracious authorities will describe the operations of this mock campaign so as to make a readable article but it would be hard to detect the grain of wheat amongst the chaff. The Prussian officers must have laughed at the display of 16 batteries, the available artillery of the wealthiest nation in the world, while the force that would have made three good brigades was paraded with all the bluster of a grand army.

If the time of trial arrives Great Britain will find she has paid too dearly for her game of brag and that it is only by arming her citizens *en masse* she will be able to show front to her enemies. We naturally feel for the disadvantage at which the gallant Volunteers are placed and the hard measure meted out to them, because we have tried the system and found it a success, at the same time there is, probably, some blame on the part of their leaders in sticking so closely to the *Volunteer* idea, simply as an independent body, our Volunteers are men who owe military service to the state and who pay it by serving without compulsion. As they cannot be expected to sacrifice their time, put their lives in jeopardy and neglect their business for the good of the community, fair and ample remuneration is made them for time expended in actual service and all their equipments are supplied by the state. The English Volunteers are differently treated, the results we have before us; whereas our military force costs us about \$28 per annum per man, that of Great Britain costs about \$1000. Comment is useless. We could put 40,000 soldiers in the field in a month and 100,000 in three months; it occupied six months preparation on the part of the English War Department to put 35,000 men in the field. If anything could contrast the value of the systems it is just these facts, and in connection with them we reap the double advantage of having an efficient army and an effective police force; our Volunteers do not act as constables but soldiers are always orderly citizens and the influence of their manner permeates society. In proportion to population crime amongst us is considerably less than in Great Britain. As examples of field manoeuvres the Autumn Campaign was good, but strategy was wholly out of the question.

The most fearful conflagration on record in modern days is that which has destroyed fully one half of the city of Chicago, covering an area of five square miles, leaving 150,000 people houseless and destitute. The loss of property is stated at \$300,000,000 and it will be many a day before the city recovers its prosperity, if indeed it is not the beginning of the end of its commercial supremacy which will be closely contested by Milwaukee and Duluth.

This dreadful conflagration originated in a cow stable on Sunday night, 9th inst; a woman taking a kerosene oil lamp with her to

milk. The lamp exploded setting the building, a mere shed, in flames, a fresh gale was blowing and as the season was unusually dry, the neighbourhood thickly covered with slight wooden structures, the fire spread with rapidity, and although the city had the best and most costly system of water-works on the continent, it was totally inadequate to arrest its progress, and it baffled all the skill of the fire brigade by the speed with which it spread in every direction. The water-works were burnt and almost every structure of value in that portion of the city devastated. Shipping wharfs, railway depots, bridges and every structure that would burn became a prey to the devouring element. The loss of life is said to exceed 500 persons, and if anything could add to the horrors of the scene, wretches were found, or said to be found in the act of spreading the fire; summary vengeance was taken in more than one instance. A detachment of United States troops were marched into the burning city which was forthwith declared under martial law and the soldiers are said to go about the streets shooting any incendiary they can find. The true republican not being at all particular how or by whom the law is administered, whether in a spirit of justice or not, just as it suits the time; but it must certainly greatly aggravate the horrors of such a calamity. Great suffering must naturally result from all this, and no doubt it will call forth that active philanthropy for which the people of the United States are famous and it should be taken up as a solemn duty by our corporate bodies and our people. This fearful calamity will, it is to be hoped, exercise a salutary influence on the future of Chicago, socially and morally. It is a singular coincidence that two of the most profligate cities in the world, Paris in Europe, and Chicago in America, should both suffer from fire in an unprecedented degree in the same year.

The Gladstone administration will not live in history with the honorable distinction of having added territory to the British Empire, on the contrary, they have by every means in their power tried to divest her of what she has already acquired by a lavish expenditure of blood and treasure; they have declined to accept the Fiji Islands, thus shutting out the inhabitants from civilization and probably putting a lever in the hands of some adverse power to acquire the Australian possessions at a future day. The following possibly points in the right direction:—

"There is something almost touching in the friendless position of the Fiji Islands at the present time. They have been hawked about from one great power to another, and the answer to every application has been in effect, 'No child of mine.' England treated the idea of a protectorate with scorn; America calculated she had enough to do with her own Indians; the Australian Colonies, which are deeply interested in the establishment of a responsible government in

this particular group, are quite unable to do anything except to recommend Great Britain to "annex" it; the only polite answer was obtained from Prince Bismarck. Nearly eighteen months ago he wrote a civil letter to the leading merchant in Fiji, a North German, expressed his regret that the state of affairs in Europe prevented him from giving attention to Fiji just then, but hinted that no long time might elapse ere Prussia would be at liberty to act in the South Seas. It is worth while to remember that there are between 3000 and 4000 of our countrymen now in Fiji, in the midst of 200,000 natives, and the number of new settlers is increasing every day. In addition to other causes of disturbance, the labour traffic is going on briskly from the neighbouring groups, and Chinese coolies are either already imported or about to be imported. Altogether it seems scarcely creditable to England that a colony of this description should spring up in the South Pacific without any attention being paid to its growth.—*Pull Mall Gazette.*

Our readers attention is respectfully requested to the following extract from the *New York Albion*, which shows the estimation in which our military organization is held abroad. It is impossible to calculate the benefits it has conferred on Canada socially, politically, financially and commercially, it has imparted stability to our institutions, made this country respected abroad and prosperous at home. We may well shout *vic la Cartier*.

"The grand desideratum then, is to discover that method by which the whole able bodied male population may be trained to the use of arms without any lengthened detention of the men from their industrial pursuits.

"We believe the people of Canada have come nearer to the attainment of that end than any other. They keep no standing force at all, as the two companies now doing duty in Manitoba will be recalled to Canada so soon as the Dominion authorities are perfectly assured that there is no further need for their presence in the North West. It is estimated that there are in the Dominion about 700,000 men enrolled in the Militia, divided into four classes, the first embracing unmarried men from eighteen to thirty years of age, the second, unmarried men from thirty to forty-five, the third, married men from eighteen to forty five, and the fourth all those between forty and sixty. But this is a mere paper organization, the men not being subjected to even so much military discipline as used to be observed on an ill-famed New England "Training Day." The real militia, or "Volunteer force," as it is called, of the Dominion is organized under a law which orders the enrolment, discipline, and payment of 40,000 men. But the authority of the law is exceeded, and the number of men actually belonging to the active militia is 44,519, or a little more than one in a hundred of the total population. The law calls for 16 days' drill in a year, and pays for no more, but the spirit of competition among the men leads them to drill at least once a week at their battalion or company quarters, and to spend the whole of the time for which they are paid under canvass where they enjoy the privileges of brigade movements and of competitive drills. That this system produces the desired result, was abundantly demonstrated by the bearing and discipline of the men in the various camps during the past summer.

"The officering of this by no means inconsiderable army is provided for by military schools, and no man can get a commission who does not hold a certificate from one of these.

One of the most valuable features of the Canadian military system is its target practice. Every man in the force is educated and encouraged to become a marksman. At every headquarters iron targets are erected, the men are allowed a certain amount of ammunition to be expended in competition, and prizes are given to the successful contestants. The excellence attained is really surprising; it is no uncommon thing to see a marksman score an average equalling centres, through a match, at six hundred, nine hundred and one thousand yards, while the crack shots are dissatisfied if they fail to hit the bull's eye at every other shot. It was this marksmanship that enabled the handful of men who turned out to meet the grand Fenian army last year to knock the leading men of the latter over before they got the Canadians within range of their pieces. And the same skill brought off a score of Western Canadians with honors from Wimbledon this year when pitted against the marksmen of the whole United Kingdom.

While Canada has thus secured to her militia so large a share of efficiency that she could, at six days' notice, concentrate an army of forty thousand men at any point between Windsor and Quebec, the whole expense of maintaining the force, including the two battalions at Fort Garry, was last year only \$1,245,977.84, or a little less than \$28 per man. As the majority of the men drop out of the ranks as their term of service expires, leaving their places to be occupied by others, at least five thousand men are added to the drilled force every year: and we think we are within the mark when we say that there are at the present moment a hundred thousand men in the Dominion of Canada sufficiently trained to the use of arms to be able in case of emergency at once to enter the field and perform intelligently all the duties of soldiers.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Lt.-Col. Wily for a copy of the *Weekly News* of Auckland, New Zealand of date of Aug. 12th, and feel justly surprised at the energy of the *Southern Britain* which its columns display. It is a five column sheet of 24 pages, size 12 by 20 inches, six pages filled with business advertisements and the remainder with well assorted articles, editorials, correspondence and general news. In Canada with our five millions of a population we have produced nothing in the shape of a weekly sheet like it. The *Montreal Herald* (weekly) is perhaps the nearest approach but it is very far short, indeed, of the style and matter in which the *Weekly News* is got up. It has copied the good old English model in arrangement and appearance, not affecting innovations which are neither profitable or expedient, and its very price is stated in British currency. From it we gather that the affairs of New Zealand are in a generally prosperous condition, that the people are making history for themselves and that they are peculiarly alive to develop their resources to the utmost, projected railways and other works are fairly before the public, the subject of emigration has at-

tracted due attention. Although it would appear that it has not been favorably looked on by the Executive, a fault, by the way, not confined to New Zealand statesmen. The operations of an Acclimatisation society show more plainly than anything else the close attention bestowed upon the practical development of the local resources. It augers considerable advance to find this society engaged in importing yellow hammers from Great Britain, meadow larks and blackbirds from California, and prairie hens from the Central States, and we should advise that they would try the Canadian partridge, as the climate in some parts of the Islands is like our own. The American wild turkey would be a valuable bird. They have already cultivated the pheasant and have it under contemplation to import the red grouse from Scotland, as well as trout and salmon. We have no such society in this Canada of ours and it would be well if our people would turn their attention to such a useful organization. There are the usual amount of murders, in one case diversified by Canibalism, and suicides recorded, and a rather ludicrous accident, copied from an Australian paper, reminding one forcibly of the comic song called "The Horrible Tale of a Sausage Machine." The scene is laid in a locality where some of the adventures of the claimant of the Tichbourne Estates occurred.

"A narrow escape from a frightful fate was, on the morning of the 14th instant, experienced by a man engaged at a butchering establishment in Wagga in attending to a sausage machine. The machine, a very large one, is worked by a horse, and the animal being frightened by a child who was standing by, commenced to gallop round the enclosure. The man rushed to stop him but in doing so part of his clothing caught in the teeth of the machine, and then ensued a frightful struggle to prevent himself being drawn into the machine and made literally mincemeat of. His clothes were torn into ribbons, and in another moment he would have shared the same fate, when, his piercing screams having attracted attention, the machine was stopped and he was rescued from his perilous position, considerably dilapidated and half dead from fright but without a scratch."—*Advertiser.*

There are notices of musters of Volunteers for drill and church parades weekly—a rule it would be well was in operation in our own forces, but it appears the New Zealand Volunteers are obliged to provide their own clothing.

In the whole British Empire Canada appears to have been the only portion that has solved the problem of an armed nationality, that is holding every man capable of bearing arms for military service, and creating an army at the minimum of cost and time. From the *Weekly News* it would appear to be our solitary advantage in commercial or social enterprise over the Britain of the Southern Seas.

On the morning of the 5th of October a party of Fenians, stated to number from 30 to 50 men, crossed the boundary line be-

tween Canada and the United States, two and a half miles north of Pembina and forcibly seized the Hudson's Bay Company's stockade. It was occupied at the time by Mr. Watt, the Agent of the Company, his clerk, a man or two and some women. They seized immediately afterwards the Custom House at some short distance from the stockade. As a prelude to further operations, they dispatched a boatload of provisions, plundered from the stockade, down the Red River. Colonel Wheaton, commanding a wing of the 22nd Batt., U.S. Infantry at Pembina, being apprised by a note from Mr. Watt of the outrage, immediately repaired to the scene of action whereupon the doughty heroes fled, were fired upon and surrendered, leaving in the hands of the gallant Colonel. General O'Neil, Cols. O'Leary and Donnelly, while the O'Doneghue escaped by parting with his coat but was finally captured also, and 250 stand of arms with about 8000 rounds of ammunition. The object of the warriors was to capture and hold Fort Garry till reinforced from the United States, reckoning on the disaffection of the French *Metis* for means to accomplish that end, but thanks to the Lord Bishop of St. Boniface, the settlement had timely warning, the Lieut.-Governor issued a stirring proclamation which had the effect of bringing out the people *en masse* in defence of the country, and it is conceded that several thousand men would have a small chance of making any impression on the Province. The sequel of this story is that at Pembina a court martial was assembled to try the prisoners, but the conclusion arrived at was that it had no jurisdiction and they were discharged. Dakota, in which Pembina is situated, is a territory of the United States, and is under military jurisdiction; it is strange that the court had no jurisdiction in a question of plunder and robbery, but the strangest part is yet to come; in a despatch referring to Fenian affairs, Colonel Wheaton says:—"The following morning (Oct. 6), I went unaccompanied to the Hudson's Bay Co's. post, and within the stockade found Fred. T. Bradley, deputy collector of customs on the Canadian side of the line, in the act of enrolling and arming a number of Chippewa Indians belonging to the north of the International boundary I called for Mr. Watt, employee of the Hudson's Bay Company, in charge of the post, and when he presented himself, I called his attention to what was going on in his post and requested him to inform me by what authority an officer of the Dominion Government was enlisting and arming Indians on territory that but a day before had been assumed by the commanding officer at Fort Pembina to belong to the United States. He admitted the fact but declined to state his authority."

The above incident may lead to some trouble. The boundary line as marked out according to the treaty of 1818 runs about 2000 feet south of the stockade which was

occupied last winter by No. 1 Company, 1st Batt., Ontario. Some time in September, 1870, the Officer of the United States Engineer Corps engaged in locating the military post at Pembina, alleged that he had discovered the forty-ninth parallel to be one mile and a-half north of the stockade. Colonel Wheaton's action and pretensions will be thus understood. Mr. Bradley was thoroughly aware of the facts, but he also knew that until the line was run over by competent authority the land up to the old line was claimed as Canadian soil, and, therefore, he was merely discharging his duty in taking measures for its defence.

While awarding Colonel Wheaton all due praise for promptitude while labouring under the idea that he was protecting United States territory, we hope the spaniels of the English press will not go into hysterics over this specimen of Yankee neutrality, or that Sir E. Thornton will not be sent specially back to Washington to compliment President Grant on his efforts in the cause of law and order. All this will, however, be of service in binding the people of Manitoba together, for no people in British North America detest the idea of annexation more, and we hope it will lead to the employment of our Indian fellow subjects as portions of our national army.

A GOOD many of our correspondents believe that the Prussian military system is the best in the world and adapted to every phase of social and political life. The following paragraph from the *Volunteer News* of Oct. 4th, will help to explain how that system is enforced, with what an iron hand it is carried out and how likely the people of Canada would be to submit to a military tribunal in times of peace:

"GERMAN DISCIPLINE.—On the 17th ultimo sentence of death was passed on Lieut. Baron von Waldenfels, twenty-three, by the court martial at Landau (Rhenish Bavaria). Having been detached on the 22nd August, with a picket for placing avant-posts before Bitsch (the little Alsatian fortress that held out to the last), he found himself unable to rejoin his battalion after receiving an order to raise the post, and left the men bivouacking in the woods, saying he was going to reconnoitre for the battalion. Then, according to his plea he went astray, heard firing, bought civilian's clothes at a brickyard, thence reached a village near Wissenbourg, where he remained concealed in a mill until arrested by Bavarian gendarmes on the 22nd March. No mitigating circumstances were allowed by the jury, composed of twelve officers."

The republican court at Washington is getting singularly fastidious. Some time ago we directed attention to a quarrel got up with the Russian Minister, on very frivolous social grounds, it has since culminated in the following extraordinary manner:—

"M. Cataczy was recently informed by Secretary Fish that if, when the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis is concluded, he shall not be recalled, his passports will be sent to him, and that the President shall not receive

him unless accompanied by the Grand Duke, and further that the President will at no time hold conversation with him."

It does not bear out the theory of perfect equality to find the wife of a citizen of the United States, only a chief magistrate for four years, influencing state affairs to such an extent, and all the above is traceable to woman's quarrels.

It is with great regret we notice the death of Mr. Charles Marshal of gastric fever, on his way to Aden, he had visited China, Japan and Borneo. A twelve month has scarcely elapsed since he was our *Compagnon de voyage* from Fort Garry to St Paul *en route* for that more extensive journey on which his career has terminated in so untimely a manner. A brilliant and versatile writer, his last work had issued from the press a short time before his death, it was a description of his visit to the North-West and contained one of the best sketches we have seen of Fort Garry, with a striking portrait of himself.

The following announcement refers to the marriage of Mr. F. T. Bradley, second son of Clements Bradley, Esq., of Gloucester, and is taken from the *Manitoban* of the 30th Sept. Old friends will be happy to hear of the welfare of a good fellow:—

BRADLEY—JENKINS—Married on the 28th September, at St. James's Church, by Rev. W. Cyprian Pinkham, Frederick T. Bradley, Esq., Deputy Collector of Customs, North Pembina, to Carolina Maria, eldest daughter of Charles W. Jenkins, Esq., Civil Service, Ottawa, Ontario.

#### REVIEWS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of *Whitney's Musical Guest* for October, and judging by the selections have no hesitation in declaring it one of the most valuable musical journals we have ever seen. Its scope appears to be to give biographical notices of noted musicians and choice musical selections. In the latter department this number contains the following:—Irving Quickstep, Idlewild Waltz, the Step at the Gate, Plant a few little lovers, Light will greet Thee by-and-by, the Bible says we may. Those selections are most beautiful in artistic taste, sentiment and poetical composition, especially "the Step at the Gate," and "Light will greet Thee by-and-by."

The *Canadian Magazine* for October, has been received, it contains:—Royalists and Loyalists, October Musings, the Sun and the Worlds around Him, the Rosebuds of Love, the Civil List, Eastern Official Life, Hannah, Historical Sketch U.E. Loyalists, Dead and Buried ones at Sea, the National Game, Baley. This number is most interesting and fully bears out the high promise with which the magazine started into existence.

The spirited proprietor of the *Brantford Courier* has issued a daily under the title of *The Evening Courier*, it is a well got up sheet containing a large amount of matter and is Conservative in politics; we wish the spirited proprietor every success.

## WHILE 'TIS DAYTIME LET US WORK.

Every mortal has his mission  
In this world of active strife.  
Whether in a high position  
Or a lowly walk of life.

He it is who now fulfilling  
Every duty day by day,  
Shows the mind and spirit willing  
To perform its onward way.

Life's a bark upon the ocean,  
Tossed and rocked by every gale;  
Now scuds on with speedy motion,  
Now with rent and tattered sail.

Life's a bright and sunny morning,  
With some light refreshing showers,  
Followed by dark cloudy warning  
Of the storm that o'er us lowers.

Life's the cord of silver, binding  
Man in contact with his kind,  
Death is but that boon unwinding,  
Setting free the earth bound mind.

Life's the pitcher at the fountain  
Whence immortal rills descend:  
'Tis the fragile wheel surmounting  
Cisterns where pure waters blend.

Life's the day for deed and action,  
Death's the rest the time of night,  
He who works with satisfaction  
Works while yet the hour is light.

Forward, then, the day is waning,  
Westward sinks the setting sun,  
Onward! on! without complaining,  
Work while yet it may be done.

LESSONS OF THE DECADE APPLIED.—  
FINIS.

(From the Army and Navy Journal.)

**REGIMENTAL DRILL.**—To men who have been through a rigorous course of individual instruction, regimental movements are easy. The regiment is only an amplification of the troop. The troop takes the place of the sections of fours. Troop wheels used in all movements if the ground permits. If not, the colonel will order "By fours" in addition to the other commands. There are twelve troops to a volunteer cavalry regiment. Each troop has a captain, first sergeant, quartermaster-sergeant, three duty sergeants, four corporals, and eight lance corporals. The field and staff comprise colonel, major, adjutant, commissary, quartermaster, and ordnance officer. Non-commissioned staff are sergeant-major, quartermaster-sergeant, commissary-sergeant, and ordnance sergeant.

Their posts are as follows on dress parade: The colonel in front of the centre of the regiment; the major in rear of the same; each at twenty paces therefrom.

Captains in front of centre of troops; first sergeant in rear of the same, three paces distant.

Adjutant behind the colonel, at two paces distance. Ordnance officer attending the major similarly. Quartermaster and commissary, and the non-commissioned officers of their departments, regimental and company, form a line in rear of the major at ten paces, commanded by the quartermaster. All other company non-commissioned officers at right of fours, according to rank, the centre being the post of honor, the right and left flanks following. The regiment drawn up in three lines, of four troops each, at twelve paces interval.

The standard in the centre of the second line, carried by the sergeant-major; the ordnance sergeant behind him as file-closer. Brevet officers as file-closers on their troop flanks, to attend to the pivots.

Dress parade becomes battle order by the commands, *Attention—Open to battle distance—GALLOP! MARCH!* At the word "March" the first line canters forward fifty paces. The third goes fours about, to the rear, fifty paces.

The Quartermaster's Department takes back all led horses, etc. To advance on the enemy the colonel commands, *First line deploy as skirmishers—MARCH!* The first line deploys at a walk, taking out their carbines, and holding them with the butt on the right thigh, muzzle up, on the captain's ordering *Advance—CARBINE!* The major gallops up to take command of the skirmish line. The colonel keeps in front of the second. The ordnance officer takes the third.

On the colonel's ordering, *Attention lines, forward—MARCH!* the skirmish line advances. The second follows, after a hundred paces interval in line. The third breaks at the order, *By fours—MARCH!* from the ordnance officer, and follows.

In line, an interval of twenty paces will be left between the flanks of troops.

Advances and retreats will always be made in this order; the skirmish line being always ready to gather in fours and dismount, in broken ground. The second line advances with drawn sabres, ready to charge if the skirmish line is checked. In woods, etc., they will form column of fours and advance carbine. The third line is the last reserve. The above is the form of advance for a regiment acting independently.

**LINE MOVEMENTS.**—A regiment from dress parade may be placed in one line, either—1, as skirmishers; 2, in line, 3, in line of troop columns; 4, in column of troops, 5, in column of fours. To prepare for the first three movements the colonel commands, *Unmask the standard—Fours right and left—GALLOP! MARCH!* The first line always goes fours left; the captains repeating the orders except the first. The colonel waits till the second line is unmasked, when he commands, *Columns—HALT! FRONT! DRESS!* The right and left lines wheel up into line at the word "Front." The standard moves to the front, and all the regiment dresses on it, forming line. 2. To deploy as skirmishers from line, the order is given as already described in skirmish drill (repeated by captains). 3. Forming line of troop columns from line, the colonel orders, *In each troop—By fours—MARCH!* (repeated by captains).

4. To form column of troops from dress parade, the colonel orders, *By troops—MARCH!* waving his sabre to the flank from which he breaks. Each line breaks till in column, the captains ordering successively, *Troop forward—Guide centre—MARCH!* 5. To form column of route, the colonel orders, *By fours—MARCH!* signifying the flank to break from with his sword. Each captain in turn follows the order, repeating it.

A regiment in line can break in six ways, like a troop. To go to the front from either flank, the colonel orders, *By troops—MARCH!* Each captain orders, *Troop oblique—MARCH!* as soon as his flank is fairly uncovered, resuming the forwards as he gets behind his next troop in front. To go to either flank, the colonel orders, *Troops right wheel—MARCH!* (or left). To go to the rear from either flank, the colonel orders (repeated); *Troops right about wheel—MARCH!* *By troops—MARCH!* The colonel will always designate the flank with his sabre, not using words.

**DEPLOYING COLUMNS.**—A regiment in column of troops, or fours, with wheeling distance can be deployed in six directions like a troop, and by the same orders, substituting "troops" for "fours," and "line" for "troop." To form line to the front the colonel commands, *Form line—GALLOP! MARCH!* designating the flank with his sabre. The captains command (if in troop front). *Troop oblique—GALLOP! MARCH!* and resume the forwards when opposite their places. Crowding must be avoided here, and the line preserved with constant care by the

captains, the oblique being at an angle of 45 degrees, till opposite their places. To form to either flank, the colonel orders, *Troops right* (or left) *wheel up—MARCH!* (repeated). To form to the rear, the colonel orders—1. *Troops right about wheel—MARCH!* (repeated) 2. *Form line—GALLOP! MARCH!* as prescribed above. If in columns of fours, the captains repeat the colonel's order, substituting "troop" for "line."

Close columns are to be used when resting, going into camp, or to leave the horses in dismounted fighting, but never as a manoeuvring body, mounted. Being at column of troops, to form close column the colonel orders, *Close column—MARCH!* when the distance will be lessened to twelve paces.

From column of route he orders, *Form troops—Close column—MARCH!* (repeated by the captains).

To open a close column into troops, command, *Troops open distance—MARCH!* when all halt, and move on only when their leaders have attained full wheeling distance, to be measured by the eye. To open into column of route, command, *By fours—MARCH!* repeated successively by captains.

A change of front in line is equivalent to a regimental wheel. In battle or parade order it is equivalent to a turn. The regiment being in line, the colonel successively commands, *Change front to the right* (or left) —*Troops half wheel—MARCH!* *Forward—MARCH!* *Wheel up—MARCH!* *HALT!* *Standard dress—FRONT!* Repeated by all captains in low tones. The colonel will wave his sabre to show the direction of the movement. The regiment being in parade order and in motion, the colonel commands successively, *Change front to the right* (or left)—*FORWARD!* *First line wheel—GALLOP! MARCH!* *Second and third lines oblique—MARCH!* When the first line has completed its wheel, *Second line wheel—GALLOP! MARCH!* When the second line is finished, *Third line wheel—GALLOP! MARCH!*

In battle order the second and third lines go straight instead of oblique, having distance to wheel. The outside troops in wheels gallop; the pivot troops walk. In full advance order with skirmishers, the latter file around at a gallop to the indicated flank. The second line wheels. The third turns and takes its place behind the second.

These are all the regimental movements to be required of volunteer cavalry. They are for use, not for show.

## FORTRESSES IN MODERN WAR.

The editor of the *Allgemeine Militar Zeitung* publishes an article on this subject, the main portion of which we translate for the benefit of the readers of the *Journal*, with the statement that he does not agree with all the opinions expressed by its author (who is a staff infantry officer), but he hopes that it may lead to discussion and new light on so important a subject;

When it was asserted after the campaign of 1866 that this campaign had added new proofs to the fact that fortresses in general had lost their value, and especially those which, having no special object as barriers, had been converted into so-called strategic points, the objection was raised that the campaign of 1866 had been too short to decide the question. It was important, therefore, to note carefully whether the campaign of 1870 would confirm earlier experiences in respect to fortresses. Now it at least cannot be said that the campaign of 1870-71 was too short, and certainly not that it failed in sufficient opportunities of testing the value of fortresses. We have

made it our task chiefly to follow the influence of fortresses upon the course of the campaign. Our judgment may be considered as biased by preconceived opinions, and we shall be grateful for better information; the importance of the subject demands that it should be settled by reported public discussion. In the late campaign there were so many and so diverse occasions of the employment of fortresses that sufficient material (added to what time had already given) certainly now exists to make clear what is to be expected in future of the different varieties of fortifications.

Before considering the various arguments for and against, let us first except from criticism or question marine fortifications and those which defend mountain passes, for their value remains unquestioned. It is maintained by many advocates of fortresses:

1. That frontier fortresses protect a State from the invasion of a foreign army, because they protect a defensive force which can be assembled and organized under their protection. We know that no country possesses so many frontier fortresses as France, and that the deceased Minister of War, Niel, bestowed every euro upon these bulwarks. But how did they serve their intended purpose? Here and there the assertion is heard that it is only small fortresses which have ceased to be of value, and that in their place fewer fortresses and of greater size should be built. But it seems that France had some very respectably large ones upon her frontiers which in spite of their size failed entirely to fulfill their purpose.

2. That great fortresses are points of support for offensive operations. This we can hardly see to be true, considering the size of the armies of to-day. Metz was selected for this purpose, but it might have been foreseen that the present systems of strategy would prevent its efficiency in that way. That the same was the case with the so highly esteemed fortified camps is also apparent.

3. But those advocates of fortresses who do not maintain their value as points of offensive action generally defend them so much the more as supports of the defensive. Tactically considered, this view of them is justified, but present strategy has so completely altered the purpose of fortresses that they have only an occasional importance which does not justify their erection. Metz was tactically a valuable point of support for Bazaine. The security, however, which his left wing received from Metz was precisely the cause of his ruin. Had Metz been only a double *tele de pont*, he would not have relied upon it, but would have used the time he had for retreat. Relying as he did upon the support of the fortress, his left wing having no compelling cause for leaving its position, his right wing was turned, and thus the whole army thrown into Metz. Of this campaign we may record this remarkable fact namely: That while the purpose of fortresses is to support armies in the field, in this case the troops in the field were called to assist fortresses. Neither did they answer their end in a defensive capacity. Instead of supporting, they themselves needed support. So completely has strategy altered the nature of fortresses.

5. It is further urged in their favor that they offer refuge and opportunity for recuperation to defeated armies. Now here we have also an example, but a warning one. Bazaine took refuge in Metz and was so saved from annihilation in the field. But when, recovered from his exhaustion, he had decided to take the offensive, it was no longer possible to leave his place of refuge. What then was gained? And how is it pos-

sible for a defeated army to recruit itself in a fortress? If the enemy had not been superior in numbers, Bazaine need not have sought protection of the fortress; his loss in men and materials had made him still weaker, and these losses the garrison could not supply to him. How could an army be in this way again prepared to successfully oppose the enemy? A besieged army is not like a scattered battalion, which only needs to be reconcentrated.

5. Another point disproved by this war is that fortresses are proper places of protection for fugitive governments, for arsenals, state archives, crown jewels, or useful as places for training recruits. The deposits made in Strasburg and Metz were only more certain booty of the enemy because they were deposited in fortresses. In Paris only the Committee of Defense remained, the government being obliged to leave in order to continue the conduct of the affairs of state. What protection the archives, etc., received in Paris is well known. As to training recruits in fortresses, this was done largely in Paris, but when the recruits were trained, what were they? Imprisoned soldiers. France organized and instructed recruits better in her southern provinces than in Paris; for when organized, even if not perfectly trained, they could at least march to any required point.

6. Finally, as to the fortification of capitals. It was asserted that Paris was Franco. It was thought that Paris held out the war must end. The unfortunate reliance of France upon her fortresses, and especially upon her fortified capital, cost her a heavy loss. What advantage was it to the French, especially to the Parisians, that Paris went through that terrible siege? They were sacrificed to an obsolete theory. That Paris is Franco may be maintained from a political, but not from a military point of view. Paris is of as little importance to Franco as St Petersburg or Moscow to Russia, Vienna to Austria, or Berlin to Germany. The strategy of to-day is occupied more directly with armies in the field than with fortifications or capitals. When these (armies) are defeated the power of resistance is gone, and the country is crushed by the enemy's occupation of it. Peace must then be concluded even if the fortified capital should be declared impregnable. In the middle ages, when a prince shut himself up with his whole armed force in his *Residenz* (fortified city), the fall of that city of course decided the fate of a war, but only because the whole or at least the main part of the army as well as the head of the government were enclosed within its walls. It is not so now, when entirely different political conditions exist. Now a country lives and acts not only through and in its capital, but the capital exists now by means of the resources of the country. The strength of the whole country and not that of its capital is now the measure of its power. Had the French marshals, instead of shutting themselves up in fortresses, moved southward, so preserving their freedom of action, they might have been spared the sad fate of surrendering at discretion. It is necessary at this point to remember that the German leaders only engaged in the sieges of Metz and Paris because those cities enclosed large armies, and only after the annihilation of those armies, could the fall of Paris be important, the point of the sieges was consequently got in the reduction of the fortresses on their own account, but for the sake of the enclosed armies. The difficulties which Paris presented to the German army lay, as is known, in the fact that Gambetta's energetic raised armies from the ground, after the

siège of Paris was fully under way and no retrograde step was possible. So Paris hung a dead weight upon the feet of the Germans without being of service to the French.

If now the grounds for the erection of fortresses are compared with the experience of these campaigns, it will be seen that in general and in particular they have not stood this last test. Frontier fortresses have not fulfilled their design, strategic fortifications were not respected, the fortified camp at Chalons was not even once attempted. The larger as well as the smaller fortresses were without effect, and Franco relying upon them was bitterly disappointed.

Considering the general influence of fortresses upon the entire campaign, it may be rightfully asserted that they were of no use in France, but rather injurious to her and helpful to the Germans. It is time to see that strategy has materially altered in respect to fortifications, and that other principles than those alluded to must be laid down for them. We have not, of course, overlooked the fact that fortifications were checks upon the free use of the railroads, but we say that they did not materially interfere with the German conduct of the war. Had they, however, no other purpose than that of protecting railroads, there would be no adequate reason for the construction of such colossal works. The war has proved that the protection of railroads also may be nearly equally well effected by blowing up viaducts and tunnels and tearing up rails.

The writer goes on to show that with the present system of strategy, fortifications are chiefly needed for protecting passages of rivers; is inclined to think that the detached forts of Belfort, Metz and Paris once taken, the inner fortifications were of slight value. Certainly, detached forts in the quality of double *teles de pont* on the rivers of the interior, without standing garrisons, would answer the purpose, rivers on the frontiers of course being similarly defended. Aside from the fact that they would be effectual defences, and of less expensive construction, they would prevent, at least partially, attack of cities.

The British papers are very angry, over the grounding of the *Repulse* on a bank near the North Light plainly laid down on the charts. The *Repulse* is a twelve gun iron-clad, drawing twenty-three feet of water, while there is only twenty-two feet of water on the bank. She was pulled off at high tide. The vessel is probably uninjured but the fact of her stranding in a place so well known, and on a bank laid down on every chart, makes the English critics furious. Captain Rolland and Staff Commander Loy, who were on the bridge when the mishap occurred, will doubtless suffer severely.

Mr. Dion of New York, proposes to place on board vessels an apparatus which will give an alarm when the vessel is in the vicinity of icebergs. This apparatus, placed at the bottom of the hold is such that when the keel is in very cold waters, it sounds an alarm; thus a signal is given of the vicinity of icebergs, which cool the water to a great distance round them. This instrument serves also as a thermometer and shows at all times the temperature of the water under the ship.

The famous Prussian State treasure, which has enabled the King of that country to take up a war at an instant's notice, and with full coffers, has been abolished, being replaced by a similar German fund.

and will command the School of Gunnery at Kingston in the absence of the Inspector of Artillery

No. 18.

*Command.*

The above Schools of Gunnery, with any detachments therefrom, are placed under the immediate Command of their Commandants who will report direct to Head Quarters, and receive instructions solely from the Adjutant General.

No. 19.

*Annual Drill of all Garrison Batteries.*

As far as practicable, all Militia Garrison Batteries of Artillery, in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, will perform their annual drill at the Forts occupied by A and B Batteries, or the detachments therefrom, under instructions from the Commandants of the Schools of Gunnery—and when Batteries of Militia Artillery cannot conveniently be brought to Forts without incurring considerable expense, the Commandants of the Schools of Gunnery will detail such officers and non-commissioned officers as may be necessary to provide for the proper instructions of these Batteries at their own Head Quarters or other convenient places.

No. 20.

*Forts &c. handed over to Commandants.*

The Director of Stores and Keeper of Militia properties is hereby instructed to hand over, as soon as convenient, to the Commandant of the School of Gunnery at Kingston, the whole of the Forts with the armament and stores hitherto in charge of the Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery at that station, also the whole of the quarters for officers, non-commissioned officers and men, guard rooms and other buildings at the *Tete du Pont* Barracks, the buildings contained in the new Fort, Toronto, and stores at the old Fort, when required. The Forts and Works at Quebec and Point Levis, with the armament and stores about to be handed over by the Royal Artillery, will in like manner be transferred to the care of the Commandant of the School of Gunnery at Quebec, also the Barracks with the mounted guns and stores connected therewith at St. Helen's Island Montreal.

No. 21.

*Schools of Gunnery—St. John and Halifax.*

Arrangements are being made for the formation of Schools of Gunnery at St. John N.B., and Halifax, N.S., the details of which will be announced hereafter in General Orders.

By command of His Excellency the  
Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,  
Adjutant General of Militia,  
Canada.

The report by the British Admiralty upon the working of Mr. Rekl's Indian troop ships during the past season, has been issued. The average speed of the ships was close upon nine knots an hour, as the following figures show. In a parallel column we also indicate the number of miles run by each vessel:

	Mean speed.	Distance run.
Serapis.....	9.07.....	24,550
Crocodile.....	8.45.....	17,061
Euphrates.....	9.31.....	17,063
Jumna.....	8.71.....	11,830
Malabar.....	8.85.....	17,050

The break-down of the *Serapis* involved an outlay of £2,848, which was borne by the Admiralty. The total working expenses were:

Serapis.....	£30,100
Crocodile.....	34,086
Euphrates.....	63,800
Jumna.....	69,180
Malabar.....	60,878

Total.....£258,042

The average number of passengers conveyed each voyage was 1,106, and the total number for the season, 24,482, more than 6,000 in excess of the number conveyed during the previous season. The average cost of passage money per adult, reckoning officers, ladies, and soldiers, is £19 4s. The aggregate cost per adult, however, when interest on the original outlay of capital is calculated, is set down at £85 19s.

A correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette* gives a description of the method used in Dublin for laying a sea-wall. Masses of stone and rubble mixed with Portland cement are built up in a framework until the whole becomes a solid mass weighing about 350 tons. This is taken up by a powerful crane, moved about two hundred yards, and laid in position. The crane employed cost about \$100,000, and consists of a floating derrick one side of which can be weighted with water to counter-balance the immense load. Eleven of these blocks have already been laid, and it is thought that when five hundred feet of the embankment are laid the machinery will have paid for itself, comparing expenses with those incurred in laying the Thames embankment. Our New York friends who are working to establish a system of stone wharves around their city might take a lesson from the experience.

M. Edmond Martin, of Paris, proposes in a letter to *Les Mondes*, the employment on board sailing vessels of a screw which shall communicate during the course of the movement to the discs of a magneto-electric machine. The number of sailing vessels is considerable as compared with that of steamers: the employment of electric signals to avoid collisions at sea has become practicable, as proved by the trials made in the French navy and by the Transatlantic Company. In M. Martin's scheme, a screw is mounted in the ordinary place; this is rotated by the resistance of the water on the blades during the course. This screw which of course only works during the movement of the ship, drives a magneto-electric machine, and develops a force of from one to two horse power. The irregularities in this motive power can be easily compensated, and besides its special duty it can be utilized for several other purposes such as driving pumps, or producing ventilation throughout the ship.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Tenders Welland Canal," will be received at this Office until Noon of Wednesday, the 25th day of October next, for the execution of the following mentioned works on the

WELLAND CANAL.

- 1st. Construction of a Mooring Wharf, and Deepening the Harbor of Port Dalhousie.
- 2nd. Lightening the East Bank of the "Deep Cut" between Allanburgh and Port Robinson.
- 3rd. Deepening and Enlarging the Harbor at Port Colborne.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at this Office, and at the Welland Canal Office, St. Catharines, (where Forms of Tender may also be obtained) on and after Tuesday, the 10th day of October next.

The signatures of two solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become surety for the due fulfillment of the Contract must be attached to each Tender.

The Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,  
F. BRAUN,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, 10th Sept., 1871.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for a Bridge," will be received at this office until Friday, the 25th day of September inst., at noon, for the construction of two Swing Bridges for the enlargement of the Grenville Canal.

Plans and Specifications can be seen on application at this Office, or at the Machine Canal Office, Montreal, and at the Engineer's Office on the work at Grenville, where printed forms of Tender may also be obtained.

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

By order,  
F. BRAUN,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }  
Ottawa, 8th Sept., 1871. } 37-31u.

The time for receiving the above Tenders has been extended to TUESDAY, the 10th day of OCTOBER next, at noon.

F. BRAUN,  
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Ottawa, 21st Sept., 1871. 39-31u.



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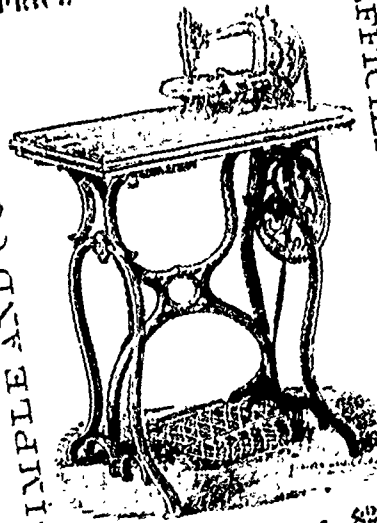
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