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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. V.

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No. 28.

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.—No. XVII.

THE LESSONS OF THE DECADE.

BY A VOLUNTEER CAVALRYMAN.

(From the United States Army and Navy Journal.)

OUTPOSTS AND PICKET DUTY.

AFTER the march comes the camp, after the camp the picket. So many volumes, good, bad, and indifferent, have been written on the subject of picket duty, that the man who attempts more on the subject runs the risk of repetition. Every modern cavalry book contains the same stereotyped directions for "grand guards, pickets, and vedettes," with the same plate, representing a village, a wood, and a stream, with a chain of pickets around it. I do not propose to enter into any description which will require an elaborate map to display the author's (or his draughtman's) skill. A description which is not clear without constant turning to a map is faulty, besides being useless to the majority of officers.

The most difficult circumstances under which a picket can be posted are those of a raid, especially towards the end of a successful one when exasperated enemies are near you hourly. The same pickets that, when with the main army, are only necessary in front of the corps, whose flanks are protected by other troops, must not be thrust out on all sides.

A corps of three divisions, under these circumstances, should be encamped in an equilateral triangle, and the reserve of the pickets stationed to cover the salient. Each brigade in turn should picket the front of its own division, and in the brigade alternate regiments should be sent on picket bodily. This plan works better than making small details from each regiment nightly. A regiment sent on picket bodily, works together better than a number of independent details. Three full regiments ought to picket the whole three fronts of a corps without any difficulty in a radius of a mile from the camp, a distance ample for safety.

At a distance of a hundred feet apart, a fair average distance, fifty men will picket a mile, and three hundred the whole circle of six miles. Three reliefs are necessary for the pickets, and a reserve of three hundred men will be left. I am counting a regiment at four hundred men, a very fair average campaigning strength.

During the civil war there was much slackness on both sides in the matter of picket duty. As a general rule, especially when the army lay for any length of time in the same place, the pickets were too weak and too close in. I have known several disasters caused by the latter fault, notably so the surprise at Cedar Creek. If the pickets of the army had been twice as strong and a mile out instead of a hundred yards, that surprise need never have taken place.

On another occasion, I remember the pickets of the Sixth New York Cavalry being driven in by a handful of guerillas, and the camp ridden into, before any defence could be organized. The men were luckily old soldiers, and turned out of their huts (it was winter) in their shirts, driving off the enemy with their carbines, but the disaster need never have happened with proper pickets.

The directions in the outpost duty manuals, and other books of the same sort, recommend the placing of vedettes in pairs, and frequent patrols. I do not believe that during the whole civil war the vedettes were ever so posted, and the patrolling was by no means what it should have been. Weakness of numbers was the cause of the first neglect, condition of horses the second. On both sides of the contest there was too much negligence, and the infantry pickets were notoriously slack.

After the surprise of Cedar Creek the pickets of Sheridan's army were pushed out much further, and with advantage, but the duty was still very carelessly performed. I remember once myself getting outside the line without knowing it, and being stopped by an officer on the road in charge of the picket post, who refused to let me through, as my pass had not been countersigned at division headquarters. Now it was in looking for these very division headquarters that I had lost my way in the snow and had got outside the line. The sapient officer simply turned me back. If he had suspected me of being a spy, he should have detained me. Instead of this he simply told me I must go back. I did so, walked around a wood, and flanked the post about a quarter of a mile further up. The enemy's scouts had just as little difficulty in penetrating and going back and forth, I make no doubt.

Two grand principles should be kept in sight to regulate the performance of picket duty:

I. An enemy in force must follow the roads.

II. Scouts and spies go across country

These two dangers have to be met properly by a good picket system.

In the first place, all the roads within a radius of a mile, leading to the camp, must be occupied by the full force of the picket reserves or regiments. The outside vedettes should be placed a good mile from the camp, and barricades erected, as an invariable rule, across all the roads a quarter of a mile back; and about midway between every two roads is the proper place for the picket scouts. A barricade should also be invariably put up to shelter their front, the vedettes being warned of the proper path to take if driven to its shelter. A quarter of a mile further back again, and midway between its picket posts, lies the regiment or picket reserve, also fortified. The camp itself should be surrounded with a cordon of sentries, a hundred yards out, dismounted. With such a system of picket posts and reserves a corps may sleep in peace in any country, secure of plenty of time to form. A full mile of increasing resistance has to be passed over by an enemy before a camp can be reached. The strength of the reserve is half a mile from camp.

Between the roads the cordon of vedettes is drawn, a hundred feet apart, and the outposts are established, as economically as possible consistent with safety.

Now let us examine the way in which the duty should be done. In the ordinary picket systems we find too much adherence to red tape and routine. As our fathers did so do we, without applying common sense and experience to improve on the model according to ground. For instance, we find it laid down as a rule, in most books on the subject, that cavalry picket posts should mount and remain mounted during the whole time that each relief is being put on. The amount of standing still under heavy loads, inflicted on the poor horses under duty soon wears out cavalry horses. The practice of keeping all vedettes mounted, without exception, is also a matter of red tape and tradition. Officers are afraid to allow any other plan in the face of precedent.

Now the real fact is, that at night a man on foot is much more likely to be vigilant and quick of hearing than the same man mounted. If every cavalry vedette at night would hobble his horse, as we have recommended for scouts, and patrol his own beat in a fashion similar to a sentry, the picket line would be much harder to pass at night. The duties of a chain of vedettes at night are to stop scouts, spies, and guerillas, and shoot them if possible. A man stealing about in the dark cannot be picked off so readily as a statuesque mounted vedette, sitting still for a target. The horse will take his rest well enough if the man is off

his back; and his grain-bag had better be left at the post, if it is full and heavy, as also the ration wallet, till the last relief goes on in the morning.

As for keeping the picket post mounted and standing still, they are ten times as useful on foot in most cases. Standing to horse is infinitely preferable to mounting, on occasion of relieving vedettes. A horse is too valuable an animal to be used as a bench to put weights on. Every moment he is not in motion he should be rested, and standing still with a man on his back is as bad as marching for a horse.

The vedettes in the fields, etc., should have his horse near him, hobbled or hitched as the ground warrants, but capable in either case of being mounted instantly. He should patrol slowly and cautiously to his next neighbor, avoiding noise. The dull monotonous tread of an infantry sentinel is as far from the step of a dismounted cavalry vedette as can be. He should rather imitate the Indian, wary and noiseless, seeing and unseen.

The vedettes in the roads, behind their barriers, should be perfectly still. They can see a long distance ahead, and the instant anything comes in sight they should mount. Forces coming on roads are apt to be strong, and our vedettes must be prepared to fight or fly. The doubling of road vedettes, but of no others, is very advisable. Two men behind a good barricade can keep a number at bay in the dark. In case anything doubtful appears, one of them can either steal forward on foot to examine, or go back for a patrol.

In the case of field and wood vedettes, patrolling on foot answers most of the purposes of doubled vedettes, with half the number of men.

In the choice of vedette posts a wooden routine is not advisable. Straight lines, ignoring the conformation of the country, when woods and fences dictate a wavy line, are very poor policy. If the country is diversified with open fields and little patches of wood, vedettes should always leave their horses on the inside of the wood patches, while they themselves push through to the outer edge from whence they command a view of the fields. If a fence occurs, or a stone wall, vedettes steal along behind it, keeping a barrier between them and the enemy. Impassable obstacles, such as deep rivers, must be watched. If carelessly picketed, they are liable to be crossed in boats.

The picket posts should never unsaddle. One relief should also keep on the grain bags and ration wallets. The one that has last come off may remove these, except during the morning watch.

Surprises in force are always made in the morning watch; all pickets at that time should be fully saddled and packed and ready for duty. In the first watches, and up to three in the morning, the relief on duty and the one just come off can take off their grain and rations, which can be replaced in fifty seconds if they are laid in order behind the horses. In case of a night attack, the relief next on duty should mount at once, and be ready to succor the vedettes, to enable them to get their forage and rations; but as night attacks on cavalry pickets properly posted are impossibilities in point of success, the vedettes need not hurry back too soon. Night alarms generally arise from guerilla incursions, or excitable imaginations of vedettes. If the latter are posted so as to have a good view, their imaginations will not mislead them; but if you put a cavalry vedette out in the middle of a field with a wood in his front, as I have

seen scores of times, you offer a premium to such a man's imagination to play him tricks and excite false alarms.

The officer in charge of a picket post must be a man of experience. To put a young one in charge is to invite a surprise. Young officers should be put on as supernumeraries for some time before trusting them with a pickets post under their orders.

All patrols should be sent from the picket reserve. The sergeant or corporal of the relief will do the patrolling from the picket posts, without needing a man with him. But strong patrols, consisting of an officer, a sergeant, and four or six men, will be sent out every hour from the picket reserve down the roads. The patrols should go out at least a quarter of a mile beyond the vedettes, unless they run into the enemy. After three o'clock they should be particularly watchful; and at that time the whole picket reserve should pack their saddles. The early part of the night they only keep saddled, patrols and all leaving grain and rations in the bivouac.

The picket reserve should be strongly posted, and command the probable avenue of approach for the enemy. A barricade or hasty breastwork should be thrown up in its front, by which a stubborn defence can be maintained.

In the matter of driving in pickets, these rules may with advantage be repeated. Small forces come by the fields, large ones by the roads. Night attacks are mere annoyances. Severe attacks come on about daybreak. These rules will hold good in almost every case, and especially in that of well-extended pickets. Rapid dashes can only be made down roads. Advances of large forces over broken ground are necessarily slow. To drive in a picket, rapidity is absolutely necessary. By barricading the roads much time will be gained, and a second line of defence on the level of the picket posts can be fallen back on.

At the first sign of a morning attack, the whole of the picket posts should mount, and gallop up to the line of vedettes, deploying as skirmishers. The picket reserves should also mount, and gallop up to thicken the line further. If the ground is thickly wooded in patches, a better defence can be made by dismounting, and pushing through to the other skirt of the woods, on foot. If forced to retire, the next line of defence must be held as obstinately as possible; and as the successive reinforcements arrive and the distance to the main body decreases, the resistance will be more and more stubborn.

I do not believe it possible for pickets with a mile between them and the camp to be driven in with enough rapidity to cause a surprise. Under proper management, with dismounted vedettes patrolling to each each other in wary silence, patrols striking out on all the roads, and barricades erected with the same invariable prudence that made the Romans fortify their camps every night, a cordon of pickets would be practically unassailable except by heavy force. That the horses would be less broken down needs no demonstration. The weariness suffered by cavalry horses standing mounted for two hours at a stretch, still further aggravated by the practice of mounting the whole picket post every time a relief goes on, brings many of them to the condemned corral. Picket duty is known as "very severe on horses," especially in winter. It need not be so if the vedettes dismount whenever they are at rest.

The system of camp guards, dismounted, inside the line of picket reserves, is very important. The length of the line is so small, that one fifth of the number of men on

picket suffice to guard it; and if a scout of the enemy should succeed in running the picket line, he will fail to run the closer line of sentries. It was this inside line of guards that saved the Sixth New York Cavalry from a much worse surprise on the occasion before mentioned. The inside sentry gave the alarm and afforded the camp nearly three minutes to turn out from the time the first dash was made.

Patrols on the roads and frequent visits of the corporal of the relief are also very necessary, and to be insisted upon. They keep the vedettes up to their work, prevent them from being lonely, and encourages them generally. A vedette on post has much to discourage him, especially in bad weather, and needs all the support that can be given to him. The frequent visits induce a feeling of companionship in the minds of men very sensitive to moral influence. Sleepy heads are kept awake better, also, by frequent patrols.

The patrols which go outside the lines must have some signal arranged with the road vedettes to indicate their return, to avoid useless delay. Watchwords and countersigns are good in their way, but they are no real safe guard; a countersign has many a time been overheard by concealed enemies, who have availed themselves of its aegis to enter the lines.

In this matter, as in others, common sense must rule instead of precedent. The problem is, to enable a vedette to know friends from enemies. When a patrol passes out he should count it carefully, and notice the color of its horses. The officer of the patrol should speak to him to let him know his voice. Some inaudible signal, such as making peculiar signs with one or both arms, or sabre, or hat, is preferable to countersigns if the night is not too dark. As patrols should never return except by the roads, and as road vedettes are doubled, one of them can go forward to examine any party approaching if it claims to be a patrol. But if a vedette knows perfectly well who is coming, he should not be encouraged to a stolid rule of action, which embarrasses friends and does not keep out enemies. Such a thing as the commanding general getting out to the lines, and not permitted to pass in by a stupid sentry who know him perfectly well all the time, ought not to happen under the reign of common sense. Such instances have happened, and they savor of the martinet days of Frederick the Great, which ought now to be forgotten. If a vedette is really in doubt, he should fire off one barrel of his revolver, which will bring up the corporal. In these days of repeating arms the thing is easy enough. If he really suspects the stranger, he should detain him at all hazards, covering him with the carbine. The system of turning a man back has nothing to recommend it. Suspicious persons should be detained. Your own people, if you know them, ought to go through, countersign or no countersign.

A shot should always call out the corporal or sergeant of the relief. There is no necessity to turn out the whole post mounted. If the enemy is coming in force, he is sure to make the other vedettes fire, and as the corporal gallops off you will soon hear more noise. But if two or more shots are heard, the whole post should go to the front at once to support the line, for even a small squad of guerillas may do much damage. In the matter of rousing a picket post everything must be left to an officer's discretion, but he must be careful not to hesitate beyond two shots coming together.

Wanton vedettes, from a pure spirit of mischief, will sometimes fire to alarm a camp

when they have seen nothing. Such men must be watched by the corporals, and if the offence can be proved on them, which is a very difficult matter, they ought to be made to run the gauntlet of the whole regiment with switches, as in the Russian service. The offence deserves a penalty as severe as sleeping on picket, only short of death.

(To be continued.)

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The past week has not been marked by any stirring event in Great Britain. It has been assumed by the peace-at-any-price pedlars at the head of affairs that the Treaty of Washington being the prelude to John Bright's millenium, the naval rendezvous at Halifax may be discontinued, in the interests of good will, amity, Yankee susceptibility, and economy, and in future Great Britain is to be represented by a single ship in North American waters. As the parent State appears to be falling into senility under the guidance of the disciples of the "Crazy Cobler" such a consummation of her policy need not inspire much regret, were it not for one strange coincidence—on every occasion of Whig-Radical economy the culmination of measures therefor is sure to be followed by some national disaster or humiliation. The withdrawal of the troops from Canada and the disbandment of 20,000 trained soldiers last year, about which Mr. Cardwell boasted that he had saved £2,000,000 sterling was followed within a month by the Franco-Prussian war. The loss caused by the disturbance in the money market could not be estimated, but it is quite certain that Britain lost over £4,000,000 sterling directly, while no money could represent the damage to national honor and prestige. To this day Mr. Cardwell has not been able to supply the loss of the veteran troops he wantonly threw on an overstocked market, although he has been obliged to recruit lads from the plough. The suppression of the naval establishment at Halifax is sure to be followed by a worse disaster.

A meeting of English Republicans or Communists, save the mark, came off in that classic locality known as Clerkenwall Green. It was called by Samuel Oliver and John Johnson, honorary secretaries, by order of the *Universal Republican League* to protest against the shooting of their fellow scoundrels in Paris; but as those ruffians in the "cause of law and order" saw fit to murder the archbishop and some sixty priests, the Irish element of the Clerkenwall demonstration would not sympathize, and effectually broke up the meeting. Republics, one and indivisible, are not calculated to thrive on British soil—mere political fungi, they cannot bear the light.

It has been made a matter of congratulation by English journals that the ratification of the Washington surrender was made on the 17th June, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, and that it will be proclaimed

on the 4th of July. Thus one Grenville has been distinguished for the evil policy which deprived Great Britain of her American Colonies, another aspires to achieve the evil reputation of depriving her of Canada.

M. Lesseps, the Engineer of the Suez Canal, has received the order of the Star of India.

In France the process of reconstruction goes on steadily; the dreaded review of a part of the troops has taken place at Long-Champs, without any demonstration, and the elections are said to have resulted in the return of a large Republican majority from the provinces. This latter item is to be taken for what it is worth—the term meaning one thing in France, and the same considerably disguised in Yankee-land. Theirs has demanded the evacuation of France by the German troops, but Bismarck has declined to withdraw them for the present. The people have come liberally forward to subscribe for the Government loan for the first instalment of the war indemnity, and, if Thiers can be believed, the financial position is; good but as he draws largely on his imagination and understands nothing about finances his statements must be received with caution. The government of the country is unsettled, and that fact must tell on its resources and prosperity.

The Kaiser has been having a series of ovations, and it is said his astute advisers have been trying to get up a demonstration in Holigoland, similar to that on which they founded their pretensions for interference in Schleswig-Holstein in 1864. It however failed. The people don't want them, but Bismarck will find very liberal and generous negotiators in Gladstone and Grenville,—they have a lot of states, islands, and continents to dispose of cheap, as the Manchester cotton spinners are tired of empire and wish to hedge and have no trouble, so he has only to make a little bluster, and it will all end in a second treaty of Washington.

In Italy, Victor Emmanuel has at length reached Rome, and that city, after the lapse of *fourteen hundred years*, is again the capital of an Italian Kingdom. The diplomatic relations of those countries which still acknowledge the *temporal sovereignty* of the Pope are in a queer position. Belgium has already met the dilemma by sending ambassadors to King and Pope, and it is probable the example will be followed by Spain, Portugal, and other countries. It would not be a matter of surprise if the pious Protestant Kaiser made the Pope's position a convenient *causis belli* before long.

The people of the United States are distinguishing themselves in getting up a small war to keep their hands in. They have had a fight with the Coreans, those delightful half-civilized, and wholly unsophisticated savages, Captain Basil Hall has made us acquainted with in his voyage of the *Alceste*, about fifty five years ago. It appears the conquering Yankees knocked their forts to

pieces, captured a lot of brass pop-guns, killed 500 men, with a loss of two or three killed and six or seven wounded, and got possession of a small island, large enough for a park lot, in the mouth of some river with an unpronounceable name. The *Romanum civis suum* may be carried a good deal too far, but Commodore Rodgers seems to be right in punishing a barbarous murderer.

The Darien exploration parties have completed their labors, and may be said, to a certain extent, to have demonstrated the fact that the isthmus cannot be cut through in such a manner as to make a canal similar to that of Suez, and therefore a *fresh water* canal, with an elevated summit level between the Atlantic and Pacific, will not be of the same value to the commerce of the world.

Sir Edward Thornton, British Ambassador at Washington, in the free and easy style of his Masters, Gladstone and Grenville, has been disposing of the Canadian fisheries to the Yankees without the consent of the Canadian Parliament.

In Canada the first of July has been enthusiastically observed. Our Volunteer encampments have been progressing favorably. The Ontario Rifle Association has brought its annual tournament to a close, after a well contested series of matches, and we are in hourly expectation of the arrival of the last of the expeditionary force from Fort Garry. As stated in our last issue, the first detachment moved from the Lower or Stone Fort on the 7th of June, and the last from Fort Garry on the 10th. Major G. Wainwright is in command of this *anabasis*, and under his guidance it cannot fail to be successful.

The Honorable Mr. Trutch has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.

It is stated that the foreign commerce of China, controlled directly or indirectly by England, amounts annually to the immense sum of five hundred million dollars; and it is a problem which has agitated the English mind for years how China could be reached in the shortest possible space of time, so that the most might be made of this commerce. At present the route used for accommodating the bulk of it is via Mediterranean Sea, the Suez Canal and the Red Sea, and the time necessary to accomplish the journey from Southampton to Hong Kong by the route is from fifty to sixty days, usually about fifty-five. If the proposed Canada Pacific Railway was built, the journey between these two points would be reduced to thirty-six days, *i. e.*, twenty one days from Hong Kong to Victoria, V. I., and fifteen days between that place and Southampton. It is needless to point out the advantages which would accrue to those engaged in the trade with China, if by opening up the Canadian route from fifteen to twenty days' time can be saved; they are so manifest that even the most skeptical must see and acknowledge them.

THE REVIEW AT HALIFAX.

About nine o'clock the men belonging to the various Volunteer Corps began to assemble at the Drill Room, Spring Garden, and about half-past nine about fifteen hundred officers and men were on parade. The different corps were formed on their private parades and then formed up in brigade in the Drill Yard when the word "fours right" was given and the whole moved off by successive companies from the front of battalions in the following order, viz: Halifax Field Battery (Capt. Graham); 1st Brigade Garrison Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Mitchell; 63rd Rifles, Lieut.-Col. Mackinlay; 66th Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Bromner; 2nd Brigade Garrison Artillery. The Windsor company was attached to the 66th Regiment for the day. Having arrived at the Common the brigade was wheeled into "Line of quarter columns" facing the west. The whole were then "deployed into line," the ranks opened and the Deputy Adjutant General was received with a general salute, the line presenting "arms." Col. Sinclair and Col. Laurie rode down the "Line" and inspected the different battalions, after which the ranks were closed and quarter column formed on the right company of battalions and the whole were moved into the saluting base for the purpose of "marching past." The order was now given to march past in column, and the brigade moved off in quick time by successive companies at wheeling distance the company officers being three paces in front of their respective companies. The brigade having cleared the southern end of the saluting base was halted in quarter columns, counter-marched and on the word "forward" moved past in quarter columns in quick time, having arrived on their original ground within the saluting base, they were again counter-marched, and now the order was to march past in "double time" which order having been complied with the brigade was next wheeled into a line of quarter columns on the original alignment, officers and colors having, taken post in front, the brigade advanced in "Review order."

By this time it had been learned that an enemy had landed at Point Pleasant, and was marching in force to the attack, and now all were preparing to repel the invaders. A division of the enemy's army having made its appearance beside the City Garden, a line was formed fronting in that direction, to receive them; and a telling fire opened which soon seemed too much for them, for they began to retire in confusion, our men following them up with a will; when the word to "charge" was given to the 1st Garrison Artillery and 63rd Rifles, and those gallant heroes dashed at them (cheering as only British soldiers know how) the enemy's retreat became a run, and our forces were all but in possession of the field when a second division of the enemy was found to be endeavoring to turn the left flank of our line, upon seeing which their first division began to rally and endeavored to effect a junction with their second division. Our commander immediately deployed the reserve into line, who received the now comers, and retired the old line to prevent it being cut off in case the enemy might drive back the new line, which was fronting to the eastward. The old line retired by half battalion, keeping up a sullen fire as they did

so, until the whole of our troops were concentrated, when a line of skirmishers with supports were formed by the 63rd, to protect the right flank of the line, the other corps being moved into reserve to support the new line which was dealing terrible destruction in the ranks of the enemy. They soon began to feel they had the worst of it, and commenced a retreat in the direction of Camphill, under a galling fire by the skirmishers of the 63rd. Their object was easily divined. It was to gain the heights and make another stand. The least delay on our part might have turned the tide of fortune for the day, but Colonel Laurie was equal to the emergency. He threw his lines around the hill, stormed the heights, and drove them from their position at the point of the bayonet before they could get their artillery in position. Having lost this most formidable position they became quite demoralized and retired in the greatest confusion; nor could the best effort of their officers rally them again. The victors formed quarter column on the top of the hill, and were moved into a hollow square, when they were addressed by Col. Laurie in very complimentary terms, and after giving three cheers for the Queen, Our Natal Day, and Col. Laurie, the Brigade moved down again on the Common, when they were dismissed.

The whole affair was a grand success, and it seemed as if each corps vied with its neighbour who should do best. When all did so well, it were invidious to particularize, so we will only say what an officer of the Regulars said to us of the marching past. It was this:—"All did remarkably well."

We will only add, that, judging from yesterday's proceedings, Col. Laurie will not be disappointed when he comes to show our City Brigade to the Magnates of the Militia Department at Ottawa.

LUNCH FOR 1ST HALIFAX RIFLES.

After the review and sham fight on the Common yesterday, when the various corps were dismissed on the Common, the 1st Halifax Rifles formed fours right and marched to Mason Hall, where they were entertained at lunch by M. J. Power, Esq., the ensign of the company. In the absence of Capt. Barron, Lieut. McKerron (who was in command of the company during the day) occupied the chair. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, the chairman proposed the health of Capt. Barron, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm; he next proposed the health of Ensign Power, and in doing so paid a well-merited tribute to the character and efficiency of that officer. Mr. Power's health was drank with all the honors. A number of other toasts were proposed and responded to by the various gentlemen around the board, and the party broke up about three o'clock highly delighted.

Mr. Power is a deservedly popular officer with his company, and such courtesies as his of yesterday go far to strengthen the bonds of good feeling which now exist.—*Acadian Recorder.*

PRESENTATION TO MAJOR HUGH STEWART, 37TH BATTALION V. M.

At a little before four o'clock, on Wednesday last, the train arrived here from Niagara, having on board five companies of the 37th Battalion, Haldimand Rifles and one company of the Binbrook Infantry under command of Capt. Brown, when they were received by a crowd of over 1000 persons, some of whom had been anxiously waiting for some time to see the "Brave Sojer Boys."

As soon as the troops were disembarked, they were formed on the street and platform in the following order, viz:

- Co. No. 3.—Caledonia, Capt. Thorburn.
- Co. No. 4.—Ballsville, Capt. Glenn, (acting.)
- Co. No. 5.—Hullsville, Capt. Ryan,
- Co. No. 6.—Cheapside, Capt. Steele.
- Co. No. 7.—Caledonia, Capt. McKinnon.

When they were marched to the front of the Town Hall (where the Binbrook Infantry had preceded them) commanded by Lieut.-Col. Davis, and accompanied by Major Stewart, Adjutant Williamson, and Quarter Master Rogers. After being formed up in solid column in front of the Town Hall, by Col. Davis, Alexander Taylor, Esq., ascended the platform, read the following address, and presented Major Stewart with a beautiful sword and belts, silver-mounted and manufactured expressly for the purpose.

ADDRESS.

To Major Stewart, 37th Battalion, Haldimand Rifles, V. M.

Sir,—Gladly congratulating you on your appointment as Major of the 37th Haldimand Rifles, it is with feelings of unfeigned pleasure that I, on behalf of the late members and friends of the 37th Battalion, V.M., present you with this sword and belt as a small testimony of the respect and esteem in which you are held by them both as an officer and gentleman, and as I am satisfied the weapon, in your hands, will never be sullied by lying idle, when this beloved country of ours calls for its use, or be drawn in an unjust or unheroic cause. I hope that you may not only live long to enjoy your present well earned honors but still greater ones, sure to follow a gentleman of your well known energy, integrity and perseverance.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—Your kindness and liberality have quite taken me with surprise. While it is always gratifying to possess the esteem and good-will of our neighbors and friends, allow me to say that I am not aware of having done anything to merit this very handsome gift at your hands.

For a number of years past, it has been my privilege and pleasing duty to belong to the Volunteer force, and to join with you in doing what I could in an humble way for the defence of our Queen and country.

We have no standing army in Canada, and it is therefore to our Militia organization that we must look for the defence of our soil, and I shall ever be ready to do my utmost for its welfare and improvement and to assist in disseminating and building up a military spirit amongst our population.

And now allow me to thank you most sincerely and heartily for this very beautiful sword, and you may rest assured that it shall never be unsheathed except in the loyal defence of our Canadian homes and the upholding of the great Empire of Britain. I shall treasure it up in remembrance of many kind friends, and shall look back with pleasure upon this day to the remotest period of my life. My most earnest prayer is, that kind Providence may continue to rule over our now peaceful and prosperous Dominion, and that he may bless you all with health and the enjoyment of every earthly blessing. Again thanking you for your very great kindness, I will retire.

Immediately after the close of Major Stewart's reply the detachment was dismissed by Lieut. Col. Davis, the Ballsville, Hullsville, Cheapside and Binbrook Companies going to their respective headquarters, and the Captains of the Caledonia companies

proceeded to secure the arms and accoutrements of their men and to pay them off. At this stage of the proceedings, Major Stewart presented his own sword to Quartermaster Rogers, as a slight token of esteem and friendship for that excellent officer and perfect gentleman.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A good deal of ill natured comment has been made in the city papers and others on the fact that at an inspection of four companies of the Montreal Volunteers in the drill shed, lately, namely, No. 4 company of Victoria Rifles, two batteries of artillery, and Capt. Muir's troop of cavalry, Sir George Cartier was hissed; and in various ways treated in such a manner as to demonstrate his unpopularity. Sir George is a very unlucky individual being held accountable for all the misdeeds and shortcomings of his deputies, the whole blame of any irregularity being laid on his shoulders, and held forth as an example of his unfitness for office. That Sir George has his faults like all others none will deny, but that is no reason why he should be made the scape goat for the sins of others, and for which he is no more accountable than the man in the moon.

The true facts of the case are these, firstly, that the party who first showed how little he knew of discipline, and the respect due to his superior officer, was intoxicated, and the few others who took it up less so; and this is not to be surprised at, seeing that the men had all day access to an unlimited supply of beer, and very little to eat. Capt. Muir and his troop stood mute and soldierly, and showed the disgust they felt at that lack of discipline so paramount in the bearing of a true soldier.

The camp has been formed here with order, and less confusion than one might expect on such an event, which is due certainly to the admirable arrangements of Colonels Osborne Smith, King, and others of the staff who so well sustain them in their efforts to that end.

The city volunteers arrived on the ground in good trim, and looked perhaps as well as ever they did; the muster in spite of all prognostications was strong, and the utmost good humour almost universally prevailed among the men, to whom the novelty of the whole affair seemed pleasing. Before the arrival of the volunteers the camp ground had been admirably laid out by Lieut.-Col. King, who certainly deserves great credit for the thorough manner in which he performed his work. The physique of the country battalions is excellent, and although one might here and there notice a few who were minus some requisite article of equip-

ment to complete their uniform, their number was small.

The different battalions and companies arrived in first class order, and at once proceeded to the tents that had been allotted to them, fatigue parties having previously pitched them. The number of men being so much in excess of what was expected, some little delay at first occurred in providing all with the necessary rations; of tents there was a sufficiency, and a few hundred lacked blankets, but there was little grumbling, the brave lads evidently seeing that everything that could be done for their comfort was being done. To the few who were minus blankets good clean straw was provided, officers in many instances offering their own blankets to the men, but were as courteously declined. The following and succeeding days, these deficiencies were remedied and routine is regular.

It would be useless to waste space for what is merely of local interest, namely, detailing the arrival of each separate regiment or division. The camp as now assembled consists of.

No. 5 Military District.

- St. Andrew's Troop of Cavalry.
- No. 1 Troop Montreal Cavalry.
- Sherbrooke Troop of Cavalry.
- Cookshire Troop of Cavalry.
- Montreal Field Battery of Artillery.
- Sherbrooke Battery of Garrison Artillery.
- No. 1 Company Engineers, Montreal.
- No. 2 do do do
- 1st "Battalion of Rifles," Prince of Wales.
- 3rd Battalion "Victoria Rifles," Montreal.
- 5th Battalion "Hochelaga Light Infantry."
- 11th Battalion "Argenteuil Rangers."
- 21st "Richelieu" Battalion of Infantry.
- 50th Battalion of Infantry "Huntington Borderers."
- 51st Battalion of Infantry "Hommingford Rangers."
- 52nd "Bedford" Battalion of Infantry.
- 53rd "Sherbrooke" Battalion of Infantry.
- 54th "Richmond" Battalion of Infantry.
- 58th "Compton" Battalion of Infantry.
- 60th "Missisquoi" Battalion of Infantry.
- "Wakefield" Infantry Company.
- "Thurso" Infantry Company.
- "Eardley Infantry Company.
- "Drummondville" Infantry Company attached whilst in camp to 54th Battalion.

No. 6 Military District.

- Mount Royal Rifles (Chasseurs Canadiens.)
- 64th "Voltigeurs" de Beauharnois.
- "Joliette" Provisional Battalion.
- "Three Rivers" Provisional Battalion.
- "St Hyacinthe" Provisional Battalion.
- Ste. Martine Infantry Company.
- Como Rifle Company.
- St. Placide Infantry Company.
- St. Benoit do do
- St. Eustache do do
- St. Jean Baptiste Village Infantry Company.
- 1st Infantry Company of Rawdon.
- 2nd do do do
- Nicolet Infantry Company.
- St. Gregoire do
- St. Norbert do
- Wolfeston do
- Becanour do

In all over five thousand officers and men. The Beauharnois companies will not arrive until the third instant, after the elections take place there, and with a few independent

companies yet to arrive will swell the number to between five and six thousand.

The camp is very regularly formed, being in double column, the left resting on the river, and the right extending for a mile and a half back. The ground in the front of the camp is exceedingly rough and lumpy, and very hard to march upon. The canteens are well managed, Mr. Gowan, late of the St. Nicholas Hotel caters for the staff; we have six full brass bands, and do not lack any quantity of music, and good too. That of the Victoria Rifles takes the lead, and is certainly an excellent one. The gallant Vics' turned out some 250 strong, under Colonel Bethune. The Prince of Wales' Rifles with Col. Bond, turned out nearly as strong, in fact the city corps showed well. One thing that strikes the eye is the non-uniformity in the dress of the officers commanding companies, some came full dress, others in undress, in some silver lace appeared where there was no reason of its so doing, and others had the cut and style of their coats entirely different one from the other, of course I allude to men of the same class of the service. Infantry officers for instance appearing in scarlet, blue, and white tunics. The village of Laprairie is perhaps one of the oldest settlements in Canada, and has been in a stand still state for many years; it boasts however of a mayor, and the inhabitants without any pretensions to prominence are industrious.

The left flank of the camp rests on the river bank, and near by are the Headquarters, which comprises the following officers: Commandant Col. W. Osborne Smith, C. M. G., Deputy Adjutant General 5th Military district, and Staff.—Lieut.-Col. McKay, M. G. A.; Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, C. M. G.; Lieut.-Col. B. C. Kirg; Lieut.-Col. Bacon (Musketry instructor,) Brigade Majors. Lieut.-Col. Moore, Camp Quarter Master; Major Dowker, M. G. A. Supply officer; Captain W. Arksteed, M. G. A., A. D. C., and orderly officer. 6th Military District, Lieut.-Col. Harwood, D. A. G., commanding; Lt.-Cols. D'Orsonnens, Hanson, and DeBellefouille, Brigade Majors; Major Labranche, Supply officer; Lieut. D. Battersby, Camp Quarter Master, and Capt. Larue, A.D.C. and orderly officer.

It seems almost superfluous to praise that zealous and painstaking officer Col. Osborne Smith, whose abilities peculiar to his position, and courteous and kindly bearing are so well known. He is certainly gifted with an unusual amount of patience, and the manner in which he slashes off orders, and has all the arrangements of the camp at his finger ends, to use a rather slang phrase, is a caution.

We must not forget that energetic young officer Col. D'Orsonnens, B. M., who is so decisive in judgment, and so conversant with his duties. Cols. Harwood, Bacon, (Musketry Instructor,) Moore, King, Fletcher, and DeBellefouille, deserve special mention

as having added considerably in organizing, and perfecting all arrangements. A special has been brought into the building, and an operator detailed which is a very convenient arrangement for those at camp.

A rather amusing incident occurred on the arrival of the Mount Royal Rifles at the wharf. One of their number accidentally let his rifle fall into the water about 10 feet deep; he instantly drew off his boots, doffed his coat and shako, and plunging in brought it up amidst the cheers of his comrades. It was certainly a very courageous act.

I must not omit to make mention of Capt. Muir, and No. 1 Troop of Cavalry, who rode from Longueuil in dashing style, Capt. Muir, in command with Col. Lovelace.

I fear I have already too far encroached on your space, so will reserve further details of the camp till next week.

Montreal, June 29th, 1871.

B.

Without wearying your many readers with a long, dry account of the daily doings in camp, routine, etc., which has been so elaborately detailed in the Dominion papers, I will merely touch upon general facts, which may be interesting, particularly to the Review.

Taking the whole camp in all it has undoubtedly been a success, so far as management and system are concerned; it has also been of incalculable benefit in posting the Volunteers in the routine and discipline of camp life, and many things they could not have learned otherwise. The officers and men have thoroughly settled down to their work, and the whole feeling is one of contentment and satisfaction.

On Saturday the Adjutant-General arrived and has taken the reins into his own hands during his stay in camp. On his arrival the whole force was turned out and had a march past, with several other manoeuvres calculated to test to what degree of proficiency the officers and men had attained. The Adjutant-General expressed himself very well pleased with what he had witnessed, and calling the commanding officers around him in quite a nice little speech—a good, plain, honest speech, without hard words and ambiguous expressions—gave them good advice in many ways, shewing defects, planning future operations, and otherwise giving them valuable information. The Adjutant-General is just the sort of man to make himself popular. He has a pleasing manner of speech, simple in words, sensible in reasoning and argument. There is no haughtiness or that stiff, formal constraint so peculiar to a soldier, and one feels as perfectly at home, while conversing with him whether a private or an officer.

A very painstaking officer is Col. Bacon, and a most important part of the service devolves upon him as musketry instructor. The shooting thus far has been about the average, not anything very extraordinary. This may be accounted for by the high breeze that has generally prevailed.

On Monday we were favored with a visit from Lieut.-General Sir Hastings Doyle, and his A.D.C., Captain Black, Sir G. E. Cartier, Hon. Joseph Howe, Mayor Coursol, Major-General Wilcox, U.S.A., and several ladies. On the arrival of General Doyle he was received with a general salute. He and his party then having taken up their stand at the saluting base, the line broke into open column of companies and marched past at the shoulder to music from the several bands all playing together. The battalions then countermarched by ranks and marched past again at quarter distance at the trail. After the review a levee was held at the divisional headquarters, when every officer was presented to Sir George E. Cartier.

The party was then entertained at lunch, after which the Adjutant-General said that Lord Aylmer would take advantage of Sir George Cartier's presence to address him:

Lord Aylmer, commanding the 54th Batt. said that on behalf of the different officers commanding battalions in camp he would express his views to the Minister of Militia in relation to one or two points affecting the volunteer system. He thought that one of the important things concerning the force was the establishment of military camps. Nothing, in his opinion, would forward volunteering so much as a campaign, such as they were there going through. It worked admirably; the men were perfectly satisfied and were abundantly provided for. There was one thing to be found in his volunteer experience, and that was the difficulty of keeping up a country battalion in its proper strength. This resulted from the officers being compelled to take recruits from among farm servants a class of men who were here to day and away to-morrow, men who were not permanent residents in the country. The men of the counties, he found would not volunteer unless compelled to do so. They would at once come forward if there was any necessity, but they would not do so in a time of peace to learn, at the very time they should be learning how to meet the foe. He experienced the difficulties in his county in the way of getting out his men at this season, as a great many of them were engaged in what is called the "bark business," which is very brisk at this particular time or the year. This would also make the getting out of farmers more difficult, and after all the farmers were the men whom he wanted in the ranks. He hoped to see a camp of instruction established every year. These camps would help to fill up the battalions very much. If the battalions were only once filled the present volunteer system would be perfect. (Loud cheers.)

The Adjutant-General said that he had consulted during last year and the year before numerous commanding officers from one end of the country to the other and they did not think the military force could be kept up unless some permanent forcible order was issued compelling men to serve. They thought it would be wise to enforce the ballot system (Cheers) and in that way fill up the vacancies in the battalions. He with the officers he had consulted with, did not think the ballot would be unpopular among the men. (Loud cheers.)

Sir George E. Cartier, Minister of Militia was received with loud cheers. He said he was glad to have the opportunity of replying to the observations made by Lord Aylmer, supported by the remarks of the

Adjutant-General. However, before doing so he must congratulate them on the result of their gathering in camp. It was the largest camp that had been formed this year in any part of Canada. He did not forget that the number of men present was in a great measure due to the exertions of the officers commanding corps. The system of forming men into camps was not generally adopted until this year. The Adjutant-General in a late report suggested that district camps should be formed. He (Sir George Cartier) had thought the suggestion a good one and had induced Parliament to give a grant of \$75,000 for the purpose of paying the expense of these camps. (Cheers.) Already a portion of this money had been expended in the formation of a camp in the sister province of Ontario, where officers and men had responded to the call to duty with a willingness and in numbers illustrative of their loyalty and military spirit, (prolonged cheering,) and he was glad to see among their number Colonel Gilmore, commanding one of the most efficient regiments in the volunteer service, and he was glad by his presence there to have an opportunity of passing an eulogy on the camp at Niagara. (Loud cheers.) Parliament had granted the money for the establishment of the camp this year, and he hoped the result would be such as to induce Parliament to grant a sum which would enable them to get twenty-thousand men together next year. (Loud cheers.) It is that felicitous expenditure of money that does good, and he hoped Parliament would give him a grant to go on with the system of camp formation. (Cheers) The number estimated as likely to come to the present camp was thirty-six hundred, but he found that the number that actually came into the camp exceeded five thousand men. He was happy to learn that in Quebec the number that would turn out was greater than the estimate that had been made; in Ontario also the number largely exceeded the estimate made.

He mentioned Ontario so often with the object of creating between the Provinces a healthy rivalry. He had stated to the officers at Niagara, they did well; if they were excelled in Quebec or New Brunswick, he was sure they would be happy to hear of such being the case, and this remark was well received. (Loud cheers.) The object of bringing the battalions together was the same that he had in mentioning the military spirit in Ontario, viz., to create emulation. In regard to the remarks made by Lord Aylmer, he would say that when at Niagara he had a free conversation with the officers, and they without reserve represented to him their grievances, in which they stated that, in order to keep up the strength of each battalion, they would have to resort to some other means than volunteering, and they all mentioned the ballot (cheers) as the means of keeping up the number of battalions. He had also the benefit of Colonel Gilmore's experience, and although that officer had stated that, as far as regarded his battalion, he had preferred the volunteer system, all the other officers had expressed a preference for the ballot. (Loud cheering.) He stated at that time that the law met what Colonel Gilmore preferred, and also provided for the ballot. (Prolonged cheering.) What the officers ought to do would be to represent to the Adjutant-General that they wanted the ballot, (Loud cheers,) and he, the Adjutant-General, would be able to deal with their requirements. The law embraced three modes of raising a militia; first, volunteering as practised now, and if by this means it was found the proper number of men could not be had, then they had, second, the

combination of volunteering, and the ballot. (Cheers.) In reference to this, Colonel Gilmore, in a conversation with him had asked him the question, "Suppose I had only 150 men re-enlisted in my regiment, could I resort to the ballot in No. 2 district to fill up the ranks." answered, "Yes." Thirdly, the law provided and he was proud that it was at his suggestion the provision had been made, that in order to keep up the force to forty thousand men, that they could fall back upon the Reserve Militia, if necessary.

If they represented to the Adjutant General when the term of service for the men expired that they wanted the ballot to fill up the ranks, they would have it. Further, if the combination of volunteering and ballot failed, and they required the draft, they could have it. (Loud cheers.) When he brought the act providing for this into Parliament, he met with much opposition, but he argued that as long as the forty thousand volunteers could be had all was right, but when that number failed, they must have some means of filling the ranks. (Prolonged cheering.)

In October, the time of the three years men expired, and if then the country required the ballot or draft, it could have it. (Loud cheers.) He was proud of the officers and men he had seen pass in review before him that day, and he thanked them on behalf of the country for their magnificent rally at the camp. He hoped the officers would convey his expressions to their companies at their earliest convenience. (Enthusiastic cheering.)

During the speech of the Minister of Militia he was frequently cheered, especially when he referred to ballot.

Three hearty cheers were given for Sir George, three for the Adjutant General, three for Col. Osborne Smith, and I'm not sure but three were given for the ballot.

Sir George and party had previously driven through the camp, and was every where cheered and welcomed by the volunteers by none so much as by the Victoria Rifle Regiment. The force on the ground now exceeds 5000 men, and it is proposed to go over to Montreal on Saturday, and have a grand field day at Logan's Farm. If so it will doubtless be one of the finest military displays Montreal has ever witnessed, as the force would there be joined by the Grand Trunk Brigade, Col. Stevenson's Battery, Garrison Artillery, swelling the numbers to nearly 7000 strong.

There are four troops of cavalry on the ground numbering over two hundred men. Capt. Muir's troop of No. 1 troop certainly take the palm, as being the finest and the smartest looking, this is said without depreciating the condition and appearance of the other troops of cavalry. Lt. Col. Lovelace acts as camp quartermaster for the cavalry, and as an old soldier wants no lessons to teach him the duties devolving on him.

The discipline and health of the camp is excellent.

Montreal, July 5th, 1871.

B.

A correspondent says that the committee of the Versailles Assembly has decided that forth military service is to be compulsory for all able bodied adults, no substitute being allowed. This is a defeat from M. Thiers, who advocated the substitute system.

THE LONDON BROAD ARROW, AND THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

The London *Broad Arrow* indulges in much self congratulation upon having been the instrument of our conversion to its opinion "that there is, after all, beneath the sentiments of hostility that have been created by aggravating circumstances on both sides, a substratum of good feeling between England and America, which only required a fitting occasion to show itself." As we certainly hold to that opinion, we shall not in this day of amicable interchanges, object to *Broad Arrow's* assuming the credit of our conversion. It should not be forgotten, however, that among the "aggravating circumstances" whose removal has led to this state of feeling, is the aggravating circumstance that English politics and English public opinion have been until lately so largely controlled by men who were naturally and instinctively hostile to this country and to the ideas of which it is representative. It was to be expected that they would rejoice, as they did rejoice at our prospective downfall, and amiably seek to hasten the catastrophe by giving aid and comfort to our enemies. It was equally natural that their disposition towards us should have aroused that traditional feeling of hostility toward England which, as we have before told *Broad Arrow* is one of the substrata of the instinctively American sentiment. And the growth of a better understanding between the two countries will be just in proportion to the transfer to other hands of the power so long wielded by the British aristocracy, whose natural and proper sympathy with the free government in this country will not speedily be forgotten here.

It is fortunate for England, so far as her relations to this country are concerned, that the men whose course towards us so stirred up all our old bitterness of feeling are no longer in power. The Liberal ministry of Mr. Gladstone have made good use of the opportunity given them to undo so far as possible the mischief done to others; but not even the Treaty of Washington would save us from the revival of hostility toward England if there should be any set back in the current which bears her on to more liberal ideas and institutions. Among the people of the two countries there has undoubtedly always been a substratum of good feeling "which only required a fitting occasion to show itself." And that occasion has been the advent in England of a Ministry more sympathetic with us than any which preceded it. It is not the people of either country, who have made the mischief, but the aristocrats on one side and the would be aristocrats on the other. With the downfall in this country of the sham aristocracy of slavery has disappeared, for one thing, all desire on our part for the acquisition of British North American territory, the only use for which, was the wish to counterbalance the growth of the slavholding influence resulting from our territorial extension toward the south. Yet though we have ceased to have any active desire for this acquisition, we have not ceased to expect it; but we are content now to wait until it shall come as the result of the growth in England of more enlightened views of self interest.

With the surrender at Appomattox Court house the power in this country passed from the Cavaliers to the Roundheads; from those who boasted of the diluted blue blood which flowed in their veins from English sources, to those who recognize their descent from the yeomen of England, whose rule

gave her so proud a position under the Commonwealth. We record the fact for the benefit of our English contemporaries, without stopping to comment upon it. It may serve to explain why the good-will of this country toward England is more than ever dependent upon the question as to which party controls public affairs in that country. There are two Englands; towards one we most certainly have a very decided good-will; the other has left with us nothing but the recollections of misunderstandings and insults.

IMPORTANT LIGHT ON THE SAN JUAN QUESTION.

The following important message from the *British Colonist* office, Victoria, Vancouver Island, has been received by the *Toronto Telegraph*:-

Victoria, V. I., June 21st, 1871.--Fremont's official Oregon boundary map of 1848, making the boundary line through the Rosario Channel, was discovered to-day in the British Columbia land office,

This timely discovery will doubtless have considerable influence in the decision of the long debated San Juan question. By the treaty of 1846, it was decided that the boundary line between the British dependencies and the United States should be parallel 49 north latitude; but as this parallel runs through and across Vancouver's Island, it was decided, in order that Great Britain might have the whole of the island, to run the boundary line down through the middle of the channel dividing the island from the main land. That would put the line through the Rosario channel; but the English diplomats—with that bad luck which appears to cling to them whenever they handle a subject affecting this portion of the Empire—neglected to mark the line on the chart, and the Americans claimed that it was intended to run through the Haro channel, by which arrangements they would be put in possession of the Island of San Juan, and of the channel to the sea. This Oregon boundary map was drawn up from the papers of the commissioners who settled the 1846 treaty, and is, therefore, one of the most important of all the documents connected with the question, and bears strong testimony to the case of England—that the line should run through the Rosario channel. It will, doubtless, be submitted to the Emperor William, to whom the dispute was referred for arbitration by the treaty of Washington.

THE CHRISTADELPHIANS.—This sect is gaining strength in the County of Perth, and they have printed a paper at Listowel exclusively in the interests of their own creed. They maintain the supreme authority of Holy Scripture. They hold that man is mortal, is a unit, and not a dual nature; that he is unconscious between death and the Resurrection; that death, and not endless torment is the end of the wicked; that the reign of Jesus Christ on earth will be a personal one; that no man can be saved who does not believe the Gospel, and that it is good news concerning the Kingdom of God. They are believers in the strict unity of God declaring that he is one personally and not three. They also reject the idea that the devil is a fallen angel, but insist that he is sin in human flesh, the spirit that works in children of disobedience. They teach that all human governments are to be abolished, and that a divine Government composed of Jesus and his immortal government shall rule the earth, and shall be enthroned in Mount Zion and Jerusalem.

THE
VOLUNTEER REVIEW
And Military and Naval Gazette.

VOLUME V.
1871.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGENTS.

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

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

MR. ROGER HUNTER for that of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

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

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

We shall 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.

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The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JULY 10, 1871.

The published details of the debate in the House of Lords on the Washington Treaty must be very unsatisfactory to the people of Canada—called on to make a territorial sacrifice in the interests of Great Britain and for the express purpose of purchasing a peace, it would have been some small satisfaction to know that the promoters of that false policy could give at least a tangible reason for their governing motives, or that those noblemen who opposed the measure on principle, thoroughly understood its merits. The speeches on Earl Russell's motion were powerful enough to make any administration pause before ratifying a measure so fraught with evil to the peace of the world, and so full of danger to the very interests for which they are so anxious. While the replies of Earls Granville and Kimberley betray an ignorance which, if studied, is insulting and, if real, pitiable as to the relations existing between Canada and the United States, and the motives which should govern a negotiation having the interests of the Empire to subserve. It will be remembered that the excuse for the surrender of the fisheries is not that Canada has got an equivalent, they were forced to confess that those had been bartered away to sooth the suscep-

tibilities of the Yankees, and Earl Granville made the astounding assertion that any attempt to negotiate for an equivalent would indefinitely postpone reciprocity as between Canada and the United States by bandering the Western and Southern people against free trade.

Either the noble lord must be deliberately engaged in the game of throwing dust in the eyes of the English people or very badly informed as to the real facts, and if the latter is the case he has to blame himself or the ambassador at Washington; and, by the way, a much more incapable man could not possibly be selected to fill that post. It is not necessary to allude to the sycophantic falsehoods which his celebrated congratulations to President Grant, put forth to the world on the occasion of the late Fenian raid; but his course since he took office has been marked by imbecility, ignorance, and indecision, and it is to be hoped when the Canadian Parliament meets measures will be taken to compel his removal, as his course has been inimical to this country. He may be a fit representative of Manchester at Buenos Ayres, but he is in no case a representative of the British Empire at Washington. The real facts are notorious, the South and West would be a unit, as the Yankees say, for *free trade*, while the Eastern and Middle States live by protection and monopolies at their expense, and the Treaty of Washington, by *cheapening fish*, will retard instead of promoting free trade, as its great consumption in the South and West makes it a matter of considerable moment to the people, while the East-States are thus thrown a sop at our expense to enable Massachusetts traders to live a little longer on prohibition and monopoly. Instead of the Western and Southern States being against Canada in forcing reciprocity on the States by means of the fisheries and the St. Lawrence, they would have been our staunchest allies. The ignorance of what will be likely to follow as a consequence of the surrender of our rights to the fisheries is deplorable, if it is not willful, and we have had such experience of English diplomatic imbecility that we are warranted in believing the worst. The acquisition of territorial rights on our shores is sure to bring about the gravest complications. President Grant is reported to have said lately that the *Yankee fishermen were a law unto themselves*—the euphuism of lawlessness. As they therefore will acquire a *right to land on our shores*—a right, by the way, they never had or claimed. Who is to enforce order amongst them, or how are the coast police to be maintained? Those are questions closely affecting our social policy, inasmuch as it will vastly increase the expense of the maritime police to our people, and as a consequence the manifest danger of collision, while it will retard settlement on the coast to a great extent. No farmer will willingly hold his land subject to trespass from men who "*are a law unto themselves*,"

nor will it be possible to reduce them to order without the maintenance of a superior force continually.

Then again the navigation of the St. Lawrence has been conceded *for ever* without an equivalent, while a permissory navigation of Lake Michigan for *ten years* is the sole set off for the surrender of territorial rights of such an extensive character as could only be warranted by the close of a disastrous contest. Not a word about the freedom of canals which were closed against Canadians less than twelve months before this precious treaty was concluded, or about the disputed question of the St. Clair Canal navigation. The San Juan question has been referred to the Emperor of Germany, in the face of Fremont's official plan of the date of 1849, which shows the boundary as the Haro Channel, and the exigencies of continental politics may influence the minds of that astute sovereign and his equally astute minister in the adverse direction to Canadian interests.

At any rate this treaty has brought the question of our relations to Great Britain prominently forward. We can no longer be the victims of the imbecility of her politicians or the cupidity of her tradesmen. Our people are loyally prepared to make any sacrifice for their duty to the Empire, but they cannot afford to sacrifice interests which will compromise the safety of the connection and their own national existence. It may be a very pretty game for the philosophers of the Manchester School to play, saving their own pockets at the expense of others; but it cannot be done twice, and it is just possible that a little more trust in cold iron and a little less in gold would serve their turn better. They might realize the value of Solon's prediction to Cræsus, and lose all, notwithstanding the concessions.

The annals of English diplomacy contain nothing creditable to the genius, honor, or honesty of her people. But this Treaty of Washington is beyond comparison the most senseless, imbecile, and wantonly disadvantageous of all she has ever negotiated, not even excepting the disgraceful truce of Aix la Chapelle. Throughout it has been a disgraceful surrender of principle for the lofty purpose of soothing the sentimental susceptibilities of a lot of grumbling traders and their puppets, the unprincipled politicians of a corrupt state, who would bully but dare not strike. Notwithstanding the President's manifesto, a firm countenance would soon take the brag out of them. The South is a mill stone that will sink them the first opportunity, and that will be a war.

On another page will be found an article from the United States *Army and Navy Journal* commenting on the sentimentality of the *Broad Arrow*. We earnestly recommend our readers to study this choice *moraleau*, they will find that English pandering to Yankee susceptibility has only one result, and that the increase of the arrogance

and insolence of a greedy, selfish people, prepared to accomplish their ends by fair or foul means, although totally unable to do so by force. Putting aside the falsehood of the issues on which the Southern war of independence was undertaken, the action of the class in Great Britain that comforted as far as its municipal laws allowed them to do the brave Southerners, was dictated by a desire to add to their commercial gains and by no feeling of hostility either way. Although if the aristocrats permitted it the United States would be just as much a matter of past history as the States of the Church, and as one disturbing element less in civilization that would have been a positive gain. However, as between the *Broad Arrow* and the *Army and Navy Journal*, we have no wish to interfere with the exchange of mawkish sentiment, the former may submit in the process to all the bullying the latter chooses to administer, it is after all only taking the bitter with the sweet; but we beg leave to set the *Army and Navy Journal* right concerning the British possessions on this continent—the desire on the part of the people it represents “for the acquisition of British North American territory” has disappeared before Canadian bayonets.

The press of the United States invariably places the relations of both countries on a false issue. It is to serve a purpose—as they are without exception the organs of a party. The *Army and Navy Journal* is not free from this blemish, and in the article under consideration every statement is distorted, the final flourish being by far the richest, as if the offsprings of the scrapings of all Continental Europe had anything in common with the descendants of the canting Puritans. The mass of the people of the States are Irish, Germans, Danes, Norwegians, and French; the original English element being represented by the Connecticut clock peddlars and a minority of the people of the six New England States. It must certainly be humiliating to Great Britain to learn that her policy must be shaped to please the people of the United States, or rather the party in power there, and it speaks volumes for the action of the Whig-Radicals, which has brought her to it. Moreover, Canada has got something to say in the matter, and as we are like President Grant's fishermen, “a law unto ourselves,” we will see what all this bluster amounts to or whether the Treaty of Washington is a step towards “the acquisition of the British North American territory” by the Yankees. The *Broad Arrow* and its friend may philosophise as much as they please towards the establishment of an *en tente cordiale*, but that treaty is by no means “*une fait accompli*,” and as to the result Canada has a voice in the matter.

LAST GEN.—According to *L'Eevenement*, the last Armstrong gun left the citadel of Quebec on the 3rd inst., and was conveyed to the Queen's wharf.

The following extract from an article which appeared in the *Allegemæe Zeitung* is supposed to be a supplement to the celebrated *jeu d'esprit*, the “Battle of Dorking,” and a clever, well devised satire on the army and navy administration of the English Whig-Radicals, as well as a by no means exaggerated description of the domestic and foreign policy of Gladstone and his followers. It points out distinctly the state of disorganization and disorder into which charlatans like Cardwell and Childers can throw any system cursed with their officious meddling, and how dangerous an assumption is that of the popular branch of the legislature to exercise all the powers and functions of the other estates of the realm. The ascending of democracy is the ascendancy of a class and true liberty is not class government. The author of this extract signs himself as “John Michael Trutz-Baumwell,” and addresses it as a letter to the Emperor of Germany. He believes England will not fight, and the movement after all would be only a bit bluster, well sustained as the Yankee agitation on the Alabama claims, it would produce not only a surrender such as the Washington Treaty, but the actual supremacy of Great Britain would be handed over to the Kaiser. Mr. Gladstone, Earl Granville, and the newly created Marquis of Ripon, each playing their parts in the interests of peace, philanthropy, sentimental national benevolence, and economy towards that consummation. The picture drawn by “John Michael Trutz-Baumwell” is perfectly truthful, but humiliating in the extreme. The representatives of the great men that made England the first country in the world have degenerated into a couple of titled drivellers and a peddling domagogue. Very few will fail to recognize the exact truthfulness of the pen and ink portraits of the following paragraphs:

“But why talk of fighting at all? The whole thing would be done without it. Hardly would Mr. Cardwell in his plumed and three-cornered hat (kept in safety on his war horse by a tall policeman) have finished his speech to the last of the volunteer corps leaving for the battle-field, or hardly would Mr. Gladstone have fired the Council of Aldermen by a speech half borrowed from Homer and half from the New Testament, before a reaction would begin.

“The cost of resistance to foreign invasion would be reckoned up. “What will it cost?” is the moral of every Englishman's catechism of our time. Mr. Gladstone, who unites a commercial love of peace with an evangelical horror of war, would begin to perceive with a subtle reasoning that physical submission means real moral superiority. Mr. Cardwell would go to bed and take warm gruel. Mr. Lowe would frighten the taxpayers into a panic by proposing an impossible tax to cover the costs of the national defence. The *Times*, which came out on the Monday with a Demosthenic article, citing all the examples of heroism from the days of Marathon down to that of Tilbury Fort, to encourage the people in sustaining the old national fame of their ancestors, would begin, on the Wednesday, to joke upon the whole affair in a very clever way.

What its tone might be on the Friday would depend upon where its editor had dined on the Thursday. But on the following Monday its politics would take an entirely new direction. It would have a healthy and thoroughly sensible article, showing that really, after all, fighting was a very senseless and criminal proceeding, and that nations must be allowed, like rivers, to follow their natural and predestined course, and that if England and Germany wished to unite it would be very wrong indeed to hinder them. The rest of the press would follow. The Houses of Parliament would be assembled to debate with closed doors. Mr. Gladstone—moved, excited, and exciting, but still with such a stoical calmness—would deliver a speech of two hours' duration, declaring his complete willingness to die for his country, but at the same time expressing his conviction that it might, on the whole, be better to live for the Fatherland, and that although the British Parliament would lose its prerogative if the country became a mere province, it would still be an honorable and distinguished task to discharge its duties conscientiously as a local board. And how metaphysically he would speak about nationalities!—about the centrifugal force by which separate branches of one race are attached towards a common centre, and about that centrifugal force which tears them asunder, &c.

"In the House of Lords, Earl Granville would speak less philosophically but more openly. The whole contents and bearing of his speech would run upon the familiar, 'How much will it cost?' But how beautifully he would handle the subject—he is an inimitable master in the art of light and easy jest—light and easy in comparison to the weight of the theme he handles. If nothing special is meant he is quite lively enough; but if essential interests are in question, and the great lord is ready to throw them overboard—when colonies are to be given up and colonists are to be estranged—then he becomes irresistibly and most exquisitely comic.

"A more weighty help would be found in the educated and thinking men who are now swamped by the ignorant, reckless, and rough masses who crawl in the dirty dens of our towns, and who threaten to destroy our civilization. The fear of a civil war worse than that of the French, of an invasion worse than that of the Huns, would lead them to seek the protection of an authority which would not hesitate to use force against force, and would be determined not to let anarchy crop up.

"The whole thing would be managed most comfortably, and 'a new era of happiness and self-respect' would then dawn upon the British portion of the German empire."

The question about landing is disposed of in a paragraph, as if so insignificant that it has been nearly forgotten, and was merely tacked to at the close:

"One essential point I have forgotten—the landing of a considerable army on the coasts of England. This, I must admit, would be difficult. It does not require the hypothesis of the clever author of the 'Battle of Dorking' nor does it want his torpedoes to disable the British fleet. *Audaces fortuna juvat*; and not only would fortune help you. The faults, incapacity, and disunion of your Majesty's enemies would help you far more than that capricious goddess. You may rely upon it, the English fleet would be at the wrong points or would sail in the wrong direction; that the ironclads

would be overmasted and sink in the channel, or float too deep in the water, and be wrecked, or run over their own gunboats. The commanding admiral would not mind the orders of the Minister of Marine, and the Minister of Marine would mislead the commander of the army. In one word, there would be such a chaos of misguidance, misunderstanding, misgovernment, and mistakes, that your Imperial Majesty could land comfortably, and, once landed, pursue quietly your bloodless journey to the Palace of Westminster."

The Adjutant-General inspected the troops at the camp at Kingston on the 28th June, and left for the camp at Laprairie on the 29th, having issued the following order of the day:

"The Adjutant-General, having duly mustered and inspected the whole of the corps assembled in this camp, numbering 2753 officers and men, witnessed on three successive field days the evolutions of the brigade, and having now to proceed eastward to inspect other brigade camps in the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, begs, on the eve of departure, to express to Lieut.-Col. Patterson, at present in command of the militia in Military District No. 3, the district staff officers commanding corps, and all officers, non-commissioned officers and men composing the brigade, the satisfaction he has felt at the result of his inspection, and at the progress in acquiring military instruction now being made by this portion of the army of Canada. The condition of the cavalry attached to the brigade, as regards men and horses, is excellent. The efficiency of the Kingston field battery in manœuvring on parade and at target practice with shot and shell is surprising, whilst the appearance of the fine body of men forming the different battalions of infantry cannot but create a feeling of pride in the heart of every Canadian. The general conduct of the troops, notwithstanding the temptations caused by the close vicinity to camp of a large city, is most exemplary, reflecting great honors on all. In conveying his thanks to the officers and men generally, the Adjutant-General begs to assure them that in reporting on the state of this brigade, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion and the Government, he will not fail to bring prominently to notice the praiseworthy conduct of the brigade, and the good military results now being produced by these camps of exercise."

By order,

(Signed)

P. PHILLIPS.
Major-Brig.-Major.

On the 3rd instant Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Doyle, Sir G. E. Cartier, Minister of Militia, and the Adjutant-General reviewed the troops at Laprairie. Sir G. E. Cartier held a levee in the afternoon, at which all the officers in camp were presented to him, and afterwards dined with the staff. On the same day the first detachment of No. 7 Military District marched into camp at Levis. There was at that date 3,000 men in camp at Goderich, 2,500 at Kingston, 5,000 at Laprairie, and 3,000 at Levis, in all over 14,000 men. The success of this movement has been most decided, notwithstanding the adverse criticism of newspaper correspondents and those whose ambitious views have been disappointed. It would indeed be much more

conducive to the true interests of Canada if the members of the *fourth estate* laboured as honestly to make the volunteer principle a success as those they invariably abuse, and whose motives they misrepresent. At the Laprairie camp there appears to have been a scarcity of blankets, the blame is at once laid on the Militia Department, instead of honestly telling the country that its representatives in Parliament are alone responsible; but as that course would not make a point it will not be followed. Those camps of instruction are designed to give the soldiers an idea of war, and it is not presumed in the reality that a *feather bed* is to be provided for every man in the field. It is certain, however, the Militia Department is in no way to blame. The want of blankets at this season is not a great privation. The gallant Canadian soldiers of 1812-15 made those glorious campaigns with a *single blanket* and they kept the field in winter. Their successors have not degenerated, and if the opportunity offers will emulate their deeds with quite as little appliances. The country wants an armed force—manufacturing imaginary grievances will not conduce to procure that at a minimum of expense. It is therefore neither wise nor patriotic to endeavor to impart a spirit of discontent and insubordination into the force on which the country depends, for paltry political advantages. The camp at Fredericton, N. B., was opened on the 29th of June.

The Annual Tournament of the Ontario Rifle Association commenced on Monday, 26th June, at the butts on the Garrison Common, Toronto. The opening ceremonies were imposing; amongst other pleasing items a presentation by the Honorable Chief Justice Draper on behalf of the members of the Association, and others, to the President, Mr. Gzowski, consisting of four splendid tazza of solid silver, gilt, manufactured from designs by Messrs. Philips & Co., of Cockspur street, London—a compliment well merited, as he has always taken an earnest and active interest in the promotion of military organization in Canada, and has freely given his time and money to foster a martial spirit amongst the people. At the annual meeting of the council the following officers were elected:

Lieut.-Col. Boxall, moved and Dr. Thorburne seconded, that the following gentlemen compose the council for the present year:—Capt. McClenaghan, 22nd Battalion, Woodstock; Major McKellar, M. P. P., 24th Battalion, Chatham; Lieut.-Col. Ross, 33rd Battalion, Goderich; Judge Macdonald, Guelph; C. S. Gzowski, Toronto; Lieut.-Col. Boulton, Comdg. Squadron, Coburg; Rev. Mr. Clementi, Peterboro; Lieut.-Col. Bachl, 42nd Battalion, Brockville; Hon. J. S. MacDonald, Cornwall; Major Gemmill, 42nd Battalion, Almonte; Hon. J. Buchanan, Hamilton; Hon. W. B. Robinson, Toronto; Mr. T. C. Street, M. P., Park Hill; Lieut.-Colonel, Campbell, 15th Battalion, Belleville; Lieut.-Colonel H. Hamilton, 47th Battalion, Kingston; Major Ross, O. G. B., Ottawa. The motion was declared carried.

Mr. C. S. Gzowski was re-elected President. Major Alger was re-elected Treasurer. Major Scoble was re-elected Secretary. Major Otter, and Mr. J. Graham, were appointed auditors for the current year.

Mr. Gzowski said, he must congratulate the Council on their re-appointing Major Scoble as their secretary. He said that Major Scoble had always been most zealous in the work of the Association, and he thought they could not have a better man.

Lieut.-Colonel Gracy moved, and the Rev. V. Clementi seconded, that in view of preventing the proposed brigade camps, clashing with the prize meeting of the Association it be resolved that in future the matches of the Association take place in the month of September, and that two clear months notice be given of the precise date. Carried. The Council then adjourned.

The following are the scores of the various matches in the order of firing.

ALL COMERS MATCH.

Open to all members of the Ontario Rifle Association, whether by direct contribution or through affiliated associations. Ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards.

Prize.	Names.	Total.
\$25	Capt. Stevenson, 36th bat.	48
20	Pte. Sheppard, 10th bat.	47
15	Sergt. Kruit, 2nd G. T. R.	46
10	Lieut. Weston, 10th bat.	46
10	Sergt. Morrow, 20th bat.	45
10	Lieut. White, 36th bat.	45
10	Gr. Glenfield, 2nd G. T. R.	45
10	Sergt. H. Spiers, 26th bat.	44
5	Pte. Doudiet, 10th bat.	44
5	Corp. Jack, Q. O. R.	44
5	Pte. Nicholson, 13th bat.	43
5	Sergt. Meredith, Q. O. R.	43
5	Corp. Stanley, Q. O. R.	43
5	Lt. S. Holmes, St. Catharines G. B.	43
5	L. Corp. Thompson, Q. O. R.	42
5	Pte. Bell, 10th Royals.	42
5	Mr. Barnfather, L. R. C.	42
5	Bugler W. Trainer, 3rd G. T. R.	42
4	Lt. C. Gracy, 36th bat.	42
4	Lt. J. Hooper, 30th bat.	42
4	Capt. Dillon, 34th bat.	41
4	Sergt. Thompson, 36th bat.	41
4	" Agnew, 37th bat.	41
4	Corp. Thompson, 10th bat.	41
4	Sergt. Dixon, W. R. A.	41
4	Capt. Ryan, 37th bat.	41
4	" Johnstone, 20th bat.	40
4	Pte. Ryan, 37th bat.	40
2	Capt. Glenn, 37th bat.	40
2	Sergt. Bell 37th bat.	40
2	Capt. Thompson, 19th bat.	40
2	Sergt. Crockhart, 34th bat.	40
4	Corp. Mitchell, 13th bat.	40
2	Mr. J. Hazelton, Guelph R. A.	40
2	Sergt. Buckner, V. R. C.	40
2	Ensign Elliot 7th bat.	39
2	Col. Sergeant Smith, 7th bat.	39
2	Sergt. Stewart, 36th bat.	39

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS MATCH.

Open to all members of Affiliated Associations, who are also members of the Ontario Rifle Association. The first prize to be awarded to the highest aggregate score made by any five previously named members of any one Affiliated Association. The remaining prize to individual scores.

First prize. The Ladies' Challenge Cup, value \$150 and \$50; second prize, Snider-Enfield and \$10 added; third prize, Snider-Enfield; two prizes of \$10; four prizes of \$5; six prizes of \$4.

The following is the score of the winners of the first prize, the Ladies Challenge Cup, value \$150, and \$50 in money:—

10th Royals.	300 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Private Shepherd.	19	17	36
" Doudiet.	16	16	32
Sergeant Barr.	16	16	32
" Thompson.	16	17	33
Private Bell.	11	13	28
Grand total.			161

The following are the scores made by the representatives of the other clubs and corps who also competed:—37th bat. 140; 20th bat. 136; 36th bat; 135; 2nd bat. G. T. R. B. 134; V. R. club, Hamilton, 133; 7th bat. 120; St. Catharines R. club, 128; Q. O. Rifles, 123; London R. C. 110; Toronto R. C. 119; Elgin R. A., 119; Ingersoll R. A. 112; 27th bat. 113; Leamington R. A. 108; Guelph R. A. 106; 3rd G.T.R.B., 96.

BATTALION MATCH.

To be competed for by ten officers, non-commissioned officers, or men from any battalion, brigade, squadron or field battery of volunteer militia in Ontario. First prize, Aldwell Trophy and \$75; second prize, \$50; third prize, \$25; fourth prize, \$20; fifth prize, \$10. Snider-Enfield or Spencer carbine, Government issue. 200, 500 and 600 yards ranges, five rounds at each range. Position at 200 yards, standing; 500 and 600 yards, any position. \$5 entrance fee per battalion or corps. The Aldwell Challenge Trophy must be won twice by the same battalion before becoming the absolute property of the competitors.

TENTH ROYALS.

	300 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Private Doudiet	17	8	9	34
Private Bell.	15	13	8	36
Private Sheppard.	16	14	2	32
Corpl. Thompson.	13	16	9	38
Color Sergt. Barr.	15	13	16	44
Corpl. Little.	14	14	14	42
Sergt. Philips.	12	16	11	39
" Black.	7	8	12	27
Private Moody.	12	16	6	34
Lieut. Weston.	14	12	18	44
Grand total				370

7TH BATTALION.

Lieut. McKenzie.	14	13	10	37
Ensign Lang.	13	15	8	36
" Elliott.	16	11	12	39
B. M. Hiscott.	15	15	17	47
Color Sergt. Hermann.	13	16	18	47
" Smith.	14	12	8	34
Corpl. Jackson.	14	17	10	41
Pte. Cummings.	14	8	10	32
Pte. McAdams.	14	6	10	30
Pte. McElhern.	12	7	7	26
Grand total				369

QUEEN'S OWN.

Lieut. Holwell.	15	14	15	44
Sergt. Bailey.	12	9	14	35
Corp. Stanley.	14	13	15	42
" Casey.	12	9	6	27
" Thompson.	14	13	12	39
Sergt. Ledyard.	11	13	15	39
Corpl. Jack.	15	13	13	41
Sergt. Meredith.	11	11	9	31
" Durie.	15	7	11	33
Pte. Fox.	13	15	9	37
Grand total				368

20TH BATTALION.

Capt. Johnson.	15	17	14	46
Lieut. Campbell.	13	11	5	29

Ensign Cooper.	14	19	12	45
Sergt. Fost.	16	12	4	32
" McLaren.	15	14	10	39
" Morrow.	14	9	12	35
" Spiers.	13	11	6	30
Corpl. Stevenson.	14	12	8	34
Pte. Bell.	15	14	7	36
Pte. McCurlio.	15	13	10	38
Grand total				301

37TH BATTALION.

Capt. Ryan.	12	11	10	33
" Glynn.	12	10	0	22
Lieut. Simons.	10	9	12	31
Ensign McFarlane.	15	14	15	44
Pte. T. Ryan.	12	0	6	18
Pte. L. Johnson.	11	15	17	43
Pte. N. Ketts.	13	16	11	40
Sergt. Bell.	12	10	10	32
Corpl. Agnew.	12	17	15	44
Sergt. Hamilton.	13	7	7	27
Grand total				334

13TH BATTALION.

Pte. Nicholson	19	4	8	31
Pte. Mitchell	14	17	11	42
Sergt. Brass.	14	11	4	29
Sergt. Omand.	15	14	10	39
Pte. Willis	15	13	2	30
Pte. Easterbook.	13	11	12	36
Corpl. Lang.	13	15	6	34
Sergt. Ashburry.	15	14	8	37
Qr.-Master Sergt. Stoneman	7	13	2	22
Sergt. English.	10	6	0	16
Grand total				316

2ND BRIGADE, G. T. R.

Sergt. Kruit.	13	11	11	35
Sergt. M. Anderson.	16	14	14	44
Lieut. Barker.	13	14	10	37
Gunner Glandfield.	15	7	11	33
" Hawkins.	13	17	8	38
" Eales.	10	8	12	30
" Ennis.	8	0	4	12
Corpl. Raney.	8	6	10	24
Gunner Oscar	10	5	4	19
" Williams.	15	17	8	40
Grand total				312

(To be continued.)

The councils of Lincoln and Ontario have granted to each officer and private of the volunteer companies raised in these counties the sum of four dollars each while serving in camp. This a good idea. The volunteer force is purely for the defence of the country, and has been made very useful in the past as the history of the Fenian raids fully testifies. It is necessary that they should go to camp occasionally for their improvement in drill, and the pay they receive is by no means sufficient to meet all their expenses. Those who stay at home suffering no inconvenience, should be willing to give a just remuneration to those who are put to trouble and loss in the public service. Cannot our city and county councils look after our own lads now in camp?

The example set by those particular counties ought to be followed out generally, and in addition to the money voted, the municipal authorities should make it a case of duty to see that all the young men they could influence in their several districts should be induced to serve the regular period in the Volunteer ranks. Every township should have its company.

NEWS TO TELL.

Neighbor, lend me your arm, for I am not well;
This wound you see is scarcely a fortnight old;
All for a message I had to tell,
I've travelled many a mile in wet and cold.

You is the old gray chateau, above the trees,
He bids me seek it, my comrade brave and
Stately forest and river so brown and broad,
He showed me the scene as to a dying lay.

I have been there, and neighbor; I am not well;
I bore his sword and some of his curly hair,
Knocked at the gates and said I had news to tell,
Entered a chamber and saw his mother there.

Tall and straight, with the snows of age on her
head,
Brave and stern as a soldier's mother might be,
Deep in her eyes a living look of the dead,
She grasped her staff and silently gazed at me.

I thought I'd better be dead than meet her eye;
She guessed it all, I'd never a word to tell;
Taking the sword in her arms she heaved a sigh,
Clasping the curl in her hand she sobbed and
fell.

I raised her up, she sat in a stately chair,
Her face like death, but not a tear in her eye;
We heard a step and a tender voice on the stair,
Murmuring soft to an infant's cooling cry.

My lady she sat erect, and sterner grew,
Finger on mouth she mentioned me not to slay;
A girl came in, the wife of the dead, I knew,
She held his babe, and, neighbor, I fled away!

I tried to run, but I heard the widow's cry,
Neighbor, I have been hurt and I am not well;
I pray to God that never until I die,
May I again have such sorry news to tell!

—All the Year Round.

REPORT ON THE RED RIVER EXPE-
DITION OF 1870.

BY S. J. DAWSON, CIVIL ENGINEER.

[CONTINUED.]

If all the boats should be exposed to wreck in the channel of a river, for which they never were intended, there was reason to apprehend the most serious consequences as to the future progress of the Expedition. We were but at the outset of the journey, and it was most important that they should reach Shebandowan Lake, where the final embarkation was to take place in good order. I therefore urged strongly upon the officer commanding the Field Force, the expediency of sending to Collingwood for waggons, where, as the sowing season was over, any number of farmers could be found ready enough to come forward with their teams. This advice was to a certain extent taken, and a limited number of waggons and horses were brought from that place, but the military teams began to fall off, as their drivers said from starvation, being allowed but military rations. Some 60 of them were in hospital, and there were neither horses nor waggons to spare for the boats. Seeing therefore that there was nothing for it but the river, I sent voyageurs to improve the portages, and endeavoured to organize some system by which the boats might be in as far as possible saved from damage.

As the chief responsibility of getting forward the Expedition was thus thrown on the voyageurs, at a time when the impression was entertained in some quarters that it must be abandoned, I may be permitted before proceeding further, to offer some remarks in regard to the men, from whom so much was expected, and by whose exertions a very different turn was soon given to the general prospect.

The men forming the voyageur force, had been engaged in various parts of the country and comprised among their number boatmen and canoeists, from the St. Maurice, the Saguenay and the Ottawa. There were

Iroquois from Caughnawaga, and Algonquins from the lake of the Two Mountains, Métis from Ponotanguisheno and Sault St. Marie, raftsmen from the Trent, and pure Indians from various points on Lake Superior. The following list shows the numbers and localities whence they came.

Ottawa River.....	150 men.
St. Maurice and Saguenay.....	121 "
Ponotanguisheno, Manitouline, and various points on Lake Huron.....	98 "
River Trent.....	114 "
St. Lawrence, Caughnawaga, and St. Rogis.....	90 "
Lake Superior Indians, and Half Breeds.....	117 "
Toronto.....	6 "
	705 men.

The management and organization of such an assemblage, was of course, a matter requiring great care and circumspection. I could not at once turn them over to the military. Two classes, utterly unacquainted with each other's habits and mode of life, had to be brought in contact. The one highly disciplined, but utterly inexperienced in the nature of the work to be undertaken, the other rough, roady and inured to hardship, but holding all fixed rules and restraint in abhorrence. On one hand was the soldier, accustomed to obey orders and cheerfully do whatever might be required of him, without troubling himself as to its object; on the other, the voyageur, generous and obliging, but in the habit of thinking and acting for himself; he, at least would have his views about what he was to do, and how he should do it, and would without meaning it, be very likely to give offence to those accustomed to unquestioning obedience.

Under these circumstances, and after fully weighing the matter, in all its bearings, I conceived it better to keep the voyageurs for a time at least, as much as possible apart from the military, and place them under officers accustomed to their management. I would thus have an opportunity of organizing them, discharging such as should prove inefficient, and replacing them from among the men on the works; and by the time Shebandowan Lake was reached, would be in a position to man the boats with picked crews of the most skillful voyageurs to be found in the country.

The plan of dragging forward the boats by the rocky channel of the river having been determined on, and notwithstanding my remonstrance, persevered in, it remained for me to aid in carrying it out in the manner which as I have said, would afford the greatest chance of safety to the boats; the rocky portages were laid with skids, and careful men were sent with every brigade, whether manned by soldiers or voyageurs, or partly by both.

From the point called "Young's Landing" for eight miles upwards, the river, as already explained, is exceedingly difficult. Soon after the arrival of the first brigade of boats at that point, the officer Commanding the Field Force sent a number of soldiers, unaccompanied by voyageurs under the command of a very active and energetic officer to try the passage, but after doing all that could be expected of inexperienced men and straining every nerve to get forward, they were obliged to return having been unable to get their boats up the rapids. Some interest had been excited by this experiment which it was said was designed to show how much could be effected in the rapids independently of the voyageurs. Before the

discouraging effects of this failure could be spread far I had sent forward a band of voyageurs who took up the boats and, from that time forward, the boats, in this difficult section, were manned wholly by voyageurs. To get them all past the section just referred to, occupied a force of 120 men for upwards of a month, and it had become necessary to spread so many people along the River, in this toilsome work of dragging boats up rocky channels that, much to my regret, I was compelled to reduce the force on the road. At this time (about the 20th of June) matters had become exceedingly critical. The Indians brought at great expense from Nipigon and the Grand Portage, mostly left. The Fort William Indians after a trip or two deserted us. Fond as they are of voyaging, in the usual way, the work of dragging boats had become so distasteful to them that neither the agent of the Hudson's Bay Company nor Mr. Choné, the Missionary at Fort William, both of whom used their influence in our favor could induce them to continue afloat, and I became apprehensive that we should be without guides in the interior. Discontent, at the same time, began to manifest itself among a section of the other voyageurs. "Why," they said, "do you keep us dragging boats over rocks where there is no water to float them, when a single waggon would accomplish more in a day than we can in ten? By using waggons you would have your boats in good order; whereas, by exposing them to such usage as this they are rendered unfit for the long journey yet before us." The majority of them, however, kept cheerfully at their work and when defections took place I had still the force on the works from which to supply the loss. These men knew perfectly well that waggons in sufficient number could easily have been obtained, by simply sending for them. Appreciating this, their patience and endurance, under toil which they believed to be unnecessary and arising from a mistake, cannot too highly be commended.

As may be supposed the boats suffered terribly, row-locks were lost, and oars in quantity, and the tool chests about depleted of their contents.

Boat builders, were however maintained at different points along the route, and as the strained and patched boats were brought forward they managed to repair and fit them for further trials.

Carpenters were set to work to make oars, the black-smiths produced row-locks as fast as they could, and additional tools were ordered from Toronto.

By struggling on that way the expedition was saved from disaster, and those who were looking for an order to return were doomed to disappointment.

While the boats were being dragged thus tediously over the rocks of the Kamanistiquia and Matawin Rivers, operations were going forward on the road. The waggons at first very limited in number, were gradually coming forward, and stores were accumulating at the Matawin and Oskondage. Except on two occasions, after days of heavy rain, the road as far as the Matawin Bridge, was kept in fair condition. From thence to the Oskondage, it was in a bad state no doubt, but never so utterly bad but that a yoke of oxen, with a waggon, could take from eight to twelve hundred pounds over it, and horses with waggons, as well as oxen, passed frequently to that point.

The principal part of the workmen who remained at my disposal, over and above the numbers engaged in the channel of the river, were placed at convenient intervals along the route west of the Matawin Bridge. Several companies of the regular troops

were stationed in the first instance, at various places requiring repair, east of that place, and were afterwards removed to Browne's Lane and the section West of the Oskondage. It must not be supposed however, that we had the whole army at work on the roads. On the contrary, the main body of the military Force remained at Thunder Bay, until after General Lindsay's visit, when they were moved forward to the Matawin.

Of the above amount at least one third was for work about Thunder Bay, and Browne's Lane, in sections, the opening of which was of no advantage to the road. Browne's Lane was a mere by road, leading to the river, made to facilitate movements in connection with the scheme of dragging boats by land, and at Thunder Bay a stockade was built and a road made between the military encampments—and on these a portion of the work above detailed was expended.—While pointing out the limited amount of work, that is, comparatively speaking, furnished by the Military on the roads, I cannot express myself in terms sufficiently appreciative of the valuable aid afforded by the few companies of the regular troops sent forward to our assistance.

The experience they had had on the fortifications of Quebec, rendered them quite expert in the use of the implements required, more especially in grading, and their officers did what lay in their power to urge on the work.

It would give me pleasure to single out the names of those who were the longest associated with me in so arduous an undertaking; but, where all distinguished themselves and worked with equal earnestness, it might appear invidious. There are young men in Canada who would have derived a salutary lesson from witnessing the exertions both of officers and men. Young gentlemen, some of them heirs to broad acres and historic titles, did not disdain to lay their shoulders to charred logs nor think it unbecoming to look like their work. If, with such aid in that part of the work to which the soldiers were more particularly accustomed, I had had the hundreds of voyageurs absent on the river, as I had anticipated they would be, at my disposal, to send with their axes, along the western sections of the route, the road would quickly have been opened and boats and supplies might have passed by waggon to Shebandowan Lake.

The rains which prevailed throughout the greater part of June, proved to be a very serious drawback to operations generally. The section of the road, more especially, between the Matawin Bridge and the Oskondage, running as it does through a region of red clay became badly cut up and a great deal of cross-lay (corduroy) became necessary—still the work went on with but little interruption, until the occurrence of the great and unprecedented flood of the 30th of June, which fairly stopped the passage of waggons for nearly two whole days—a culvert near the Kaministaquia was displaced and a small temporary bridge which had been run over the Sunshine Brook, was seriously damaged while a similar temporary structure on the Oskondage had a narrow escape. These damages were quickly repaired and the work went on as usual.

At this time, 30th June, when the roads were at the very worst, and boats, broken, and leaky were accumulated at Young's Landing or being hauled from thence to the Oskondage, we had a visit from the Lieut. General Commanding the Forces. That highly distinguished Officer went forward as

far as Shebandowan Lake. The prospect was anything but encouraging, worse in fact than it had up to that time been, and I feared as I had heard whispered some days previously, that the Expedition was to be abandoned. Far otherwise was the result. His Excellency saw and judged of everything for himself. In two days from the date of his visit the head-quarters of the Field Force were moved forward to the Matawin bridge. New energy seemed infused everywhere, additional companies of troops were sent to work on the roads, and among these the Volunteers from whom, up to this time no aid had been received, except in making a few repairs in the vicinity of Thunder Bay. Bad as the roads were, waggons and Artillery found their way over them and stores began to accumulate at Ward's Landing. Shebandowan Lake was at last within reach and though the pelting rains came down at intervals the weather had upon the whole improved.

Ward's Landing is about three miles from Shebandowan Lake, and the River in this distance, presents a series of shallow, but not difficult rapids, so that the stores were easily sent forward in flat scows manned partly by voyageurs and partly by soldiers.

To facilitate the loading of boats and embarkation of troops at Shebandowan Lake a small wharf had been run out at a sandy bay, close to its outlet. At this place stores were rapidly collected and the boats, after their severe bruising in the Kaministaquia, put in order for the long journey to the West, by boat builders, who had been brought for the purpose.

Before proceeding further I may draw attention to the arrangements which had been made for the journey in boats.

On reference to the memorandum on a preceding page, it will be seen that it was proposed, in the first instance, to man every boat with three voyageurs beside soldiers, so that with each brigade of five boats there might be fifteen practiced men available for running them over rapids. It was found, however, that although the boats would carry quite as much dead weight as had been anticipated they had barely sufficient stowage capacity for the numerous articles to be put into them. I therefore recommended the Commanding Officer of the Field Force to make the number of boats in each brigade, six instead of five. This was agreed to, and it was furthermore arranged that the number of voyageurs accompanying each brigade should be twelve, besides a pilot, making thirteen in all.

(To be continued.)

THE GOLDEN ROSE.

The Court Journal says :

A charming anecdote, worthy of the ancient days of chivalry, is being whispered out among the higher circles of London. It seems that one of our young Catholic heroes of high life, always a great admirer of the Empress Eugenie, paid a visit to Chiselhurst, last week, previous to his departure for Paris. "What can I bring your Majesty from Babylon?"—the name by which the doomed city is always designated by the Ultramontane party—said the young nobleman, as he bent low over Her Majesty's fair hand. "Nothing," replied the Empress, sadly; then suddenly correcting her speech said quietly, "Yes, there is one thing I should love. Bring me a rose from the garden of the Tuileries." The young man promised to execute this apparently easy commission, and departed in sadness.

On Friday he reappeared at Chiselhurst with a case of purple morocco in his hand, which he reverently presented on bended knee to the Empress. It was the Golden Rose, gift of the Pope to Her Majesty, that he had brought "from the Tuileries." How he had obtained it, or through what long course of adventure he had traversed to the party willing to part with it, will never be known, nor yet at what sacrifices it was obtained. But great was the joy of the illustrious lady on beholding it, and pardonable the feeling which induces her to hope that it will bring a blessing at last to her house and stay the wrath of heaven. It had always formed part of the altar decorations of the chapel at the Tuileries.

HOW A PRUSSIAN STANDARD WAS LOST.—

The Prussians aver that while the French lost trophies and standards by the hundred during the late war, they themselves have lost but one standard; and they tell the story of its loss as follows:—This standard belonged to the second battalion of the 61st Pomeranian regiment. In the battle that took place before Dijon on the 23rd of January, this standard was originally carried by Sergeant Pionko at the head of his company, which was advancing towards a large factory held by the French. The color-sergeant, together with the whole section of men about him, was shot down at once. Second-Lieut. Schultze then took up the colors and carried them forward about twenty paces, when two bullets struck him simultaneously, in the head. Adjutant Von Pittkammer, who was already bleeding from a wound in the cheek, then sprang from his horse and rescued the colors, but at the same moment was struck dead by a shot through the head. The same thing happened to a couple of musketeers who tried to carry the fatal flag. First-Lieut. Weiso then took it up, but he fell, just as the remnant of his company was driven back to the quarries. Owing to the dust and smoke it was not at once noticed that the colors had been left behind. As soon as it was known, a detachment of men was sent out to look for them, and never returned; and, of a patrol subsequently dispatched, only one man came back. The next day news was received from Ricciotti Garibaldi that the flag had been found shot to pieces, soaked in blood and buried under a mound of dead bodies.

The combined populations of the eight largest cities of the United States—New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Boston and Cincinnati—are less than the population of the city of London, as announced by the recent British census.

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CABLE RATES.—Cable messages on 1st July will be charged at the following rates: For 10 words, date, address and signature to be counted, \$10. The limit of messages to 50 words is discontinued. Press despatches are to be charged at full rates.



NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Roofing," will be received at this Office until Wednesday, the 12th instant, at noon, for Galvanised Iron and Lead Work on Roofs of Public Buildings at Ottawa.

Specifications can be seen at this Office, where all necessary information can be obtained.

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

By order,

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }
Ottawa, 5th July, 1871. } 23-31n.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Firewood," will be received at this Office until Wednesday the 12th day of July next, at noon, for the supply of Firewood for the use of the Public Buildings, Ottawa, to be supplied according to the specification, which can be seen at this office, where also forms of tender can be obtained.

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

By order,

F. BRAUN, Secretary

Department of Public Works, }
Ottawa, 22nd June, 1871. } 23-31



SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until Wednesday the 26th day of July next, at noon, for the supply of 200 tons of Grate Coal, (2000 lbs. per ton) to be delivered at Ottawa.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

By order,

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }
Ottawa, 22nd June, 1871. } 23-31



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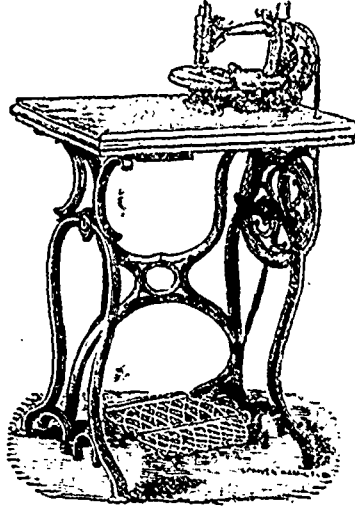
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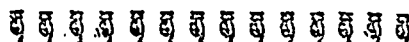
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THE TOLLS of the Union Suspension Bridge at Ottawa, for the year commencing on the 1st of August, 1871, and ending 31st July, 1872, will be sold by Auction, at the Toll House, on Monday the 21th July, inst., at 3 o'clock, p.m.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

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

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

The highest bidder complying with the conditions of the lease shall be declared the purchaser. The price or rent of the tolls shall be paid as follows, viz., Five per cent of the purchase money down, as well as the Auctioneer's commission of 2 1/2 per cent; before the lease is executed, and the remainder after the execution of the lease in equal monthly instalments in advance, payable on the first day of every month, at the Office of the Collector of Inland Revenue in Ottawa.

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

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

Purchaser to pay the Auctioneer's commission

A. ROWE, Auctioneer

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

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

23-31

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