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The Volunteer Review

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No. 35.

LESSONS OF THE DECADE APPLIED.

No. VI.

BY A VOLUNTEER CAVALRYMAN.

(From the United States Army and Navy Journal.)

We continue our extracts from the Lessons of the Decade Applied, which have been omitted for several weeks:

Horsemanship will be taken up the fifth week, as soon as squad drill is learned up to dismounted skirmish drill, so that the regiment can be put to use in the field at once if necessary. Men who can ride are to be preferred for cavalry. Men who have to be taught never become free horsemen. Military equitation is best taught to men who already possess good seats.

The saddle will be the McClellan tree, bound with brass at pommel and cantle, with no furniture on except stirrups of iron, hooded and a breast strap. It will be fastened with a surcingle of brown leather, eight inches broad, fastening with two D rings, and a long narrow strap or thong. The saddle blanket should be red, of the pattern furnished the Artillery at present.

For active service a cylindrical canvas grain-bag a yard long and six inches broad, to hold thirty pounds of grain will be issued. It will have a strap riveted to each side longitudinally, with nine equidistant copper saddler's rivets. A pair of strong canvas wallets will be supplied for rations, the uniting band going over the seat of the saddle, with a girth to connect them under the horse's belly, about eight inches or a foot back of the surcingle, and lightly girthed. The wallets will be each as large as the present infantry haversack. In winter a horse cover to reach to the hocks, weighing ten pounds, and four leg bandages are issued to each horse.

At the sound of "Boots and Saddles," the saddle blankets will be doubled lengthwise, and then folded three times across, so as to make six folds, the sleeping blanket being folded in eight and placed between the folds.

Lay the saddle blanket on the horse, lifting it up forward, and smoothing down the hairs on the animal's back. Take up the saddle, cantle to the right. Strap the grain bag to the cantle, passing the middle strap first through the interstices left between the rivets, and taking care that it be high enough to clear the horse's back.

Roll up the shelter tent and poncho, and put them on the saddle pommel with the spare underclothes inside. Approach the horse on the left side and put on the saddle. Throw over the breast strap, right stirrup,

and off side of the surcingle; pull down the near side of the same. Go around under the horse's head to the right, and see that everything hangs straight. Come back. Buckle the near side of the breast strap to the ring in the saddle bow. Pass the girth through the loop of the cross strap. Pass the girth strap through the D rings twice. Haul taut enough to secure the saddle, but not to make a girth gall or distress the animal, and then bestow the end of the strap in a slip knot as instructed. Pull down the left stirrup. Throw on the saddle wallets and girth them lightly.

In winter, after saddling and packing, turn back the horse cover at both ends and secure it in a roll at the pommel and cantle by means of the holes left for that purpose in the cover. The leg bandages are put inside the roll. The bottom of the cover is doubled back under the saddle blanket before girthing tight.

The bridle will be made of 1st, the collar; 2nd, the cheeks; 3rd, the bit; 4th, the reins. The bit will be the Pelham bit, reins buckling. The collar is made of leather, broad and strong, and fits just behind the ears, being secured there by the frontlet. It is used as a halter when unbridled.

To BRIDLE.—Take the left cheek piece in the left hand, the middle of the reins in the right. Throw the reins over the neck, approaching from the left side. Pass the hand up and seize the forelock, bringing the head down gently. Snap the hook of the cheek piece into the outside D ring in the collar, at the junction of the frontlet. Put the bit in the mouth with the left hand, holding it up by the right cheek piece. Pull the head down and around. Slip the left hand up the right cheek piece and snap the hook on the other side. Hook up the curb chain. In winter always warm the bit first.

The men being saddled and packed, at the sound of "to horse" will lead up their horses to the assembly, and fall into line holding their horses with the right hand, which holds both reins six inches below the bit.

The instructor now commands, *From the right—COUNT FOURS*, Executed as prescribed.

Prepare to—MOUNT.—At this command Nos. 1 and 3 in each set lead their horses to the front to gain room; 2 and 4 stand fast. Each man lets go the right rein, faces to the right, makes two steps to the right with the right foot, sliding the hand along the left rein. Gathering both reins in the right hand, he claps the hand to the off side of the pommel of the saddle. With the left hand he takes the stirrup and lifting the left foot engages it therein. He transfers the left hand to a lock of the mane high up.

MOUNT.—At this command spring from the right foot and raise the body till standing in the stirrup beside the horse, leaning on the right hand. Pass the leg over the croup and seat yourself quietly.

Lift the right hand letting the reins slip through it. Then take them in the left the little finger dividing the reins, which pass up through the closed hand and are thrown to the front over the knuckles, the nails inwards, and close to the belt plate, the reins feeling the bit.

SEAT.—The head is erect and the chin drawn in; the back is hollowed and the shoulders thrown back; the stomach is drawn in and the chest expanded; the body is placed on the fork in the centre of the saddle; the legs and thighs hang naturally, as in the barebacked seat, the knees being turned inward so as to grasp the horse with the flat inside of the thigh; the toes are parallel to the horse, hanging an inch down and a little out, if the conformation of the body compels it.

Nos. 2 and 4 ride up alongside of 1 and 3 and dress up without further orders.

The ranks being formed and dressed, the instructor commands, *Rein—IN*. Draw the bridle hand inwards, and close the legs, bearing steadily on the bit. Keep the hand stiff by the belt plate and keep on pressing both legs till the horse arches his neck and champs the bit.

If the horse throws up his head to resist bring the right hand to help the left, and keep steady; after awhile he will bring his head in and find it easier. Do not pull again for a little while. Always close the legs at the same time, and give spur if he pulls too hard.

When a horse's neck is arched he is "in hand" and in no other position. The instructor must caution the men against throwing the horse on its haunches, and watch them carefully. They are supposed to be able to stick on already. If not they never will make cavalrymen.

The horses being in hand the instructor commands, *By Fours—MARCH*. At the same time pointing to the flank from which he wishes to break the line. At the word "march" the designated flank four moves to the front, and others following as fast as their flanks are uncovered. He next commands, *By Twos—MARCH*, when the right hand two of each set of fours trots out to the front, followed by its flankers in succession till the whole column is strung out, when the "halt" and "forward" are sounded and the walk resumed.

In the same manner the instructor next commands, *By File—MARCH*. Executed on the same principles, each set of fours re-

taining the same place in file as in line. The file of horsemen will be now led around a circle so that the instructor can watch each man and correct faults of seat and hand, especially the latter. If a man is a poor rider he must be sent to the awkward squad and exercised without a bridle or stirrups until he learns to maintain his seat by the clasp of the legs and the balance.

The instructor will now halt the squad and explain to them the principles of military equitation as follows: We have two means of guiding a horse—the rein and the leg. The rein turns his forehead the leg turns his haunches. We teach him to flinch from the leg by a switch or a spur quickly applied. In a few days he will learn to obey the pressure so that you can turn him round without touching the bridle.

The rein can be used in two ways: It can be pulled, or pressed on the neck. Pulling requires two hands, and so is unfit for a cavalryman, who must use one hand only for the bridle, needing his right for pistol and sabre. Rein-pressing must be taught to a horse thus:

We open one rein to pull him as he has been used to, and at the same time press the other hard against his neck, using both hands at first. The pull fetches him round really but he thinks it is the push. In a very few days he will learn to obey the bridle hand, carried to the right or left so as to press the rein on the neck. A horse obedient to hand and leg is a cavalry horse. A horse who has to be pulled round is a green horse, and must be taught to rein properly.

Having thus explained the principles of military equitation, the instructor commands successively, HAUNCHES TO THE RIGHT! HAUNCHES TO THE LEFT! HEAD TO THE RIGHT! HEAD TO THE LEFT.

These will be executed on principles given, without pedantry on the part of the instructor, who must avoid exciting the horses and disgusting the men by martinetry. These bending lessons are to be repeated at intervals, before and after all drills, till the horses are perfect.

The instructor will next command, Rein—IN! Squad backward—MARCH. At the word "march" the horses, already reined in, are further pressed, and the reins shortened, bearing on the bit till the horse steps back. If he throws his haunches to either side, check him with the opposite leg. If he settles back or squats down, press him up with the legs, relax the hand, and when upright again renew the backing. Avoid exciting the horse. Stop often. Soothe him. But persevere till he obeys readily and backs at the smallest pull. Always press the legs before pulling.

PASSAGE TO THE RIGHT. PASSAGE TO THE LEFT.—These movements are easily executed when the horses know rein and leg properly. Carry the bridle hand to the side named first, and then close the opposite leg, when the horse will dress up to his place as required.

The instruction in horsemanship will be ended by explaining the principles of cantering and leaping successively, as follows:

The canter is a slow gallop. It is the easiest pace of the horse, and the proper one for convenient handling of weapons and rapid manoeuvres. The canter insures the firmest seat to the horseman, and can be changed to full gallop or leaping with least trouble. The trot is only for smooth roads, the canter is for all grounds. The canter is called "right" or "left" according to the fore-leg which leads.

Imagine the horse in a circus, and you can easily understand the changing of leg. The

inside leg of the circle leads. The other is left behind, being on the outside of the circle, and having further to go. Turn the horse to run the other way around, and the other leg leads naturally.

To change leg, therefore, when going straight forward, as from right to left, carry the bridle hand to the left a little and apply the left spur behind the girth, as if about to ride in a circle to the left. Lean the whole body over, and turn slightly to the left, moving the hand with the body, and the horse canters to that side. This is the whole secret. To canter to any side, half turn to that side, hand, leg and body combining.

The instructor will gallop the file in circles to either hand, to illustrate this lecture, and show them how to change leg so as to rest the horses. Horses and men treated in this manner will never gallop false or disunited a fault which is born of too much trotting. For all drills the horse will only be saddled light.

LEAPING.—Preserving the seat in a leap without disturbance is the acme of horsemanship. A perfect leaper is a perfect horseman. The leaping seat is easily acquired if three faults are corrected. 1. You must not press on the stirrups. 2. You must not lean forward in rising. 3. You must not hang on the bridle. If you do the two first, you will go over the horse's head as he comes down from the leap. If you do the last, he will come down on his head and you with him.

The leap of the horse will throw you up from the saddle. You must keep yourself down thus: At the instant of leaping dig your heels in, and clasp the horse's barrel with both legs as tight as you can, giving spur. Hollow your back and give the bridle hand freely, letting the reins loose. By leaning back the elasticity of the spine acts like the spring of carriage, and makes the motion easy by giving to it, as a man catches a swift ball by giving to it with hands and arms. Large horses are easier to leap on than small ones. Their action is not so jerky, and they do not rise so high.

The horses will be taken to the bars and taught to leap alone, before the men ride them there. Example teaches horses to leap quicker than anything. A few good leapers will soon teach the rest.

The men should only be allowed halters at first in leaping. After they learn to sit they are allowed the bridle.

Three leaps a day should be allowed to horses, and never more on drill. Nothing exhausts the animals so soon as leaping.

To close every lesson in horsemanship, the squad being in a file in a circle, the instructor leads them out in a straight line and commands successively, Form—twos! Form—fours. At these commands Nos. 2, 3, and 4 will respectively ride up to the right of No. 1, who will be right fours under all circumstances. The instructor then commands, Form squad—MARCH. At the word "march," he indicates with the sabre the side to which the formation is made. It is executed as in dismounted squad drill, substituting fours for individuals, and the line is dressed.

The instructor now commands successively, PREPARE TO DISMOUNT. No. 2 and 4 reign back, 1 and 3 stand fast. DISMOUNT. Each man changes the reins to his right hand, which he claps to the off side of the pommel, and resting on both hands a moment, throws the right leg over the croup, standing in left stirrup. Then spring to the ground with both feet, and let Nos. 2 and 4 lead up into their intervals, and dress without further orders.

The men were now dismissed to lead to the stables.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The last number of the *Russian Messenger* contains an interesting article on the political and commercial relations of Russia with Central Asia. The author, a Russian silk merchant, went to Bokhara and Kokhand after having spent some time in Italy studying the cultivation of the silkworm. He found that the silkworm disease, which has for the last twenty years been raging in Europe. China, Asia, Minor, Persia, and the Caucasus, is entirely absent in Central Asia, where the cocoons are as healthy and far more productive than those of Japan. Of Kokhand he says that in all political and social matters it is still a barbarous State. It is considered necessary to keep up the Khan's dignity that he should sign a death-warrant at least once a day. Nine-tenths of the people who assemble in the market are simply thieves; they neither buy nor sell anything, but gossip all day, at the same time carrying off all the tea they can lay hands on. The people detest Russia. "Notwithstanding all the fine diplomatic phrases of Eastern dignitaries, it is certain that the natives in Central Asia cordially wish to get rid of the Russians. They are well aware that they can do nothing against Russia in the open field, but in partisan warfare they consider themselves her superiors. They still hope to recover their independence, and point to the example of Kashgar, which remained for a hundred years under the rule of China, and yet succeeded in liberating herself at last." The merchant looks upon the Amu Darya as the natural frontier of Russia on the south, but he thinks that for the present she might better remain stationary. "We have not," he says, "yet thoroughly mastered and digested our conquests. The Government of Turkistan costs Russia on an average about 6,000,000 roubles. Some say that this expense could be reduced by one-half if the troops were withdrawn; but even then the cost would be enormous for what is as yet a provisional state of things. We must introduce a permanent and settled organization in our present possessions before we look for new ones—especially as, if we advanced any further, our rear would be without protection. The events of the past year have shown that any small rising in the steppe can cut off the shortest line of communication between Turkistan and European Russia. That line must be made safe before we undertake any more expeditions. It is necessary, in order that our influence in the East may be effective, that our neighbours and all the people of Central Asia should be shown that our occupation of Turkistan is by no means only temporary, as they are inclined to think, but solid, permanent, eternal." The best means of obtaining his object, thinks the writer, would be to form Russian settlements on the right bank of the Syr-Dama, on the river Yaryss, and in the District of Sarevschan. The merchant concludes by thus summing up his recommendations: "We should colonize, facilitate the communications with Turkestan, increase the peaceful influence of Russia beyond her frontiers, and thus consolidate our conquests, otherwise they will be nothing but a military camp entailing enormous expense. Talleyrand's words, 'On peut s'appuyer sur une baionetta, mais s'assoir dessus,' are here strictly applicable."

THE PLOWHOLDER IN RAGS.

(Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.)

DWIGHT, Jan. 19.

We have been observing very closely, for the past year, the effects of protection upon the plowholders of the West. We saw them, in the Spring buying their plows of the iron monopolists, and paying \$25 to \$30 for a plow which ought to have been sold for \$10 or \$15. We saw them in the Fall selling their corn for 25 cents a bushel to pay these very men who had so outrageously robbed them in the Spring. We have seen the plowholder at his home, day after day, sitting down to nothing but "hog and hominy," and himself and family clothed in rags. Our opportunities of observation, in this respect, have been great, and we have noted with pain the fact that, as a class, no portion of our people are so poorly clad as the plowholder. We make these statements fearlessly, and defy any one to contradict or deny them. No people are harder worked, poorer paid, or more outrageously robbed and swindled, than the plowholders. We have observed, this winter, that those who are known as the "pauper labourers of Europe," are, when they come over to this country, better clad than the great majority of our own people belonging to the same class. Yet these "paupers" do not, at home, earn more than from 50 to 70 cents per day.

We have before us samples of different British and German cloths of the same grade, and quality as worn by those "paupers."

We observe that a "Union Pilot," costing in Europe 48 cents in gold, could be sold in Chicago at wholesale for 82 cents in currency. But our wise legislators say no, "it must not be done; it will ruin the country." So they put on a duty of 158 per cent, and the 48 cent pilot is sold at \$1.55 per yard in currency. Let us see who is protected. It is not the manufacturer. For Mr. Harris, the largest wollen manufacturer in the United States, asks the National Wool Growers' Association "whether it is not time for them to unite in demanding a repeal of the duties on wool," and thirty-three corporations and companies, representing the best manufacturers in the United States, join him in this request. Certainly the manufactures is not protected! How is it with the producer? The Hon. Horace Capron tells us, in his Agricultural Report for 1868-9, that over 4,000,000 sheep were slaughtered merely for their pelts and tallow! How is it with the consumer? That speaks for itself! He is deprived of the luxury that all those countries are now enjoying from cheap wool. This winter we have seen hundreds of plowholders clad in blue cotton denims and blue United States overcoats, which were sold all over this country for \$3 and \$5 apiece. As far as comfort is concerned, give us the well clad "pauper of Europe" in preference to the protected plowholder of the West.

PLOWHOLDER.

COLONIAL RELATIONSHIP.

The concluding words of Earl Granville's despatch of the 12th February relative to the withdrawal of the Imperial troops, are not a little significant. "These principles," says his lordship that is the principles which actuate her Majesty's advisers, "are applicable to all the other self governing British Colonies just as well as to the Dominion are contingent upon a time of peace, and are in no way intended to alter or diminish the obligations which exist on both sides in case of a foreign war." It is the lines which

we have italicised that seem to carry with them the greatest moment. Many months ago this journal was almost singular in refusing to see in the withdrawal of the troops any practical repudiation of the proper and inalienable duties of the Mother Country to each and all of her dependencies. By and bye, there came across the Atlantic the messages of great English statesmen, assuring this country that her apprehensions of unnatural desert on were unfounded, and thus depriving a certain class of designing politicians of a very favourite and useful weapon. There began, too, to be hinted schemes of Imperial Federalism, before which the destinies of the greatest of other nations seemed petty, of a vast British Dominion circling the whole world with links of loyal Anglo-Saxon flesh and blood. For our part, we have never doubted of such a future, and gladly hail each progressive improvement in the science that is annihilating space and Time as bringing the Empire more certainly to its swift accomplishment. And when we have a Minister of State reminding the colonies that they owe their duty to the whole Empire, just as they claim their protection from the whole Empire, our confidence grows very strong indeed. The recognition of the fact that staunch solid service may in the hour of need, be expected from the Colonial possessions offer good reason why they should never be thrown over or discouraged. On the other hand, they should just as little be kept in perpetual leading-strings. The course taken with them by the present government forms, so far as we can judge, exactly the judicious mean, and it is with no small satisfaction that we see our early impressions upon this point day after day triumphantly confirmed.—*Montreal Gazette*.

Mr. E. J. Reed late Constructor to the British Navy, and who is said to be under engagement with Prussia, has written a letter to the *Times* in relation to the loss of Her Majesty's steamship the *Megaera*, which sprung a leak and was run ashore on the 19th of June at St. Paul's, Batavia. He makes the very grave statement that while in office he had reported this vessel to be unseaworthy, or at all events, of doubtful worthiness, and that when he left office he was debarred by the government from communicating valuable information to his successor. Moreover, in view of the loss of this vessel, which he believes to be a warning "respecting the dangerous state of our naval administration," he objects to officers and men being ordered to embark in the *Glatton*, new iron-clad, under present circumstances. He is afraid this vessel will share the fate of the *Captain* if she is put to sea, for she belongs to the class of free board monitors. But this is not all. He says he will have to say precisely the same thing of the *Thunderer* and *Devastation* when they arrive at completion. With respect to the loss of the *Megaera* the *Pall Mall Gazette* makes a more distinct charge against the Government than does Mr. Reed. It says that it was generally known at the Admiralty years ago that the *Megaera* was a weak and doubtful ship, as is proved by two facts. She was placed at the bottom of the list of those vessels which were employed on home service; and even during the Abyssinian war, when the Government were paying enormous sums for transport, the *Megaera* was not employed on the service because of her untrustworthiness. This is a pretty exposure of the blundering and incapacity of the Administration.

COREA.

ITS EXTENT, PEOPLE AND RESOURCES.

Corea is a vast peninsula, north-east of China, from which it is separated by the Yellow Sea. The population is estimated at 10,000,000. The country is divided into 8 provinces and contains some 360 cities and towns. The government is a despotism and all the lands are held from the sovereign who claims one tenth of the agricultural produce as an annual tribute. The area of the peninsula is 79,414 miles, exclusive of the numerous islands which surrounds its southern shores. It is a land of mountains, many on the seaboard, reaching an elevation of from 1,000 to 8,000 feet. The chief river is the Yu ta-Kaing, which partly forms the northern boundary, but which is admitted by all to belong to Corea; it is called the Aye Kaing by the Chinese. The navigation of the eastern branch of the stream is interdicted by the Coreans, and Chinamen found attempting to use it are put to death. Sand-banks are numerous on this river, and there is a sand bar at each of its mouths. But the Chinese declare that navigation is comparatively easy, and that large steamers could enter the eastern branch. The western coast is dangerous, owing partly to strong tides among the islands and rocks. On the eastern coast, however, there is deep water, several excellent harbors, Choson on the south, and Broughton on the north are best known.

The climate is magnificent, for Corea possesses not only all the advantages of hill and dale, and river and sea, but lying in the very mouth of the Chinese channel, it receives the full force of the south-east monsoon, with all of its fertilizing and genial influences. As a consequence, many of its productions reach a maturity and perfection far surpassing those of North China. The winter is also much less severe, and the summer is far more enjoyable than on the mainland. The people clearly belong to the same stock as the Mongols, Manchus, Japanese and Chinese. They are brave and are true friends, but dangerous foes. Looked at from a commercial point of view, the Coreans are undoubtedly possessed of considerable ingenuity, as evinced in their garments and manufactures. The cotton produced in Corea is far superior to that in any part of China, it is long in the staple and fine in quality, just like the best kind of Carolina cotton. The Coreans are very fond of fine cotton cloth, and buy largely from the Chinese at the gates. They also smuggle considerable quantities of it every year on the coast. The country teems with mineral wealth and has vast undeveloped resources of all kinds. The people possesses capacities of no meagre description; they are intelligent acute and ingenious. China injures the trade of the peninsula by pernicious regulations. There are only three places where trade with the Chinese is allowed, and these only for short periods at stated intervals. These trading places are "gates," the first of which is on the south of Fung Whang-Chung, the second near the Hun-Chun, and the third is now hardly anything else than a military station.

Mr. E. J. Reed has published the letter from the Admiralty declining to resort to him for further information or assistance, and the reply from Mr. Childers refusing after the loss of the *Captain*, to receive private information from Mr. Reed, as to other ships then in hand. Mr. Childers offered to consider the communications as public document, but Mr. Reed would not consent to this and wrote no more.

CAUSES OF THE FRENCH DEFEATS.

The *Revue des Questions Historiques* contains an article by Leon Gautier, in which he examines the cause of the French defeats with much ingeniousness and good sense. They are to be ascribed, he says, not to the good luck of the enemy but to the internal decay of France. The victories of Germany were owing to the unquestionable genius of General von Moltke, but the incredible ignorance of the officers opposed to him rendered his task comparatively easy. "Our young men," he continues, "came from the Polytechnic School or St. Cyr full of fire and intelligence, but their brilliant qualities were almost immediately extinguished by the atmosphere of garrison life. A junior lieutenant of twenty-five years was soon as completely used up as the oldest captain in his regiment and that is saying a great deal. Almost everywhere our officers spent seven-eighths of the day in the *cafés* and the theatres. Absinthe before breakfast, coffee with its concomitants after every meal, lounging, billiards and ennui between breakfast and dinner, and the theatre in the evening; such, with a few brilliant exceptions, was the life of the officers whom we opposed to Prussia.

"In the Polytechnic School the young men were stimulated by the hope of getting good marks, so it was the fashion to work there; but at the *Ecole d'Application* in Metz the old zeal soon cooled down. I believe I do not err in saying that the German officers who were sent to Metz to attend the courses were the most diligent students. The state of St. Cyr was no better; those who aspired to some post or other worked diligently till they had gained it, but then their diligence ceased. Some of the cleverest who hoped to reach the general staff, exerted themselves, it is true, to retain their position among the thirty best scholars, but that was the utmost. Geography and literature were more especially despised and hated. The highest officer set the worst example in this respect. The ex-emperor was himself distinguished by his gross ignorance of geography. For the truth of the following anecdote I can vouch: Some time after the commencement of the Mexican war, Napoleon III. requested to have Vera Cruz and Puebla pointed out on the map.

"Too many of the generals treated science with utter contempt. When General Frossard visited the archives of the Haute-Marne in his capacity of president of the Council-General, he inquired, in my presence: 'Why are not half of these old papers burned?' Now, the archives of Chaumont are extraordinarily rich in documents illustrating the ancient history and geography of France, and General Frossard was an officer of engineers, and afterwards appointed tutor to the Prince Imperial. The war of 1870 was a terrible lesson to these generals, who were beaten although they were as brave as they were ignorant. Opposed to us was a nation which makes war scientifically. The Prussian fights with the same precision and method as he criticises a text. We said: 'Bah! we have our mitrailleuses, and our zouaves, and we shall be in Berlin on the 15th of August.' Every one knows what followed. On the 4th of August the unfortunate General Douay died at Weisenburg. It was only the day before that he for the first time consented to look at the map.

"A short time before Sedan one of our generals was walking with a friend of mine on the bank of a large river, and asked: 'What is the name of this water?' It was the Meuse. He knew nothing about it. Another asked about the same time how far

Metz was from the frontier; another whether Thionville lay on the Rhine. Another asked his soldiers at Neuville the name of the place which he had heroically held against the enemy for the whole day. The Prussians, on the other hand, know geography. They jerry their maps in their heads as well as in their pockets. One of my friends told me the following incident: In the neighbourhood of Amiens the Prussians entered a small village with only a single street. They searched up and down, and at last the leader said to one of the inhabitants: 'There must be a footpath here which will save us a part of the distance. You have obliterated every trace of it, but we must find it.' He was right. I do not know how things were managed at Brussels during the peace negotiations, but I tremble when I think of the line of demarcation. I am convinced that in the Vosges the Prussians have sought out all the strategical points and high table lands which form the best military positions, and our scandalous ignorance must have furthered their intentions. They know these mountains as if they had possessed them for a thousand years, and they have cast their eyes on the natural fortress which they consider almost impregnable." M. Gautier adds that the only cure for the evils he has pointed out is hard work. He also insists on the necessity of reforming the whole educational system of France. It must, in his opinion, be decentralized. "We must change our whole university system," he continues, "or we are lost. The universities are the strength of Germany, and the secret of her triumphs. We ought to have twenty universities in France and we must have them soon. There are also abuses of which we must free ourselves. The most dangerous of these is the rhetoric so fashionable in all the faculties of the *College de France* and the Sorbonne. In France the lectures are only displays of eloquence. The lecturer desires to have a brilliant audience of ladies and gentlemen. If he does not enjoy the privilege of having ladies sitting at his feet, he appeals to the political opinions of the young men who listen to him. He studies closely the turns of his discourse; he overflows with wit, satire, and covert attacks. His discourse is charming but un instructive. We leave the hall ignorant though delighted. All this must be abandoned. The gates of our universities ought to bear the inscription; "No admission for brilliant lecturers."

A writer in *Maximilian's Magazine* adds his testimony to the same effect:

"Of the French commissioned officers I shall say but little, since both in their virtues and their vices, they differ slightly from the common soldiers; while the non-commissioned officers are virtually identical with the mass of the army. The French officers certainly did not strike one by that intelligence and good breeding which is so obvious amongst the Germans. Many of them have been promoted from the ranks more from courage than for ability or knowledge. They are all brave, some of them models of courtesy and generosity; and there are not wanting those that are well-informed and earnest, and worthy of comparison with the best of the Germans. But it must be confessed that the mass of them, having been brought up in garrison and ruined by *café* life are incapable of performing the functions which fall to the lot of an officer in a great war. Their ignorance of geography surpasses anything that one can conceive of. The day before the battle of Patay, a colonel passed through Ouzouer in command of a brigade. The enemy was at that time four leagues distant. He break-

fasted with us, and during dessert he said: 'And pray what may be the name of the village where I have had this excellent breakfast?' It is said that at Sedan MacMahon did not know where to look for the fords of the Meuse, and had never heard of the Martee. It was a common thing to find officers who did not know the difference between the Meuse and the Moselle; and I remember one who was not aware of the existence of such a place as Caen. And all this with an air of the greatest self-satisfaction. They know nothing and therefore, they had no doubts, but were always ready to swagger, and to the end persisted in their lazy and careless ways. Those who know our officers will find it difficult to believe that in Prussia they would have behaved better than the Prussians have in France. I myself saw the Chateau of Ecomans absolutely stripped by the officers of the French staff, while a few kilometers distant was the Chateau of Lierville, which had been occupied three times by the Prussians, and had hardly anything in it disturbed. Had our officers but known their profession! But the most tremendous blunders were constantly committed, especially towards the end of the campaign, and in the *Camp Mobile*. Observe, I am not speaking of military blunders; but I cannot forget the numbers who fell victims to the mania for authority which possessed our newly-made officers, and to their absurd habit of suspecting every one to be a spy. I grieve to say it, but it is the fact that we of the ambulance suffered much more from the French than from the Germans."

THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA SYSTEM.

The Militia authorities as well as the press and public, must we think, be now convinced by the experienced-gained in the several Brigade Camps this summer, that the volunteer system will not stand the critical test of duration for a series of years and that it can only be maintained in a declining state of non-efficiency by extraordinary efforts on the part of the officers of the Battalions. That in point of fact the enthusiasm evoked by any critical emergency gradually but surely fades away, except amongst the comparatively few, who regardless of all considerations of loss of time and expense, are enamoured with a soldier's life or so intensely patriotic that they cannot be tempted or coerced to swerve from the path of duty.

Lord Aylmer, at Laprairie, brought before the notice of the Minister of Militia the difficulty he had experienced in keeping up a country battalion to its proper strength, and we are convinced that the case is not more hopeful with the urban battalions, as the discouraging influence which create the difficulty complained of are equally potent, if not in reality more so in the cities and towns than in the rural districts. His lordship appeared to rely upon the establishment of Camps of Instruction every year, which, he felt confident would help to fill up the battalions very much, and he moreover said, that if the battalions were only once filled the present volunteer system would be perfect. The suggestion of the noble lord is certainly worthy of consideration, and we believe that as a novelty they would help to fill up the ranks of the battalions temporarily, but the remedy would only be partial. It would not attack the root of the evil, which is to be found in the contemptible, sordid, money-grabbing spirit which prevades the minds of the great mass of property-holders and business men, whose vocation is money making in this Dominion

of Canada. Merchants! manufacturers! farmers!—all classes indeed are so tainted with the lucre leprosy, that they cannot be brought to believe in the wisdom of—“preparing in peace for war.”

If an immediate danger threaten, and the idols of their hearts are in peril, they will assist in packing off every able bodied man to the front within the circle of their influence, whilst they will with equal prudence stay at home themselves to take care of the main chance. So long as the storm is in full blast they will submit to some sacrifices and do their utmost to fan to fever heat the volunteer spirit, but no sooner have the clouds dispersed—the enemy beat a retreat—than the ruling passion (selfishness) displays itself in numberless instances, and disgust with the service is generated among the rank and file of the defenders of the country. True; the returning battalions may have been feted and flattered to the top of their bent, but too many also find their occupation gone—their places filled by others, and have to come out on a fresh line that they may win their daily bread. But this even is not the darkest phase of the cold calculating spirit, which damps the volunteer enthusiasm and cripples its efficiency.

In ordinary times to be a volunteer is to be a marked man. Employees don't want them, if they can get labor equally good without that drawback, which is virtually offering a premium for non-enlistment to the detriment of the service, paralysing all the efforts of officers of battalions to complete their muster rolls. The evil cannot probably be reached by any moral suasion that could be brought to bear on the employers—it is engrained too deeply in human nature, and we may add without being guilty of injustice notably in Canada, where the “almighty dollar” is worshipped almost as keenly as on the other side of the line.

Another system must be adopted; the necessity is apparent, for though the militia authorities may have plumed themselves on the numbers assembled in Brigade Camps this summer, they were little better than armed mobs, and it is truly providential that so few casualties happened. In the field they would have been more dangerous to each other than the enemy. We do not exaggerate when we calculate that at least one third of the men at Niagara were *super-numeraries*, ignorant of drill, who joined *pro tem*. for a lark, and were *non est* when the annual drill was over, so far as the Volunteer force is concerned. Many of the Companies even with the aid of such means could not muster as many privates as officers and non-commissioned officers, and the commanding officers were compelled to break them up and incorporate them with other companies. The whole affair exposed the weakness of the system, and there is singular uniformity in this respect with the reports from the Brigade Camps in all the provinces, showing conclusively that the greater portion of the money annually expended in the volunteer organization is wasted, and that although it doubtless is a very powerful political engine and furnishes quiet a number of fat offices for ministerial supporters, it is inadequate for the defence of the Dominion, and an organic change is imperatively called for.

Our experience has been bought dearly enough—but not too dear, if without delay the system be adopted for the future to the true interest of the country, by enforcing the rule already embodied in the Militia Act, that every able-bodied man in the Dominion under forty-five is liable to turn out to duty in the Militia. The change will be un-

popular we grant with that large class which has not only systematically abstained from volunteering, but has also thrown cold water in every way on the volunteer spirit. They must be taught that no man can be permitted to shirk his duties and obligations to his country in which he obtains his living—in the matter of defence, however onerous may be his private business.

Personal service the country has a right to claim from every one of her sons, adopted or native born, and must enforce it by draft or ballot, if those most interested in placing a sufficient quota of volunteer substitutes on the roll are so illiberal and so short-sighted as to make volunteering unpopular by their treatment of the willing who are placed in dependent positions. The subject is too comprehensive for a single article, with our limited space, and we shall recur to it again so soon as we can find an opportunity.—*Brampton Times*,

THE COAL FIELDS OF CANADA.

We remember years ago it was objected as a great drawback to Canada that it had no coal bed, within its limits. This was certified by the official geological survey. It was a grievous want certainly, for coal generates steam, and steam is the great motor of factories, and manufactures are essential to a country that is ambitious of self-support. Even the railway system must suffer from want of coal. Since Confederation all this has changed. What Ontario and Quebec lacked, the rest of the Dominion has supplied, and now Canada is behind no nation in the matter of fuel. On its right flank, on its left flank and in its great centre, coal and of the best quality is found in abundance. On the Atlantic coast, in Nova Scotia, at the western terminus of the Canadian railway system, are the mines of Pictou, immense in extent and of the most superior kind. Similarly, on the western coast of Newfoundland, there is abundance of coal, easily accessible. In the valley of the Saskatchewan, the heart of the Dominion, there are coal fields of prodigious dimensions, reaching a length of 1,000 miles and a breadth of 200 miles. In British Columbia, and along the Pacific coast, and, indeed, as far inland as the Rocky Mountains, coal is again found and new explorations will probably lead to the discovery of more.

There is subject for congratulation in these facts. Taking them, with other facts, in consideration, they justify the belief that this country is entering upon an era of great prosperity. There is a pushing spirit observable throughout the land which promises well for the future.

A REMINISCENCE.

RUNNING THE RAPIDS THE FIRST TIME.

In August, 1840—very nearly thirty years ago—it was deemed desirable to transfer the steamboat *Ontario*, owned by Mr. John Hamilton, from the Upper St. Lawrence to the section between Montreal and Quebec, and Capt. L. Hilliard offered to take her down from Prescott where she was then lying, to Montreal. Captain Hilliard had been prior to 1831 a boatman on the St. Lawrence, and had thus become acquainted with the channels of the Rapids, which he had frequently navigated on rafts.

Previous to making the experiment of running the rapids with his steamboat, he took soundings to discover whether there was enough water to carry her through. These soundings could only be taken from rafts, nor would the currents admit of the usual lead and line. Captain Hilliard pre-

pared a number of withs of various lengths and sharpened at one end to so fine a point that the latter would be broken upon the slightest contact with the river bed, and these were attached to the rafts which were to be used for taking the soundings. After making the passage it was found that all the withs up to six feet in length were free from breaks or bruises, while those that extended to a greater depth were bent and broken, showing that there was at least six feet of water in all parts of the channel. After satisfying himself of this fact, Captain Hilliard made a trip in the *Ontario*, and in due time arrived safely in Montreal. For this Mr. Hamilton presented him with a handsome gold watch which bears on the inner case the following inscription:—“Presented to Captain L. Hilliard by John Hamilton, to commemorate the safe arrival of the steamboat *Ontario*, in Montreal from Prescott, U. C. being the first descent over the rapids of the St. Lawrence by steam, 19th August 1840.” This watch is still in possession of the Captain who is at present in Toronto, and by whom it was shown to us yesterday.

RESULTS OF PROTECTION.—The *Boston Post* prints a conversation with Mr. Blanchard of Yarmouth, Me., one of the most extensive ship-builders in the State, and the last of three generations of successful ship-builders at that place. Mr. Blanchard sought to explain the utter decay of Yarmouth and many other once flourishing towns in Maine, and conclusion was that the destruction of these seats of industry was wholly due to the Protective tariff. In 1859 he could clear a ship of nineteen hundred tons for \$5.50. Last month he paid \$610, of which \$571 was for tonnage dues—thirty cents a ton being collected from ships whenever they return from foreign voyages, so that for this reason alone vessels are kept for years away from home. The duties on all articles of supplies are so great that as few as possible are put on board new vessels, to serve a temporary purpose, the rest being made up in the Provinces at greatly reduced cost. Builders go there for anchors, paints and many other things, among the rest copper bottoms, which, said Mr. Blanchard, showed how the Maine mechanics were protected along with the general interests of trade. The duties on articles used in the construction of ships were double their former rates, and the consequence was that Yarmouth, which formerly turned out fifteen or twenty vessels a year, now had but one on the stocks.

Warned, perhaps, by her neglect of the Suez Canal project at a time when she might have attained virtual control over that route. England now seems inclined to encourage the building of a railway along the Euphrates Valley as a highway to India. Parliament has appointed a Special Committee to examine and report on the subject, and leading men declare themselves in its favor. Leaving the Mediterranean on the Syrian coast, it is proposed to run the road along the Valley of the Euphrates, with its eastern terminus at the head of the Persian Gulf. The saving of distance, compared with the Red Sea route, would be in a straight line, 4,000 miles, and as vessels proceeding by way of the Red Sea have to make detours of 500 miles and upwards during the monsoon months, the actual gain would be sometimes more than this. The route proposed would, of course, make necessary the trans-shipment which the Suez Canal has obviated; but it is clear that for passengers, and some kinds of freight, it would on account of the marked saving of time, be preferred to any other.

RIFLE MATCHES.

AT OTTAWA.

The annual Match of the Metropolitan Rifle Association opened at the Rideau Range on Tuesday 22nd inst, at 10 o'clock. The following are the scores :

MATCH NO. 1.

Association Match.—Open to all members of the Metropolitan Rifle Association. Rifle, Snider-Enfield; range, 200 yards; seven rounds; 25 cents entrance. For this match there were 42 entries.

1st Prize, \$20—Sergt. Doudiet.....	24	points
2nd " 15—Pte. Sheppard.....	24	"
3rd " 9—Sergt. Lockhard.....	23	"
4th " 6—" Saucier.....	22	"
5th " 3—" McMahon.....	22	"
6th " 3—Capt. Stewart.....	22	"
7th " 3—Pte. Davis.....	22	"
8th " 3—Arm'y. Sgt. Walton.....	22	"
9th " 2—Gr. Grant.....	22	"
10th " 2—Gr. Watkins.....	21	"
11th " 2—Pte. Purson.....	21	"
12th " 2—Capt. Bell.....	21	"

MATCH NO. 2.

Volunteer Match.—Open only to Volunteers.

1st Prize, Cup presented by His Excellency the Governor General, value, \$50	20
2nd "	15
3rd "	15
4th "	10
3 prizes of \$5.....	15
2 " 3.....	6

\$116

Rifles, Snider Enfield, Government issue. Ranges, 300 and 500 yards. Five rounds at each range. Entrance 25 cents.

Sergt. Morrison, 1st prize.....	35	pts.
Sergt. Heron, 2nd "	34	"
Private Troop, 3rd "	33	"
Lieut. Cotton, 4th "	33	"
Sergt. Pierson, 5th "	32	"
Private G White, 6th "	31	"
Capt. DeBoucherville, 7th "	31	"
Lieut. Grant 8th "	31	"
Sergt. Hinton, 9th "	31	"

MATCH NO. 3.

Breech-loading Rifle Prizes, for rapidity and accuracy.

1st Prize.....	\$15
2nd "	10
3rd "	5

\$30

Distance, 200 yards; time, 2 minutes; any breech loader; repeaters not to be used as such; position, standing. Each competitor may enter three times. Entrance, 25 cents.

Capt. Bell, 1st Prize.....	74
Capt. Stewart, 2nd Prize.....	67
Mr. Booth, 3rd Prize.....	66

MATCH NO. 4.

Association Match.—Open to all members of the Metropolitan Rifle Association.

1st prize, Challenge Vase, presented by the late "Civil Service Rifle Association," value.....	\$100
2nd "	20
3rd "	15
4th "	10
5th "	7
3 prizes of \$3	9
3 " \$2	6

\$167

Rifle, Snider Enfield, Government issue. Ranges, 200, 500, and 600 yards. Five shots

at each range. Entrance, 50 cents. The Vase to be won two years in succession to entitle the winner to possession.

Gunner Morrison 1st prize.....	45	pts.
Captain Stewart 2nd "	45	"
Sergeant Hinton 3rd "	44	"
Private Sheppard 4th "	44	"
Captain Bell 5th "	44	"
Mr. Booth 6th "	42	"
Sergeant Walters 7th "	42	"
Sergeant Saucier 8th "	41	"
Pte. G. R. White 9th "	41	"
Captain McIntosh 10th "	41	"
S. H. Davis 11th "	41	"

MATCH NO. 5.

Open to Volunteers and Members of the Metropolitan Rifle Association.

1st Prize.....	\$20
2nd "	15
3rd "	10
4th "	7
4 prizes of \$5	20
2 " 3.....	6
2 " 2.....	4

\$82

Rifle, Snider Enfield, Government issue. Ranges, 500 and 600 yards. Five rounds at each range. Entrance, 25 cents.

1st Prize, Mr. Hinton.....	33	pts.
2nd " Mr. Booth.....	32	"
3rd " Gunner Robertson.....	31	"
4th " Sergt. Yeomans.....	30	"
5th " Mr. Barr.....	30	"
6th " Lieut. Grant.....	29	"
7th " Capt. Stewart.....	29	"
8th " Sergt. McMahon.....	29	"
9th " Sergt. Lockhart.....	29	"
10th " Lieut. Cotton.....	28	"
11th " Mr. Cawthry.....	28	"
12th " Private Sheppard.....	28	"

SIXTH MATCH.

Non Commissioned Officers and Men of the Volunteer Force.

1st Prize, Young and Ralford's Cup.....	\$20
2nd "	10
3rd "	7
4th "	5
5th "	5
4 prizes of \$3	12
3 " 2.....	6

\$64

Rifle, Snider Enfield. Ranges, 600, 500 and 200 yards. Five rounds at each range. Entrance, 25 cents.

1st Prize, Corpl. Leggo.....	48	pts.
2nd " Sergt. Saucier.....	48	"
3rd " Gunner Morrison.....	47	"
4th " Private Sheppard.....	46	"
5th " Private Troop.....	44	"
6th " Private G. White.....	43	"
7th " Private Pearson.....	42	"
8th " Sergt. Walters.....	41	"
9th " Sergt. Keating.....	41	"
10th " Sergt. Ferguson.....	40	"
11th " Pvt. Howes.....	40	"
12th " Sergt. Yeoman.....	39	"

MATCH NO. 7—ALL COMERS' MATCH.

Private Sheppard, 1st prize, \$25.....	46
Lieutenant Grant, 2nd " 15.....	43
Capt. DeBoucherville, 3rd " 10.....	41
Mr. Booth 4th " 5.....	41

\$55

Rifles optional, Snider, Enfield or Small Bores. Snider to fire at 500 and 600 yards, and Small Bores at 800 and 900 yards Seven rounds at each range. Entrance, 50 cents.

MATCH NO. 8.

Prize of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa.

1st Prize.....	\$30
2nd "	20
3rd "	12
4th "	8
3 prizes of \$5.....	15
3 prizes of 3.....	9
2 prizes of 3.....	6

\$100

Open only to Volunteers of the County of Carleton and City of Ottawa.

Rifle Snider Enfield, Government issue. Ranges, 300 and 500 yards. Five rounds at each range. Entrance, 25 cents.

1st—Lieut. Cotton.....	37	pts.
2nd—Corpl. Hughes.....	31	"
3rd—Corpl. Heron.....	31	"
4th—Sergt. Macdonald.....	31	"
5th—Lieut. Grant.....	30	"
6th—Ensign Walsh.....	30	"
7th—Gunner Robertson.....	30	"
8th—Gunner Cotton.....	30	"
9th—Mr. Howes.....	30	"
10th—Mr. Pearson.....	29	"
11th—Mr. Heron.....	29	"
12th—Mr. Hinton.....	29	"
13th—Corpl. Grant.....	29	"

MATCH NO. 9.

Consolation Match—open to all unsuccessful competitors in the foregoing matches.

Notman & Co's special prize.....	Photograph value \$12
W. Allan, Esq.....	Handsome Silver Butter Dish, value \$12
G. M. Holbrook, Esq.....	Tweed Trowsers and Vest.
Orme & Son.....	Concertina, value \$6
Bate & Co.....	Case of Claret
Hope & Co.....	value \$5
H. Michaels, Esq.....	Meerschum Pipe
Durie & Son: "The Leisure Hour" for 1870	

The highest score to have the first choice, and so on. Ranges, 200 and 400 yards. Rifle, Snider Enfield. Five rounds at each range. Entrance, 25 cents.

1st. Gunner Wolff. 33. Silver Butter Dish
2nd. Gunner Heron. 33. Trowsers and Vest
3rd. Ensign Stewart. 33. Photograph
4th. Private Huston. 32. Concertina
5th. Private Boxer. 31. Messrs. Hope & Co's Prize.
6th. Sergt Iliffe. 31. Meerschum Pipe
7th. L Cor Bengeman. 30. Messrs. Bate & Co's Prize.
8th. M. F. Smith. .0. "The Leisure Hour" and 5.

1st, Mr Hinton, Bronze Medal presented by the National Rifle Association of England.

2nd, Mr. Sheppard, \$10.

AT KINGSTON.

14TH PRINCESS OF WALES' OWN RIFLES BATTALION MATCH.

(By our Kingston Correspondent).

On Tuesday last the Rifle Match of this Corps came off on Barriefield Ranges. The annual meeting of our city Battalion was this year a great success, both as to weather and the numbers engaged in the competition. We are very much pleased to remark that Rifle shooting is gradually becoming year by year more popular among the Rank and File of the 14th Battalion, for which various reasons can be assigned. In the first place we may observe that the action of the Government, in granting money prizes, has worked a most beneficial effect

in inducing the poorer shots to compete even though but for a single dollar. In the second we believe that the action of the Ontario Rifle Association under the distinguished leadership of Mr. Gzowski in sending a team from the Province of Ontario has to a great extent put each individual of the force on his metal, and has influenced a spirit of emulation which was before greatly wanting. At any rate the fact of Sergt. Kincaid of No. 2 Company having been one of the team chosen by Col. Skinner, for Wimbledon, has induced the other members of the Battalion, to try and cut him out next year.

The atmosphere on Tuesday last was very dull and heavy, with a cloudy lowering sky threatening rain, until about noon when a southerly wind sprung up clearing the clouds away and making a better light.

The following is the list of Prizes with their winners, and the ranges were 200, 400, and 600 yards. Five shots at each range:

	pts.
Sergt. Rawson, \$10 and Batt. medal,	42
Sergt. Rutherford, \$8.	38
Sergt. Kincaid \$6.	37
Pte. A. Hora, \$5.	36
Pte. W. Elliot, \$3.	35
Corpl. Rogers, \$3.	34
Sergt. J. Atkins, (Band) \$3.	33
Sergt. A. Smith, \$3.	33
Pte. Hume, \$3.	33
Pte. J. Johnson, \$2.	33
Pte. W. McLaughlin, \$2.	32
Pte. H. Hora, \$2.	31
Sergt. Saunders, \$2.	31
Pte. Marrison, \$2.	30
Pte. W. C. Backus, \$1.	28
Pte. J. Tweddell, \$1.	27
Sergt. Gibson, \$1.	27
Sergt. Thornton, \$1.	27
Pte. Purvis, \$1.	26
Sergt. Donnelly, \$1.	26

The scores all through were not high, as will be observed, which may partly be accounted for, first by the very bad light obtaining in the first part of the match, and second by the changeable and shifty wind, that blew after mid-day. Capt. Barrow was put in command of the ranges again this year, with Dr. Oliver Asst. Surgeon, to look after the wounded of which happily there were none. Lieut Somerville and Ens. Bajus were respectively in command of the two squads on the two Ranges and performed their duties as scorers etc., to the satisfaction of every one.

In conclusion we would suggest that the platforms made for the men to fire off at the long ranges should be heightened, widened, and gently sloped from front to rear before any more shooting takes place.

AT HALIFAX.

The annual firing of Company E, 56th Volunteer Battalion of Infantry, took place at Bedford on Monday 14 inst., with the following result.—

1ST COMPETITION.

Ranges—150, 200, 300, and 400 yds, 5 rounds, at each.

1st Prize, Officers' Medal and \$5 won by Private Hubley; score, 50 pts.
2nd do \$5, by Lance Corpl. Greig 49 "
3rd do 3, by Private Phelan, 49 "
4th do 2, by Lance Cpl. O'Mally, 44 "
6th do 1, by Sergt. Kirkpatrick, 43 "

2ND COMPETITION.

Ranges—200, 400, and 600 yards, 5 rounds at each.

1st Prize, Company Medal and \$6, won by Sergt. Kirkpatrick; score, 33 pts.
2nd do \$5 by Lance Corpl. Greig, 30 "
3rd do 5, Lance Corpl. O'Mally, 25 "

4th do 2, won by Pte. Hubley,	24 "
5th do 1, Pte. George Henderson,	23 "
6th do 0.50. Corpl. Birkenhead,	23 "
7th do 0.50, Pte. Neil,	22 "

3RD COMPETITION—[Consolation.]
3 rounds, 200 yards.

1st Prize, \$2.50, won by Pte. Robinson.	9 "
2nd do 2, Lance Cpl. McNaughton	8 "
3rd do \$1.25, Pte. D. Manning,	8 "
4th do 1, Private Doyle,	7 "
5th do Gold Pin, presented by Lance Corpl O'Mally won by Pte. McKinnon.	

Best score at 300 yards in 1st competition, a Gold Pin, won by Pte. C. Phelan.

Best score at 500 yards in second competition, a Gold Pin, won by Pte. McNeil.

Both pins purchased with cash received from friends of the Company.

Best scores at 200 yards in 1st and 2nd competitions.

Case containing two pipes and cigar tube, presented by Cleman Bros., won by Sergt. Kirkpatrick, score 33 points.

Silver Cup, presented by Company for competition by its officers, won by Captain Reeves; score, 26, ten rounds.

The Scottish Volunteer Rifle Companies under the command of Capt. J. N. Ritchie and Capt. John C. Mackintosh went through the annual Rifle Competition at the Bedford Range, on the 16th inst. The following are the names of the successful competitors and the number of points made.

5 rounds at 150 yards; 5 do. at 200 yards; 10 do. at 300 yards; 5 do. at 400 yards; 5 do. at 500 yards; 10 do, at 600 yard

FOR THE HIGHEST SCORE. pts.

1st prize \$10—Bishop.	122
2nd do 8—Stenhouse.	118
3rd do 5—Corbin.	117
4th do 4—McInnis.	114
5th do 5—Grant.	108
6th do 2—Merson.	105
7th do 1—Dimock.	98

The first prize was presented by Captain Mackintosh, and the other prizes were taken from the Company funds.

2ND COMPETITION.

Confined to recruits since 1st August, 1870 not having been members of other corps :

1st prize \$5—Davis.	84
2nd do 4—Sanford.	73
3rd do 4—Kentz.	66
4th do 3—Weston.	64
5th do 2—Sterns.	61
6th do 2—Cotter.	60

All these prizes were presented by Captain Ritchie.

THE "M'CELLOCH CUP,"

won by Corporal Stenhouse, who made 48 points. The Cup now becomes the property of Corporal Stenhouse, he having won it twice. In the best score at 400, 500 and 600 yards.

3RD COMPETITION—THE "WALTER SCOTT" MEDAL,

For the best score at 500 and 600 yards: McInnis and Stenhouse each made 30 points at this competition, but the former having made the best score in the three last shots was according to the rules of rifle competitions, declared the winner of the Medal This prize is to be won three times, consecutively, before it becomes the property of the winner.

4TH COMPETITION.

For the best score at 500 yards: pts.

1st prize \$5—Corbin.	17
2nd do 4—Bishop.	17
3rd do 3—Grant.	16

4th do 2—McInnis	15
5th do 1—Stenhouse	15

5TH COMPETITION.

For the best score at 400 yards :

1st prize \$3—Stenhouse	18
2nd do 2—Grant.	18
3rd do 1—Corbin.	18

6TH COMPETITION.

For the best score at 300 yards—10 rounds : pts.

1st prize \$3—Bishop	32
2nd do 2—McInnis	29
3rd do 2—Corbin	29
4th do 1.50—Grant.	28
5th do 1—McPhall.	27

These prizes were presented by James Donaldson, Esq.

7TH COMPETITION—NORTH BRITISH SOCIETY'S MEDAL.

pts.

1st prize, —Stenhouse.	17
2nd do \$3—Bishop.	17
3rd do 2—Johnston.	16
4th do 1—Curren.	14

8TH COMPETITION.

In the best score at 150 yards—prizes presented by James Donaldson, Esq :

pts.

1st prize \$3—McLeod	17
2nd do 2.50—Bishop	16
3rd do 2—Davis	16
4th do 1.50—Blois	14
5th do \$1—Merson.	14

9TH COMPETITION.

For the highest score at all ranges in No. 1 Division. Prizes presented by Col Laurie :

pts.

1st prize—Crossed Rifles in silver—Bishop.	122
2nd do do in bronze—Stenhouse.	118

10TH COMPETITION.

In the highest score at all ranges in No. 2 Division. Prizes presented by Col. Laurie.

pts.

1st prize—Crossed Rifles in silver—Merson.	105
2nd do do in bronze—Dimock.	98

Under the firing regulations of 1871, the best shot of each Division at 200 and 400 and 600 yards (5 rounds each) is entitled to \$5 and a badge.

The following is the score of the match shot on Saturday at the Bedford Range, between ten men of the 63rd and 66th Militia Regiments :

63RD REGIMENT.

	200	300	400	T'l.
Captain Piers.	15	16	18	49
Paymaster Hayden.	11	13	16	40
Adjutant McLeod.	10	9	14	33
Lieutenant Fultz	14	12	17	43
Ensign Milson.	13	9	15	37
Ensign Mumford	14	14	17	45
Ensign Walsh	14	12	16	42
Quarter Master Mitchell.	12	8	00	20

Grand Total. 309

66TH REGIMENT.

Captain R. Watt.	10	14	17	41
Captain J. Watt.	9	10	14	33
Captain Brown.	14	7	14	35
Surgeon Slayter.	9	10	15	34
Lieutenant Tupper.	11	5	17	33
Lieutenant Barrs.	9	15	13	37
Ensign Hepworth.	11	10	9	30
Ensign Henry.	5	8	7	20

Grand Total. 263

In favor of 63rd —Acadian Recorder. 46

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

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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, AUGUST 28, 1871.

Our military organization has furnished a fruitful theme for speculation since the Militia Bill solved the political economical problem of creating and maintaining an army at a minimum of cost in every sense, and which was at once, as far as the soldiers were concerned, both a civil and military organization. From its first inception it has had to contend against the small knot of stupid and busy conspirators principally to be found in our commercial centres, who would willingly annex this country to the neighbouring republic by fraud, as most consonant to their practice and political feelings. The organs of this party have never ceased to howl about the expense, loss of time, inefficiency of the force, and the certainty that it would fall to pieces on the first strain. Well, like all false prophets, these people have been proved to be liars; but that is an incitement to them to shift ground at once and become members of an universal peace society. There is no further need for war, the Washington Treaty has proved that mankind has changed, the lion in future may lie down with the lamb, and John Bright's millennium is about being realized, therefore, the expenditure for military purposes may be dispensed with, or largely curtailed. The change are run on this argument in all its phases, but the

cloven hoof pops out; next comes the other class, unscrupulous as regards the attainment of their object, they try to make our military force political tools to achieve power; rest and be thankful, is the maxim more in favor with these people; lastly, there are a certain class of officers in the force who believe the ballot to be the only panacea for every evil under which it labors, and who demand it because they suppose it will place the power of filling their depleted ranks in their own hands, and that they will be allowed to draught men to complete *Volunteer corps*. Now the Militia Law provides for the organization of the *Volunteer Force* or Active Militia, the Regular and Reserve Militia, each separate from the other, and no authority or provision exists for giving the officers of one section of the force power to ballot or draft the men belonging to the other into his ranks in any case, because if any individual in the Dominion, able to bear arms, does not belong to the *Volunteer or Active Force*, he must of necessity belong to the Regular or Reserve Militia. It is evident then that in the Militia Bill the country possesses ample machinery for organizing an effective army and it is only in the application of its provisions any question can arise. The interests of Canada will be best served by extending the roots of military organization throughout her population; our geographical position, and the extent as well as variety of our resources render it impossible to organize an army for offensive purposes for many generations, but our peace-at-any-price philosophers or political economists and Yankee worshippers generally, must admit that defence is perfectly lawful and a *national police* is as necessary as a municipal force. Moreover, experience has taught us that the value of Canadian stocks in the English market is very seriously affected by the fact as to whether our *effective Militia* numbers *four or forty thousand men*, and it is reasonable to presume, having to deal with a very practical people of quick perceptions, they will refrain from arguments covering so transparent a cheat and humbug. The political partizans are simply reckless, the advocates of reduction treacherous traitors. Those officers who maintain that the Volunteer system has failed and that ballot should be substituted, forget that in such a case their own occupation is like that of *Othello's—gone*. If it is necessary to enlarge the military basis it is also necessary to commission more officers. If the whole of the force of the country is to be trained it is time, according to the logical sequence of their arguments, for the officers of the present active force to fall into the Reserve; but the country hopes better things from them. The real state of the case demands that the *Volunteer Force should be maintained as it is*, and if it is advisable to extend the area of military knowledge, embody such portions of the regular

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

The VOLUNTEER REVIEW will be supplied to clubs at the usual reduced rates, viz:

CLUBS of Five and upwards will be supplied at \$1.50 per annum for each copy.

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

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

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

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

AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

militia as may be necessary, but in no case can the balloted men belong to the Volunteer Force. It will be necessary to maintain that force for the following reasons, because it gives a man the option of consulting what he may consider to be the requirements of his social position; because it gives him the option of leaving the Force whenever the pressure of service becomes too great; because it will always leave to the country a body of very superior men, who serve from a real love for the profession of a soldier and because it gives the country a body of troops whose patriotism and trustworthiness are beyond doubt. All honor to the Volunteer. The Active Service Militia is a Canadian institution of inestimable value and cannot be parted with. Now the officers of the corps possess considerable political influence, why do they not impress on their representatives the necessity for imposing a poll tax, according to property or income on every able-bodied man of the first class who has not served as a Volunteer or a regular Militiaman, and compelling employers of labour to furnish a certain proportion thereof or pay full price for a substitute. It does appear that very little practical exertion would save oceans of ink, answer all the objects of those really desirous of seeing our Militia organization rendered perfectly efficient and the burden of military service fairly and equally distributed, and at the same time traverse the designs of the peace-at-any-price scoundrels. There can be no doubt whatever that our Volunteer Force is that best adapted to the condition of a free people and most efficient for their lawful purposes.

The direct cause of the absolute destruction of the French army during the late contest is not due to the excellence of Prussian discipline alone, but rather to the want of anything approaching to it in the French ranks, while the cause of which that state of affairs was merely an effect, arose from the folly of granting commissions to students crammed at military academies, without the opportunity of testing theory by practice. It is a mere mechanical act to train men to the use of warlike weapons and the practice of concerted movements, but it requires higher intelligence to demonstrate the actual value of either, and a still higher to carry them out properly. The opportunity for exercising the latter qualities were not afforded to the officers of the French army; they had no staff, no engineers worthy the name, there were undoubtedly men who could pass a first class competition examination but were unable to combine theory with practice because they had not known the latter. In another page will be found extracts from an article in the *Review des Questions Historiques*, which shows too plainly what were the real evils with which French generals and soldiers had to combat; it is astounding to find such

gross ignorance on the subject of the topography of their own country, but the latter most essential knowledge is and has been always contemned by the great mass of professional soldiers, and no possible error of detail can be more fatal to military operations. The example afforded by France can be studied with great profit by Canadians; we have advanced in military organization as far as the practical period, we have altogether neglected science and have not thought of theory. Everything, however, has a beginning, and it is to be hoped we shall duly appreciate the warning and incitement afforded us. The lesson taught points to the fact that training at a military academy will not alone be sufficient to afford good officers; that competition examinations fail to procure practical intelligence and that a clear theoretical knowledge, unaccompanied by practice, will lead to nothing but disaster. Our course is clear, the staff of each district must be educated to the discharge of their duties within it, as thereby a thorough knowledge of its resources and topography will be acquired. The Canadian Staff should be drawn largely from its Engineer Corps.

EVERY mail brings evidence of the fearful state of disorganization into which the British army has been brought by Gladstone's administration. Mr. Cardwell, a worthy colleague of the *old man of the sea* Childers, has not only completely destroyed whatever of cohesion remained in the War Office and other departments, but, with the aid of that favourite of fortune, Sir Henry Storks, managed to irretrievably ruin the Commissariat and render it impossible to put a British force in the field. Some months ago a promise was given by Mr. Cardwell to the House of Commons that 30,000 men should be concentrated in Berkshire for an experimental campaign; the force should consist of Regular troops, Volunteers and Militia, and the operations, embracing tactics and strategy, should be of the most comprehensive and extensive kind. Orders were issued for the concentration of the force, but, at the last moment were countermanded under the plea that the harvest was unusually late and the authorities did not care to damage the crops, the fact being that the beautiful *controul system*, Sir Henry Stork's bantling and the child of Mr. Cardwell's affections, the perfect and unimpeachable, had totally failed, for want of transport in the midst of wealthy and populous England; a department primarily essential to the existence of a military force, and which costs the country four million pounds sterling per annum, does not possess sufficient administrative energy or ability to improvise means to feed a division. It does not seem to be a satire of Carlyle's when he said "that England was peopled by 30,000,000 of souls, mostly fools," because no nation in ancient or modern days exhibits such imbecility in

her administrative departments, and especially in those on which her very existence depends, as it is quite evident that without her army and navy her wealth would be naught and her commercial greatness foolishness.

If there were no other reasons for the overthrow of the Manchester school of politicians, common sense would dictate that men who in pursuit of a theory could so villainously jeopardise the existence of a nation ought to be consigned to the infamous obscurity from which they originally sprang by dishonest means; and this failure should awaken the people of England to a sense of their real danger—that of being utterly and wholly defenceless—and being made so by villainous and false pretensions. But this is not the whole list of offences which can be charged to Gladstone and his associates, and it is hard to say which exhibit the greater amount of atrocious political villainy. The purchase system has been made the vehicle of an assault on the whole civil polity of England and used as a weapon to destroy the balances of her constitution. By an act unprecedented in history the Royal prerogative was used to destroy the authority of the House of Lords by anticipating its legal action and this by a liberal constitutional administration. The Peers felt the indignity acutely, the Radicals cheered lustily, the English press, including the versatile *Times*, with few exceptions, applauded the illegal act of an unscrupulous demagogue to the echo. But the triumph was short lived; whatever faults the English aristocracy may have, a want of courage is not to be reckoned amongst them and the hereditary legislators, the Peers of England, were equal to the occasion. The bill for the re-organization of the Army, with its false pretences and lying title, was passed, with the trifling exception that the clause abolishing purchase was expunged as no longer necessary and it was plainly stated that it would not have become law only to provide indemnification for the officers whose interests were jeopardized by Gladstone's trick. A majority of eighty told the Radicals pretty plainly what the opinions of the leaders of the English people really are, and it was accepted by them as a most humiliating defeat, the Attorney-General being compelled to declare regret at the course followed in a subsequent debate in the House of Commons and to state plainly that Her Majesty would never again exercise her prerogative in such a manner, so that, after all, the Peers of England are a power in the state, can make themselves felt and are not disinclined to try the issues of a constitutional contest. Both transactions, however, are terrible evidence of the mismanagement, if not villainy, of the present administration; under their hands both army and navy have become disorganized for what purpose let themselves answer. Judged by their acts they are either villains or imbecile tools. With justifiable pride we in

Canada can contrast the successful issue of our experimental campaign, without any control department. We managed to put 21,000 men under arms, feed and transport them, our whole Militia Department numbering just twenty individuals, exclusive of the Minister of Militia and the Commander-in-Chief, the cost not exceeding \$25,000 (or about 5,000 sterling) per annum. The system under which the affairs of our military force is administered has as its distinctive feature extreme simplicity, and it will be in vain for our English brethren to attempt to re-organize their army without first sweeping away every vestige of the departmental fungus so luxuriantly developed under Whig Radical fostering care. There is now lying before us a brochure, entitled "*The strength and cost of the British Army and Reserve Forces*," by a talented Militia officer from which we learn that the cost of the regular and reserve forces of the crown is £6,390,734 sterling per annum, the control non-effective service £5,883,300 sterling per annum, so that the administration of the army actually costs within £500,000 per annum of that expended on the fighting force, a state of affairs which entirely precludes any idea of efficiency, or any remedy beyond that of actually overturning the whole organization. The first step towards any organization in England must be taken in the direction of making every man without exception liable for service, but the Whig-Radicals must be got rid of before that step can be taken.

THE NATIONAL WEALTH.—The *Economist* remarks that, "with the great increase in the supply of floating capital, we need not wonder that the rate of discount is only 2 per cent, or that the last weekly clearing house return has reached the enormous sum of £122,000,000, or £22,000,000 more than the corresponding week of last year. Nor is there the same likelihood as lately that our floating cash may be diminished by a bad harvest and consequent payment for foreign corn. On the contrary, the prospects of our home harvest are improved, and we may fairly hope we shall not have to pay any such sums for foreign corn as would affect sensibly the value of money.

The *Standard* says it is rumoured that there is already a difficulty in the projected arrangements for the three camps of 10,000 men. It is said that Government, on the ground of economy, will only provide transport for 10,000 men, and intend to transfer that from camp to camp, and to arrange for the movement of each corps accordingly.

A War Office return, furnished on the motion of the Duke of Northumberland, shows that of the 21,253 men enrolled in the militia of Great Britain and Ireland from the 1st of January to the 20th of May, 10,658 were under 20 years of age; 6355 were from 20 to 24, and 2824 were between 25 and 30. The bulk of the men are between 5 feet 4 inches and 5 feet 7 inches high: 194 of them exceeded 6 feet, but 1343 were under 5 feet 4 inches.

The *Telegraph* severely criticises Mr. Reed and addresses some very plain words to him in the name of the English people. His quarrel with the Admiralty is one thing; the

safety and greatness of this realm are quite different things. If he knows anything which touches that safety and that greatness; and if he fails to communicate it at once to the proper quarter, he is a traitor.

The attention of our readers is directed to the four paragraphs at the head of this article. In the first an indication of the enormous wealth of Great Britain is afforded, the small interest capital can command, the rapidity of increase, and a glimpse of the source of the national weakness—the necessity for purchasing food from foreign countries. It cannot but be a matter of astonishment that a nation possessed of such enormous capital, of possessions within six days' sail of her shores covering over three millions of square miles in area, of boundless fertility, of resources in mineral and other wealth great beyond all comparison, should have one-fifth of her labouring population in hopeless pauperism, two-fifths verging thereon, and the balance depending on the fields of foreign and alien countries for food.

Where are the Manchester political economists with Robt. Lowe at their head? Can they devise nothing better than the drivellings of such idiots as J. S. Mills, or the blasphemies of such blackguards as Bradhugh, to satisfy the wants of the British people; or can it be possible that the capitalists themselves are so blind as not to see larger interests and investments in British North America, and a supply of corn sufficient not only for Britain's surplus population, but for that of all Europe besides, from the fields of her own people? Are all the inhabitants of the British Isles idiots, or has philosophy made them mad? Not only in her home policy has Britain suffered from the imbecility of the Whig-Radicals, her means of defence have been destroyed and all the boasted wealth described in the first paragraph left at the mercy of the first daring invader, as the second proves. Robert Lowe's ideas of economy renders the richest nation in the world unable to concentrate a division of 10,000 men in time of peace, in a country with 27,000,000 inhabitants, while the third shows the style of soldiers the system pursued by that faction provides for the defence of the state.

The last paragraph states a great truth sternly and concisely; but would it not be as well that the *Telegraph* should deal as faithfully with the Admiralty, if concealment of knowledge necessary for the honor of the country is treason, what does its suppression amount to? This very Admiralty with Childers at its head, a position he both usurped and abused, took on themselves the responsibility of setting aside the professional opinions of Sir Spencer Robinson, the Surveyor of the Navy, and Mr. Reed, its Chief Constructor, the first being an Admiral of long standing and great experience, the latter one of the greatest ship builders in existence, because the board composed of political adventurers had a lot of private jobs to put through at the national expense

with which the professionals interfered, and as a consequence both resigned appointments they could no longer hold under chiefs who had exchanged the cloth yard staff for the Admiral's telescope and the naval constructor's pentograph, with what results let the loss of the *Captain, Magara*, the disaster to the *Agincourt*, and the general disorganization of the naval service of the country tell.

If, therefore, the *Telegraph* holds Mr. Reed accountable as a traitor for withholding pearls from swine, it should hold Childers and his associates up to the scorn and ignominy their presumption and turpitude merits, and arraign them as doubly dyed traitors for suppressing and presumptuously setting aside professional advice, to the great danger as well as actual detriment of the Empire. The people of England need not imagine that they alone are interested in this question; here in the colonies we feel it as deeply as they do, but being in the habit of writing and speaking freely of our public men we cannot admire that reticence that will shield a scoundrel because the catchpenny cry of a faction has pitchforked him into power which he only possessed to abuse, to the great danger of the empire. We do not believe in the sacredness of either the office or person of a cabinet minister, and if Mr. Reed is to be impeached as a traitor; Childers and his associates should be first trotted out and punished for high treason. In the colonies a spade is called by its vulgar name, it would be too troublesome and waste too much time to indulge in the euphemisms.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a circular from Capt. McCleneghan relating to the difficulty between the Wimbledon team and Lieut. Colonel Skinner. As we have already noticed this matter, and published a letter on the subject from the *Woodstock Times*, there does not appear to be any good reason for commenting on it again; the whole affair must undergo investigation; in justice to all parties it is best to let it rest for the present.

We regret that "*Centurion's*" valuable letter arrived too late for insertion this week; it will appear in our next issue.

Our Montreal correspondent's letter, giving continuation of the rifle competition at Point St. Charles, will appear in our next.

REVIEWS.

The *Edinburgh Review* for July, has been received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 140 Fulton Street, New York; it contains the following articles:—The Military Policy of Russia; O'Flanagan's lives of Irish Chancellors; Swinburn's poems; Burton's history of Scotland; the Vatican Council; Suppressed and censured books; Darwin on the descent of Man; Scandinavian Politics; Communal France; Letter from Earl Grey.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of the *Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated*, for September, from the publisher, Samuel B. Wells, 489 Broadway, New York; it contains eighteen excellent articles, several portraits and illustrations.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Canadian people will learn with great regret of the illness of our beloved Queen: latest advices state that her Majesty is better, and the hope that Providence will long spare her valuable life is the dominant feeling in the hearts of her loyal subjects in the Dominion.

Rear-Admirals Wellesley and Wilmot have been superseded in consequence of the *Agincourt* disaster; Capt. Beamish has also been superseded. The crew is to be paid off and the ship put out of commission.

A French deputation, headed by Count de Flavigny, visited Dublin lately to thank the people of Ireland for their sympathies during the late war. They were most enthusiastically received, a great banquet given to them, at which the Lord Mayor presided; the coat of the Queen was the signal for a storm of hisses, another indication of Gladstone's pacificatory measures. English politicians have always failed miserably in managing Ireland, and will only succeed when they concede *Home rule* on the principles proposed by Mr. Isaac Butt. The potato blight threatens to add to the misery of that unhappy country.

It is reported that as a natural sequence of the Whig-Radical concession to Russian demands last year, that power has been making naval demonstrations in the neutral waters of the Black Sea; that Turkey has complained and that a British fleet is to demonstrate the practical application of John Bright's peace-at any price policy in the Baltic. Parliament was prorogued on the 21st.

It is also reported that a difference has arisen between Russia and Prussia, that it is the opinion of the former she occupies the place in European politics France did after the battle of Sadowa, and that the exclusive privileges to Germany have been withdrawn throughout the Russian Empire.

Asiatic cholera has appeared at Stetten and Königsberg and is travelling westwards with great rapidity.

It is reported that the evacuation of the French Provinces has been suspended owing to the threatening aspect of political affairs.

The Conservative Catholics of Bavaria have invited the Catholics of Germany, Austria and Switzerland to a conference on 22nd Sept.

In France the national prosperity appears to be steadily progressing, the weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 11,400,000 francs.

M. Albatreci (Imperialist), Deputy from Corsica, has resigned his seat in the French Assembly in favor of M. Rouher, the great

banker and ex-Imperial minister. The Assembly declines to remove its sittings to Paris. The committee on the army bill have reported recommending the military service be made compulsory, no substitutes allowed, prohibits soldiers from voting at elections and dissolves that curse of Franco—the National Guard.

The case for the prosecution before the court martial for trying Communist prisoners was closed on the 19th inst., the defence was to commence on the 20th.

A large reinforcement of troops has safely arrived in Algiers.

A good sign of the temper of the Assembly is to be found in the fact that it is ready to put down any attempt at irreverence or blasphemy by its members. France has already had too much infidelity.

It is reported that M. Thiers is to hold office till the dissolution of the present Assembly.

The Pope in a new encyclical from Rome thanks the Bishops and faithful throughout the world for the honors with which the anniversary of the 25th year of his office was received.

The President of the Swiss Confederation has appointed Jaques Staampfli federal councillor, and late President of the Republic, arbitrator on the part of Switzerland under the Treaty of Washington.

The Italian Government have taken the most stringent measures to prevent the spread of cholera.

Great activity in military and naval organization prevails in Russia; the Grand Duke Alexis and a large escort consisting of a squadron of war vessels sailed from Cronstadt on the 20th for the United States. What political scheming is on hand now? It is thought that serious complications may arise between Russia and Prussia, both are actively arming. Spanish affairs do not appear to move smoothly, as a deficit in the revenue is not satisfactory but the Minister appears to think it will make itself all right, there are discontents amongst the nobles and plotting amongst the mob.

From Asia there are fearful accounts of a famine which has decimated Persia, brought on by oppressive taxation, it is further aggravated by cholera.

From Japan there are tidings of the Korean war with the United States. It has been reported that the *Colorado* and another man of war run ashore, were captured by the Koreans and all the crews massacred, except Mr. Low the United States Minister. It is not very probable, but if true, we could wish the English Chancellor of the Exchequer in his namesake's place.

The interference of a negro magistrate with the crew of an English vessel at Darien, Georgia, has brought on a correspondence between the British Minister and the United States Secretary of State, involving a point of international law, as to the power of the Captain of a vessel to punish his crew in a foreign port.

A great loss of life has occurred in the Pennsylvania collieries.

The United States loan has been negotiated through the house of Jay, Gould & Co., of London.

A direct trade has sprung up with Europe; the Chicago merchants importing by the St. Lawrence without transshipping except at Montreal.

The news most nearly affecting the Dominion is that the Marquis of Lorne, the husband of the Princess Louise, is to be Governor General at the expiration of Lord Lisgar's term of office.

A very melancholy affair has occurred at St. John, N.B.; the boat race between the Tyno and Paris crews ended in the death of Renforth the champion oarsman of England, and Captain of the Tyno crew, from pulmonary apoplexy brought on doubtless by over exertion on the 22nd inst. The greatest regret is felt at the accident as well as sympathy with the Tyno men.

The fishing for mackerel and herring has been very successful in the Gulf and the harvest promises to be unusually bountiful.

From Manitoba the cheering news of an influx of emigrants is daily arriving and every symptom betokens a season of unusual prosperity.

The trade of the West and North West is already beginning to crowd our outlets to the ocean along which it will flow in a large and constantly increasing volume—not only the St. Lawrence but every available outlet will be crowded to its utmost capacity.

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription up to Saturday, 26th inst.

- ALMONTE.—Major James D. Gemmill, \$2.
- PETERBOROUGH.—Major John Kennedy, \$2.
- PALERMO.—Henry Hart, Esq., \$1.
- QUEBEC.—Lt.-Col. John Bommer, \$4.

(PER AGENT.)

- WINDSOR, Ont.—Lieut. Guilleott, \$4.
- LONDON, Ont.—Lt.-Col. J. Shanly, \$2; Capt. D. C. Macdonald, \$6.
- BERV.—Capt F. M. Pope, \$2.
- MONTREAL.—Capt. Fraser, \$4; Capt. Beers, \$2.
- QUEBEC.—Lt.-Col. Bowen, \$2; Capt. Morgan, \$2; Sergt. Norris, \$2.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately favoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills." Sold by the Trade only in 1lb., 1/2, and 1/4 tin and packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London England.

REPORT ON THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION OF 1870.

BY S. J. DAWSON, CIVIL ENGINEER.

(CONTINUED.)

ADDENDA.

Document submitted in reference to the strictures published in England by an Officer of the Expeditionary Force.

It will be admitted, as in fact, by the preceding report, it is proved, that before leaving Ottawa, I had prescribed and explained every step of the route, the Expedition was designed to follow. This, it will also be seen, was from Thunder Bay, Lake Superior by land to Shebandowan Lake, and from thence, by boat, by river, lake and portage *via the Winnipeg* to Fort Garry. On the latter part of the route, from Shebandowan to Fort Garry, it is also undisputed, that the Expedition proceeded every step, exactly as I had prescribed, with complete success, and without accident or mis-adventure of the least importance. We are, therefore, narrowed down to the link of road connecting Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, with the inland waters of the interior at Shebandowan, as the *one only obstacle* by which the Expedition was delayed, and on this we shall let the "narrative" tell its own story.

At page 54, (January number), the "narrative" divides the distance between these two points as follows:—"The first extending to Strawberry Creek, about eighteen miles; the second to the Matawan River, about eight miles further on; and the third from thence to Shebandowan, about twenty-two miles more."

Describing the sections as thus divided, at pages 55-56, the "narrative" says:—"As the road descends into the valley of the Matawan and enters the third section, the character of the soil and scenery again changes—the red clay is left behind, and one enters a rolling country of rich clayey loam with sandy rises here and there at thickly rounded over. Two unfordable streams, one of 24, the other of about 33 yards in width, had to be bridged over in this section. As already stated, *nearly* the whole of the last eighteen miles, including these two bridges, had to be made after our arrival."

At page 52, we also find the following:—"As stated in our previous article, the Ottawa authorities had announced, that the road from Thunder Bay to Shebandowan Lake would be fit for traffic before the end of May," (which is quite untrue), "where it is by that date not more than *thirty miles* of it were finished, and many miles were still uncut through the primeval forest."

We thus see by the first of these last two extracts, that *not all*, but "nearly the whole of the last eighteen miles, including these two bridges, had to be made after our arrival." By the last extract we find that "thirty miles of the road were finished," leaving, as by the other extract, eighteen miles unfinished, of which *not all*, but "many miles were still uncut through the primeval forest." Of course the statements of the "narrative" as regards the facilities existing are short of the truth, but taking them exactly as they are, we find, that 30 miles of road were finished and eighteen remained to be completed, on which, however, work had been done, though its amount is not specified, when the Expedition landed at Thunder Bay. But it further appears by the "narrative," page 60, that the last three miles of this nearest to the point on Shebandowan Lake, selected for final embarkation were navigable, and the boats and stores

taken over that reach of water, which reduces the total distance to fifteen miles of partly made and partly incomplete road.

Here, then, laying aside extraneous matter and sifted out of the "narrative" itself, divested of all references to Hannibal crossing the Alps, Caesar landing on the shores of Britain, or Napoleon marching upon Magdala, we have the naked fact, anything but creditable to some one, staring us in the face, that an Expedition of nearly *two thousand able-bodied men, picked men in fact, were stuck for a lengthened period in traversing something less than fifteen miles of "a rolling country of rich clayey loam, with sandy rises here and there."* This startling conclusion, stripped of all metaphor and circumlocution, divested of all reference to ministerial eruptions or other fanciful fictions with which it has been surrounded, thus palpably presented to the enquiring reader from statements contained in the narrative itself, reveals a state of things, where manifest and glaring error—interposed between the Expedition and that forward progress which the country had a right to expect—might have led, not only as it did to the delay and expense involved, but to serious disaster besides.

It is, therefore, indisputable that some terrible blunder was committed, as, otherwise, the distance stated, over such a country as that described, *could not by any possibility have delayed the advance of the Expedition as it essentially did.* The whole gist of the question, as to what caused the delay, hinges upon this point. The writer of the narrative has himself unconsciously reduced it to that; and, notwithstanding, that he has stirred up the muddy waters to conceal the rock on which the Expedition so nearly split, it is desirable that it should be brought fully into light.

Certainly, the fault was not in the material of which the Expedition was composed, for, all in all, civilians and military, with some unimportant exceptions, a finer body of men never embarked in any enterprise; and after the force, so composed, with stores, provisions, tools, boats, implements, every appliance in short that foresight could provide,—and which did in fact prove commensurate with every want that arose—and landed at Thunder Bay, it is the merest twaddle to drown the enquiry with the cry of Ottawa corruptions, which, *even if they had ever existed had ceased to have any power over the force in the field.*

Although quite manifest therefore from the preceding report, I shall succinctly show how the Expedition came to be delayed. Before leaving Ottawa, it was fully understood with the commander of the field force, that as many of the military as could conveniently be employed, should be detailed to aid in completing the road to Shebandowan, a fact somewhat inconsistent, no doubt with the pretension that the Ottawa Ministers had led the military authorities to believe that this road was finished.

Notwithstanding this agreement, it will be seen by reference to my report, page 10, what value of labour and aid was received from the military. This, however, is but a small matter, as military labour to aid in the construction of the unfinished part of the road was not necessary to its early completion, for which ample provision had been made independently of it, but it was most desirable, in order to hasten the work forward. Having been led to expect and calculate upon it, and not receiving it, was of small consequence, however, compared with the fact that I was deprived of the services, for that purpose, of about five hundred of the very best of the voyageurs, who were

relied upon for work on the road, but were put instead to the profitless—and to men who knew it to be worse than useless—heart-breaking task of dragging the boats up the river. Had these men been left at road work, I have no hesitation in saying, that a great deal of time would have been saved in the progress of the Expedition; in deed, none would have been lost, for by the time that the supplies, boats, &c., had been all accumulated at the end of the first thirty miles, admitted to be finished, the force of workmen on the balance of the road would have completed that too. But, on the contrary, a vast power of available labour was expended on unproductive work, harassing beyond measure, to the men and terribly destructive to the sole means of transport, on which alone the Expedition depended for the long journey to which this was but the gateway. These boats, I may remark, had been built in different parts of the country during the preceding winter, with exceeding great care. When it was first anticipated that a Military Expedition might become necessary, I had, under the instruction of the Government, ordered and superintended their construction, in which the just medium suited to the occasion had to be observed between two opposite principles—strength, on the one hand, to endure the severe trials to which they had to be subjected on their long voyage, and lightness on the other, to admit of their being taken by waggon to Shebandowan Lake, and transported by the men over the numerous but short portages of the interior. Before the Expedition started, I was condemned violently in some quarters, for having erred on the side of lightness and made them too frail, and disaster was prophesied from that cause. When then they were subjected to an ordeal for which they were never intended, on the sharp pointed rocks of the Kamistiquia, disaster seemed to be made certain by the expenditure of valuable labour, squandered in this worse than useless operation; and most certainly, in addition to the expense and delay, it is probable that entire failure would have followed, had not the provision previously made for repair and reconstruction been so thorough and complete.

I can hardly close this part without some reference to one of the most vicious parts of the "narrative," where, at page 65, of the January number, it is stated that the Mission Indians left the service at the instigation of their priest, who had tampered with them to try and break down the Expedition. To my certain knowledge, the priest an aged and most benovolent man, did everything in his power to induce these Indians to go on, anxious as he was that they should benefit by the excellent pay they were receiving, and as to any other motive, I do not think that the idea of either promoting or retarding the Expedition ever entered the good man's head, who in that ill then secluded locality, where he has spent the best part of his life, had scarcely heard of such an event as Riel's rebellion, before our arrival. It is but a simple however, of the extent to which the writer of the "narrative" can go, when he does not hesitate to have a trust at an aged and devoted missionary, who is ever ready to help all, and was never known to injure any one. These Indians simply refused the service because they had been worked like beasts of burden—at labour which their experience told them was worse than useless—they having done much more than their share, man for man, of dragging the boats up the Kamistiquia, and absolutely lost confidence in the management that subjected the men to

privation and the Expedition to loss, with out any object apparent to their simple minds.

I find one point on which I can agree with the author of the narrative, where (page 65), he says—"No spirit ration means no crime," and I am not disposed to quarrel with him for any credit he may claim for the circumstance of liquor having been forbidden to the troops. Its use was contrary to law in the vicinity of Public Works, and I had strongly urged on the commandant of the field force the necessity of forbidding it on the journey. I was, however, somewhat amused at the parade which was made of the matter, and on writing to Mr. Van Norman, the Chief Magistrate of that Section, mentioned the subject to him. It will be seen from his reply, that abstemiousness was not always carried to the extent that the author of the narrative would have his readers believe, but that there was some little indulgence in the reprehensible practice of "liquoring up" now and then.

SINCOE, 12th March, 1871.

DEAR SIR,—I have been confined to my bed since the 28th February last past, with a very severe attack, and am only now able to sit up in bed for a short time: in that way I am now writing; pray accept the above as my reason for not answering your favors of the 17th and 18th ultimo.

In reply to yours of the 18th, I would remark, that on arrival at Prince Arthur's Landing, last spring, I found two canteens in full operation there, one for the use of 60th Rifles (Imperial troops), and the other for the use of the Canadian Volunteers.

I soon entered into correspondence with the officers in charge, with a view to their suppression, and had little difficulty, as far as the canteen of the volunteers was concerned, but not so with the canteen for the use of the 60th Rifles.

About this time the troops moved up the road, leaving only a rear guard at the station, and finding that the canteen still continued open for their use, I at once ordered it to be closed. The officer commanding protested and wrote to Col. Wolsley, who had established his headquarters at Ward's Landing, and on the return of the messenger I received the following letter from Col. W., and enclosed therewith was a copy of his orders to the officer commanding at P. A. Landing:—

(Copy.)

CAMP, WARD'S LANDING,
22nd July, 1870.

DEAR SIR,—The officer commanding at Prince Arthur's Landing has written to me, saying that you had ordered his canteen to be closed. He assures me that his men are only allowed to purchase one pint of beer a day, and that he has not a drunken man since the departure of the headquarters.

I have written him the memorandum of which the enclosed is a copy.

I am most anxious to aid you in every way in your endeavour to maintain the law, and you have rendered me great assistance in keeping order amongst the civil followers of this force. I trust that during our stay here we may continue to work together cordially.

The issue of a pint of beer daily, within the precincts of the Military Camp, is a purely military affair, and I trust you will not consider it necessary to interfere with the arrangement.

If you have, at any time, any complaint to make regarding the manner in which the canteen affairs are carried out, I am sure the officer commanding Prince Arthur's Land

ing will at once take steps for rectifying anything you may complain about, and I shall be glad to hear from you upon any such matter.

Believe me, Dear Sir,
Faithfully yours,
(Signed),
G. J. WOLSELEY.

To D. D. Van Norman, Esq.,
Stipendiary Magistrate,
Prince Arthur's Landing.

MEMORANDUM.

CAMP, WARD'S LANDING,
22nd July, 1870

SIR,—With reference to your letter upon the subject of your canteen.

The Magistrate can prevent the sale of all intoxicating liquors at Prince Arthur's Landing. *But he cannot prevent the issue of a pint of beer daily, so long as such is done within the precincts of the Camp. A Camp is like barracks—the officer commanding can prevent any one from entering within its precincts. It is like a private dwelling. No one can obtain admittance except by a legal searchwarrant.*

I write to Mr. Van Norman by this messenger, you had better see him in this matter, for I am sure he is anxious to be of use to the military, &c.

(Signed), G. J. WOLSELEY.
Commanding Red River Expedition.
To the Officer Commanding
At Prince Arthur's Landing.

I certainly did infer at the time, and am still of the impression, that the reason why Col. Wolsley did not take and maintain a canteen at headquarters, during the march to Red River, was the difficulty in transporting so bulky and weighty an article as beer or spirits, along so difficult a line of march, and such an ever increasing distance from his source of supply. I came to the above conclusion the more readily, in as much as the above correspondence related solely to the rear guard stationed at the Landing.

Comment on the above letters is unnecessary. They speak for themselves. I will merely add, in closing, that I was and am still deeply obliged to you for the valuable aid and assistance you afforded me in my endeavour to obtain order, and uphold the laws in that remote region, and I hope and trust that I may long have the good fortune to have you associated with me in the discharge of the many onerous and unpleasant duties that come within the scope of my office. I am only too happy to be able to record my humble judgment in favor of a public servant (in the person of yourself), through whose direct instrumentality, the North West Expedition of 1870, was so eminently and entirely successful.

Had Col. Wolsley followed your advice, the terrible ascent of the Kaministiquia, with its losses and tremendous cost would have been avoided, and much valuable time, and a large amount of treasure saved to the country.

I am, &c., &c.,
(Signed),
D. D. VAN NORMAN.

To S. J. Dawson, Esq., Ottawa.

Among the military men who will likely be remembered for some time to come, in connection with the history of past events in the North West, are two who in circumstances perhaps not very dissimilar, have acted very differently.

The one led a military expedition to the Red River Settlement many years ago, and

was distinguished by that high and gallant bearing which best becomes a soldier, by kindly feeling, forbearance and truth.

The other, according to his own account, accompanied the last expedition, but his narrative shows him to have been remarkable for the absence of these qualities.

Col. Crofton was one of the first to show what the Territories of the North West really were. The information which he gave to the public, in the shape of evidence, before a Committee of the House of Commons (England), in 1857, attracted general attention, and although many years have passed since then, and much investigation has since taken place, it has not been found that he was in error in any one essential point. His name is still held in grateful and affectionate remembrance in the Red River Settlement.

The author of the "narrative" had, it may reasonably be assumed, the means within his reach of doing more than Col. Crofton did. He might at least, like him, have disseminated truthful information, might instead of giving circulation to an article so venomous as his narrative, have written something to soften asperities, and, in his general proceedings, have acted in such a manner as to promote the happiness of others, and do lasting credit to himself. But, instead of adopting a course so honorable, so strong has been the principle of evil in him, that he has written a scandalous fiction, remarkable for nothing so much as its folly, unless it be its wickedness.

Col. Crofton, or rather Lieut. Gen. Crofton, for such is now his rank, is old and the outer world is in darkness to him, for he is blind; but he can look back on a life of unsullied honor, and he has the esteem of mankind, wherever his name is heard, the wide world over.

The doings of both may have a place in future "narratives" of the West, and, if such should prove to be the case, the one will be remembered as a true and gallant soldier, who, in the early history of the country, did what lay in his power to bring it into notice, and advance its prosperity; and, as time rolls on, lends its halo to the past, his place will be among the good and great of former years.

Who then will be the officer of the Expeditionary Force, the author of the "narrative"?

Forgotten, most likely, but if remembered it will be as one who having it in his power to do good, chose the opposite course, and who, to gratify his resentment, did not hesitate to asperse and calumniate those who had done him kindness.

But enough has been said to show the character of the narrative. Its author has perhaps gained one object of his ambition, but he will perhaps find, that he has signally failed in commending himself to the esteem of those with whom he was associated in an honorable enterprise, as in injuring those against whom his erring shafts were directed; and when the facts come to be understood, and the dream of fame in which his narrative was conceived like other visions of fortune, would but not won, has passed away, it is not difficult to foresee the light in which he and his production will be regarded.

In the meantime, it is to be regretted that, in this country, where officers of the army have always been held in deservedly high estimation, one should have been found so lost to all sense of honor and propriety as to act in a manner so unbecoming in an officer as the author of "a narrative of the Red River Expedition by an officer of the Expeditionary Force" has done.

S. J. DAWSON.

DOMINION OF CANADA



PROCLAMATION. CANADA.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all whom these Presence shall come—

GREETING:

JOHN A. MACDONALD, Attorney General, Canada.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us that certain persons within our Dominion of Canada, and without our License, are preparing or fitting out a naval or military expedition against the Dominions of His Majesty the King of Spain, to wit, against the Island of Cuba...

1. "If any person within the limits of Her Majesty's dominions, and without the license of Her Majesty,—

Prepares or fits out any naval or military expedition to proceed against the dominions of any friendly state, the following consequences shall ensue:

(1) Every person engaged in such preparation or fitting out, or assisting therein, or employed in any capacity in such expedition, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before whom the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labor.

(2) All ships and their equipments, and all arms and munitions of war, used in or forming part of such expedition, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

2. "Any person who aids, abets, counsels, or procures the commission of any offence against this Act shall be liable to be tried and punished as a principal offender."

Now know ye, and we do by and with the advice of our Privy Council for Canada, hereby proclaim and strictly charge all our loving subjects to govern themselves accordingly, and to abstain from violating or contravening the hereinbefore recited provisions of "The Foreign Enlistment Act, &c."

And whereas by the said Act it is further provided that if the Chief Executive authority is satisfied that there is a reasonable and probable cause for believing that a Ship is about to be despatched contrary to the said Act, the Chief Executive authority shall have power to issue a warrant authorizing the seizure and search of such Ship and her detention until she has been either condemned or released by process of law.

And whereas certain powers of seizure and detention are conferred by the said Act on certain Local Authorities. Now, in Order that none of our subjects may unwarily render themselves liable to the penalties imposed by the said statute, We do proclaim and enjoin that no Person or Persons whatsoever do commit any act, matter or thing contrary to the said provisions of the Act hereinbefore in part recited.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, our Right Trusty and Well Beloved, the Right Honourable JOHN, BARON LISGAR, of Lisgar and Ballyborough, in the County of Caran, Ireland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and a Baronet, one of our Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor General of Canada, and Governor Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Prince Edward, AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in our CITY OF OTTAWA, this First day of August, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in the Thirty-fifth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. C. AIKENS, Secretary of State.

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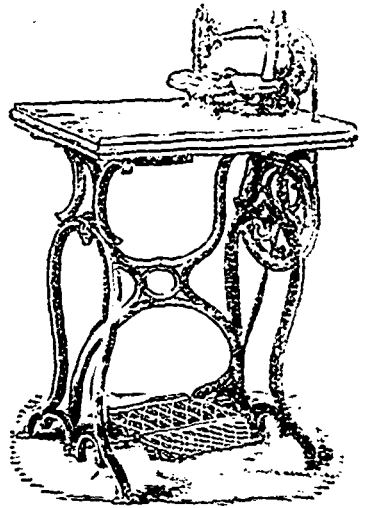
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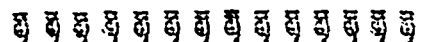
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General Agent,

No. 7 Rossin House Block, Toronto, Ont.

Ottawa, June 19, 1871.

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