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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. V.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1871.

No. 14.

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.—No. IV.

THE LESSONS OF THE DECADE.

BY A VOLUNTEER CAVALRYMAN.

(From the United States Army and Navy Journal.)

ORGANIZATION.

We have taken our lesson from the late war as to the arms of the cavalry of the future. Let us take our profit from it in regard to organization.

In the United States any war that comes upon us, is sure to find us unprepared. It is the nature of our people that it should be so. They are impatient of all standing armies beyond a police force for the Indians. Our cavalry of the future will have to be hastily raised and put in service like our cavalry of the past, without many weeks for drill. Let us, in that possible future, follow the example of the South in the war, and organize our cavalry from men owning their own horses, whether in town or country.

The advantages of this system were remarkably illustrated during War of the Rebellion. At its inception the Southern cavalry were far superior to that of the North. Born in a country where roads were bad, and wheeled vehicles, except heavy waggons and old lumbering stage-coaches, almost unknown, the Southerners as a rule made all their excursions for business or pleasure on horseback. As a consequence the poor riders were the exception, good riders the rule, among high and low.

In the North this was reversed. Buggies are the rule, riders the exception. Thus it will be seen that a nation of good riders started with a great advantage over those who, as a nation, considered the horse as a driving machine, to be hauled at with both hands. The consequence was as might be expected. In the first year of the war the Southern cavalry displayed a marked superiority. On horseback they felt at home, while the green levies from the North were in a strange and uncomfortable position.

The Northern cavalry were well armed at that period, as far as revolvers went; the Southerners, many of them, carried only double-barrelled fowling pieces loaded with buckshot.

And yet that first year was fruitful of instances where whole squadrons of the Northern cavalry were taken prisoners. The second year of the war passed away, with the Northern cavalry still in the slough of despond, but slowly improving. In the third year they suddenly came out and beat their old masters. The Southerners had taught

them how to fight on horses, and they had learned to ride in the best of all schools, the rough and ready school of active service.

In the last two years of the war the superiority of the Northern horse over that of the Confederates became almost as marked as that of the Confederates had been in the beginning. It is true that no batches of prisoners were taken without resistance, but that was because we had old soldiers to deal with, not green recruits. But in the years 1863 and 1864 the Confederate cavalry slowly waned as ours rose in lustre. Morgan was taken; so was Gilmore. Stewart was killed, the flower of Southern chivalry. To the old Southern leaders none were found to succeed worthy to emulate their deeds. Even Moseby's ubiquitous band became less and less formidable daily. Our cavalry saw the day when it was able to outmarch and outfight that terrible horse, before whose far-reaching raids the whole army had once trembled.

One cause of this change was the falling off of horses in the South, by which their cavalry became weaker in numbers. But, more than the weakness in numbers, it compelled the Southern cavalry leaders to be cautious and husband horses that could not be replaced. A cautious cavalry soon becomes over-cautious, timid for the safety of its horses; and timidity of action is the bane of success.

But all the good in the United States cavalry at the close of the war was originally owing to the teaching of their adversaries. Men inspired by sectional vanity and *esprit de corps*, may feel disposed to deny this. The impartial observer of future times will confess it, and also admit that the pupils finally beat their masters.

Good cavalry is the most valuable species of troops. Take two generals of equal capacity, with fifty thousand men each. Let one have nothing but infantry and artillery, the other nothing but cavalry and its proportion of batteries. The cavalry general in one week's campaign shall do what he pleases with the other, cutting his communications, harassing his pickets, starving him out, and keeping the field with impunity, when his antagonist is forced to retreat to his fortifications and ships. Even a due proportion of cavalry will do wonders toward the success of a campaign. The war of the Rebellion is full of such instances. Stuart's cavalry at the commencement of the war, Sheridan's at the close of it, each in its way was the instrument with which the respective commanders-in-chief won their most important strategical victories.

In fact, the whole of the disasters of McClellan and Pope in 1862 might have been

averted had we possessed cavalry, but practically, we had none. What there was was scattered among corps and division in fantry commanders, who knew nothing of its use, and who heartily disliked it. The infantry men sneered at it, and the universal opinion was that cavalry was useless except for outposts and orderly duty—in fact, to look at the enemy and run away. But in that, as in many other things, the enemy taught us a valuable lesson. By experimental proof it was knocked into the heads of our wise leaders that cavalry was good for something. Stuart's raids and charges, Morgan's rapid successes in the West, showed that the enemy knew how to use cavalry.

And so at last our cavalry was gathered together from its places of contempt, and banded together in one corps as it should be. Its progress from that moment was positively marvelous. Not a disaster befell the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac from the day that it was first drawn into the cavalry corps. It went on from victory to victory.

The progress of the North and South during the war affords material for many valuable lessons for our American cavalry of the future. Our early disasters, the South's early successes, arose from opposite modes of recruitment. Their cavalry owned their own horses from the first. Ours did not.

A man who owns his own horse generally knows something about riding him. If he's a poor countryman he's quite certain to. So that you start with such a man with a great advantage. You don't have to teach him how to take care of a horse. All he has to learn is military riding, the combination of hand and leg. He soon learns this. The sabre he is only too eager to learn. If there is a good instructor, who can convince the most skeptical of the value of swordsmanship, by a few smart raps with the single stick, your men will be practising in season and out of season. It is surprising in how short a time intelligent able-bodied men will become fair swordsmen. Countrymen, too, who own a horse, have generally a gun somewhere, and are pretty fair shots—a second requisite for a modern cavalryman.

The South started with these advantages in their cavalry service.

Our troopers, on the other hand, came from anywhere and everywhere, and so did the horses. Some know how to ride, others did not. Many were townsmen, and had never a gun in their hands.

Prudence would have dictated drilling these men carefully before sending them into the field, and especially teaching them to ride.

The practice was to let them lie in bar-

racks, here, there and everywhere, drilling on foot, and with no arms but sabres. Threats of disbandment were constantly kept over their heads, and desertions were frequent. Then at last, all in a hurry, horses and revolvers were issued, and the whole regiment marched to the front next day, armed with weapons that they knew would be useless in the woods against carbines. The consequence was that men put on pickets with revolvers become demoralized when they found themselves picked off at leisure by long-range carbines. They were ready for a stampede at the first opportunity.

I remember in 1862, when the regiment to which I belonged was still in its green stage, coming across the Third Indian Cavalry, recruited on the Southern plan. It was already good cavalry, though no longer in service than ourselves, and made for itself a splendid reputation even while attached to an Infantry corps. Every man owned his own horse, and as a consequence took good care of him. In the four last words italicised, lies the difference between good and bad cavalry.

The defects of the system of men owning their own horses are easily remedied. They should not be accepted into the service unless the Government recruiting officer judges horse and man to be sound, and capable of active campaigning. Doctors are appointed to examine the men; now veterinary surgeons should examine the horses. And in order to combine the excellencies of the remount depots with those of the quickly-raised volunteers the horse should be replaced to the men in case of wounds or breaking down, as they are in ordinary cases in an ordinary regiment.

We are convinced that this plan is the only one by which America can supply herself with abundant cavalry in future wars, at the least possible expense, and with the greatest efficiency in the shortest time. In infantry and rifles are quickly raised, and in the hands of old officers soon become tolerable soldiers. It requires far less training now to make an infantry man than in the martinet days of Frederick the Great. But cavalry has always taken a long time to bring to any thing like efficiency, except in the instances where it has been composed of farmers and hunters owning their own horses.

Starting on a basis of good natural riders, it takes no more time to drill than infantry. In the instance of the Southern cavalry it attained a marvellous efficiency in six months. In India, moreover the irregular native cavalry, which is raised on the same plan, each man furnishing his horse and arms, has for many years been considered the best of its kind in the world.

Any scheme of military service which requires long drilling and costly preparations is eminently unfitted for the United States. The only regular forces we have at present capable of sudden expansion are our artillery regiments. Even other species of troops we shall have to raise hurriedly in any future war. Is it wise to neglect the teachings of our last contest and court a renewal of the same humiliations and defeats as marked the year 1861 and 1862?

The American intellect proved itself capable then like the Roman of old, of learning how to conquer from a victorious enemy. But the Roman kept his lesson in his heart, and used it in his next war. And we are forgetting ours already.

The salvation of our country in the future lies in a good militia system rigidly enforced. The powers of such a system have been exemplified by Prussia in her late wars, and

by little Switzerland, for three hundred years or more.

It is not that militia regiments are good for much, in themselves, in actual warfare, but they supply a raw material for soldiers already decently drilled. A very little camp and picket duty will soon turn such men into soldiers, and volunteer regiments can be raised like magic from among the old militia organizations.

If a rigid militia system were enforced among all owners of horses, high and low, compelling each man to become a militia cavalry soldier, or furnish a substitute, the raw material for excellent cavalry would be found plentiful in time of war. In the country every farmer would send a man who could ride to training, and even in the cities the very places where you would least expect to find the materials of cavalry, they exist in numbers little thought of.

It is not the tailors and shoemakers, the factory workmen and clerks. These poor fellows go into the cavalry willingly enough and are as useful as dummies for a couple of years. It is the brickmen, the omnibus drivers, grocers, and bakers, the hundreds on hundreds of men who own horses for business, the express companies and car monopolies, and last not least the rich men who keep horses for pleasure, that ought to be made do military service as in the Middle Ages.

At present in the single city of New York there are probably forty or fifty thousand horses in active employment, and yet the whole militia cavalry of the city is comprised in one slender brigade, that never turns out over three hundred strong, and what does turn out is a "holy show." The men who own horses seldom join, and the cavalry men hire their horses from the livery stables for a day's parade. Is it any wonder that they form a ridiculous and pitiful exhibition. And yet even this small nucleus became useful in the war, and produced from its ranks that excellent cavalry officer, Brevet Major-General Thomas C. Devin. Under a better system the North might have turned out as good cavalry as the South at the beginning; but as it was the riders were all in the infantry, and the cavalry was raised too late to avert many a crushing defeat.

Let us change all this in the future. This is not the place to propose a detailed and specific system; but the fact being one recognized, that every man owes the State his service to defend it from invasion, every owner of a horse owes the service of his animal in like manner.

It may never be necessary to resort to the draft again in actual warfare in this country. The probabilities are strong against our requiring such an immense army as that of 1863 a second time. But the light sacrifice of ease imposed by militia service is a positive duty, and ought to be enforced on every able-bodied man who does not know his drill already. The Prussian practice of drilling every male citizen for a period of time, becoming less and less onerous as he learns a soldier's duty thoroughly, and finally leaving him a well-instructed man in the ranks of the reserve, is so obviously wise and just that its spirit should pervade our future militia system.

And, with every horse owner a cavalryman our cavalry would spring to arms all over the country with even more rapidity than the infantry. Enthusiasm is more easily raised for mounted service. There is a dash and romance that takes young men especially, and young men are the best material for cavalry.

(To be continued.)

WINBLETON TEAM.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF CANDIDATES.

1st. Preliminary competitions for admission to the teams will be held simultaneously in each of the four military districts in the Province of Ontario, on Thursday and Friday, the 27th and 28th of April next, viz., at London, Toronto, Kingston and Ottawa.

2nd. The following gentlemen will have full charge of the competition in their respective localities, viz.—Lieut.-Col. Moffett at London; Lieut.-Col. Gilmor at Toronto; Major Phillips at Kingston, and Lieut.-Col. Forrest at Ottawa.

3rd. Candidates for admission to the team must report in uniform to the officer in charge at the range, in their respective district, and must be furnished with a certificate from the commanding officer to the effect that they are efficient volunteers.

4th. Competitors are to use the three-grooved long Snider Enfield; will provide their own ammunition and bear whatever expense they may incur through attendance at the match.

5th. Competitors will fire seven rounds each at 200, 500, and 600 yards twice on each day, and will be allowed two sighting shots at each range at each practice.

6th. Targets at 200 yards, 6 ft. x 4 ft. bullseye 8 in. centre 2 ft. Targets at 500 and 600 yards, 6 ft. x 6 ft., bullseye 3 ft. centre 4 ft. Bullseye to count, 4, centre, 3, and outer, 2.

7th. Position any, except at the 200 yards range, which must be from the shoulder standing.

8th. The final competition will take place at Toronto on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th May. Regulations regarding, which will be published hereafter,

JAS. A. SKINNER,

Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain "Ontario Team."

Hamilton, March 24, 1871.

The new war steamers *Thunderer* and *Destruction*, of 4,000 tons each, and the *Fury*, of 5,000 tons, are to be armed with two 35 ton guns in each of their two turrets. These 35 ton guns have a bore of 11½ inches, and when loaded require 150 lbs of powder, and a projectile weighing 700 lbs. The names are appropriately conferred on these vessels as nothing so terrible in the shape of marine artillery has hitherto been put afloat. The old system of stone forts will prove of little avail against guns which can discharge shots weighing more than a third of a ton. The new *Glutton*, 2,700 tons, will soon be launched. She will be one of the most formidable ships in the navy, and she is covered with 12 and 14 inch plates of iron, and armed with two of the heaviest guns. This activity in the yards shows that England is preparing for all eventualities.

The cost of all the railroads so far built in the United States is \$2,573,556,109—just about the nominal amount of the national debt at the close of the war. There is not much doubt which method of expending this large sum is the most profitable.

The United States Government has determined on a survey of the northern part of Arizona. Lieut. Wheeler, of the Engineer Corps, has been assigned to this charge—a dangerous one—from the well-known hostility of the Apaches to all new comers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Last Saturday evening the Mechanics Hall was the scene of a grand and imposing ceremony in the presentation to that old and gallant veteran, Col. Dyde late commandant of the Volunteer and Militia Force, with his portrait in oil, a noble picture, life-size, life-like, and well worthy of the honors, the officers of the Volunteer Militia Force, who in their gift wished to testify to the great and universal esteem to which he was and ever will be held by them.

Col. Dyde is the oldest citizen soldier in Canada, having commenced as a private, and risen step by step to the position he occupied as commandant. His loyalty and patriotism have been manifested in the energy and activity he has always shown when his country called out her gallant sons.

Col. Dyde first organized the Montreal Light Infantry, in 1855 he took the command of the Montreal Rifles, which afterwards became the Prince of Wales Rifles. In 1856 he was appointed commandant, and in 1869 was still higher promoted to the rank of Colonel.

Imperial favors have been so plentifully showered of late among our military force that it is somewhat strange that the claims of the gallant and hale old colonel should have been ignored.

It is to be hoped that tardy justice will, "better late than never," be meted out to this Canadian veteran, and no higher compliment to the volunteer force could be made than that the recognition by government of the long and valuable services of Col. Dyde.

The Mechanics Hall on the occasion of the presentation was literally crammed with an audience comprising many of the leading citizens of the city, also a number of volunteers, officers and men who in their gay and attractive uniform gave a brilliancy to the scene.

The platform was tastefully decorated with flags, at one end stood the portrait, and in front were tastefully arranged the flags of the Hochelagas and Light Infantry regiments. The guard of honor was furnished by the "Vics," and music, good music too, was furnished by the band of the "Vics" and Prince of Wales Rifles.

On the platform were seated Col. Bacon, B. M., Cols. Bethune, David, Stevenson, MacKay, Lovelace, Grant, Farvier, Belle, Booker; Majors Martin, John Smith, Worsey, Kennedy, Campbell; Captains Muir, Smith, Dyde, Sutherland, Sinton, Ramsay &c., &c., with Messrs. John Leeming, E. G. Venny and several ladies.

The greatest enthusiasm was manifested, and the Colonel's popularity was apparent

in the hearty and unanimous welcome by which he was received.

Col. A. A. Stevenson acted as chairman, a position that he filled with great credit. Col. Dyde on his arrival was received by the guard of honor and conducted to the platform by Cols. Stevenson and David, the band playing. As soon as the Colonel was seated Col. Stevenson opened the meeting as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—We have assembled to-night for the purpose of doing honor to one of our most highly respected fellow-citizens, who has devoted a large portion of a long life to the Military service of his adopted country. (Applause.) From shouldering a musket on our own Champ de Mars in the year 1814, he gradually rose through all the various grades, until he reached the proud position of Commandant of the Active Volunteer Militia Force of this city, a position which he held for over thirteen years. Every citizen of Montreal knows well that the gallant commandant displayed great energy and zeal in the discharge of the duties of his office, and the ability and tact he manifested won for him the approbation of the Militia authorities, whilst the interest he took in everything relating to the welfare of his command endeared him to every member of the Force with whom he came in contact. (Applause.) On the severance of his connection with that Force, the officers resolved to present to their late brigadier a portrait of himself in uniform, as a memento of the warm friendship which had always characterized their intercourse with him, and in carrying out that object the Committee were exceedingly fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Bell Smith, an eminent artist residing here, who, it will be universally admitted, has performed his task in such a manner as to reflect the highest credit upon Canadian Art. (Applause.) Through the kindness of my brother officers, I have been selected as the medium through which this portrait is to be presented to Col. Dyde, and I esteem it a very great honor indeed to be permitted so to do, but before proceeding to read the address I would take the opportunity of assuring that gentleman that it affords the greatest gratification to the officers of the Force, and I will undertake to say the same for this vast assemblage of his fellow-citizens, to meet him here to-night, hale and hearty, on the completion of his seventy-fifth year, (great applause,) and I feel confident, that blessed as he is with a vigorous constitution and intellect unimpaired, should occasion ever require, that gallant Veteran Volunteer would again be found willing and ready to draw his sword in defence of that glorious old flag under which we now live, and under which we hope always to remain. (Prolonged applause.)

The Chairman then read the following address:—

To Colonel John Dyde, late Commandant of the Active Volunteer Militia Force of Montreal.

DEAR COLONEL,—The officers of the Volunteer Militia Force of this city have for some time past entertained a desire to convey to you some tangible token, which would serve to manifest in some degree the esteem and affection entertained for you by every member of the Volunteer Force of the city of Montreal.

The long period during which you occupied the onerous and responsible position of commandant (extending over thirteen years); the readiness with which, while dis-

charging the duties of that office, you had at all times exerted yourself to promote the efficiency and welfare of the Force under your command; the courtesy and consideration uniformly extended by you to all the officers in your brigade; taken in connection with your honorable military career, embracing a period from 1814 to 1869, during which period you had been uninterruptedly a member of one or other of the Volunteer or Militia organizations existing from time to time for the defence of the country. All these considerations combined to inspire the utmost confidence in you as Commandant of this District, and tended in no small degree to secure the high state of efficiency for which the corps under your command were ever distinguished.

It was, therefore, with extreme regret, that the members of the Volunteer Force here learned, that by the provisions of the Militia Act of 1868, the connection which had long and happily subsisted between you and them had been so unexpectedly severed;—and as a slight proof of the sincere attachment existing between the officers of the Force and their brigadier, they now feel the greatest pleasure in presenting you with this portrait of yourself, accompanied as it is with their ardent wishes for the future happiness and prosperity of yourself, Mrs. Dyde, and family. And while heartily congratulating you upon having this day, in the full vigor of middle manhood, attained the venerable and almost patriarchal age of seventy-five years, they most fervently pray that it may please Divine Providence to continue your useful life for many years to come; and they would also join in hope that the day is not far distant when they shall have the gratification of knowing that your long, faithful, and disinterested services in defence of our country, and the undeviating loyalty and patriotism which have ever characterized you as a soldier and a citizen, have been suitably acknowledged by some special mark of distinction, emanating as we trust it will, from the hand of our Beloved Sovereign.

In the name and on behalf of our respective corps.

E. D. DAVID,
Lieut.-Col. Cavalry.

JAMES MUIR,
Capt. Commanding No. 1 Troop Cavalry.

A. A. STEVENSON,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding Volunteer Field Battery of Artillery.

HENRY MCKAY,
Lieut. Col. Commanding Montreal Garrison Artillery.

WILLIAM KENNEDY,
Major Commanding No. 2 Company Engineers.

WILLIAM RUTHERFORD,
Captain Commanding No. 1 Company Engineers.

W. H. SMITH,
Captain Commanding Montreal Light Infantry.

FRANK BOND,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding 1st or Prince of Wales' Rifles.

H. J. ROUTH,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding 5th Batt. Royal Light Infantry.

JOHN MARTIN,
Major Commanding 6th Batt. Hochelaga Light Infantry.

During the reading of the address the Chairman was interrupted with loud and prolonged cheering.

At the conclusion of the address the band of the Victoria Rifles played "Auld Lang Syne."

(Continued on page 215.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF
THE MILITIA FOR 1870.

[CONTINUED.]

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

FRONTIER SERVICE.

About the middle of May rumours of Fenian invasion from the United States again became current, and although at first many disbelieved in the probability of such, it soon became evident, from the active military proceedings adopted by those Fenians in concentrating arms and war material on the frontier that mischief was intended, which subsequently broke out on the 24th May, and on that day (then being celebrated as the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday by the inhabitants and Militia in the large cities throughout the Dominion,) the fact of the presence of the invaders at different points on the frontier becoming actually known, the necessary instructions to repel the foe were issued; a sufficient number of the Active Militia was called out in the districts threatened, those in district 5, 6 and 7 being brigaded with the regular troops under the immediate orders of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, who, by virtue of an Order in Council, dated 24th May, again assumed the command in chief of the Militia Forces so called out.

On exposed points of the frontier, where no regular troops were at hand, the necessary protection was at once furnished by the men of the Militia. On the St. Clair frontier, Sarnia was occupied by 322 infantry, and patrols of cavalry or mounted riflemen established in the vicinity of each of these places.

The co-operation of the gunboat *Prince Alfred* on this line of frontier, could not then be obtained, that vessel (which, during the winter months, had been altered and converted into an effective fighting craft, armed with four guns, and fitted with iron shutters to protect the gunners from rifle fire,) being employed at the moment in connection with the North-West expedition.

On the Niagara frontier, a force of 1159 men, including the Welland Field Battery of Artillery, with four guns, was judiciously posted by Lieutenant-Colonel Durie, the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, Military District No. 2.

The defence of the St. Lawrence River frontier from Brockville eastwards to Cornwall and Vandreuil, was likewise provided for by the Militia alone, with great rapidity; a force of 2230 officers and men with a Field Battery of four guns occupying Cornwall, its line of Canal, and the towns of Prescott and Brockville.

As the Dominion gunboat *Rescue*, whose usual station is at Kingston, was also employed with the North West expedition, and not available to co-operate in the defence of this portion of the river frontier, authority was obtained to hire, at Brockville, a small steam vessel, and after placing on board one six-pounder gun, with a small detachment of Militia Artillery, she was despatched to Prescott, and subsequently to Cornwall, to be at the disposal of the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, of Military District No. 4 (who was charged with the command there,) ready to intercept the landing of any hostile force; and if such force had landed, available to act on its line of communication and cut off its retreat.

The steps adopted by Lieutenant-Colonel Atherley, acting under the orders of the Lieutenant-General, will be found in the Reports of that officer, his Brigade-Major,

Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, and Lieutenant-Colonel Buell, commanding at Brockville—(marked E in Appendix.)

Four hundred and seventy (officers and men) were likewise called out at Kingston, ready to replace the Royal Canadian Rifles, had that corps been moved to the front.

Simultaneously with the adoption of these steps, the remainder of the Active Militia in the Province of Ontario were quietly warned to be ready to turn out at a moment's notice in support of their brethren in arms, should their services be required.

By special Return (marked F in Appendix.) it will be seen that a force of 13,489, (officers and men,) with 18 guns were reported as being at their respective posts, under arms, on the 27th May last, the order for their turn out having only been issued on the 24th of that month (3 days previously); a sufficient example of the ease, rapidity, and spirit with which the Active Militia of the Dominion respond to the call to arms on the approach of danger, and of the fitness of the existing Militia system. The above force of 13,489 men, with 18 field guns, occupied in a very quiet and rapid manner, all threatened points along the St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara, St. Lawrence, and Southern Frontier, everywhere in sufficient force to resist serious attack, admirably armed, and well supplied with ammunition. The great mass of the Active Militia of the Dominion, particularly those in Military Districts Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 8 and 9, were not called out, but held in reserve, following their usual avocations, though ready, if required, at a moment's notice to move forward in support.

On the 25th instant, at noon, at a place called Eccle's Hill, in advance of Cook's Corners, on the Missisquoi frontier, the first attempt during the past year to invade the territory of the Dominion was made, but the invaders were instantly met with gallantry and repulsed with loss, in the act of crossing the line, by a small force of the Canadian Militia, consisting of forty men of the 60th (or Missisquoi Battalion,) and 37 farmers, resident in the neighborhood, (the only officers on the ground at the moment being Lieut.-Col. Chamberlin, M. P., who commands the 60th Battalion, and Captain Bockus, of the same corps.) The men having been previously judiciously posted by Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith, Deputy Adjutant General, commanding the Militia, in Military District No. 5.

On the advance of the enemy, apparently about 200 in number, the leading man was immediately shot dead, and several others wounded (some of whom were subsequently reported dead,) and the rest speedily retired in disorder. At 6 p.m., on the same day, Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith, having, in the meantime, arrived with reinforcements, the invaders were driven out of certain houses on the boundary line, in which they had taken refuge after their repulse in the morning, and being already demoralized, fled in all directions, seeking shelter in the neighboring woods, throwing away their arms and ammunition, and having one of their leaders, (called Donnelly, styled as General,) wounded. They also abandoned a small field gun, which they had fired several times during the evening, and which subsequently fell into the hands of the Canadians. The details connected with this affair will be found in the Reports of Lieut.-Colonels Osborne Smith, and Chamberlin, marked G in Appendix.

On the 27th, another body again crossed the border in arms, at Holbrook's, near Hinchinbrook, on the Huntingdon frontier, but were as instantly engaged and driven back with great rapidity across the lines by one

company of Her Majesty's 69th Regiment, and the 50th (Huntingdon) Battalion of Active Militia.

The effect produced upon these men (citizens of the United States) by the prompt and determined manner in which their lawless attempts at invasion were met by the Canadian forces, the apprehension, by the United States Government, of their leader, O'Neil, and the tardy appearance of the troops of that Government, though too late to prevent the lawless acts of their own citizens (or prevent the outrage,) destroyed any hopes of success that they might have credulously entertained, and they withdrew as fast as they could get away from the different parts of the frontier at which they had assembled.

The Active Militia of the Dominion called out, remained on duty wherever posted until all signs of danger had disappeared, and were then withdrawn by degrees, until, on the 3rd June, all were released from duty, and directed to turn home.

Although the honour and satisfaction of repelling these lawless invaders had fallen to the lot of a few gallant men of the Active Militia, the desire evinced by the whole force called out to be afforded a similar opportunity of inflicting well-merited punishment on those daring to invade Canadian soil, was universally and ardently longed for; and, doubtless, had any attempt been made in force by the enemy to penetrate into the country, they would have met with heavier punishment than they experienced in this futile attempt—all classes in the Dominion, both French as well as English-speaking Canadians, having turned out manfully in so good a cause; and when it is considered that a great majority of the Militia men called out are farmers, that the call made upon them was in the midst of the sowing season, that at the first sound of danger they gave up their work, abandoning their fields and their families, risking, perhaps, the loss of a whole year's crop, and the manifest distress which such would have entailed, it is not too much to say that they have well-earned the gratitude and admiration of their Queen and country for the self-sacrifice they exhibited, and the courage and loyalty they displayed.

As an interesting proof of the loyalty and patriotism displayed by Canadians, who, at this period, were resident in the United States, I had the honor to receive two letters from Canadian gentlemen—one from Captain Carroll, residing at East Saginaw, in the State of Michigan, tendering most heartily his own services and those of 54 Canadians, to return at a moment's notice in defence of their native country; and another from Captain Samuel H. B. McReynolds, with that of 103 loyal Canadians resident, in Toledo, State of Ohio, making similar offer; and there can be little doubt that if ever a serious invasion of Canada should take place, great numbers of Canadians temporarily residing in the United States, would instantly return, as they have done before, to take part in the defence of their own country.

(To be continued.)

Switzerland, a country with a smaller population than that of Canada, maintains an efficient army of 200,000 men, at an annual cost of £333,000.

A country editor in New Hampshire has had presented to him for allowance in a lawsuit a bill which reads: "To doing your choers, such as drawin water, choppin wood, and feedin cattle the weeks while you lay drunk, \$21."

BIOGRAPHY BOILED DOWN.

BY THE FAT CONTRIBUTOR.

Plutarch—I only know this gentleman by reputation. He is always spoken of in the plural number. "Plutarch's Lives" is a common expression, but how many there were of him I am not prepared to say.

General Duke of Wellington—An officer of the British army—Mr. Longfellow makes honorable mention of him as the "Warden of the Cinque Ports." Cinque means five, and he was the protector of five principal points, usually denominated Five Points. He lived to a ripe old age and died.

Julius Cæsar—Son of old man Cæsar. He was born at Rome in his infancy, and upon arriving at the state of manhood he became a Roman. He was a fighter and a warrior of some note. His friend Brutus one morning asked him how many eggs he had eaten for breakfast, and he replied, "Ei tu Brute!" His friend became enraged at being called a brute, and stabbed Cæsar quite dead.

Mahomet—Author of the Koran, an exciting romance, which he wrote in the Mammoth cave at Mecca. He was the author of a religious creed with which he stuffed Turkey, and tried to get up a broil in Greece, but failed, many of his early followers suffered great persecutions. Some of them were burnt at the stake. He had three temples—one at Mecca, and one on each side of his head.

Guy Fawkes—A warm-hearted impulsive Englishman, who believed the Parliament too good for this earth, and devised an expeditionary method of elevating the members to a better sphere. He was interrupted in his good intentions, but for which circumstances he would, doubtless have made a great noise in the world. He was executed for his disinterested benevolence, and was subsequently burnt in a place called Effigy.

Bonaparte I—A harem-scarem sort of a fellow who occupied a position of considerable responsibility in the French nation. The impression went abroad that he was ambitious, which damaged his reputation materially. He gained the respect and admiration of the French nation because happily, he was not a Frenchman. When asked if he thought he could govern France, he replied, "Of Corsican." The close of his life was not so bright as its beginning, but there was some of it in a narrow compass.

THE DOG OF THE REGIMENT.

Animals are invariably great pets with soldiers. In Austria almost every regiment has a dog, and we of course had ours. Hector had his peculiarities; he was attached to no one in particular, but always recognized a Jager by a friendly wag of his stump of a tail. He was a short, brown-haired beast, of no particular breed, and first joined us in the battle of St. Lucia. Whence he came no one knew, but he was over to be seen in the thickest of the fight and firing, and before the end of it was severely wounded. He was considered to have shown great bravery, and was immediately voted into the Jager corps, and made an honorary member of each mess-table. From that time whichever mess Hector graced with his presence at the dinner-hour (and he never failed to turn up at one or the other,) the cook, after allotting the portions, always made one for Hector, and called out his name in turn with the others—a proceeding which the dog perfectly well understood and listened for. Whenever any of the Jagers were mustered for parade, Hector always turned out and took up his position behind the commanding offi-

cer in front of the staff trumpeter. On the occasion to which I have alluded, i. e. our final separation from the old companies, Hector, seeing that some business was in contemplation, hurried on to the ground, but was not noticed until the last moment, when some of the men called him to accompany them back to quarters, while we called him to go forward with us. The dog looked first at one and then at the other, with a profoundly reflective air; but observing that we were in full marching order, while the others were only in fatigue dress, he decided, to our great joy, that duty required him to cast in his lot with us, and accordingly trotted cheerfully by our side during that long day's march. Those who hold the doctrine of the metempsychosis of souls would have little difficulty in believing that the spirit of a brave, active, and thoughtful officer was imprisoned in Hector's poor uncouth form.

SHAKING HANDS UNDER THE ALPS.

A correspondent of an Italian paper describes the scene when the two working parties in the Mont Cenis tunnel met and shook hands:—

The earlier use of improved machinery enabled the labourers from the Italian end at Bardonecchia to make a greater advance than their fellow-workers from Modane, and the advantage was maintained to the end, so that the last act in the drama was accomplished, as we see, at some distance to the north of the half-way point. The proceedings are thus described in the *Opinione*: "The band, composed of labourers, struck up the 'Royal March' and the country folks flocked round the mouth of the tunnel as we made our triumphant entry in four railway carriages. We were about a hundred in all. Knowing that the temperature would be very different in the bowels of the earth, we had doffed our winter garments, exchanging them for lighter materials, a precaution of which we had no cause to repent, for before we had made a kilometre the centigrade thermometer marked 17 deg. above zero, and then successively 20, 23, and 29, 50 deg. (63 deg. 68 deg. 73 deg. and 85 deg. F.) During work the temperature rises to 35 deg. [05 deg. F.] At the end of the six or seven kilometres, the rails not being laid down beyond this point, we had to alight and proceed on foot. The dense darkness was lighted up by the torches and lanterns borne by the workmen.

"At last we stood before the curtain of rock still stretched between the two open portions. In this mass a hole had been pierced, allowing the parties on the opposite side to shake hands. You may well imagine with what feelings we contemplate the work accomplished, thinking of the untiring activity, the intelligence, and the dogged endurance with which the gigantic enterprise had been carried through. The mines were prepared, and nothing remained but to charge them and apply the match. Perspiring at every pore, we had to retrace our steps about a half a kilometre, in order to allow this last operation to be performed. The open of a Dante could alone describe this Vulcan's forge, and its half-naked, bronzed figures sitting to and fro in every direction, torch in hand.

"Close upon 5 o'clock a terrible detonation was heard. The first mine had exploded. So violent was the shock that all our lights were at once extinguished, and we remained in utter darkness. Then crash upon crash in quick succession, volumes of smoke, a fearful stench of gunpowder, and the breach was opened. We sped forward. What a solemn moment was

that. We jostled one another most unmercifully in our hurry to pass through, for every one was eager to be foremost. The first over was the engineer Graton, who had to duck his head to avoid many a knock against the shattered masses of rock. And then the double current of visitors from Bardonecchia and from Modane met, and our cries of "Viva l'Italia! Viva Vittorio Emanuele!" resounded sepulchrally through the vaulted passage. The great work was accomplished after 13 years and 40 days of unremitting toil; and as we shook hands all round we recalled to mind how many had tried to throw cold water upon the scheme, declaring it physically impossible, or at best very doubtful."

Large naval ships, drawing from twenty to thirty feet of water, have a very large amount of pressure exerted against the lower part of their hulls, and Admiral Inglefield of the British navy has invented a hydrostatic engine to utilize this hydrostatic power as a mechanical force for actuating their steering gear. Such apparatus was fitted to Her Majesty's ship *Achilles*, and afterward in an improved form to the Turkish iron-clad *Fethi Bulend*. The machine consists of an hydraulic cylinder to be placed on the keel of the ship with a piston and rod, very much after the manner of the ordinary steam cylinder. Into this the water will be admitted in the ship through a Kingston valve. To the piston rod of this cylinder is attached a plunger pump of the diameter of three inches thus giving an accumulated force in the pump of say 100 times the pressure in the working cylinder, or equal to 1,000 pounds on the square inch. The water is conveyed from a chamber surrounding the pump to a four-inch hydraulic ram attached to the end of a lever of a ratchet-brace, the ratchet-wheel of which is keyed fast to the steam shaft of the propeller. There is a ram box attached to the ram cylinder, which is actuated by a pin in the ratchet-lever to which it is connected by a rod working the valve, and thus causing a continuous action of the ram as long as the water pressure is permitted to act. When the screw is started into motion the ratchet-wheel runs away from the pawl, and leaves it behind in its revolutions. To prevent the clinking noise, and to guard against accidents to the gear when the ship's main steam engines started the pawl is lifted out of the way and secured by a pin especially provided for the purpose. The joints in the hydraulic pipes are upon a patented principle. The two ends are merely placed together and secured by a nut, packed with an india-rubber ring, which is pressed upon by the water, packs the joint as close and as tight as in the case of the leather packing in an hydraulic ram. One of the great difficulties to be overcome in the application of the hydrostatic machines has been that of securing good connections in fitting the apparatus so low in the hull and in making perfect the orifices where the pipes have to pass through the bulkheads. During the testing of the machine the pressure gauge steadily registered 1,000 pounds to the inch and was brought to a standstill at very considerably higher pressure when the discharge cock was shut off, under this enormous pressure the whole machine and its accessories were perfectly tight no "weeping" at any of the points nor a "tear" anywhere to be discovered. Such a power, always ready as soon as the Kingston valve is opened, is valuable for any work, steering, turning turrets or screw shafts, raising guns, or in ships provided with the proper wells, raising the screw bodily.

(Continued from page 211.)

Col Dyde, on rising to reply was received with prolonged cheering. He said:

COL. STEVENSON AND BROTHER VOLUNTEERS,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I receive with much pleasure your very flattering address, and accept with sincere gratification, the beautiful painting you have now presented to me, not only for its intrinsic merit as a work of art, but more especially as conveying to me a positive proof and assurance that the officers of the Montreal Volunteer Militia, a force with which I have been associated, and had the honor of commanding for so many years, have appreciated my long, and I may add, I hope without egotism, faithful and disinterested exertions in the military service of my adopted country.

The confidence in me, and the good will and kindly feeling you have expressed towards me can never be obliterated from my memory, and when I look back upon the good old times, and when I think of the magnificent and imposing Brigade of which Montreal could boast, with no paid Staff Officer till 1862, and then only one, the Brigade-Major, and the *esprit de corps* and harmony that always existed, I cannot but feel deep regret that I have been relegated to an inactive position and that many of you are no longer connected with it.

It is unnecessary for me to dilate to any extent on my past career, extending as it does, over fifty years, and in many instances of eventful and troublesome times, during which period I conscientiously affirm that I never on any occasion was absent from duty as is fully known to you all, and to my fellow-citizens generally.

Brother Volunteers, I embrace this opportunity of reiterating my best thanks for the support and assistance that I have at all times received at your hands, and with an ardent wish and honest hope that the Volunteer Militia Force of the Dominion will maintain the proud reputation for patriotism and loyalty, and be ever ready to defend that glorious flag that has always floated triumphantly, and "braved for a thousand years the battle and the breeze."

I beg, gentlemen, that you will accept my heartfelt acknowledgments for this most welcome testimonial, and for the kind wishes you have expressed towards Mrs. Dyde, and my family, and with my distinguished and lasting esteem receive the assurance that this splendid picture shall be handed down with great satisfaction and pride as a glorious heirloom to my children and to my children's children; and as a proof that though no longer actively employed, I have not been forgotten by those whom it was my good fortune to command.

JOHN DYDE,
Colonel Volunteer Militia Force.

Ex-Major Workman followed in a speech of some length, his remarks were inaudible to all except those immediately around him. He referred to the sacrifices Col. Dyde had made for his country and urged his claim to recognition for such. He paid a high testimony to the zeal and courage displayed by the volunteers, and said it was the duty of everyone to encourage them in every way possible.

Hon. John Young claimed Col. Dyde's acquaintance for forty eight years, saying both himself and the Col. had shouldered their muskets together in 1837, on

the ramparts of Quebec. He had great pleasure in assisting to do honor to his old friend.

Mr. John Leeming followed in a humorous speech. He most heartily congratulated Col. Dyde on the expressions conveyed by the testimonial; he had just this much more to say: that come what may he hoped to die, and he hoped it would be long before they ceased to live under the old flag of England. [Great cheering and enthusiasm.]

Col. Belle in behalf of the French Canadians in the Volunteer Force paid a high tribute to Col. Dyde, who had he said always treated them with such courtesy and consideration.

Col. Bethune was the next speaker, He is perhaps with his men, the most popular officer of the Force, and his coming forward was the signal for loud and demonstrative enthusiasm among the gallant "Vics," present in large force, and who lose no opportunity of testifying to their esteem for him. Col. Bethune spoke fearlessly and with spirit, and must have as they say, "told on the toes of many present." His remarks I give in full as they well deserve all the space they occupy. He said reference had been made to the large number of Volunteers in 1862 which had gradually dwindled down, for various reasons. He would ask the citizens to give more of their support to the force. There were plenty of young men to join the force, and there might readily be 4000 men in it. The difficulty was not with the young men, it arose with their employers. [Hear, hear.] He would ask what the Volunteers were enrolled for? It was to protect life and property. A great many employers grudged the time for their employees to drill, but in the time of danger were perfectly willing for them to go. Men were not wanted who did not know their duty, who would only go out to imperil their lives, and those of others. He referred to facts, and these none could deny. It was not so much the pecuniary assistance of the people which was wanted, but their moral influence, and without this it was impossible to keep a force up in this or any country. [Hear, hear.] Late last night, he had been handed a pamphlet by an officer of the 19th Surrey Volunteers, and he stated that the difficulties of the home Volunteers were the same as they were here. If an efficient volunteer organization was wanted, it must be supported in every possible way, and he trusted the public would see their duty in this respect.

Col. Bethune concluded amid great applause and his remarks were evidently well appreciated by those present.

Col. Ferrier expressed the pride he had at being present to offer a testimonial to the esteemed and worthy commandant. [Applause.] He agreed with what Colonel Bethune had said as to the want of public support, and pledged himself as a retired officer and a merchant, to do all he could, and even make sacrifices to allow his young men to attend to drill. [Cheers.] He felt

that if others would do the same, the force would become a credit to the city. He hoped that in the future, no officer would be compelled to do what he had been forced to—send a corporal's guard to fetch out clerks from their employe's stores. If the force was supported as it ought to be, they would not have only 4000 volunteers, but 10,000. [Cheers.]

Cols. David and Bond both expressed their hope that more public support should be given to the volunteers.

Major Labranche was then called to the platform and after making a few humorous remarks, causing considerable hilarity among the audience, called for three cheers for Col. Dyde which the chairman said should be given after the singing of the national anthem.

"God Save the Queen" having been heartily sung, three rousing cheers were given for the Queen, for Col. Dyde, and a like number for Col. Stevenson.

The Chairman having thanked the audience for their attendance the meeting broke up.

It is stated that the Papal Zouaves Colonization Settlement, of which there has been some talk of late, is on the point of being realized as the location has been settled upon, and is to be established in the Township of Marston, on the borders of the Lake Megantic. Twelve hundred acres of very fertile land have been purchased by and for the Zouaves, and in a few days several of them headed by a Missionary will proceed to take possession.

Father Leech's lecture in the Mechanics Hall here recently seems to have caused very great displeasure owing to some very outspoken and injudicious remarks of his, "The wearing of the green," and other similar airs were not spared, even the "True Witness," (Catholic) denounced the whole affair.

Frederick Leech of the Quebec Battalion, Red River Volunteers, now stationed on St. Helen's Island, was brought up a few days ago before the Police Magistrate, charged with an assault upon his superior officer Lieut. Patterson. The prisoner had previously been dismissed the service for the offence, but that was not considered sufficient punishment, hence his appearance before the Police Magistrate.

"Lieut. Patterson stated that accused had been ordered to be confined in the Guard-room on certain charges preferred by him, Lieut. Patterson but on Sunday he found that Leech was not confined as ordered, and on telling the corporal of the guard to do his duty, Leech sprang up and struck him, Lt. Patterson, on the head. The accused was, however, dismissed the service yesterday.

"Lieut. Patterson, in cross-examination by defence, stated as follows:—After Leech struck me, I got two men to bind, handcuff and put him in the cells; he remained handcuffed from Sunday the 19th inst., until yesterday Thursday 23rd—four days—for assaulting me when he was a prisoner. I went up towards the Guard-room to see that

a previous order that Leech should be handcuffed was carried out; I saw Leech sitting on the Guard-room door-step, and I called the corporal to know why Leech was not handcuffed and in the cell. I don't know if Leech belongs to the service; but he belonged previously to No. 1 Company, but he certainly does not belong to the Company now; accused was a member of my company on the day of the assault. The accused was discharged by order of the Adjutant-General on Thursday, for insubordination—several charges, three preferred by myself, one for kicking me, a second for striking me on the head, and the third for using insulting language to me. The charge which is now preferred against accused was included in the list for which he was dismissed the service. I read the order to Leech for his discharge; there were no reasons assigned in the order, but I had previously brought charges against Leech for different acts of insubordination and the discharge followed.

Several privates of the company corroborated the testimony of Lieutenant Paterson. Judgment was given to-day, and the prisoner was ordered to pay \$10 and costs, in all \$20, or go to jail one month. There appears to have been a good deal of malignity displayed in following up the charge, after dismissal for the offence. It would have been better to have let the matter drop than as it has given rise to very unpleasant comments upon the whole case, and some of the local papers animadvert in pretty strong terms over the spite and ill-nature shown on the side of the prosecution.

The Military School is well filled at present.

The remarks of Col. Bethune and others at the Dyde presentation, on the cold water thrown by employers upon Volunteering have hit the mark exactly. There is no denying it, and it must come all the more forcibly to them in its plain truthfulness. Without public support Volunteering will, in a short time, be run to the dogs, and I regret to say that Montreal has, so far, given but little in this respect. Many people are too apt to throw ridicule on the whole thing, treating those of their employees who may happen to be Volunteers accordingly; not but that there are many employers who have deserved well of their country, having done their duty nobly, and many places of business were almost depopulated at the time of the last call. Employers themselves not only cheerfully acquiescing in the state of affairs, but urging the hesitating ones to their post. One large retail dry goods house in this city makes it a *sine qua non* that its employees belong to no Volunteer organization, and I fear it does not stand alone in this despicable behaviour.

There are at the same time no doubt other grievances and matters to be regulated in order to render the Volunteer force what it should be, but public support it must have, otherwise all efforts will be abortive. Our young men are willing enough, let employers do their duty, let Government do its duty, and we will soon have a Volunteer force which, for efficiency and stamina, would be the equal of any in the world. B.

COLORS FOR THE V. MILITIA, AND BATTALIONS BADGE.

The colors recently imported direct from London, England, for the 59th and 60th Battalions V. Militia are very handsomely got up and display much artistic taste in the arrangement of them into emblems, &c.—The Battalion or Regimental Color of the 59th commanded by Lieut. Col. Bergin of Cornwall is a blue Ensign with the words "Stormont and Glengarry" in embroidery around the roman numerals (LIX.) and the motto "*Foy pour Devoir*" under the same, at each corner of the ensign are elaborately embroidered emblems viz: a ship under full sail, a wheat sheaf, a pair of crossed axes, and the Canadian beaver.

The 60th Battalion, commanded by Lieut. Col. Chamberlin, C. M. G., has an ensign similar to the 59th, the roman numerals in the centre (LX.) being encircled by the words "*Missisquoi Infantry*," "*Eccles III.*" (gained by the 60th at the last Fenian raid.) is also conspicuous in embroidered letters on the color. The motto of the corps "*watch the front watch well*," appears underneath the number, and in each corner of the ensigns, the maple leaf is worked in green silk.

The badges presented by Lieut.-Colonel Bacon, Brigade-Major of the 1st Brigade Division, 5th Military District to the best battalion shots in his division, were also imported from England, and consist of a rifle with three stars, for the artillery in gold, embroidered on blue cloth, infantry, silver on scarlet, and rifles, scarlet on green cloth.

COMMUNICATED.

We insert a communication from a "volunteer of the 62nd Battalion"—and with respect to the subject of which it treats can only remark that the "extract was sent to us by a correspondent whose honor or motives we had no reason to doubt, the explanation now given will put the matter in a different light altogether, and we can only express regret that the VOLUNTEER REVIEW has unwittingly been made the means of annoyance to any officer,—always particularly cautious in dealing with personalities, the very fact that the article in question did not name the previous commandant of the 62nd, led us to infer as probable, that other causes might have led to partial disorganisation—which even then might occur without any prejudice to the officers thereof. We certainly had not the remotest suspicion that it contained a covert attack on a gallant officer—and we submit to our correspondent's consideration that it ought to have been refuted in the local press in the first place, not that this is put forward as any excuse on our part to do what is our actual duty in the matter—because the principle laid down is a correct one—that "Military Reputation" can in no case be trifled with. The 62nd have a first rate record, and the *esprit de corps* which brings our correspondent to the front is sufficient evidence that

its honor or reputation is not likely to suffer at the hands of its officers.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir,—In your issue of 13th instant is copied a paragraph from a St. John "paper" on Colonel Ray's retirement from the command of the 62nd Battalion "in which we find," when the battalion was handed over "to him it was in a most wretched state "and required to be thoroughly re-organized." These remarks reflecting so strongly, not only on the Military capacity of Colonel Otty, who "handed over" the Battalion, but also on every officer and man enrolled therein *are without a shadow of truth.*

The Battalion had been re-enrolled only a few months, with a large majority of volunteers who had been on active service on the frontier in 1866, the companies filled to the quota required by law. Newly uniformed and commanded by their old company officers, they could not be in such a "wretched state." "Efficiency and discipline" with harmony and good feeling existed in the corps as much at that time as at any period since. From the well-known and acknowledged military abilities of Col. Otty in this province, while those remarks were confined to our local papers, they were not considered worthy of notice, but when re-produced in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW; a paper circulated throughout the Military circle of the Dominion, it becomes a question of Military reputation of an officer who has on more than one occasion received the highest encomiums while on active service in 1866, and subsequently from such officers as General Williams, Lieut. General Doyle, Col. Warding, 1st Batt. 22nd Regiment; Col. Cole, 1st Batt. 15th Regiment; &c., &c., as set forth in the Militia reports of this province.

A. VOLUNTEER.
62nd Batt.

The Portage Lake Mining Gazette says the difficulties which the contractors are meeting with now, in carrying on the work of improvement in the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, are of a nature to excite the liveliest apprehensions for the entire safety and usefulness of that important highway for next season's business. All the more reasons for having a Canadian canal. If such an one existed now it would do the traffic of both countries while the repairs went on.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which in y save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 1/2 lb., 1 lb., and 1 lb tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

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

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

The VOLUNTEER REVIEW will be supplied to clubs at the usual reduced rates, viz:
 Clubs of Five and upwards will be supplied at \$1.50 per annum for each copy.

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

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

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

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AGENTS.

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THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR Proprietor, to whom all *Business Correspondence* should be addressed.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

We shall feel obliged to send 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, APRIL 3, 1871.

On Friday, the 24th of March, the Adjutant General presented to Private Wm. Good, of the 43rd Battalion (Carleton), his prize of \$50 and a silver medal, as the best rifle shot in the Canadian army during the the competition at the annual training for 1870. The medal bears on one side the figure of a rifleman kneeling, surrounded by a wreath of laurel, and on the other a suitable inscription. This was the Adjutant General's special prize, and will be this year presented to any non-commissioned officer or soldier of the active force who may attain the highest individual figure of merit during the annual training. We had occasion before to call attention to this feature, introduced last year into the practice of our military force by the care and foresight of the Adjutant General as an illustration of the principle laid down in his Report that the "proper use of the rifle," is a primary consideration in the discipline of any army. By precept and example that lesson has been laid before the officers and men of our Active force. Every inducement held out to them to follow up the principle to its legitimate conclusion, and by making themselves accomplished marksmen, arrive at the desirable consummation of fitting themselves for the proper discharge of those duties which

the country requires of its soldiers. Apart from any public advantage, the soldier who perfects himself in a thorough knowledge of his weapon, with so much of ordinary drill as will enable him to act in concert in the field with his comrades, is worth half a dozen men who have not that knowledge, and will be far more likely to come off unhurt in a fight. Moreover, in skirmishing a thorough mastery of the rifle is one of the very best requisites—each individual soldier being supposed to fight on his own *hook*, the man who does not understand the weapon he uses, in other words, is not a good marksman, is worse than useless—he goes to certain death, or if not, he wastes more ammunition than he is worth, and endangers the valuable lives of his efficient comrades. It follows, therefore, that the first duty of company officers is to excite the principle of emulation amongst their men, to see that they are thoroughly well trained to the use of the rifle, and to take every opportunity of teaching them the true principles of skirmishing drill.

Foreign examples are only useful for the lessons of experience they teach us; as systems they are not adapted to our social condition, and as tactical precedents are inapplicable to the topography of the country in which our warlike operations are likely to be carried on. A purely *native* system worked out as intelligently and steadily as ours has been needs nothing beyond practical application to turn out as perfect, intelligent, active and enterprising a force in the Dominion of Canada as the world can produce. But in order to effect all this the recommendations of the gallant and experienced soldier who commands that force must be implicitly attended to. Military knowledge, with its concomitants of confidence, intelligence, and general efficiency cannot be acquired at once. It will take time to make an army that perfect machine whose various parts are in true working order, and the events which have occurred in Europe shows us that it is a distinguishing mark of real statesmanship to carefully encourage the military spirit of the people, and a first duty to fit them for discharging the obligations they owe their country and themselves by being always ready to take part in defensive warfare.

The whole object of the organization which the Adjutant General has so successfully carried out, is directed to forward the object detailed above, and in order to effectually accomplish the same every Military District is the nucleus of a complete army corps. It only requires the necessary time and means to fill in all its details to make at any moment *one-third* of the able-bodied male inhabitants of such district available; and there can be no question that much of our commercial and financial prosperity is due to the fact that in a little over *two* years the country embodied and trained a formidable army, and that it had provided legal and constitutional means to fill up that army, to

proportions, that States with four times its population need not be ashamed of. Much of this success is due to the martial spirit of the people, and to the able and accomplished soldier who has brought it under discipline and give it proper direction; while the country cannot be too grateful to the statesman whose unerring judgment enabled him to crystalize the principle and provide for it the constitutional power, without which it could have no cohesion. The transaction narrated at the commencement of this article shows what gradual and sure steps had been taken towards the final development.

THE Adjutant General's "Report on the State of the Militia" is calculated to awaken serious reflections, not on the score of its efficiency, as far as the 45,000 Volunteers comprising the active portion thereof are concerned, but with respect to the actual position of the Dominion in connection with its defensive capabilities. There can be no doubt that our present active force bears the same proportion to our actual necessities as the 5000 Volunteers embodied at the period of the Trent difficulty did to those of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and we all remember the hurry with which our militia organization was at that period precipitated. We had then a large regular force in garrison at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto—now it may be said there is not a regular soldier in either of those Provinces, and it is absolutely a matter of necessity that a thorough organization of our reserve force be undertaken as speedily as possible. The Adjutant General recommends the enforcement of the ballot to bring out those the present system enables to shirk all military service, and to return those men who have served their full period of three years to the Reserve force, not to be again called out except in case of invasion. For the present emergency an active force of at least 80,000 men is the very least this country should maintain. The political economists of the House of Commons will at once raise the patent cry of over expenditure, but the snarlings of such men are not to be put in competition with the interests and safety of Canada.

The Quebec *Morning Chronicle* is exercised in mind about the expense of the changes recommended in the Adjutant General's Report; but it is evident that the representative journal of the ancient capital has not bestowed much study or thought on our actual position with respect to this question of defence. Last summer we had a respectable regular force which did us good service during the Fenian raid. Now there is not a regular soldier in those Provinces most exposed to such a visitation. Not that we are incapable in any way on that account, but in case of actual hostilities, we want more than one line in the field. In fact when the Adjutant General commenced to organize the Canadian Army, it was well understood

that in future we would do our own fighting, that we were both willing and capable of defending those Provinces against any force likely to assail them, but at the same time it was necessary that we should have a force to hold the garrisons and fortresses of the Dominion, and at the time the regular troops performed that duty. Now, if we would take from the 45,000 men of the active force even only skeleton garrisons we should not have more than 20,000 men for actual service, a force ludicrously small for the frontier we have to cover. It is quite evident then that every one of the Adjutant General's recommendations should be at once carried out, and supplemented by making the Reserve force, or as large a proportion of it as possible, effective for garrison duty, and the Active force raised to the number before specified. In order to provide an efficient garrison force it might be necessary to embody the *Regular Militia* provided for in the Militia Act of 1868, and compel a certain amount of drill which could be arranged to take place after working hours, say from seven to half past eight p.m. for three nights per week till the companies had acquired sufficient knowledge of company drill to entitle them to dismissal from those parades. Battalion movements might be acquired on the Queen's birthday or other convenient holidays, and the country for the present at least need be put to no expense for clothing or other requirements. The use of the rifle might be taught at a later period, and a very great addition might be made to our available force by this means. It would tend to fill up the Volunteer ranks as the movement would be the enforcement of the ballot in full. The *Morning Chronicle* had better think over this—if the ancient capital wanted a garrison where is it to be found?—echo answers, where?

THE Adjutant General's "Report on the State of the Militia" directs attention to our naval defences on the lakes; at present those are ludicrously inadequate to the work they have to perform, and it is to be hoped the present season will not be allowed to pass without a very respectable addition being made thereto. A number of experimental vessels have at various times been constructed at the English dockyards, many of them admirably adapted for service on our lakes and rivers, it would probably be wise to try whether some of them could be obtained for that purpose. And it might be possible to get them at a less figure than they could be built for. What would be required is that class of armoured gunboats drawing probably eight feet of water, one hundred and forty feet in length, with twin propellers, and carrying one heavy gun. There has been quite recently a number of those vessels built by contract and otherwise; they are hardly applicable at home for any service, but would be the very thing required for our lakes and rivers. There

can be doubt but our military preparations have had a most beneficial effect on our affairs generally, and has materially assisted in promoting our present prosperity, for a powerful military force, whose objects cannot be aggressive warfare, and whose strength consists in its not interfering with the industrial resources of the country produces a feeling of security and confidence in the stability of its institutions, which is a direct guarantee of commercial success. People will invest capital when they are convinced that it is secure from all contingencies except those necessarily accruing from risks in the ordinary way of trade, and the spectacle of a whole people ready to spring to arms at a moment's notice in self-defence, puts any doubt on the subject of security out of the question. To prevent in future the necessity for repelling Fenian invasions on our soil an efficient river police is a necessity which should at once be recognized, and the want supplied. This addition to our defensive force would heighten and confirm the confidence this country already commands, would add materially to its resources, and be the very best investment of the public funds ever made. We hope to see before the season closes an efficient squadron on each of the lakes, and the naval force of the Dominion in a position to cooperate with its army.

It always gives us sincere pleasure to chronicle any instance of good feeling existing between the officers and men of the Volunteer force, as it is a sure sign of kindly disposition and great merit on the part of the former, as well as an evidence of strict discipline and esteem on the part of the latter. The recipient of the following well merited testimonial is a Volunteer officer of nine or ten years standing, a gallant soldier and worthy gentleman in every relation of life. He raised No. 4 Company, as an independent company of Volunteers before the present organization made it a part of the 42nd Battalion, and now fills the chair of Reeve of the Township of Fitzroy. The soldiers of Captain Allan Fraser's Company presented that gentleman with the following address, accompanied by a valuable gold watch and chain, the former bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Captain Allan Fraser, of Fitzroy, as a testimonial for his services as senior Captain, No. 4 Company, 42nd Battalion, Carleton, by a few friends. March, 1871." The address was as follows:

Captain Fraser, Fitzroy:

DEAR SIR,—There are times and seasons when all of us are more or less indebted to the kind offices of our friends, and these in turn beget a warm feeling of reciprocation.

It is therefore from a genuine feeling of reciprocation that I feel myself highly privileged in being called upon in the name of the subscribers, to present you with the accompanying gold watch and chain, as a small token of their personal respect and high esteem for you as a private friend, as a pub-

lie man, and as a gentleman; as one from whom we have ever received valuable and ready assistance in the furtherance of every good object for the advancement of our social prosperity and progress, and in admiration of your patriotism and promptitude at the call of duty in hastening to the front with your command to repel the Fenian invader, and for your long continued and disinterested exertions.

Hoping you will be long spared in honor amongst us, and with warmest expressions of good wishes for Mrs. Fraser and family, I have the honor of presenting you with this expression of regard and to beg of its acceptance.

I have the honor to be,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed.)

JAMES MILLS.

On behalf of the Non-commissioned Officers and Men of No. 4 Company.

As the company, with good taste and correct feeling, kept the whole preparation of this very valuable present and address a secret, Captain Fraser was completely taken by surprise; his impromptu reply, however, shows that although astonished he was not taken at a disadvantage:

GENTLEMEN,—I hardly know how to reply to you on this unlooked for token of generous regard which you this evening have presented me with. I can assure you that under existing circumstances, "In a manner almost taken by surprise." I feel almost at a loss what to say. However, I must confess that I cannot but feel proud of the reception of so beautiful and chaste a token, not only for its intrinsic worth, but for the expression of gratitude and good feeling manifested by so many friends, as the present fully exemplifies. With regard to the captaincy of the gallant company, to which I have the honor of being attached, and as to the sudden calls which from time to time have issued from headquarters, to keep sacred our country's rights and drive the enemy from her shores, I feel not only happy but proud to say, not only in my own name, but in that of the company, that each summons or call to duty, was at once responded to without hesitation, and each and every man anxious and willing to do his duty: a feeling, gentlemen, which we all, not only as true patriots, but as faithful subjects, owe to our glorious Queen and country.

With regard to the position which I hold as Reeve of this township, I feel it to be a position of great responsibility and honor, inasmuch as the township of Fitzroy, is second to none in the Valley of the Ottawa; it will therefore be my aim to sanction any project which may tend to its further advancement.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I thank you for the good wishes manifested towards Mrs. Fraser and family, and rest assured that this beautiful memento will ever be treasured and appreciated as a testimonial of your esteem and respect.

Kind sir and friends, I again thank you gratefully.

The whole of this affair is creditable to all the parties concerned—the Canadian army having no better representatives than Captain Fraser, the officers and men of the Fitzroy Company.

Montreal is to be enlivened by 600 sparrows which are to be brought out from England shortly.

The idea of a federation of the Colonies of the British Empire, the precedent for which was established by Canada four years ago, has been revived, and is likely to meet with more favor than Earl Granville was disposed to accord to it some time ago. The principle of extending the measure so as to include the British Islands has been largely discussed, and to thinking men it appears to be the only mode of consolidating the mighty power of the British Empire. At present that power is diffused through a large number of States, in such a manner that it is practically unavailable, but with a federation every colony and community would be able to devote a proportion of its strength for national defence or aggrandisement and thus enable the whole to act with effect. It is well known that the affairs of the empire are rapidly outgrowing the possibility of management by the Imperial Parliament, and that the men composing it are below their predecessors in that high tone of feeling, education and knowledge of the social or political conditions of the Colonies necessary for those who aspire to legislate for or direct the destinies of the great dependencies of the British Crown. That the constant lowering of the British constitution to the Democratic standard, as understood in Great Britain, renders it impossible that a representative body there could in any case be in accord with colonists who recognize in the Crown the tie which binds them to the empire; and therefore in order to preserve that form of constitutional monarchy intact, which all the great Colonies have proved and prefer, it will be necessary to recast so much of the existing British polity as will give them fair representation in the councils of the empire.

It would appear that the mode best adapted to subserve this great end would be the creation of a grand council of the empire, to consist of two houses—an upper and lower—the former nominated by the Crown and called by writ, as the present House of Lords, the latter elected by the people from existing electoral divisions; but the numbers in both houses to be strictly proportioned to population at home and in the Colonies. The powers of such council to be that of the foreign policy of the empire—the questions of defence and all the higher legislation, such as granting constitutional powers, the enforcement, enactment, or revision of general laws, and all the powers of a general court of appeal for the whole empire. In fact, the functions of the British Parliament apart from domestic legislation.

From this grand council a ministry should be formed in the usual way, that is, having a decided majority in both houses—those should be the responsible advisers of the Crown. Moreover, the grand council should apportion to each part of the empire its allotment of taxes to be raised for general purposes of defence, as well as its contingents of men and ships. The British Parliament should be delegated to its proper

duties—domestic legislation. And the Irish difficulty might be solved by granting a local parliament for the same purpose. There could be no clashing of interests, as the nation would be represented in the grand council, and the management of local affairs could be as safely intrusted to them as to any Canadian Province. This scheme would not interfere with existing arrangements, and there can be no doubt that its effects on the present and future of the empire would be most beneficial. It is by no means a new idea, but the extended practical application of an old one.

In July, 1755, a meeting of the Governors of the Thirteen Colonies (now the United States) was held at Albany, and a proposition made for a federation of the Provinces, under a President General. Its advantages were obvious to those who took the trouble to analyze the then existing relations of those Colonies to Great Britain and each other; but that "ape in politics," the Duke of Newcastle, would not listen to the scheme, as a consequence twenty years later saw the commencement of a ruinous and disgraceful war, which resulted in Great Britain's humiliation and the creation of a powerful, unscrupulous and vindictive enemy. She has now another great Colony, covering more than half the North American continent, with exhaustless resources, who have successfully carried out the idea of 1755, whose evident mission is to checkmate the movements of her adversary, and whose political status as the fourth naval power of the world renders her worthy of a place in those councils which involve the happiness, or otherwise, of one fourth of the human race. Other Colonies as well will look on the solution of this great problem with the interest it inspires, recognizing in it one of the grandest political questions which has come before the world in modern days. To us who live in view of ultra democracy and are not in love with the monstrosity, this question possesses a singular and absorbing interest, our future depending on it to a great extent; it being the means by which the ties that bind us to the empire will be strengthened, a heritage of stable government and institutions bequeathed to our children, and the progress of civilization accelerated.

It is true that no country ever became commercially great without being warlike. History has no record of commercial prosperity after the loss of military power. To the mere trader or merchant the idea of war is odious, because it has a tendency to interfere with his gains, and we find that wherever, as a class, they have been enabled to control the State its inevitable decay immediately followed. Holland is the most noted modern example of this principle; two centuries ago that country was the successful rival of England in war and commerce. The death of her great Stadtholder, William III. of England, enabled the burghers of Amsterdam to seize the reins of power

and before the close of the last century it had become little better than a department of France,—its prestige, commerce, and foreign possessions all irrevocably lost; its re-ascension as a kingdom failed to restore its power, and it now exists because England is prepared to guarantee its independence. Its national life is held by a precarious tenure in the face of German unification and the efforts of the peace-at-any-price party of the Manchester school. England's national and commercial prosperity dates from the reign of her greatest sovereign, the *Limes* of the Tudors. It followed in the wake of those bold pirates, Hawkins, Drake, Frobisher, Raleigh, and others. It owed its origin not to fine spun theories, but to the warlike and aggressive spirit inherent in the descendants of the old Vikings. The growth of her commerce has kept pace with her aggressive contests, and in no instance has she gained by being a neutral, except it may be a beggarly trifle during the late contest between the Northern and Southern States of the American Union—a gain that has brought the *Alabama*'s claims as a set off, with the interminable disputes to which as a precedent it will give rise. With such a record it is a matter of astonishment to the student of history to find some of the leading men in the British Cabinet, the House of Commons, and the House of Lords advocating the necessity of a dangerous and impossible neutrality, and the wisdom of attending to their own commercial affairs without interference in their neighbors concerns. If the condition of commercial prosperity demands peace, the way to insure that result is not to stand by while neighboring nations are preparing for deadly encounters—the conqueror, in most cases being willing to take a hand in with the nearest spectators, especially as he has not only floored his opponent but also took his purse. And this is precisely the position in which England now stands to Prussia; she has looked on while her best friend and ally, France, was beaten and plundered, held back by some pitiful pettifogging plea at the commencement of the contest, as to what party was the aggressor; her peddling politicians trembling at each phase of it lest they should be obliged to do a bold or energetic thing, and the Premier, Mr. Gladstone, so troubled on the receipt of Russia's insolent note that he got quite pale and could not speak, even the brazen effrontery of the demagogue failed the coward in the hour of danger. In Canada there are a small party whose aspirations point in the same direction as the craven English Whig-Radicals; but luckily more than *three fourths* of our population are of the agricultural class, valuing trade as the medium whereby the proceeds of their surplus labor is disposed of, and it will be many generations, if ever, before traders as a class obtain sufficient footing in our councils to seriously affect the course of their policy. We are, and shall continue, a fighting people, without being aggressive, which latter quality

will begin to show itself when the commercial class gets the ascendancy. Amongst English Radicals the theory is that they have enough and don't want more, only to enjoy what they have got. But will United Germany, Russia, and Brother Jonathan allow that consummation? Time, that solves all things, will tell.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The position of affairs in France appears to be unchanged. Paris was in the hands of the Red Republicans, who signalled their success by a massacre of some *thirty* innocent people. They had succeeded in carrying the right to hold the communal elections, and to elect their own officers in the National Guard. They talk openly of overthrowing the Provisional Government and establishing communism, with Gustave Flourens at its head. Lyons and Marseilles are also to a great extent in the hands of the same party, although throughout the Provinces the whole proceedings are looked on with indifference. Meanwhile that incapable schemer, Thiers, preaches peace, conciliation, and moderation, but is only laughed at for his pains. The Prussian has, however, taken the alarm, and his troops menace the unhappy city, it being very plainly intimated to the Provisional Government that the provisions of the treaty were not carried out another occupation of Paris, and this time in a different manner from the pageant of a few days ago, was imminent. The friends of law, order, and civilization could not desire any better consummation than the Prussian lesson which would be taught the Reds in that event. Grapes shot and rifle bullets would fitly take the place of proclamations. Meantime *assassination* has been suggested by one of the Red journals; another advises the dissolution of the Assembly and the impeachment of the members, while it is reported that the resignation of Thiers in favor of the Duc d'Armales is imminent.

Mr. Gladstone, in the Imperial House of Commons, stated that the Government was not disposed to press the claims against France for the property of British subjects, which had been destroyed during the war, while it was announced that the law officers of the Crown were averse to making reclamations for injuries done British subjects in that country, as the legal opinion appears to be against the idea of residing under one government and owing allegiance to another.

The attempt to introduce the ballot into England has met with a laughable and striking commentary. It was one of the institutions of Nova Scotia for some years, and a bill repealing it has passed the third reading in the House of Assembly of that Province, by a majority of *three*. The hopes of its admirers centre on the action of the Legislative Council, which, by the way, was saved from abolition by a vote of *five*.

A British man-of-war has been stationed at each Chinese treaty port to protect British subjects and others from outrage.

The High Commission at Washington is still busy with the important work before it, but no sign is apparent of the results of its deliberations.

The Members of Parliament for the various divisions of Manitoba have been elected, returns state that D. A. Smith, P. Delorme, and Dr. Shultz have been returned; the contest in the fourth division resulted in a tie, and as the returning officer had no vote it could not be decided, so that new writs must be issued. The House of Assembly for that Province was opened on the 16th by a very able speech from the Lieutenant-Governor. As it is the first deliberative assembly in the great North West we hope the Governor's wishes for the patriotic discharge of their new and important duties will be realized. D. A. Smith, Esq., M.P. for the Selkirk Division, took his seat as member of the Assembly for Winnipeg, on the day of the opening, and arrived in Ottawa, to take his seat as member of the House of Commons, on the 25th ult. He is the first member from the North West.

The Canal Commission has presented an *ad interim* report of the result of its labors, which may be summarized as follows:—A recommendation to build the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, enlarge the Welland and St. Lawrence, build the Bay Verte, and enlarge the canals on the Lower Ottawa, the whole involving an outlay of nearly *twenty* million of dollars. It is not intended to proceed with the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal at present, a decision we regret for many reasons.

REVIEWS.

How to MAKE MONEY.—Send to the American Publishing Company, Rutland, Vt., for their beautiful Specimen Book, and make ten dollars the first day you show the book. Read their advertisement in another column, concerning the Parlor Album, and you will get full particulars.

The Parlor Album contains more beautiful embellishments than any other work extant. The Specimen Book is sent free on receipt of postage.

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription up to Saturday, the 1st inst.

RICHMOND, Ont.—Private W. Good, \$2.

ONEIDA.—Capt. H. Stewart, \$5.

DELAWARE.—Capt. Wm. Cox, \$2.

L'ORIGAN.—Capt. John Butterfield, \$2.

DRUMMONDVILLE.—Lt. Col. S. Burnett, \$4.

King Louis of Bavaria thinks of becoming the editor of a musical journal.

The *Iron Age* mentions a new invention for water pipes. These are made of brass-tinned. They are said to be perfectly harmless, as far as imparting any metallic qualities to the water, and they are cheaper than lead.

OUR OWN CANADIAN HOME.

W. BIRCH CANAVAN.

With thy back against the frozen seas, thy bosom to the tide,
From Atlantic to Pacific shore thy majesty doth stride,
From Breton's Cape to Vancouver each hill and valley smiles,
St. Lawrence bathes the margin of "a thousand fairy isles;"
Dear to my heart thou still shalt be let fortune bide or roam,
Land of my joyous infancy, my own Canadian home.

Deep in thy olden forests I have sought the wild wood flowers,
And on thy noble waters I have wiled the summer hours;
Upon the Ottawa's wild breast I've linger'd many a day,
And revel'd in the beauties of thy far famed Saguenay;
From Kingston to Quebec I've sailed down the "rapids" foam,
O'er the highways and the byways of my own Canadian Home.

On many a bold Laurentide I've breathed thy mountain air,
And proved in boyhood's golden years what boyish hearts will dare;
I've watched thy great Niagara pursue its mad career,
Its "voice of many waters" telling grandly on the ear;
And oft I've fancied as I gazed, while swelled the mighty tone,
'Twas trumpeting the future fame of Canada our Home.

On Queenston Heights I've proudly stood beside that column grand,
That "tells to heaven" the love we bear the cherish'd of our land;
Where fell the red-coat heroes, Brock and his warriors brave,
Who shed their life blood for our soil, nor shed in vain to save;
And later still by Ridgeway's Wood, where dauntless lads have shewn,
How much they loved, *even to the death*, their own Canadian Home.

'Twere long to tell the great and good of these and other days,
More tuneful bards in sweeter strains have fitly sung their praise;
Here sleeps the bold Tecumseth, the red-brave of the West;
Here Wolfe on Abraham's crimson'd plain so nobly came to rest;
And hundreds more by lofty deeds on fame's bright scroll have shewn,
How rich the land in mighty hearts of Canada our Home.

With British blood in every vein they trod thy untill'd soil,
They won it by their own good swords, we use it by our toil;
A hundred thousand hearts beat high, twice that of arms are strong,
To guard the weak and innocent from wickedness or wrong;
When lawless hordes would separate us from Old Britain's throne,
Oh! a loyal cheer has echoed from our own Canadian Home.

Old Ireland was my father's clime, young Canada's my own,
By birth 'tis mine, by choice 'twas his, when fortune bade him roam,
Yet when the latest change shall come, when years are flitting fast,
And the small green plot of mother earth receives my bones at last—
May Heaven in bounteous providence, with equal hand wide strewn,
Its mercies o'er my resting place, my own Canadian Home.

MARRIAGES BETWEEN ROYALTY AND ITS SUBJECTS.

PREVIOUS EXAMPLES.

The Princess Louise, who is the sixth child and fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, was born on the 18th of March, 1848, so that she is now in her 23rd year. Since the death of Prince Albert and the marriage of her elder sisters, the Princess has been the closest companion of the Queen, and has more than once represented her in public ceremonies. She has evinced artistic tastes and sent specimens of her modelling to the Sculpture-room of the Academy, and also to the Exhibition held in London in aid of

the sick and wounded of the late war. The Princess has received a dowry of \$150,000, and an annuity of \$30,000 from Parliament.

This marriage is the only instance in England's history since the reign of Edward III, five centuries since, of the daughter of a living crowned head marrying a subject. Marriages have occurred since that period between princesses and subjects, but at most in five cases, and under peculiar circumstances. The Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I, and widow of the King of Bohemia, is understood to have privately married Lord Craven, at whose house in Drury-lane she died a few months after her return from exile with her nephew, Charles II.; but the circumstances of the marriage are extremely obscure, and the Queen was entirely released from royal control. The Princess Mary, sister of Henry VIII, took the opportunity, much to the indignation of her brother, of marrying Charles Brandon who was sent to fetch her back from France on the death of her husband, Louis XII, but the peculiarity of this case is also obvious. Henry VII, permitted three of the daughters, of Edward IV, and sisters of his own queen, to marry the heads of the families of Howard, Courtnay, and the now extinct Welles; but Henry VII, never fully recognized the legality of the royal title of his father-in-law.

It has been illegal during the past 100 years for a member of the royal family to marry a subject, unless the royal personage intending to contract such marriage had received the special sanction of the sovereign, and this approval extends only to cases when the intended royal bride or bridegroom is under 25 years of age—over that age, the sanction of Parliament is necessary. This was stringently laid down in what is known as the Royal Marriage Act, which was passed in 1772, at the instance of King George III, who was indignant at the marriage of his brother William Henry Duke of Gloucester, in 1766, with the widow of Earl Waldegrave, an illegitimate daughter of Sir Edward Walpole. His brother Henry Frederick, the Duke of Cumberland, in like manner had offended the King by his marriage, in 1771 with Lady Ann Luttrell, daughter of Earl of Carhampton, and widow of Mr. Charley Horton, of Catton Hall, Derbyshire. It is well known that the late Duke of Sussex braved his father's displeasure, through the ceremony of marriage with the late Lady Augusta Murray, second daughter of John, fourth Earl of Dunmore, first at Rome, in April 1793, and again at St. George's, Hanover Square London, after the publication of banns on the 5th December following. The Duke, having been left a widower married as his second wife Lady Cecilia Letitia Buggin, a daughter of Arthur second Earl of Arran, now Duchess of Inverness. In the like manner George IV, while Prince of Wales, contracted a secret marriage with the celebrated Mrs. Fitzherbert; but in none of the above cases was the royal sanction given to the nation.

The royal marriage as telegraphed to the *New York World* :—

INTERIOR OF THE ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

Innumerable experiments were made before the final adornment of this chamber was decided on, but at length the choice of a delicate pink hanging for the walls; with lace curtains, resting on a background of rose-coloured satin for the windows; a carpet from the Gobelia looms, presented to the Queen by the Empress of the French on the occasion of Her Majesty's visit to Paris, forms in itself one of the main features of ornamentation. Nothing can be more soft and rich in its general effect than the pat-

tern of the mingled rose, shamrock, and thistle, with the royal monogram in the centre of this splendid product of the Paris loom. The threads, as in nearly all the Gobelin carpets, have been out very long, so that the foot sinks up to the instep in the woolly texture. The furniture is of some pinkish wood, of a kind I have never seen before, picked out with delicate lines of gold, and all bearing the monogram of the Marquis and his bride. The table is supported by a carved kneeling figure of a fawn of classic proportions, which I am told a royal academician has been prevailed on to model for the occasion, though nothing could induce the court-officials to disclose his name, owing to his unwillingness to have it identified with a *chef d'œuvre* of the cabinet-maker's art. Round the table are ranged eight seats, one for each of the brides mades, and in front of each are deposited albums of blue enamel, picked out with silver and containing miniature paintings on ivory of the chief members of the family of the bride and bridegroom. These albums are the Marquis of Lorne's present to the brides mades.

THE BRIDESMADES AS HERETOFORE ANNOUNCED WERE

The Lady Constance Seymour, daughter of the Marquis of Hertford.

The Lady Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of the Duke of Argyll.

The Lady Florence Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond.

The Lady Mary Butler, daughter of the Marchioness of Ormonde.

The Lady Alice Fitzgerald, daughter of the Marquis of Kildare.

The Lady Grace Gordon, daughter of the Dowager Marchioness of Huntley.

The Lady Florence Montagu, daughter of the Earl of Sandwich.

The Lady Agatha Russell, daughter of the Earl of Russell.

All are fair, but, if the palm of beauty and grace must be awarded to one of them, it will assuredly go by general consent to the Lady Mary Butler, who by the infinite grace of her slender figure and the intelligence of her features, and especially of her dark blue eyes, seems the living realization of the poet's and painter's dream.

THE PRESENTS TO THE PRINCESS.

The presents to the Princess Louise, coming as they have from all parts of the kingdom and from individuals of every class, are necessarily far too numerous for complete enumeration here. All that I can do is to name the principal things that I saw glittering on the horse-shoe table, covered with blue velvet, that runs around the room. Some of the gifts from the members of the royal family, and notably those from her Majesty, consisted of personal ornaments, which were not shown here. But foremost among the splendid objects in this royal exhibition was the jewel casket, the gift of Prince Arthur, and manufactured by Houghton & Gunn the court Stationers and dressing-case makers in Bond street. The general form of the casket is oblong, and the edges are formed of gold, enclosing enamelled sides. These often constitute one of the greatest triumphs of the enameller's art. They are of that delicate *rose de berri* which, on account of the extreme delicacy of the material used in the colouring and its liability to spoil in firing, is often a stumbling block in the way of the most expert manufacturers. A hundred places may be covered with the colouring composition, and all may be spoiled for want of some minute act of supervision in

the process of baking. The larger the plate the greater the difficulty, and the great triumph in the example before us is in the double perfection of the size of the sheet of enamel and the perfect purity of the tint. The enamel itself, however, forms but a rich background for the most exquisite painting of figure and flower subjects in the Watteau style—courtly shepherds and shepherdesses, and flying doves, and all that the richest fancy can devise within the limits of a style of art that finds its boundary in the elegant and graceful. The framework to this elegant production was, I have already said, in gold, and beneath the upper border are rows of emeralds and pearls. Next in order is the prayer book manufactured by Messrs. Ortner and Houle, of St. James street, for the bridegroom. The covers are of ivory, ornamented with pierced combined monogram in pure gold, surmounted by the Princess's coronet and the Marquis's crown, set in rubies, emeralds, and diamonds; the clasp, formed of a pierced crown, with a setting of an old family jewel of priceless value. Then comes the necklace and earrings, presented by the Scotch servants of Balmoral, very small but of the most exquisite chasteness of design. The necklace, which cost £200, is composed of links about an inch long, joined together by Scotch pearls; the earrings formed of single pearls of great value. Next comes a bracelet of gold filagree work with a setting of three enormous rubies, the gift of some members of the Argyll family. Next a fan covered with white satin, fringed at its upper and lower edges with Brussels lace of the most minute pattern, and forming when opened out a series of pictures illustrative of the life of Scottish worthies, and set round with a framework of small diamonds, and topazes, so skillfully arranged as not to suffer any injury from the closing of the fan; this was, I believe the gift of Princess Teck. The Prince presents a tiny—altogether useless, but amazingly beautiful—pin-box formed of a single emerald, with hinges of gold and a diamond lid. The Princess of Wales gives a work-table of maple, with silver and gold fittings; the Duchess of Argyll a toilet-service, every article of which bears the combined monogram in rubies and a kernel of pink enamel. The Princess of Prussia's present, is a tea service of Sevres, manufactured originally for Frederick the Great, and painted by Hartwig, each separate piece being an illustration of one of the crowning victories of the warrior's arms. The value of this service is in its rarity as much as in its intrinsic excellence. Besides this there are costly candelabra by Gerard of the Hay market, splendid services for the table by Hancock of Bond street: a beautifully illuminated Bible also by Houghton, of Bond street, and presented by the young girls of England, gentle and simple, rich and poor.

Some of the gifts are wholly unsuited for any purpose but that of mementoes. There is one quaint head dress, for instance, the gift of a German relative, which none but an Alsatian peasant could dare to wear, and then barely anywhere but at a fair. A very choice collection of Danish jewellery and other objects of art of Danish workmanship has been presented by the Princess of Wales, in addition to the other gifts. These are nearly all in patterns copied exactly from these ancient jewels in the great museum at Copenhagen, and they exemplify in a remarkable manner the state and skill of the ancient workers. Many of them were originally made in iron, gold being presumably rare among the early chieftains. The pattern has been closely followed even in such niceties as the clasps of the bracelets, and

nothing can be more primitive than some of these early mechanical devices.

THE WEDDING GUESTS.

The Knights' stalls were all filled, with the exception of three. All the great party chiefs were present. And besides, there were others enough to fill a court guide—generals and admirals, ambassadors, princes of homes and foreign courts, leaders of fashion, statesmen, thinkers; and above this splendid assemblage was raised a gallery draped in chocolate cloth, and appropriated to the members of that illustrious family of Argyll which now has distanced all its competitors in the peerage, in the career of earthly ambition. The Duke and his Duchess sat in the foremost row, and behind them, on chairs placed on the raised stair-like floor, sat their children and the more important collateral branches of the family to the number of some twenty-five, representing the headships of the great Clan Campbell in its every branch. The Duchess looked proud and happy.

THE BRIDEGROOM ENTERS.

A silence falls on the assembly as, at five minutes past twelve o'clock, the bridegroom arrived, accompanied by Earl Percy. He enters in the midst of the gentlemen who form what the heralds term his "procession." Most of the gentlemen are attired in the different varieties of the court and official costume; but the Marquis's chief supporter, who also acts as a kind of sword-bearer for him, is in the Highland costume. He walks sixth in the procession, following a youth whose functions I could not precisely determine. But neither are noticed now for all interest in them is eclipsed by that which centres itself on the young man on whom at this moment the eyes of all England may be said to be fixed. The Marquis is of the middle height, and of striking beauty of figure and elegance of proportion. His face is not strictly handsome, the features are somewhat too marked for that, but it has the charm of character and expression. The eyes are small but piercing, and full of intelligence and fire. The mouth has great firmness. The head is largish, and indicates will and intellectual power. His costume of the Argyllshire artillery was simply superb.

Her Majesty the Queen, with the Princess Louise, has meanwhile quitted the castle by the grand quadrangle, and through the entrance to the Horse-shoe Cloisters, reached the western or grand entrance of the cathedral chapel at 12.15 p.m., where she has been met by the bridesmaids, who now enter the body of the chapel, forming a constellation of beauty and grace. The bride is conducted to the altar by the Prince of Wales, who comes forward to receive her with a profound bow. Her Majesty follows immediately after, or rather side by side, with her daughter, and then come the eight bridesmaids two and two, advancing up the nave.

THE DRESSES.

The dress of the bride, which should, according to all the rules, display the most taste, is according to some of the best judges, disappointing, from its extreme simplicity. The material is entirely of British manufacture, being of white poplin manufactured at Dublin, with the veil and trimmings of Honiton lace. The polonaise is trimmed with deep fringe. The principal feature in the general form of the dress is in the looping of the skirt, which is gathered up in three places equidistant; but this produces a kind of sameness in the arrangement of the folds which is not likely to be

generally adopted or copied. The slight ornament there is about the dress consists of an elegant adaptation of the rose and thistle in artificial flowers, attached to the lower part of the skirt and following the curves of the loops. The bridesmaids wear a white poul de soie with white gossamer trimmings and red rose; the Princess Alice, Honiton lace; the Duchess of Roxburg, one of the ladies in attendance on the Queen, a rich grenet poul de soie, handsomely trimmed with velvet to match. A superb gros de Lyons white pompadour forming the body and overskirt, trimmed with Irish point lace. This last dress, and those the description of which is to follow, are the work of the great court dressmaker, White, of Regent street, unrivalled throughout the world, Paris not excepted, for taste of design and excellence of manufacture. The most striking costumes there among the other ladies in attendance on the Queen and the Princess were the following: A potticoat of gros rau de villo with tucks and flounces of the same, the overskirt with white crepe de chine, trimmed with deep Honiton lace. This was a strikingly beautiful costume. The Princess Metternich wore a costume of brown and lemon colored velvet with a skirt of brown velvet trimmed with flounces and fringed out ruche; a polonaise of Irish poplin richly trimmed with Irish point and ruchings of brown velvet. Her only rival in general brilliancy of effect of costume combined with taste was one of the Campbell ladies, who wore a skirt of rich pearl gray poul de soie, a deep flounce of faille trimmed with Valenciennes; an apron of Valenciennes and bands of faille looped up with bows; large side pieces of faille forming wings at the back, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion; a basquine corsage mousquetaire sleeves richly trimmed with lace. Near her, but not forming part of the circle round the altar, was a lady in a dress which, though simple, was absolutely faultless in general effect. It consisted of a plain skirt of yellow faille; a tunic of blue crepe de chene, with side revers richly trimmed with laces and insertions of Bruges point; a corsage in blue crepe de chene, with revers and basquines trimmed with lace.

THE CEREMONY.

And now the bridal party has approached, and the Marquis, with a profound bow to the Princess, takes his place by her side, the Prince of Wales standing a little behind his sister, with the Queen on his left, and the bridesmaids in couples bringing up the rear. So much for the persons immediately concerned in the ceremony. But the friends and more distant relations, together with several of the high functionaries of state, cluster round and almost hide what is passing before the altar from the gaze of those in the further part of the chapel. The Queen, for some reason I cannot determine, for Her Majesty has usually a perfect mastery over her feelings, seems profoundly moved; but perhaps the scene has awakened long slumbering associations of happiness, and it is well known that there are certain emotions against the all-powerful influence of which even royal self-command is no proof. But under any circumstances I could scarcely wonder at Her Majesty's sudden change of manner on this solemn occasion. The opening words of the marriage service of the Church of England are perhaps the most awfully solemn and impressive ever penned by an uninspired hand. "I require and charge ye both," says the officiating priest, "as ye will answer at the dreadful day of judgment, when the secrets of all

hearts shall be disclosed, that if either of you know any impediment why ye may not be lawfully joined together in holy matrimony ye do now confess it." The appeal has an instantaneous effect on all present. A moment ago we seemed to be merely assisting at a fete. We smiled and whispered and gently elbowed our way through the glittering throng for a place, but now we feel that we are witnessing something far more serious. The reading of the priest, the Bishop of London, who officiated in grand choral style in the unavoidable absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of Oxford, Winchester, and Worcester, lends its full force to the words of the service. It is an intellectual treat, the enunciation clear and crisp, the tones exquisitely modulated, the accent having that indescribable refinement and purity which, say what you will, one never hears out of the highest circles in England. Meanwhile "this man" and "this woman" constitute each a most deeply interesting study as they await the moment for their direct participation in the ceremony. The Princess's form is bowed, and she never once ventures to raise her eyes from the ground. The Marquis stands quite erect, with his head thrown back proudly and his eyes fixed steadily on those of the priest, and the ceremony goes on to the conclusion, the Prince of Wales giving away the bride. As is usual, many of the spectators were moved to tears. And now a magnificent strain of melody bursts forth from the united choirs of Windsor and the St. James's Chapel Royal. It is the 128th Psalm, "Blessed are all they that fear the Lord and walk in his ways;" and not a whisper is heard, not a dress rustles, until its glorious close. These singing boys are fed, clothed, educated, and taught their art at the Royal expenso. One could wish to be a monarch to have their services at command. They have earned their living for all their days by this one strain of jubilant song.

The priest has joined their hands, the decisive words are spoken. "Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder." The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise of England are man and wife. The Queen kisses her daughter and son-in-law, and this is the signal for the rest of the Royal family, who advance in turn and salute the bride. The Duke of Argyll stands grasping his son's hand. There is a flush on his face, but his heart is too full for words. He is a little man, but I declare that for a few seconds he seems to have swelled to the proportions of a big one. He is recalled to himself by a salute from the lips of the Queen.

The party move off to sign the register, amid the crash of a royal salute, the organ pealing forth Mendelssohn's superb wedding march, and on their return the procession is formed anew, and the bride and bridegroom pass out of the chapel to their carriage, amid the deeply respectful bows of the brilliant assemblage. The Queen gives her arm to the Duke, the Prince of Wales takes the Duchess. The good-natured Princess Teck, smiling sweetly as is her wont, is conspicuous among the throng that follow. The party quit the chapel for the castle, where

A SILENT BANQUET

is prepared, without once becoming visible to the people, yet by some strange instinct the motley crowd outside the gates has divined what is going forward, and their shouts rend the air. English loyalty would seem to be one of those hardy plants that flourish without cultivation. I can answer for it that its growth has been purely spontaneous

throughout this ceremony at least. But one toast was given at the banquet, that of "the bride and bridegroom." The Marquis made a brief reply, the burden of which was his gratitude for the condescending favour of the Queen.

The happy pair left the castle for Claremont about 3. The Queen threw the first slipper. One of these satin missiles rested by chance on the top of the carriage, and caused no little amusement to the ladies of the good old town.

"GENERAL WOLFE AND OLD QUEBEC."

A LESSON TO ANNEXATIONISTS.

An interesting lecture was delivered last evening, in the Music Hall, under the above title, by Dr. Daniel Wilson. There was a capital attendance of the members and friends of the Young Men's Christian Association, under whose auspices the lecture was delivered. The lecture was the last of a course of six which have been delivered during the winter season. The chair was taken by Mr. George Hague, Vice President of the Society. The chairman having briefly introduced the lecturer:

Dr. Wilson commenced his remarks, after one or two preliminary observations, by justifying the aptness of the selection of the topic of the lecture, and saying that the career of the youngest of England's Generals, who had in a brief span of life attained so pre eminent a position, could not be without its lessons for the inhabitants of the young Dominion. He then dwelt on the striking historical associations connected with the scene, foremost of which are those in which Wolfe triumphed. He then proceeded to give a rapid sketch of General Wolfe's career through the war of the Austrian succession, the Scottish rebellion of 1745, and the earlier period of the seven year's war. The crowning victory at Quebec, with the death of the victor in the hour of triumph, received the prominence which it merited. The lecturer also paid a just tribute to the vanquished leader. A letter written by him to a cousin in France, only three weeks before the fall of Quebec, showed, he said, a statesmanlike prevision very suggestive to us now. Anticipating the possible results, with the English already masters of the river, and the French fleet annihilated, Montcalm wrote:—"If Wolfe beats me here, France has lost America utterly." But, as he says, there lies a comfort for her in the future, the danger of which even Chatham failed to foresee. With all occasion for defence against the French of Canada swept away, in ten years America will be in revolt against England! So shrewdly reasoned Montcalm as he looked from his old vantage ground into the future of this continent; and though there is no longer the jealousy of rival European Powers to act as a counterpoise to American assumption, the foresight of the young Frenchman had still its lesson for ourselves. The generous emulation of Canada and the States could only prove healthful for both. (Cheers.) The habits of self-government learned from the same parent might help, in honorable rivalry, to correct failures of each in adapting to this new world free institutions inherited by both from England. But the dream of absorbing this whole continent into one unwieldy republic was only suited to young America in her present stage of boastful inexperience. (Loud cheers.) If it was ever realized, the whole history of the past points to it as only the transitional step to

greater disunion. (Hear, hear.) The bounds of the Dominion were, on the whole, well defined, and its historic individuality is determined by its own antecedents. It were well if, amid the insolence of a Monroe doctrine, and that talk of annexation which finds at times a shameless echo among ourselves, the statesmen of this continent would lay to heart Montcalm's wise forethought. (Cheers.) A grand experiment in the science of self-government had been entrusted to them, in which the Mother Country played no further part than that of a court of appeal to which we may resort at will in every difficulty, while she looked on with interest, watching the progress we achieve. (Hear, hear.) He cherished no feeling of antagonism to the United States, and could heartily sympathise with the pride of the American in his annual fourth of July celebration. But, annexation of Canada to the United States—what does it mean? It means, said Dr. Wilson, that all the proud memories of the Empire in which we share, and all that grand historic past which is Canada's own, shall be cast away as worthless, as things to be ashamed of. (Cheers.) It means that men, British born, whether on English or Canadian soil, shall be piped to the dance of a 4th of July festival, which has no other memories for them than those of Loyalist fathers, whose fidelity to the Empire we still cherish as a sacred bequest. (Great cheers.) England's stalwart but too wayward child must needs toss up his cap and bells every 4th of July to the end of time, what matters it to us, not yet ashamed of that proud mother of nations from whom we are sprung, and with memories of our own we proudly share with her. (Cheers.) France unquestionably had her revenge for the defeat at Quebec, in the revolution of 1783, and reaped revenue's fitting harvest in her own Reign of Terror, and all the revolutions by which she has shown her incapacity for self-government. For whether America forget or no, England has trained her children to deal even with revolution as free men, and not as revolted slaves. But for us the American Republic, with its Washington bureaucracy and the quagmire of throes of its Presidential election has not so solved the problem of free government that we must needs cast in our lot among the still disunited States, as though we were the sole avenue to a political millennium. (Hear, hear.) Our living present, as well as the sacred memories we inherit as a member of that great British confederacy which embraces still in one united empire India and Canada, New Zealand and Newfoundland, the Bahamas, Antilles, Australia and the Cape are too precious to be thus lightly cast away. But if the time is ever to come "far on in summers that we shall not see," when this young Dominion shall stretch its giant limbs across the continent, a free nation with duties and with interests all its own, it will be for its interest, as well as for its honour, that it can then look back only with loving memories on the common motherland of the Anglo-Saxon race; emulates her example aspires to her worth, and takes as models, to be set before its sons, the virtues and the patriotism of leaders such as Chatham and Wolfe, to counsel them in the senate, and marshal them in the field. (Great cheering.)

The Rev. D. J. Macdonnell moved, seconded by Mr. Kingston, a vote of thanks to the lecturer, who in acknowledging, referred to the fact that the object of the course of lectures was to aid in the erection of the new hall.

The proceedings terminated with the audience loyally singing the national anthem.

RIFLE MATCH.

A private match between the ten best shots of No. 1 Company against the best ten of No. 2 Company, 8th Battalion. Quebec Rifles, came off at the Beauport beach, on Thursday, 23rd March, resulting in 12 points in favor of No. 1 Company. The score was as follows:—

Table with columns for Name, No. 1 Company, and No. 2 Company. Lists names like Paymaster Frow, Private Ray, etc., with scores.

Majority for No. 1, 12 points. The weather was cool, but otherwise the day was most favorable, and the firing was very creditable.— Quebec Mercury.

In London recently Lieutenant Colonel Wigginton gave an address on the war between Germany and France. Lord Ranleigh took the chair, and gave some reminiscences of his own of a visit he made to Sedan immediately after the capitulation, whereon and immediately around the battle fields he saw thousands of chassepots which had been thrown away by the French soldiers in their flight. Colonel Wigginton pointed out that near Givonne, the French had a very strong position. They were placed on a road on the side of a declivity up which the Prussians had to climb to get at them, but the French hunted them back with great slaughter. The French general, however, neglected to guard the heights, and the Prussians by making a long detour, got some guns in position, which enabled the road occupied by the French and thus they were enabled to capture the position. Before going to Sedan, he could not understand how it was that the 90,000 Frenchmen who found themselves in it on the 31st August did not cut their way out; but when he saw the place he could easily understand it. The fact was, Sedan was in a hollow, and the Prussians having possession of the neighboring heights, could have shelled it and destroyed every one in it.



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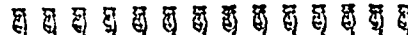
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