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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. V.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1871.

No. 21.

### VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.—No. X.

#### THE LESSONS OF THE DECADE.

BY A VOLUNTEER CAVALRYMAN.

(From the United States Army and Navy Journal.)

#### MARCHES—HALTS—UNSADDLING AT NOON.

WARs are made up of campaigns and sieges. Campaigns are made up of marches and battles. Cavalry takes part in both, and excels in marches. Good cavalry can execute stupendous feats in marching if its horses are in good condition, but horses fall away from fatigue and privation faster than men. Weight and time tell on horses. With a light weight and at a brisk pace, they will execute far greater distances than if heavily loaded and travelling slowly. Every moment a load remains on their backs, standing or moving, it is penance to them. The removal of weight rests them very quickly. A spare horse that has been led the same distance as a loaded one, will seem to be perfectly fresh when mounted for a change. Good food, plenty of it, dry quarters, and room to lie down, will carry the horses of a regiment triumphantly through the hardest marches, if they are not loaded too heavily.

Keeping these landmarks in sight, the principles of managing cavalry on the march are not difficult to acquire.

In the first place, with green cavalry and experienced officers, these last should see that the saddling be careful.

If the light McClellan tree without flaps or saddle-bags, is used, and if the soldiers are restricted rigorously to a blanket and shelter tent, with one suit of linen underclothes, the weight of the packed saddle exclusive of rations, ought not to exceed ten pounds. Three days' grain in the grain bag makes thirty pounds more, and five days' rations ten more. Thus it will be seen that the weight of a saddle with three days' forage and rations can be reduced to fifty pounds, the ordinary weight of a dragoon saddle in Europe without a single pound of food. Counting an armed man at one hundred and fifty pounds, it will thus be quite easy to bring the total weight on the horse to two hundred pounds, a little over fourteen stone, at the commencement of the march, when the horse ought to be at his best condition. As the march progresses, the weight decreases, so that in three days

nearly forty pounds have been taken from the load. The average weight of our future volunteer cavalry ought to be brought to this standard, and the maximum of efficiency will be reached. There will be room for medium sized men of stout and active frame, and neither will the horses be overloaded, nor will the men be weakling pigmies, the extreme that some cavalry theorists would lead us to. A man under one hundred and twenty pounds is not much use in a sabre charge, unless he is remarkably muscular for his weight. But from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty pounds weight has often turned out some of the most formidable athletes and activity and skill with the sabre will counterbalance the rest. For dismounted work, the lighter and more active a man the better.

The weight being reduced to the minimum and the saddling attended to, the men should be kept on foot to the last minute. The practice of assembling mounted, and sitting on horseback, watching the rest of the column defile past, till it is the turn of the regiment to move, is bad. Brigade and division commanders should always keep a staff officer whose special duty it is to indicate to each regiment its place in the column. In this matter it is for the best to keep the same officer constantly detailed for this duty, and to attend to marches and camps in general. Such a practice is better than the rotation by different officers. I have seen both plans tried, and the first at ways worked the best.

Regimental commanders should, when waiting for the route, mass in columns of squadrons, dismounted, and not move out till the leading regiment has fully passed. It is not of near the same importance in cavalry to keep a column closed up as in infantry. If fighting begins, it is quite easy to trot up to save distance, and the advantages of close intervals are neutralized by the dust at other times.

The first hour of a day's march should be taken at a brisk walk, when a halt of five minutes should be called. At such times the men should dismount in their sets of fours. This halt is very beneficial to the horses, as it gives them time to stale, and horses checked in the operation receive much injury therefrom.

At all halts throughout the day care should be taken that regiments halt together. Many colonels, from an over-eagerness to keep "closed up" waste their halting time in closing intervals. Every halt ought to be fully enjoyed by every horse in the command. Colonels of regiments should

be warned to dismount their men as soon as brigade headquarters dismount, and each regiment is to follow without waiting for orders, as it sees its leaders dismounting. The only persons allowed to remain on horseback at halts are the staff officers on duty. All others, officers and privates, should dismount. After the first halt a trot should be taken for the next half hour. During this trot regiments may be closed up, and, after the horses begin to sweat, they should be pulled up and walked. Cavalry generals should not judge of the severity of the pace by its effects on their own horses alone. Costly and well-bred animals, with very little weight on them, and relieved from duty alternately, they are no fit criterion for the horses in the column. A good general keeps his eye constantly on his troops, and concerns himself with them during the march.

A second halt should be called at midday for half an hour, when officers will be charged to see that all saddles in their troops are readjusted if any necessity exists for it. The grain bag and ration wallets should be taken off at the midday halt, as also the sabre, which is fastened to the saddle by a snap hook at other times of dismounting, particularly to fight on foot. The loosening of the girths, even taking off the saddles, is advisable at the midday halt, if the enemy are not too near, and in dusty weather a good brushing will refresh the horses wonderfully.

Half an hour's halt at noon employed in unsaddling will reanimate the horses to such an extent, that when the advance is once more soured they will seem as fresh as in the morning. The operation is quite easy with a saddle having no flaps and properly picked. A horse can be saddled in perfect order in two minutes, the packing having been done in the morning; and, if the men are accustomed to saddling and unsaddling rapidly, the gain to the horses will be great. Many cavalry officers will stare aghast at the notion of saddling and unsaddling twice a day, but I have seen the experiment tried, and it always paid. Officers can detect by this means the first beginnings of sore backs better than at night, when every one is tired, and they can prevent the evil from spreading by making him lead his horse till it is cured. If colonels and company officers are strict on this point, it will prevent a great deal of suffering to the poor animals. At the midday halts brigades are massed by regiments, in columns of squadrons, in some convenient field. Shorter halts are more conveniently made in the road in the morning. Afternoon halts are better when made in mass to avoid tedious length of columns in coming into camp in the evening.

When the distance to be gone is settled, it should be made as rapidly as possible, to give an opportunity of going into camp by daylight. This system saves both men and horses, gives plenty of light whereby to post pickets, allows of foraging parties, and is better on every account. Slow marches and late camps wear out horses more than great distances more rapidly made.

A cavalry general should consider these matters, and his men will appreciate him. A martinet who wants his men to encamp in particular manners to suit his individual whims, soon earns their dislike.

#### CONTRAST OF SYSTEMS.

The first division of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac was successively commanded by two officers as different in this respect as light from darkness. The first was General Buford, a model cavalry commander. Under his orders, the division pursued a course of victory united with comfort in marching, remarkable in the history of the war. Cautious and bold at the same time, he never allowed himself to be flanked in battle or delayed in marching. In all the time the division was under his orders I never remember an uncomfortable camp; and the condition of the horses was excellent all the time.

After his death in the spring of 1864, General Torbert was put in command of the same division. It is safe to say that during the whole time he commanded us, our division never had a comfortable camp. An infantry general, if anything, Torbert was utterly unfit to have control of cavalry, and soon proved it. He had a peculiar partiality for encamping his whole division in a single field if he had to hunt one for hours. Many and many a time do I remember him keeping his whole division sitting, waiting for an hour and a half, while some member of his staff was riding about the neighborhood trying to find a large field. Somehow or other, when it was found, it was always a ploughed field. Down in the dust we had to lie night after night, horses and men alike tired and disgusted. Our chief trouble was in securing our horses. We had to leave them in charge of some comrade, who held three or four, while we started off to find wood for picket pins. If a horse was at all disposed so to do, all our picket pins would not hold him from pulling them up out of the loose soil. In the morning horse and man arose alike unrefreshed, dirty, and uncomfortable after a wretched night. The water was always distant from us, and when we went down to it we generally found the other divisions close to it and in good camps.

The result was that this whole division, which Buford left at the end of a campaign nearly four thousand strong, was dwindled to less than two thousand at the commencement of 1865, and what horses were left were in a miserable condition. All which might have been saved had a cavalry general instead of a pompous infantry martinet been put over that division after John Buford's death.

The change was wonderful when General Thomas C. Devin, an old cavalry officer, took command of the same division. Although in the midst of a raid of unexampled severity of marching, we had twice as much comfort as we had in Torbert's time. Our camps, except in one or two instances quite unavoidable, were made in daylight and pitched among woods. Our pickets were secure; our horses, in spite of hard marches, kept their own, and three days' rest and food at Whitehouse Landing put them all in trim for the final campaign.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.



### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

#### HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 19th May, 1871.

#### GENERAL ORDERS, (13.)

##### No. 1.

#### STAFF.

##### Military District No. 4,

Lt.-Col Jackson, Brigade Major 8th Brigade Division, Ontario, will take over the duties of Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, Military District No. 4, during the absence on leave of Lieut Colonel Atcherley.

#### ACTIVE MILITIA.

The following officers at present doing duty with the two Battalions of Riflemen in the Province of Manitoba, are retained for a further period of duty in that Province.

Captain and Major William Macaulay Herchmer, and Lieutenant and Captain William N. Kennedy, of 1st (or Ontario) Battalion of Riflemen, to do duty respectively as Captain and Lieutenant with No. 1 Company of Riflemen formed from that Battalion.

Captain and Major Allan MacDonald and Lieutenant and Captain Oscar Prevost, of 2nd (or Quebec) Battalion of Riflemen, to do duty respectively as Captain and Lieutenant with No. 2 Company of Riflemen, formed from that Battalion.

Major A. Peebles as Supply Officer.

#### PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

##### Toronto Field Battery.

To be Surgeon :

John Segur Diamond, Esquire, vice Rolph resigned.

##### 2nd Battalion "Queen's Own Rifles,"

##### Toronto.

Captain Joseph Davids is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

##### 18th "Prescott" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Adjutant ;

Ensign Edward Frewen Dartnell, M. S., From No. 1 Company, vice Johnson left limits.

##### No. 4 Company, Hawksbury Mills

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Sergeant Major James Dandy, vice Dartnell, appointed Adjutant.

##### 19th "Lincoln" Battalion of Infantry.

Captain and Quartermaster William McGhie, formerly of H. M. 93rd Regiment, is

heroby permitted to retire retaining the rank of Captain.

##### 28th "Perth" Battalion of Infantry.

##### No. 5 Company, Blanchard.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Humphrey Albert Lucas, White, V. B., vice D. Brethour, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

##### 30th "Wellington" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 1 Company, Guelph Garrison Battery of Artillery.

To be 1st Lieutenant :

David McCrae, Gentleman, M. S., vice Macdonald promoted.

The resignation of 2nd Lieutenant Henry Howitt is hereby accepted.

##### 40th "Northumberland" Battalion of Infantry.

##### No. 8 Company Castleton.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Sergeant William Deviney, vice J. A. Black, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

##### 47th "Frontenac" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Adjutant :

Lieutenant William M. Bailey, M. S., from No. 5 Company, vice J. Fisher promoted.

##### 59th "Stornont and Glengarry" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Paymaster :

Lieutenant Cyril Archibald, from No. 6 Company, vice Copeland appointed Captain Reserve Militia.

To be Assistant Surgeon :

Alexander Falkner, Esquire, vice D. D. Smith deceased.

##### No. 5 Company, Cornwall.

To be Captain from 4th inst.

Corry J. Mattice, Esquire, M. S.

##### Binbrooke Infantry Company.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign James Hoey, M.S., vice Rice, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Nicholas Aurey, Gentleman, vice Hoey, promoted.

##### Rockton Infantry Company.

The head-quarters of the Township of Beverley Infantry Company are hereby removed from Sheffield to Rockton, and the designation of the Company is changed, the "Rockton Infantry Company."

To be Captain :

Ensign James Walker, M.S., from No. 3 Company, 37th Battalion, vice B. Cooper, left the limits.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

Sergeant Andrew Young, vice Mills, left limits.

The resignation of Ensign A. McKnight, is hereby accepted.

With reference to General Order (12) 5th instant, the Rockton Infantry Company will be one of the corps to compose the Brigade camp at Niagara, and while in camp will be attached for drill purposes to 19th "Lincoln" Battalion.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence is hereby granted to the following Officers:

Lt.-Colonel Atcherley, Deputy A. G. M., M. D. No. 4, for three months from 20th instant.

Lt.-Colonel W. Higginson, 18th Battalion, for six months from 10th instant.

Lt.-Colonel Fairbanks, 34th Battalion, for six months from 12th instant.

Captain I. English, No. 7 Company, 26th Battalion, for six months from 1st June next.

Ensign John C. Ball, No. 2 Company, 44th Battalion, for seven months from 20th inst.

#### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

##### Quebec Provisional Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

To be Major:

Captain and Brevet Major Thomas Hunter Grant, V. B., from No. 4 Battery, vice Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Noel H. Bowen, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

No. 4 Battery, Quebec.

To be Captain:

1st Lieutenant William Armino Walker, M. S., vice Grant, promoted.

##### 3rd Battalion "Victoria Rifles," Montreal.

To be Captain:

John James Redpath, Esquire, V. B., for merly a Lieutenant in this Battalion, vice Davidson, retired.

To be Paymaster:

John Gearing Burrows, Esquire, vice P. F. Buchanan, left limits.

##### 6th Battalion "Hochelaga Light Infantry," Montreal.

To be Captain:

George Hayward Heushaw, Junior, Esq., M.S., vice H. H. Geddes, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant:

Jesse Webster Robinson, Gentleman, M. S., vice Stanwey, resigned.

To be Ensign:

Sergeant Major Francis C. Lawlor, M.S., vice A. McIntosh, resigned.

The resignation of Lieutenant F. H. Clayton, is hereby accepted.

##### 11th Battalion of Infantry or "Argenteuil Rangers."

No. 4 Company, Lachute.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign William John Simpson, M. S., vice Earle, resigned.

To be Ensign:

Corporal George Walker, M.S., vice Simpson, promoted.

##### 32nd "Beauce" Battalion of Infantry.

The Lotbinière Infantry Company is hereby attached to the "Beauce Provisional Battalion of Infantry" as No. 6 Company, and the Battalion is authorized as the 23rd "Beauce" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Lieut.-Colonel:

Major Henri J. J. Duchesnay, M.S.

##### 50th Battalion, of Infantry "Huntingdon Borderers."

No. 7 Company, Dewittville.

The resignation of Ensign James Rolger is hereby accepted.

##### 58th "Compton" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 9 Company Winslow.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Malcolm McAuley, M.S., vice D. McIver, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Donald N. McLeod, M.S., vice McAuley, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant Angus McKinnon, vice McLeod, promoted.

##### St. Eustache Infantry Company.

To be Ensign:

P. Zoel Mignault, Gentleman, M.S., vice Miller, promoted.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence is hereby granted to Major T. Martin, 6th Battalion, for two months from 10th instant.

#### PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

##### New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

No. 2 Battery, Carleton.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:

James Carleton, Gentleman.

No. 10 Battery, St. John.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:

Battery Sergeant Major John King, vice John E. Daley, left limits.

##### 67th Battalion, "the Carleton Light Infantry."

To be Adjutant with rank of Ensign:

John Diggin Baird, Gentleman, vice R. B. Ketchum, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

#### PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

##### 2nd "Halifax" Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

To be Major:

Major Robert Taylor, late 16th Halifax Regiment, Q. F. O.

No. 1 Battery, Herring Cove.

To be 1st Lieutenant:

2nd Lieutenant Daniel Johnson, M. S., vice G. H. Davis, who has failed to attend drill or to qualify.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:

Thomas Johnson, Gentleman, vice D. Johnson, promoted.

No. 4 Battery, Halifax.

To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally:

Gunner George H. Taylor.

No. 5 Battery, Parcel's Cove.

To be Captain:

1st Lieutenant William A. Purcell, M. S., vice Bland, transferred to 1st Halifax Brigade.

##### "Chebster and Hants" Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

No. 5 Company, Windsor.

With reference to General Order (20) 27th May, 1870, Surgeon Fraser will continue to be attached to this Company as Honorary Surgeon.

#### BREVET.

To be Lieut.-Colonel, from 3rd July, 1870.

Major William Pallister, Q. F. O., 63rd Halifax Battalion of Rifles.

#### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE.

##### 1st Brigade Garrison Artillery, Montreal.

To be Captain:

1st Lieutenant Jonathan Ivinson, V. B., vice T. L. Wilson, left limits.

##### 1st Battalion Rifles Montreal.

To be Lieutenant provisionally:

Sergeant John Wilson, vice M. Myler, left the G. T. Railway Service.

To be Ensign provisionally:

John Mills Wilkinson, Gentleman, vice J. C. Burnett, left limits.

By command of His Excellency the Governor General.

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

A description of a newly invented pneumatic sounding machine, designed to obtain correct soundings from a vessel moving rapidly through the water, was read by Mr. Walter C. Bergius, of Glasgow, before the recent meeting of the British Institution of Naval Architects. The principle of the instrument is that it indicates the hydrostatic pressure to which it was subjected on striking the bottom, and hence the exact vertical depth, no matter the amount of slack line overboard. It is, in point of fact, analogous in its action to the barometer, by which the height of a mountain is measured by the weight of the column of air.

The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* says: "It speaks volumes for the management of naval affairs, and rather makes us tremble for military improvements when the army falls under more Parliamentary patronage, to hear—and I can assure you of the fact—that the inventions of Captain Moncrieff for ship-guns and carriages, which, if successful, would cause a beneficial revolution in vessels of war and their artillery, have not as yet been permitted even an experimental trial! The ironmasters outside, and the old prejudiced hands at the Admiralty inside, are too strong for useful or economical invention."

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE MILITIA FOR 1870.

[CONTINUED.]

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

GUNBOATS.

At present there are but two steam vessels, available to act as gunboats, (belonging to Government,) and attached to the militia service, for the whole of the extensive lake and river frontier of the Dominion, a distance of 1500 miles of inland waters. These vessels are considered more in the light of police gunboats than any thing else, for in the Treaty of Agreement between the Imperial and Dominion Governments, there is a distinct understanding that, in the event of a foreign war, the naval defence of the Dominion is to be undertaken by the mother country. One of these vessels, viz., the "Prince Alfred," is stationed at Sarnia, and is available to co operate with the militia in that part of the country for the defence of the St. Clair frontier, but is too large to admit of passage through the Welland Canal. This vessel is fast and powerful, mounting four guns, two of which are nine 12 pounder Armstrongs, the other, one 32 and one 12 pounder howitzer.

This *Prince Alfred* was originally a powerful tug steamer on the Upper lakes, and has been altered in such a manner as to render her an effective gunboat, and fitted with bullet-proof iron shields to go round the bulwarks. During last year this vessel rendered great services by conveying, to Sault Ste. Marie, large numbers of men, and a great quantity of stores required for the troops proceeding to Red River; the details of the services rendered by the *Prince Alfred* and by the *Rescue* during last year will be found in the Report of Mr. G. H. Wyatt, the Superintendent of gunboats; and on the first occasion in April of threatened invasion from the neighboring Republic, the *Prince Alfred* was manned and stationed on the St. Clair frontier, affording support and co-operation to the militia of that part of the country.

The other vessel, viz., the "Rescue," is stationed at Kingston, and is intended to co operate in the event of sudden invasion with the militia on the River St. Lawrence frontier. The "Rescue" can carry two guns, but is not so well constructed or adapted to act as a gunboat as the "Prince Alfred," and being moreover very old, and not worth incurring the expense of alteration and repair, it is recommended that this vessel be replaced by another, better adapted for the purpose. On reference to Mr. G. H. Wyatt, (the able and intelligent gunboat agent,) that officer recommends the acquiring or construction of a gunboat somewhat similar in dimensions to the "Prince Alfred." Mr Wyatt reports that "to build a steamer 145 feet long, 26 feet beam, 10 feet hold, suitable to go through all the canals (but of less length than the "Prince Alfred," from Fort William to Montreal, having a speed of from 12 to 14 miles per hour, with accommodation for 40 men and 6 officers, carrying one gun fore and one aft, with two amidship, (four guns in all) would probably cost

Hull and cabin fittings, complete... \$11,000  
 Engine boilers and machinery..... 12,000  
 Spars, rigging, sails, and outfit..... 3,000

\$26,000

If desirable to alter the rigging, sails, &c., a saving of \$1000 can be effected, but this

sum (\$26,000) provides for a suitable steamer, built expressly for a gunboat of strength and speed.

Mr. Wyatt states the above as the probable cost of building a boat suitable for the canals, and of the description most serviceable in protecting the frontier. As the "Prince Alfred" cannot pass through the Welland Canal, she is confined to Lakes Huron, Erie, and Superior, and cannot be available for service on Lake Ontario or the River St. Lawrence; whereas a vessel built to pass through the canals would be available for service on any of the lakes or on the river frontier. The difference in length between a vessel as proposed by Mr. Wyatt and the "Prince Alfred," is 20 feet in length and 2 feet in beam.

For the defence of the Niagara frontier there is no vessel at all, at present, belonging to Government, and when it is considered that any system of defence for the lake and river frontier of the Dominion, which does not involve the action and co-operation of gunboats, is very incomplete, and altogether wanting in the most important element, I would beg strongly to recommend the acquisition or construction of another gunboat, of the description and dimensions recommended by Mr. Wyatt, to co operate in the defence of the Niagara frontier against such sudden inroads as the country has recently been exposed to, and to be stationed for head-quarters at Port Colborne, and that these vessels be always kept in such condition as will admit of their services being available at all times during the period of open navigation at a moment's notice. Mr. Wyatt has called the attention of the Department to the advantage that would arise from engaging the working crew (14 officers and men) required to navigate the "Prince Alfred," by the year, instead of by the month as hitherto practiced. He states that the cost of keeping the above number of working crew for "time specified below will be for wages.

For the season of 8 months (when hired by the month) .....	\$5152
For one year (same crew) .....	4820
For three years (same crew) (by the year) .....	4820

"The crew can be engaged and kept on board one year for less money actually than only hired for eight months, besides being far more serviceable, for under the constant changing no one understands the working of the boat. In the department of firemen alone, I know a great saving can be effected by having men steadily employed, to understand the requirements of the engine and boilers, and they will make one ton of coal do more work than fresh firemen can make one and a half tons do. As when we have to change so frequently as in the past season, men are not on board long enough to care about saving fuel, and I saw repeated waste in consequence, but as the men came and left as they liked, we had but little control over them. It would be different were the crew under articles. The extra expense of keeping them on during the winter months would be \$400 for provisions; they could be learning their drill and working in various ways during that time, and I would strongly recommend the engaging of the crew by the year or three years, for the best interests of the Government."

I would further beg to recommend that as these gunboats are attached to the militia service, and under the orders of the Department, and intended in the event of sudden invasion to co-operate with the militia, that the men engaged to serve as a crew, be regularly enrolled to serve in the militia for

three years, and be also trained to the use of guns, and that the officers of such vessels be commissioned as officers in the force. By this means the services of a small but effective naval brigade would be obtained, whose co-operation in the defence of the frontier would prove most valuable, and whose presence would convey a great feeling of security in exposed parts of the country. Moreover, acting as Revenue cutters the services of these gunboats might be found most useful, and I would also recommend that they be made available for gunnery instruction to the various independent Batteries of Artillery resident at different places along the Lake and River Frontier.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In the course of my duties while inspecting many corps of the Active Militia within the last two years, at the time of their annual training, I could not fail to observe the weakness numerically of some of the Infantry Battalions—many of the companies not being up to their proper strength—and on inquiring the cause was invariably informed by the officers commanding such companies that they experienced great and increasing difficulty in filling up the ranks of their companies by voluntary enrolment; indeed, the great majority of these officers, (captains of companies) through whose exertions and instrumentality the force has been mainly sustained, seemed to be of opinion that without recourse to the ballot it would not be possible to keep their companies up to the proper strength under ordinary circumstances in future, for although the men of Canada come forward readily when the country has to be defended, and there is any fighting to be done, still, without such excitement, very many withhold from joining the ranks of the Active Militia. Yet unless trained to some extent to the use of arms and to act together beforehand it will be found too late to remedy this omission, when the enemy is at the gate, and men, however brave individually, would probably be found unable to protect their country.

The officers also informed me that the non-introduction of the ballot system (for which due provision is made in the Militia Act,) was a source of much dissatisfaction to the men actually enrolled in the Active Force, who considered that the continuance any longer of a system which throws the defence of the country upon certain individuals only, and is not shared equally by others, is unfair; and very many officers informed me that, in their opinion, the majority of the young men enrolled in the 1st class of the militia throughout the country would be found quite ready to respond to the ballot system, and thus no difficulty would be found in keeping their companies up to the proper strength.

I therefore feel it my duty to submit this for the serious consideration of the Government.

The number of men authorized to be drilled annually is limited to 40,000 by drawing these men, through the instrumentality of the ballot, out of men in the first class (i. e., young unmarried men or widowers without children, between the ages of 15 and 30,) to be replaced by others from the same class, on the expiration of their period of enrolment, very little inconvenience to individuals, if any, would in reality be felt (for the training of the militia annually in camps of instruction, for a few days only, may be regarded by young men more in the light of a recreation than a hardship;) thus, in a few years, all the 1st class men would have been to some extent trained to arms, and in course of time all the men in the

country. It has been, by the observance of this principle, carried out to great perfection, that the Prussians have attained to their present military power and success, and to the position which they now occupy in the world. What seems really required to place a country in a strong military position in the present day, is the organization of a great militia system permeating through every township or parish, whereby in the event of war the whole nation may spring to arms; to enable them to do so effectually, the observance in time of peace of such a system as will enable all the men to obtain in rotation a reasonable amount of military training, is necessary, and the proposed introduction of the ballot system for the militia in England, now being advocated by the most experienced officers, is sufficient proof of this necessity in a military and national point of view. Another great source of dissatisfaction which exists in the Active Militia, and was brought to my notice at the time of inspection, is the payment of only one dollar per diem to all officers alike, without regard to rank, during the days of actual drill in camp at the annual training, the non-commissioned officers, moreover, receiving only the same daily rate of pay as the men, and neither officers, non-commissioned officers nor men getting rations; and I would respectfully recommend that, with a view of removing this just grievance, they be in future paid according to their rank, duties, and responsibilities, receiving at the annual drill in camp, (being then withdrawn from their civil avocations, and put to the same expense and inconvenience as when on actual service,) the rates of pay laid down according to their respective ranks in paragraph 268 of the Militia Regulations and Orders, with free rations to all.

In submitting for favorable consideration the recommendations herein contained, which are calculated to increase the efficiency of the Militia, I beg to say that with a view to economy, I have limited the same to what, as a professional soldier, I consider absolutely necessary to enable it to undertake effectually the defence of the country against such raids as it has of late years been exposed to, and to place it in a position more commensurate with that now occupied by the Dominion, and if the recommendations herein contained be approved of, and adopted, especially those asking Parliament for money grants to enable the Department to introduce:

1st. An extension of the period for annual drill, and the carrying out of the same in brigade camps of instruction wherever practicable.

2nd. The payment of officers, non-commissioned officers and men during the days of annual drill in camp, at the rate laid down in the "Regulations and Orders for Active Militia" with free rations to all, and

3rd. The plying of the vessels intended to co-operate with the militia as gunboats on a better footing, and the acquisition of an additional one, many causes of dissatisfaction will be removed, and the expenditure incurred amply compensated for by the increased security afforded to the country and its power of defence.

From the Report of the "Director of Stores" it will be seen that while a reasonable supply of Reserve Stores, to meet the immediate wants of the Active Militia, has been acquired, yet this supply would be found totally inadequate to meet the wants of the whole Militia of the Dominion, should their services ever be required under exceptional circumstances. I would therefore respectfully submit for the serious consideration of Government, in view of future emer-

gencies, the propriety, in a military point of view, of gradually increasing the "Reserve Stores," to such extent as may be deemed sufficient, and also the desirability of commencing the manufacture of ammunition in Canada, by the establishment, on a small scale, of a laboratory at Kingston, where there is every facility for doing so.

In concluding this Report it affords me much pleasure to bring to your notice the great support and assistance I have received from all the staff officers of the Militia, especially those at head-quarters, as also from all officers in command of corps during the past year, which may be well considered one of exceptional trial to the service in which I have the honor to hold the Military command.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
P. ROBERTSON-ROSS,  
Colonel and Adjutant General.

HEAD QUARTERS,  
OTTAWA, 15 February, 1871.  
(To be continued.)

### MISSOURI BUBBLE.

#### THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

A DESERT OFFERED AS SECURITY FOR A GOLD LOAN.

*Editor Daily Telegraph.*

SIR,—I sent you one or two short notes in reference to this railway project, stating, in substance, that the lands along the route were on the whole either altogether worthless or very poor. As my statements have been called in question, I wish to verify them, chiefly as a caution to Canadians who may think of buying those bonds or settling along the line.

I may premise that the road already built across American territory is the "Union and Central Pacific" usually called the "Union Pacific," and runs from Chicago, (latitude 41° 52') to San Francisco (latitude 37° 48', near the parallel of Cape Serrat in Northern Africa) and is 2400 miles long. Its highest grades are 7300 feet (more than one mile and a quarter) above the sea, 6200, 4750, 4400 feet &c. I give the latitudes and altitudes for reasons which will appear further on.

The "Northern Pacific"—"Missouri bubble," the one advertised in most countries in Europe and on this continent, is the one under discussion, and is to run from Duluth (the western end of Lake Superior, latitude 46° 40') to Puget's Sound (latitude 48°) with a branch to the Columbia river (latitude 46°). Its route will be along the valley of the Missouri and branches of the Columbia, 2000 miles. The land grant is 50,000,000 acres, 78,125 square miles, or 20,000 square miles greater than England and Wales, and nearly the size of the whole of Great Britain. That such a vast territory was given to the Company was no doubt on the assumed truth of their own representations when applying for the grant, namely, that the lands were worthless. This was also the argument used by the Union Pacific Company in asking for their grants; but afterwards they represented them as the best lands on the continent. Now the Northern Pacific Company says, "The Union Pacific Road runs through an inhospitable wilderness, where settlers can never live. The lands through this region are of no value." (Land grants, pamphlet, p. 7.)

\*Six pamphlets have been sent to me which for brief reference I number, No. 1, Northern Pacific Road; No. 2, Land Grants; No. 3, to investors; 4, Puget Sound; 5, the charter; 6, the 7-30 gold loan.

They depreciate still more the country north of their line; "a road," they say, "through the British possession is impracticable, and the difficulties insurmountable." (No. 1 N. P. Road, p. 19.)

Let us inquire whether their own lands are any better than those of the Union Pacific, and whether their representations to Congress, that they were worthless, were not the truth.

In No. 1, pamphlet, p. 5, they pretend to quote from Blodget's climatology, but neither here or elsewhere do they give the page for any of their statements. Being quite certain that the language was not Blodget's—for his is a peculiar style—and knowing it to be the opposite of the opinions expressed in his work, and jealous, moreover, of the character of a scientific man, I have re-read all Blodget says on this subject, but cannot find anything like the statement attributed to him, which is, "that west of the 98 meridian, and above the parallel lies an area not inferior (in size) to the whole of the United States east of the Mississippi, perfectly adapted to the fullest occupation by cultivated nations," &c. If this language refers to the country north of the 49th parallel—that is to British America—I would admit its truth; but supposing the language to be Blodget's (which I do not admit,) it could not apply to United States territory, for reasons given below; and besides, between 43° and 49° west of the 98th meridian there is by no means "an area equal to the whole of the United States east of the Mississippi." The letter from Blodget (p. 15, No. 1)—assuming, as I do, that it is genuine, for really these pamphlets contain so many statements and inferences (†) of such a monstrous nature that one doubts everything in them)—is very cautiously worded, and, except one sentence, I would take it to refer wholly to the country north of 49° especially as Sir George Simpson is quoted, whose descriptions apply to the country north of the proposed line.

But let us see what Blodget has said as a scientific man. He is besides the chief authority on the climates, &c., of the interior of the continent, and his opinions are corroborated by every traveller, (I don't include railway surveyors and land agents) into the interior. As Blodget and all the others were citizens of the Republic, we may be sure they would not undervalue their country; this, at all events, is not a Yankee failing.

Our comments refer chiefly to the following points; 1st. That the country is mostly a desert, made such by the absence of summer rains. 2. That the soils are so impregnated with salts and alkalies, as to be des-

† See for example the statement (at p. 9, No. 1) so made as to leave the impression that Minnesota produced over 20,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1839. The estimate is for all the grain of the State. One Montreal paper made the assertion, in puffing this bubble, that Minnesota exported more than twenty million bushels of wheat. First it is asserted that so many bushels of grain of all kinds are grown, then the N. P. Co. turn them into wheat, and finally it is declared that that State exported more than twenty million bushels of wheat, and that that northern district could produce over six hundred millions! The story of the three black crows. Minnesota in 1839 had a population of 400,000, and cultivated only 1,100,000 acres. This would give fifty bushels exported for every man, woman and child in the State, and require twenty bushels per acre for the exports. Where were the other millions of wheat, grain and hay to come from for man and beast till next harvest? We may merely add that Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan we have always asserted to be, for the grains and grasses, the best in the States, and do not include them in our strictures, for they lie N. E. of the desert areas and the lakes; but as the winds on that part of the continent blow almost invariably from S.W. to N.E., the two former States especially receive the dry arid winds from off the desert, hence they are not free from protracted droughts. Now that the only State touching on the parallel of 49° is so highly lauded, ought to turn attention to Canada.



tructive of vegetation, except for the interminable sage of the desert, an emblem of an arid sterile soil. The great variation in temperature, from 80 to 90 degrees (Fahrenheit's, the thermometer generally used) during midday, to the freezing point and below it at night. 4. That the soils where not saline are so friable and sandy as to prevent the cultivable grasses, and consequently green pastures and meadows, from taking the place of the prairie grasses; for these (prairie grasses) it must be bore in mind, cannot be reset when once ploughed up. We shall make our remarks and quotations as short as possible referring those who wish for fuller information to Blodget's Climatology, chapters 4 and 5 chiefly, and to the many account, of travels across the continent.

1. *The country through which the Northern Pacific Railroad is projected is mainly a desert.* Let the reader examine a map of the United States, and he will find that one half of the Republic lies west of the meridian of Minnesota. This is the region of summer droughts (four to five months—the agricultural months—without rain;) it corresponds in position on this continent with the deserts of the old world, with this difference—the desert of Sahara, being checked in its northward sweep by the Mediterranean Sea, the arid region does not rise so high in Europe as in America, which has no such water to the north; but east of the Mediterranean the desert goes as high as in America. But when we reach British America, north of 49°, we come to the region of summer rains—hence the vast tracts there up to latitude 60° of the finest agricultural country, wheat maturing north of 60°, and barley to 65 and even to 67°.

Blodget (chapters 4 and 5) compares the deserts which lie between the Mississippi and Pacific with the deserts of Africa and Asia, and says the proportion of desert is as great on this continent as on the eastern, points out their position,—

"On both continents a desert belt extends, in general terms, from the sea on the west, at 25 to 30° north latitude, northeastward to the centre of the continent or beyond." (Blodget, chap. 5, p. 167.)

The "centre of the continent" between New York and San Francisco is about the meridian of the Western boundary of Minnesota. Those at all acquainted with the climates and desert areas of the United States, know how applicable Blodget's statement is to the greater portion of the country west of the 98° meridian. The cactus and artemisia are emblematical of the desert areas—the cactus covering the southern and the artemisia the northern part of this half of the Republic.

"The cactus is characteristic of the arid climates of North America" (Blodget, p. 173.) "There is another class of plants of universal range in the dry areas of North America, having equal rank with the cactus—the artemisia of the desert. This is almost universal over the districts of the arid interior,—it begins at the same line from the east, or at the 98th meridian nearly, [Minnesota goes to the 96th,] occupying the northern half as exclusively as the cactus does that of the South—its presence indicates a general barrenness for other vegetation, and a deficiency of grass. On the plains of the Upper Missouri, this artemisia or sage of the desert is a leading and almost exclusive form of vegetation. Another large and elevated sage desert exists between the mountains and Snake river [in the much praised Walla Walla country.] A large portion of the great plain of Columbia—is also occupied by the artemisia (id ch. 5, p. 144-5.)

The artemisia may take the place of the cactus in part from an adaption to saline and alkaline soils." (id p. 175.)

Here is a very different account of the Missouri and Columbia country on the line of the railway from that given in the pamphlets and "7-30 gold loan" puff bubbles.

2. *The soils are so impregnated with salts and alkalies as to be destructive of vegetation except for the "interminable sage on the desert" an emblem of an arid sterile region.*

I quote again from Blodget:

"There are distinguishing conditions of soil and surface of the whole of the region of the basins and of a large share of the plains and mountains in the interior and pacific divisions of the Continent. One of these is the great quantity of saline and alkaline elements in the soils of the surface, and this not only in the basins where they might be expected to exist, but in the plains and mountain slopes, which receive all the rain falling there;" [p. 157.] This region "commences at the 98th meridian very nearly [a little west of Minnesota.] The Salt Lake region near the Red River of the north being the first point at that latitude. From that point westward along the Missouri, saline lakes and marshes and alkaline efflorescences are frequently on the plain both north and south, particularly at the *Mauwaies terres*, or *bad lands*, which name is applied to many parts of the great area included by the northern bend of the Missouri [latitude 48°] and extending nearly down to the Platte River [latitude 42°.] The distinguishing plant of these soils is the artemisia. The immense area occupied by family of plants from near the meridian of 100° to the Pacific, is noted as an impressive feature of its aspect by Fremont, Beckwith and others who have traversed it." [id p. 153.]

Beckwith, speaking of the saline properties of the soil which he states "are often seen efflorescing upon the surface," says:

"If science should develop the means of neutralizing their injurious effects, a material change of climate, providing a greatly increased quantity of aqueous vapour, would be required to bring any considerable extent of this arid region under cultivation." (Capt. Beckwith's report, p. 89.)

3. *The great variation in temperature from 80 to 90 during the day to the freezing point and even below it at night, another characteristic of that country.*

"The next peculiarity (of those regions) is the great range of temperature in the daily changes. The heat of mid-day may be at 75 to 80° degrees, yet with the formation of ice, and a temperature of 30 or down to 24° degrees at sunrise, (eight degrees below the freezing point,) and this is also general over this whole district. The altitude and arid surface both facilitate this daily variation." [Blodget, chap. 4, p. 150 60.] Lieut Mowry states that in August at the western border of the basin of the Columbia river, temperatures at noon were 90 to 98°, and at sunrise 33 to 39°. Beckwith found his thermometer at 87 to 92 at 3 p.m., and below the freezing point at night. (Report p. 63.)

In considering the climates of the interior of North America, it must be borne in mind that the continent, which is two miles (or more than 10,000 feet) high in Mexico, spreads out like a fan northward, retaining a high altitude through the United States territories, but falling to 600 to 800 feet in British America. That even one mile in height (5280 feet) causes a fall of fifteen degrees in temperature. Hence the anomaly of a milder climate going north.

4. *The soils of these interior regions under discussion, where not saline, are so sandy and*

*friable as to prevent the cultivable grasses, and consequently the green pastures and meadows, from taking the place of the prairie grasses when these are ploughed up.*

The pastures and meadows, with their accompanying blessings, the herds, flocks and dairy, have a value equal, if not superior, to the cereals. The prairie grasses make good pastures in their wild state, and grow where cultivated grasses will not; but when the country is tilled they must be ploughed up, and cannot be reset in regions even partially deprived of summer rains. Blodget says (p. 451:) "When the turf of the native species is broken up, it is then almost incapable of reproduction, as they (the wild grasses) rarely produce seed, and never spread from the root." "Even east of the Mississippi the climate limits them through high summer temperature and long droughts. West of the Mississippi [90th meridian] the climate is still less favorable, and as the soil has less of the retentive character in receding from the Mississippi, the favorite cultivated (or pastures and meadows) almost wholly fail." (id 449.)

The grasses, our timothy and clover even, when grown from the seed, have such a slender hold of the soil, and are so feeble during the first summer, that they are easily killed by a drought of two or three months—a not uncommon occurrence in the western States even east of the Mississippi. Such droughts have, even in Ohio, destroyed the pastures, and more frequently in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas Iowa. West of the Mississippi the absence of rain during from three to five months—the agricultural months—renders it impossible to have pastures and meadows of cultivated grasses; and these have an economic value above that of wheat even. The region of the cultivable grasses is the same as that of the summer rains—roughly sketched in the temperate zones of this continent by the presence of forests—where these fail the cultivable turf (or pastures) fail, unless in the higher latitudes with a more humid atmosphere. Hence the vast areas in the Western States, even east of the Mississippi, unfavorable for pastures and of course for the dairy. Of most of the territory west of the Mississippi enough has been said to show that such pastures must almost totally fail. As a general rule the cultivable grasses fail south of 39 to 40° east of the Mississippi and at a higher latitude west of it. Over vast areas in the latitudes of Washington and Baltimore such grasses are killed both by the winter frosts and summer droughts. Hence Canada sends hay to Chicago, and to the Gulf States, and still retains enough to feed her own immense herds through her winters. Hence also the thousands of horn cattle, sheep and horses exported every year from the rich pastures of Canada to the States.

That there are fertile spots—oases in the deserts—I do not deny. I am not writing of exceptional cases. But none, out of the railway ring, could expect to get those in exchange for his "7-30 gold bonds;" they are always "already taken."

The peculiar climate of California, and we have the same in Australia and in other countries, requires a passing notice in this connection. "But California," it is often said, "is a good wheat country." So, also, I have seen Australian wheat superior in appearance, not in value, to our own. In such localities the wheat is sown in autumn and grows through their mild winters (the winter of San Francisco is 51°5', autumn 60°, and spring 56°) and ripens in May (Blodget, p. 188.) But there being little or no rain in summer, such a climate is destructive of the grasses and vegetables and grains as, sown

in spring, require the summer for their growth and maturity. In such countries the beginning of the heat and drought of summer is the end of vegetation. Besides, the climate of California is exceptional from the body of cold water off her coast; the difference between winter and summer is less than nine degrees. Crops of even wheat—almost their only grain—in such countries are very precarious. Colton says, "some of the largest crops have been gathered in California, and yet those very localities, owing to a very slender fall of rain in winter, have next season disappointed the hopes of the cultivator." As we recede from the coast the winters are too severe and the summers too dry for any such grain.

With a few comments which are suggested by what has been said, I will close my too long letter.

1. The questions here referred to are of national importance; they touch upon the comparative extent of arable land in the two countries—the Republic and Canada,—and I am quite sure we have the best, as we have the largest half, of North America.

2. Our quotations refer chiefly to the country along the line of the N. P. Railway. The country south is undoubtedly worse still. This is about one-half of the United States territory.

3. The country north of 48° is a splendid agricultural country. Sir John Richardson says:—Wheat matures even north of 60°; barley to 65°; and even to 67°; and potatoes, turnips and other roots grow even at this high latitude. That is, wheat matures 800 miles and barley more than a thousand north of the boundary. It is the region of summer rains and high summer temperatures, having the two chief elements of a good climate—heat and humidity.

4. British America has far the best route for a railway to the Pacific, a level country,—(the Saskatchewan being navigable from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains proves this)—lower grade by thousands of feet, lower passage through the mountains by 2000 feet, a fertile country, well watered, abundance of wood and coal, light snows, &c.

5. The United States have seen their days of greatest prosperity. Immigration must now turn towards Canada, for we, and not they, have the lands. Immigrants (with their natural increase, and they are more prolific than the natives) have for several decades added some three or four millions of souls, and probably \$300,000,000 of money to the Republic, saying nothing of the hundreds of millions borrowed.\*

From 1860 to 1870 the population of the States increased only eleven per cent. by births (and some of these were the children of the three millions of immigrants who landed there between 1860 and 1870.) New England is nearly at a "stand still;" and two of its states, Maine and New Hampshire, have decreased. In the past new territory from neighboring countries augmented her numbers at every decennial census. Florida and Louisiana were purchased from Spain and France, Texas and California, with vast regions intervening, were filched from Mexico; Maine and an immense country west of the lakes were surrendered to the insatiate greed of the Republic. Hereafter she can get only titbits as Peminas and St. Clair flats.

6. That immigrants from Europe have

\* The Bureau of Statistics (Washington) value eve., immigrant at \$500, and state that two hundred and eighty-five millions of dollars of wealth were added to the Republic in 1869 from this valuation alone, and six thousand millions during the last fifty years, not including the money brought by each immigrant.

gone to the States' stand of to Canada is easily explained on a principle or practice entirely overlooked by grumblers as to our land policy. People who leave high latitudes in search of new homes always go south. Again, Europe was settled first in the south, and so was America. The south to northern minds has a fascination which draws them to it as the moth to the candle and too often with the same fatality. Canada runs south to the latitude of Rome in Italy. The greatest part of the United States, except the desert areas, lies south of France. But the north of Europe, settled, last, is, in wealth, population and energy, vastly superior to the South. So we believe will it be here. Hence Europeans, in going to the United States, should bear in mind the great change of climate, (to central or S. Illinois the same as from England, Prussia or N. France to Palestine or Arabia, and to the upper Missouri, the same as to the great desert of Gobi or Manshire Tartary,) and the almost entire change in their mode of farming. The cereal grains and grasses, with their herds and flocks, will not be their staples, and even in the latitude of Central Illinois must give place to Indian corn and hogs, and in food to the eternal "hog and homminy."

7. The era of prosperity for Canada has now commenced. Immigration must flow chiefly to us, for we have the fertile virgin lands, and our natural increase is double that of the Republic.

8. Hence the prediction of two hundred millions in the States at no distant day is a "mid-summer dream."

J. H. HUBERT.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have been requested to ask you to settle the following question, viz., If a Volunteer has drilled in 1869 with Captain A, in one Battalion, and the following year drills with Captain B in another Battalion, can the commanding officer of A's Battalion force him to leave B's Battalion and drill again with A the present year, said Volunteer having become a sworn member of B's company, but was not sworn in A's at all, he only having signed the pay list. By settling the above question you will greatly oblige,

Yours truly,

A VOLUNTEER AND SUBSCRIBER.

[The Volunteer belongs to the Company in which he was attested.—Ed. Vol. Rev.]

PROSPECTUS OF THE "CANADIAN MAGAZINE."

EDITED BY ROBERT RIDGEWAY.

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

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

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**AGENTS.**

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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.

**THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW**

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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 favour us regularly with weekly information concerning the movements and doings of their respective Corps, including the fixtures for drill, marching out, rifle practice &c.

We shall feel obliged to such to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that 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, MAY 22, 1871.

**NOTICE TO OLD SUBSCRIBES.**

As a great number of our early subscribers in the Volunteer Force must have been promoted since they became subscribers, they will kindly favor us by sending in their present rank and proper address.

THE New York *Albion* of the 22nd ult. contains a long and ably written article on “The Best Pacific Railroad for Canada,” accompanied by a well got up map of the route of the Northern Pacific Railway, from Duluth to Fuca Straits, with elaborate statistics—the gist of the whole being that, the aforesaid Northern Pacific is the only available route, that it can be built for one third the sum necessary to construct a road through our own territory, that its resources are far greater and more valuable than our proposed route could furnish, and that it would be a needless outlay of money as well as a ruinous one on our part to attempt to build our proposed railway. Following close on this able article, an elegant pamphlet of forty-eight pages, entitled “The Northern Pacific Railroad; its Route, Resources, Progress, and Business—the New Northwest and its Great Thoroughfares,” has been issued by Jay Cooke and Co., financial agents of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and a careful analysis of its contents will satisfy any one that it has been inspired by the same mind that originated the article in the *Albion*. After a careful consideration

of them both we have decided not to go into any lengthened review on the subject matter on which they treat, but shall content ourselves with answering the objections put so prominently forward by the *Albion*. In the first place it is not true that the Pacific Railway through the territories of the Dominion will cost \$200,000 per mile, it will be built for one-fourth of that sum. Secondly, the Government of the Dominion are in as good a position financially as any company in the United States can be to construct a railway. Thirdly, throughout the length of the British Pacific it passes through a fertile country, the most barren spots of which are equal in fertility to the best land on the line of the Northern Pacific. Fourthly, we have not the slightest notion of allowing our carrying trade to pass into the hands of the citizens of the United States. Fifthly, it is our own business as to how and where we shall build the road. One thing is certain, we shall not go to the United States for the necessary capital—we can borrow in Europe without their endorsement, and we will bear our own burdens without trying to shift the load to our neighbor's shoulders. And, lastly, the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty has taught us a lesson we should not easily forget.

We shall forever remember with gratitude Abe Lincoln, Hannibal Hamlin, Potter, and the rest of that illustrious ring, whose astute policy to drive us into annexation resulted in emancipating this country from the operations of Jay Cooke and Co.—consolidated British power on this continent, and within the next twelve years will give us as powerful a marine on the Pacific as we now possess on the Atlantic. We are obliged for the kindly interest taken in our welfare by the *Albion*, but cannot subscribe to the articles of Jay Cooke and Co's. creed as to the advantage the Northern Pacific Railway will be to Canada. In order that our readers may understand what the chief objections to this scheme are, we publish in the present issue an able letter from Dr. Hurburt on “The Northern Pacific Railway” and its belongings, which will well repay perusal. We have developed a national policy, which has been wonderfully successful; common sense dictates that we should not change it at the bidding of any party, and as a Pacific Railway is a necessity of our development we are bound to have it without being dependent on any foreign power for its existence or use.

With the rapidly increasing development of Canadian power and resources the question of immigration is inseparably bound up. Cargo after cargo of stalwart men and women reaches our shores and are absorbed without depressing the labor market; on the contrary, the advent of those large troops have had the extraordinary effect of enhancing the price of labor, both skilled and unskilled. It can only be accounted for in this way—that immigration affords facilities for the in-

vestment of capital in new industries, which had lain dormant for want of human labor. As Englishmen, or rather loyal British subjects, this affords us cause for rejoicing. We are not only able to add to the resources of the Empire, but able and willing to relieve the Mother Country of all her surplus population with the results above stated. If Mr. Lowe could open the eyes of his understanding we can show him the way to save the British tax payer, that unfortunate scion of the house of Isachar, a million or two annually, without adopting the miserable Yankee shift of a tax on matches. But as our plan would involve the raising of wages in Manchester, it is above the conception of the Whig-Radicals and their newly enfranchised donkey dupes, must still crouch between the two burdens. The time, however, is at hand, when relief must come. We see by English exchanges that Mr. MacFie, M.P. for Leith, has moved in the House of Commons for a committee to enquire into the relations existing between the Mother Country and the Colonies, and this must lead to some means of tightening the bonds which join the together. That such a measure is earnestly desired by all the Colonies admits of no doubt. In the present issue will be found an article from the *Australasian* which shows that the same ideas permeate the public mind in all English Colonies. We care nothing for the ravings of those Whig-Radicals who profess to set more value on Yankee friendship than on English Colonies. We have here in Canada a short way of dealing with Yankee worshippers by telling them they have only to cross the frontier to enjoy the Republican's paradise—none of them like to try the experiment. But, leaving such adulated idiots to rave about political *utopias*, the question of immigration is one of the utmost importance to us now.

The Local Governments of our various Provinces have bestirred themselves in the most praiseworthy manner to entice emigrants to our shores; and we know well that Lieut. Colonel Shaw, Messrs. White and Moylan have done great service in their several districts, but there is a demand for further action. Men like Col. Shaw should be amply provided with means to spread the knowledge of this country and its resources through Great Britain. Laboring as that gallant officer has done in Scotland to remove the prejudices imbibed against Canada, his sphere of usefulness has been circumscribed by lack of sufficient means. We have good reason to know that with the limited resources at his command he has done more to bring a thorough knowledge of Canada and its advantages before the very class we want here than could be effected by any other means. We publish a letter of his to the *Renfrewshire Independent* which shows that nothing in the discharge of his duty escapes his notice, and that he has taken the course best adapted to place

all matters correctly before the people in which Canada is interested.

Public opinion in England has completely swamped the politicians of the Manchester school. Goldwin Smith and his disciples would find small favor in the eyes of the British people on Colonial questions just now. It is evident enough that statesmen whose influences are paramount at present look on Colonial connection as a very different matter to what it was two years ago, and are quite ready to admit that instead of being sources of weakness the Colonies are on the contrary the most powerful auxiliaries Great Britain could have—better than allies, because their interests are identical with hers; far more willing to enter into any contest she might undertake and to fight it out to the bitter end, because in the event of reverses their interests would be the first to suffer. An article from the *Leader* discussing the proceedings at a banquet in London on the occasion of the Marquis of Normanby's departure to fill the Governorship of Queensland, at which Earl Kimberly, Secretary of State for the Colonies, took a principal part, will be found on another page, and it shows conclusively that Englishmen have suddenly become aware of the great sources of power latent in the out-lying portions of the Empire. A consolidation of that power would give Great Britain a military force which could set at defiance the efforts of the civilized world, and would at once place her in the commanding position she ought to occupy. Let us hope that the happy inspiration which has seized on British Statesmen will enable them to grasp the true sequel of events, and this decade see a consolidation of the power of the British Empire completed.

Our esteemed correspondent, "G. W.," has sent to the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* an original poem, which, like everything else from his pen, is distinguished by genius and ability. We shall have the pleasure of giving to our readers a narrative of the Red River Expedition, from the journal of our gallant correspondent, who has held a high command and borne a distinguished part in the military operations connected therewith, but, like all Canadian soldiers, has been passed over by the egotism of the commander and officers of the regular troops, who not only monopolized all the honors but depreciated as far as possible the services of the larger and more efficient division of the expeditionary force. However, the forthcoming narrative will impartially detail, without *political interludes* the progress of the expedition, and such a history is necessary to record the services of the Canadian soldiers.

The English Parliament has just made four additional bank holidays, being Easter Monday, Whit Monday, the first week day in August and the day after Christmas.

## WHAT IS A BILLION?

(From the *Renfrewshire Independent* of March 18, 1871.)

Sir,—Your Strathbano correspondent, remarking upon the statement in my lecture on Canada at Barrhead, that the accumulated wealth of the Dominion amounted to two and a half billions of dollars, for which the public debt of ninety millions, in the hands of British shareholders, was assessable, fears, as a billion is a million of millions, the sum stated must be erroneous. In this, however, he has forgotten that there are two notations, the old and the new methods of ascending the scale of the numeration table, and that the practice now obtains of reckoning a thousand millions for one billion, according to the new method, and not a million of millions, as by the old.

Professor Thomson, of the University of Glasgow, in his book of arithmetic, recommends the new scale as simpler and better than the other.

I have to thank your correspondent for the courteousness in which his intended correction was conveyed. It was probably better that he addressed you in regard to it, for others not familiar with both methods of calculation might have likewise considered the sum erroneous, and as one of the many romances in figures not unfrequently found in modern estimates.

But should my kind critic, or any adherent of the old numeration, prefer *big* billion statements, I am sure Canada is the very spot for them! For instance, it was said in the lecture there was cultivable land enough in the Dominion to sustain a hundred millions of people, and that the present population was 4,000,000. Now, if four millions (as was shown) give two and a half *wee* billions of actual assessable wealth, similarly estimated, how many of the *big* billions would a hundred millions of a population give?

Or, if this is not enough, let a calculation be made from another point of view, viz., how much current and prospective wealth in money value is being lost to the British nation through the indifference of its statesmen, thinkers, writers, lecturers, merchants and traders, manufacturers, producers, and workers of every kind, in their consistent disinclination to learn the truth concerning what might be done with Canada, to its advancement, and at the same time to the increase, wealth, dignity, and supremacy of the whole empire? For example—the tide of emigration is westward from the old world to the new; and for calculation's sake let it be supposed, that Canada absorbs it all, that its census of 100,000,000 had been reached, and each one of these millions, on the average, using up 210 sterling of British goods every year. What would the value, directly and indirectly, of that trade be, not only to imperial interests but to Canadian, and the whole empire at large, compared with the present trade with the United States, cramped as it is by the Chinese policy of exclusion, otherwise known as a protective policy against this country, some staples being subjected to as much as 375 per cent. on their value? Again, what would the value to this country be in an emergency, if the War Office, by telegraphing to Canada, could land in the United Kingdom within a fortnight an army of British Canadian troops fit for service any-

where, of every man of whom it may be truly said:

"Say such is Royal George's will,  
And there's the foe,  
He has no thought but how to kill  
Twa at a blow."

170 years ago Germany emerged from a semi-savage state, and now ranks as one of the most potent Powers in Europe. Canada in less time, bids fair to be the chief power in America. Would that British statesmen were endowed with wisdom to entwine the British name, fame, and influence, along with the individual interests of the nation, in this great irrepressible consummation!

Before concluding, let me add, the United States threatens to annex, to buy, to barter—for *Alabama* claims—in short, to demolish Canada, and, after that, the British everywhere; but this is all blast, the frenzy of ill conditioned Jefferson Bricks, on the brink of the inevitable.

Canada and its people, with its improved British constitutional system of government the Americans already perceive to be the more attractive planet, to which all the northern and western asteroids of the stars and stripes are gradually gravitating. Close observers can even now read Ichabod over the White House at Washington, and see in the Dominion Capital at Ottawa, north of the St. Lawrence, with the Union Jack floating over it, the vice-regal residence of a British-American monarchy.

Latent American feeling is already drifting in this direction of peace, security and good government, for the rule of the transported scum of Europe is becoming debasing and hurtful among them. At home in their own affairs, they are disfranchised by alien voters, and grossly misrepresented abroad by such scoundrels as Train and Butler. The Fenian howl has supplanted the scream of their "bird of freedom;" Acts of Congress are bought and sold as marketable commodities; the breed of statesmen is extinct, or played out, and a race of unscrupulous politicians have now the guidance of the destinies of "the greatest nation of all creation."

To think of Canada annexing itself to all this is simply absurd; no sane Canadian entertains it for a moment; but, on the contrary, with an amount of foresight they do not get credit for in this country, the *situation* is clear to them, and in anticipation of events which none know how soon may arise, the advent of Prince Arthur as King of Canada is most popularly talked of as possible when the term of Lord Liagar's Governor Generalship expires. If this happen, what then? In the meantime let us figure away at the assessable value, if we can, of the probable result, and keep cool. I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

DAVID SHAW, Lieut. Colonel,  
Late Commanding 7th Brigade, Active  
Force, Canada.

The General Orders of the 4th of May announced the appointment of Major A. G. Irvine to the command of the troops remaining in garrison at Fort Garry. We have not been able since to congratulate the receiver of this appointment, but do so now with the greater pleasure, as it is evident the country approves the action of the Department, as the following extract from the *Globe* will show:

"From Major Irvine's experience in the Militia, and the interest he has ever evinced in bringing the regiment to the state of dis-

cipline in which it is, his appointment we are sure will give general satisfaction. Major Irvine is the son of Colonel Irvine, so long known throughout the Dominion as the principal A.D.C. to many Governors General, and we congratulate him on the selection of his son to the command in Manitoba, as announced in Saturday's *Gazette*."

Of the gallant officer's capabilities as a soldier we have had occasion to speak before. The discipline of the 2nd Battalion, and the popularity he has always enjoyed amongst his men, are sufficient proofs of it, and we are sure no better man could be selected for the very difficult position he has to fill. Our only regret is that the C.M.G. was not conferred on him. But the Dominion Government will show their appreciation of his services, and we hope his present appointment is but the first step towards the Deputy Adjutant Generalship of the Tenth Military District, for which his experience and ability thoroughly qualifies him.

In our present issue we publish the prospectus of *The Canadian Magazine*, which is under the able management of Robert Ridgeway, Esq. This illustrated magazine will supply a want felt in Canadian literature, and we trust it will receive the support the talents of its editorial staff and the enterprise of its proprietors deserve. We earnestly recommend it to our readers.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Very little change in the relative position of the belligerents in and before Paris has occurred during the past week. It would almost seem as if history was literally repeating itself and the era of Henry III. and the "Bearnois" had returned in the cycle of events. Fort Vanvres is reported to have been evacuated, and some hard fighting had taken place at the Maillot gate and in the neighborhood of Neuilly. The National Guards have mutinied and there has been fighting within the walls. The Communist commander-in-chief, Rossel, has resigned, having probably found it impracticable to effect anything with the ruffians under his command, and less with those who have placed themselves at the head of this movement. It is said that his place has been offered to Dolborowski, but he declined to accept, except he was entrusted with irresponsible powers. Meantime the Communist Government arrested Rossel and placed him in confinement, from which, by the last advices, he succeeded in escaping, thus saving himself from being murdered by the blood-thirsty ruffians. The citizens, as may be expected, are suffering severely, and the Commune has signalized its appreciation of the civilization of the day by destroying Thiers' house and the Column of Victory in the Place Vendome, a work of art which cannot be replaced. It is said an attempt will be made to bring mob rule to a close by storming the city, but that has been so repeatedly promised that it is better to

place no dependence on its fulfilment.—Whenever it does take place the death knell of the French Republic has sounded.

Earl Russell has given notice that he will move an address to the Throne, praying that any treaty entered into or recommended by the High Commission involving the settlement of the "Alabama" claims on any grounds but those defined by the laws of nations at the time the alleged depredations were committed be not ratified, and he showed conclusively that England could not have detained the "Alabama," as she was not armed when she sailed; that the Southern States, whose status was recognized by the United States, were alone accountable, and in this opinion he was supported by many of the most influential peers. From appearances it is evident the Washington Treaty will not be ratified except by hard fighting.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are about paying a visit to Ireland, and are to be the guests of the Lord Lieutenant.

Emigration has set in with unexampled vigor; the Irish newspapers declaim against the constant depopulation, and this year it is said the class of which the exodus is principally composed are superior in every way.

Sir John Herschell, the great astronomer, is dead, at the ripe age of 73 years.

The London *Times*, with its usual Yankee worship, congratulates the country on the conclusion of the Washington Treaty, which it seems to think only needs the ratification of the United States Senate to make it a treaty concluded. But there are other parties to the bargain, and the old adage of cup and lip might receive another exemplification.

The celebrated Miss Bardett Coultts has been created a baroness.

The majority of Gladstone's party in the House of Commons has dwindled to *sixteen*, it is to be hoped the British Empire has seen the last of him.

In the United States the Senate has been engaged in discussing the Washington treaty as a mere matter of form, it may be supposed, seeing they have got considerably more than they demanded, or perhaps the free navigation of those rivers in the Polar circle is deemed too great an equivalent for that of the St. Lawrence, and they want British Columbia and the North West Territory as boot—it would not be a matter of much wonder.

From Manitoba news has arrived that the steamer "Selkirk," built by Hill, Grigg and Co., of St. Paul, at Fort Aberbrombie, in the autumn of 1870, left there on the 26th April with 78 passengers and a large quantity of merchandise and stock, and reached Fort Garry on the 29th, thus making the run down the Red River in *four days*, the distance being nearly 800 miles by that stream. This event makes a new era in the progress of the North West. Emigrants can now reach Fort Garry from Toronto in the fol-

lowing time, viz., Toronto to Collingwood, 5 hours; Collingwood to Duluth, 60 hours; Duluth to St. Paul, 12 hours; St. Paul to Benson, on the Northern-Pacific Railway, 12 hours; Benson to Fort Abercrombie, by stage, 48 hours; Fort Abercrombie to Fort Garry, 96 hours—133 hours or five and half days of actual travel. The prospects of that interesting colony are good, and the Pacific Railway, of which the survey under the able management of Mr. Fleming, is about being undertaken, will materially advance its prosperity.

A wide spread feeling of discontent exists throughout the Dominion at the provisions of the Washington Treaty, and it is gathering force the longer the subject is discussed. This feeling is the more dangerous because it is unattended with excitement. It appears to have awakened a stern feeling of resistance in the minds of the people, which will make its ratification no easy matter. It has been condemned by both Houses of the New Brunswick Legislature.

REVIEWS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the *Edinburgh Review* for April. It is, as usual, full of good articles, but its most instructive is that on "Irish Federalism." Whig policy has borne its fruits, and the party await with fear the growth of the political monster their folly gave birth to. The article will amply repay perusal.

BEAUTY.—The largest collection of beauty ever published in the United States is afforded in the Parlor Album, advertised in another column. This Album embraces the finest specimens of chromo lithographs, steel engravings, and fine wood engravings ever afforded the public. The American Publishing Company of Rutland, Vt., desire an active agent in every town and village to whom they offer liberal terms. Read the advertisement of the PARLOR ALBUM.

THE COLONIAL CONNECTION.

(From the Leader.)

A recent London banquet on the occasion of the Marquis of Normandy's departure to fill the governorship of Queensland, away out at the antipodes, gave some of the guests an opportunity of expressing their views on the Colonial connection which, at this juncture, are not without their value. Lord Kimberley, the Colonial secretary presided, supported by Lord Bury and Lord Carnarvon, ex-Colonial Secretary, and a large company of men of distinction. Both of the great political parties, Whig as well as Tory, being thus represented, let us at once plunge into *medias res*. In his first toast the Colonial Secretary alluded to the co-operation of the Canadian Militia with the regular army in the Red River expedition, "as most effective and satisfactory, although it had attracted comparatively little attention," and he then went on to speak of the iron-clad turret vessel, *Cerberus*—now happily arrived at Victoria—as "available for either Colonial or Imperial purposes," venturing to hope—and here his language became significant—that this was "but the com-

mencement of co-operation with all parts of the empire," a wish by the way, which was heartily cheered. The Marquis of Normandy speedily followed. After the usual *banal* replies to the compliments, etc., showered upon the Chairman, he too, immediately proceeded to touch upon the Colonial question. His views are entitled to a great deal of weight from his former experience as Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, and his intimate connection with the greater lights of the predominant party. In his belief, then, he was confident that the link between the mother country and the colonies would last our day, if not forever; as it was based on loyalty, sincere attachment, and self-interest "Either for peace or for war, it was the interest of this country and of the Colonies that they should be drawn together more closely. It was not a single battalion of British troops in a colony, that was its protection; it was the fact that to attack it was to attack this country; while the possession of the Colonies was to us a source of moral strength, and, in time of actual hostilities afforded us valuable coaling stations for the navy." Lord Bury and Sir Charles Nicholson of New South Wales, replied to the toast of "Prosperity to the British Colonies," with which the Marquis concluded, the latter suggesting that the toast might often be proposed with propriety and advantage at all public dinners in that mother of colonies, the white-cliffed isle, further remarking that "25 or 30 years ago it would have been impossible to invite the presence of the Colonial Secretary on an occasion of this kind, owing to the relations which then subsisted between the Colonies and the Colonial Office,"—to which Lord Kimberley might have justly retorted like the physician in *Le Medicin Malgre Lui*, and with far more force of illustration, *Nous avons change tout cela*. But to resume. The next toast was again brought up by the Colonial Secretary, who admitted that the relations of England with her colonies two or three decades ago were "by no means of a pleasant character," and then made the remarkable statement—we say remarkable because it should attract the attention of our American neighbors—"that self government, so far from weakening, seemed to have strengthened their attachment to this country, so that our relations with them presented a state of things such as had probably never existed in the world previously." This, in his opinion, was due both to sentiment and self-interest,—a yearning for the old land and its memories, and the more practical love engendered by the purchase and sale of mutual commodities. "A colony possessed an advantage," he went on to say, "in having a governor sent out from this country, for it thereby escaped the difficulties, inevitable to a young community, that would attend the electing of a president and the elevation to a position of social superiority of one who had many equals in the colony. Another advantage to a colony of connection with this country was, that it was saved from the embarrassments of direct relations with stronger foreign Powers. Few would deny that it was an advantage to us to have scattered throughout the world communities which were necessarily friendly, without alliances, in times of peace and of war: (Cheers.) The formation of the Dominion of Canada showed that this country was able without jealousy and with satisfaction, to found not only colonies but nations, and in future as in the past he had confidence that difficulties would be solved by the good sense of Englishmen wherever they lived." The colonies, he continued, were increasing in prosperity and vigour and in the whole

Empire he saw conclusive testimony that England had carried on the work of colonization and government with greater success than any nation had ever achieved before; in this far surpassing Carthage, Holland, aye, even Rome. What our American friends would call the "sentiment" with which the Colonial Secretary concluded,— "Perpetuity to the happy relations existing between Great Britain and her Colonies," crystallizes, in a single sentence, the aspirations of all the Colonies and that large and growing class of English public men who have freed, and are freeing themselves, from the mere pounds and shillings trammels of the deceptive Manchester school. Lord Kimberley in these, his various remarks, at the outset as well as the close, substantially repeated the doctrine laid down by Lord Granville, his predecessor, in the despatch of the 12th February 1870, announcing the approaching withdrawal of the troops, that such withdrawal was "contingent upon a time of peace, and in no wise intended to alter or diminish the obligations which exist on both sides in case of a foreign war," a statement which cannot be too often repeated, now that the red coats are gone and the colony apparently left to own defensive resources. The report on which we have founded these few remarks occupied a prominent place in the *Times*, and is particularly noticeable for the twofold reason that it was the first colonial banquet which ever received the *quasi official* sanction of a Colonial Secretary, and that he thereupon expressed the hope that the co-operative movements for defence already taken in Canada and Victoria were only the first which are designed to weld the empire into a more united and homogeneous whole.

THE WIMBLEDON TEAM.

FINAL COMPETITION.

The final competition for the membership of the Wimbledon team commenced at Hamilton on the morning of the 17th inst., at the Victoria Rifle Range. The weather was favourable for shooting, and considerable excitement is manifested as to the final result. The following are the 20 highest total scores made at 200, 500 and 600 yards, ten shots at each range:

Wilkinson, Grand Trunk Rifles.....	88
Patrick, Ottawa Brigade, Garrison Artillery..	84
Murison, 13th Battalion.....	84
McMullin, 16th Battalion.....	84
Sache, 13th Battalion.....	83
Jennings, Queen's Own Rifles.....	82
Little, 13th Battalion.....	81
Mason, 13th Battalion.....	81
Kincaide, 14th Battalion.....	80
Sheppard, 10th Battalion.....	79
G. Omand, 13th Battalion.....	79
Wastie, 7th Battalion.....	78
R. Omand, 13th Battalion.....	77
Cotton, Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery....	77
McCleneghan, 22nd Battalion.....	77
Gibson, Toronto Garrison Artillery.....	77
Walker, Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery....	75
Thompson, 10th Battalion.....	74
Thom, Toronto Garrison Artillery.....	73
Dixon, 24th Battalion.....	73

SECOND DAY.

Lieut. Little, 13th Batt.....	92
Private McDonald, Q. O. R.....	92
Lieut. Buroh, Q. O. R.....	89
Private Mason, 13th Batt.....	88
Private Jennings, Q. O. R.....	88
Private Murison, 13th Batt.....	88
Lieut. Wastie, 7th Batt.....	84
Capt. Cotton, O. B. G. A.....	83
Gunner Harris, Ottawa.....	82
Sergeant E. Omand, 13th Batt.....	82
Sergeant Sache, 13th Batt.....	80
Sergeant-Major McNaughton, Cobourg.....	80
Private Sheppard, 10th Batt.....	80
Private Harner, G. T. B. Kingston.....	79
Private Adams, 13th Batt.....	79
Sergeant Dalziel, 27th Batt.....	77
Corporal Wilson, G. T. R.....	76
Lieut. Walker, O. B. G. A.....	76
Lieut. Patrick, O. B. G. A.....	76
Sergeant Wilkinson, G. T. R.....	76

The competition will be continued tomorrow, Friday the 19th inst.

## A TALE OF JAPAN.

Fanny Foo-Foo was a Japanese girl,  
A child of the great Tycoon;  
She wore her head bald, and her clothes were  
made  
Half petticoat, half pantaloons;  
Her face was the color of lemon peel,  
And the shape of a tablespoon.

A handsome young chap was Johnny III-III,  
And he wore paper-muslin clothes;  
His glossy black hair on the top of his head  
In the form of a shoe-brush rose;  
His eyes slanted downward, as if some chap  
Had savagely pulled his nose

Fanny Foo-Foo loved Johnny III-III,  
And when, in the usual style,  
He popped, she blushed such a deep orange tinge,  
You'd have thought she'd too much like,  
If it hadn't been for her slant-eyed glance,  
And her charming wide-mouthed smile.

And off in the bliss of their now born love  
Did these little pagans stray  
All around in spots, enjoying themselves,  
In a strictly Japanese way;  
She howling a song to a one-stringed lute,  
On which she thought she could play.

Often he'd climb to a high ladder's top  
And quietly there repose,  
As he stood on his head and fanned himself,  
While she balanced him on her nose;  
Or else she would get in a pickle tub  
And be kicked around on his toes.

The course of true love, even in Japan,  
Often runs extremely rough,  
And the fierce Tycoon, when he heard of this,  
Used Japanese oaths so tough  
That his courtier's hair would have stood on end,  
If only they'd had enough.

So the Tycoon buckled on both his swords,  
In his pistol placed a wad,  
And went out to hunt for the traitor pair,  
With his nerves braced by a tad,  
He found them enjoying their guileless selves  
On top of a lightning rod.

Sternly he ordered the gentle Foo-Foo  
To "come down out of that there"  
And he told III-III to go to a place—  
I won't say precisely where;  
Then he dragged off his child, whose screams  
evolved  
Unusually wild despair.

But the Tycoon, alas! was badly looked,  
Despite his parental pains;  
For John, with a toothpick, let all the blood  
Out of his jugular veins;  
While with a back somersault on to the floor,  
Foo-Foo battered out her brains.

They buried them both in the Tycoon's lot,  
Right under a dogwood tree,  
Where they could flat to the nightingale, and  
The buzz of the bumble bee,  
And where the moquit's sorrowful chant  
Maddens the restless flea.

And often at night, when the Tycoon's wife  
Slumbered as sound as a post,  
Her almond-shaped eyeballs locked on a sight  
That scared her to death almost;  
'Twas a bald-headed spectre flitting about  
With a paper-muslin ghost.

NARRATIVE OF THE RED RIVER  
EXPEDITION.—CONCLUSION.

BY AN OFFICER OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

*(From Blackwood for Feb.)*

The men were quickly ashore, and advancing towards the Fort under cover of a line of skirmishers. It was heavy work marching through the deep mud with a driving rain beating in our faces, making it very difficult to see more than a few hundred yards before us. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, the men's pace was most elastic, and they were in the highest spirits at the prospect of a fight, which all the inhabitants we encountered now assured us we were certain of having. The village of Winnipeg is a small collection of houses chiefly of wood, situated about 800 yards north of the Fort, with which a straight road connects it. The fort is in the right angle formed by the junction of the Assinaboine with the Red River, being north of the former, and west of the latter stream. It was known that there was a boat-bridge over

the Assinaboine, immediately opposite the southern gate of the Fort. It was therefore desirable to draw our line of attack round it, so as to command the two rivers, and so getting the enemy into the corner formed by them, prevent his escape.

Instead therefore, of passing directly through the village, we swept round the west, leaving it to our left. The people in the village assured us that Riel was in the Fort, and intended to resist. Several were asked to go forward in advance of our skirmishers to ascertain if the southern gate was closed and the walls manned; but all feared to do so. As we passed the village, we could see the guns in the embrasures bearing in our direction. Some people in buggies were descried going off from the Fort westerly, but were brought to a halt by our skirmishers. They proved to be some of Riel's counsellors; but nothing could be learned from them. The atmosphere was so thick that it was difficult to make out even with our glasses, whether men were or were not standing to the guns we saw. We expected every moment to see a puff of smoke from an embrasure to be followed by the whiz of a round-shot past our heads. Every moment increased the excitement; the skirmishers quickened their pace as they neared the place, as if in dread lest others should enter it before them. Everything remained silent, some staff officers were sent galloping round to see if the southern gate was open, and what was going on in rear of the Fort. They soon returned, bringing word that it was evacuated and the gates left open.

This was at first a sad disappointment to the soldiers, who having gone through so much toil in order to put down the rebellion longed to be avenged upon its authors. Our victory although bloodless was complete. We dragged out some of the rebel guns, and fired a royal salute as the union jack was run up the flag staff, from which had floated for so many months, the rebel banner, that had been worked for Riel by the nuns in the convent attached to Bishop Tache's cathedral. The scene inside the Fort was most depressing; the square in front of the principal house was under water, and there was mud and filth everywhere. Riel and some of his friends had remained in the Fort up to the last possible moment, and had only left when he saw our skirmishers. Their breakfast was still on the table; and their clothes and arms lay scattered about through the numerous houses they had occupied, in a manner denoting the suddenness of their departure.

Every one was drenched with rain; and as the ground round the Fort, was deep with mud, the men were temporarily lodged, in the storehouses and buildings within it.

Fort Garry is a rectangular parallelogram surrounded by high walls of masonry, except on the northern side, where they are formed of large square logs placed horizontally, one over the other, at each of the southern angles, and half way down the eastern and western faces, there is a circular tower affording flanking defence to the place. The Assinaboine River flows at about a hundred yards from its southern side. Like the Red River its banks are steep, and of very sticky clay, the Fort being about forty feet above the water's level. Looking east over the Red River one sees, the Roman Catholic cathedral, with its monastery convent, and bishop's palace, all well-built and neatly-kept buildings. Close to them are some miserably squalid cabins belonging to French half breeds, whose houses generally are vastly inferior in every respect to

those of British origin. The eastern horizon is formed of trees, chiefly poplar and aspen, for although the regular wooded country is not reached for about thirty miles west of Red River, still there are numerous belts of wood intersecting the prairie in that direction. Looking up that river towards the south, the eye wanders over a series of wretchedly tilled farms, with their houses and farms situated upon both banks, and interspersed here and there with patches of poplar, dwarf oak, willow and underbrush. The banks of the Assinaboine are skirted by woods of a similar description, having occasional clearances for the squalid houses of the French half breed, who occupy the adjoining farms. Looking north the white-washed buildings of the village of Winnipeg and the farmhouses of well to do English-speaking people, gave an air of prosperity to the landscape; in the distance is the square tower of the badly-built English cathedral, all out of the perpendicular, and foreboding a fall at no very distant time.

The one point of view having peculiar interest to the stranger is gained by turning west or south westward. Far as the eye can see, there is stretched out before you an ocean of grass, whose vast immensity grows upon you more and more the longer you gaze upon it. Gallop out alone in the evening for a few miles from the Fort towards the S.W., and the most unimpressible of mortals will experience a novel sensation. A feeling of indescribably buoyant freedom seems to tingle through every nerve, making the old feel young again. Old age and decrepitude belong to civilization and the abodes of men. We can even associate in our mind with mountains, whose rocks themselves appear as monuments of preceding centuries; and the withered and fallen trees in ancient forests seem akin to it; but upon the boundless prairies with no trace of man in sight, nature looks so fresh and smiling that youth alone is in consonance with it.

Notwithstanding the badness of the weather on the day we took possession of Fort Garry, numbers of the loyal inhabitants came in to see their deliverers. All were most anxious that immediate vengeance should be taken upon the rebel leaders, and many volunteered to capture Riel and others of his gang, who were stated to be still within easy reach. The officer commanding the troops had no civil authority conferred upon him by the Canadian Government, so it was not in his power to issue warrants for their arrest. The Ottawa Ministry had intended that the civil Lieutenant Governor whom they had appointed for the province of Manitoba should have arrived at Fort Garry either with or immediately after us. We reached that place on the morning of the 24th August, but he did not get there until the evening of the 2nd September, no arrangement having been made by the Canadian Ministry for the government of the province during that interregnum. Colonel Wolseley found himself in a difficult position. The most influential people, longing for some form of government that would be strong enough to afford the community protection, begged him to assume the position of provisional Lieutenant Governor. To have done so would have been illegal for the Hudson Bay Company represented by its officers, were *de jure* the rulers of the country until an official communication had been received announcing its transfer to the Dominion of Canada. As the rebels had bolted without firing a shot, to have proclaimed martial law would have been unwarrantable. He therefore insisted upon the senior officer of the Company then pre-



sent being recognized as governor of the province as if there never had been any rebellion whatever, and if the rule of the Company had continued without any break, until the newly appointed Governor had arrived.

Few, except those who have had revolutionary experience, can form a just idea of the condition of affairs on the Red River for some days after our arrival. There were no police to maintain order; all those who had during the past winter suffered in body or in property from Riel's tyranny, considered they were justified in avenging themselves upon those who had any connection with rebel affairs. The reaction from the state of fear and trembling in which all had lived for the preceding ten months was too great for many, and there was some little trouble in keeping them in proper restraint. The rebellious had disappeared, but many of their adherents had merely gone home, hoping to be forgotten through the insignificance of their position. Those who had remained loyal were loud in expressing their discontent at these rebels being allowed to live at large.

Every precaution was taken by the military to prevent any serious disturbance. A few parties patrolled around the Fort and through the village each night until every thing was quiet, and a few special constables were sworn in as policemen to assist in preserving order in the town. Unfortunately whiskey was to be had in every shop in the village; and the Indians who had served with us as voyageurs added to the excitement by their noisy drunkenness. The Lieutenant-Governor was hourly expected; but as day after day passed without his being heard of, a good deal of nice management was required to keep things quiet, and prevent any collision between the loyalists and those who had recently been in arms against her Majesty. If military rule had been resorted to quiet, and peace could have been easily maintained; but it was considered essential for political reasons, to keep the military element in the background as much as possible, and to make it appear that law and order were maintained there in the same manner as in the other Canadian provinces. The difficulty of doing so may be partially appreciated when it is remembered that all the former machinery of government had disappeared, and even the few magistrates who remained were afraid or disinclined to act. There was no law officers of any description; so that in reality order was kept by the moral effect produced by the presence of the troops, and by the consciousness that they would be used at any moment if necessary for the suppression of disturbance. There were occasionally rumours of armed bodies of rebels collecting on the frontier, or in the plains to the west; but as soon as the people generally perceived that no arrests were being made by the military, and that the few leading rebels who had been captured by our skirmishers in their advance upon the Fort had been released without any trial whatever, public confidence revived. Even the poor ignorant French half breeds, who had been misled by their priests for political objects, accepted the position and settled down to their ordinary occupations. In such sparsely populated countries, revolutionary movements hold within themselves the germ of dissolution. It is difficult to collect the men together for action, and if collected, it is difficult to obtain food, or funds to buy it for them. Riel got over this difficulty by seizing upon the Hudson Bay Company stores of provisions as a preliminary step in his rebellion. He was thus able to feed, clothe, and

pay his soldiers at the Company's expense. If at the outset of his revolutionary career Fort Garry had been set on fire, and all its stores of food, money, clothing, ammunition &c., &c. thus burnt, the rebellion would have been smothered and buried in the smoke and ashes.

Riel in his fall experienced the fickleness of Dame fortune. On the 23rd August he was the despotic potentate, issuing orders like a dictator, there being none to gainsay him. Early in the forenoon on the following morning, he might have been seen accompanied only by one follower, both on stolen horses, galloping through the rain and mud their backs towards the scene of their villainy. Let us hope that as he passed in his flight the spot where the poor Canadian volunteer had been murdered by his orders, he repented him of his crime. These two worthies, the master and the man, having crossed to the right bank of the Red River, fled south, thinking they were safer from pursuit on that side of it than if they followed the regular road to Pembina, which runs on the western or left bank of the stream. Night having set in, they bivouacked on the plain, and upon waking the following morning discovered that their horses had disappeared. They were without food, but their pockets were well lined with stolen money. Having lost their horses and that side of the river being little inhabited, it was necessary for them to cross to the other bank. There was no boat so they set to work pulling down a fence to make a raft. They could not find enough rope or cord to fasten it together, so Riel's follower—his late "Secretary of State"—took off his trousers and used them for that purpose. Upon landing on the other side they were assailed by the farmer, who had seen them pulling down his fence, and were forced to disgorge some of their plunder, as compensation for the damage. Two days afterwards they reached Pembina—Riel with bare feet swollen and sore, from the journey. He found he was not at all well received by the Americans there, who had taken umbrage at his having unprisoned their consul; so he went to St. Joseph's village about fifty miles to the west and within a few miles of our frontier. He had previously sent a large portion of his plunder to that place; and, according to the latest received accounts, he is still there living comfortably in the enjoyment of his stolen property.

The first detachment of the regular troops started from Fort Garry on their return journey to Canada on the 29th of August, and all of them had left on the 3rd of September. The two militia regiments had been quartered, one in the Lower or Stone Fort, the other in Fort Garry. The regulars had all crossed the height of land near Lake Superior on their return-journey before the 1st of October, and were in their barracks at Quebec and Montreal before the autumn had closed in.

So ended the Red River Expedition—an undertaking that will long stand out in our military chronicles as possessing characteristics peculiarly its own. The force which landed at Massowah in 1867 had to march about 400 miles inland, through an inhabited country where supplies were obtainable, to relieve some British prisoners held captive by a sovereign half tyrant, half mad man. Europe was in profound peace at the time, so all eyes were turned upon its doings. Although there can scarcely be said to have been any fighting as we had not even a man killed, still our Ministry was glad to have an opportunity of attracting so much general attention to a military operation entirely English; and many think that for the

millions spent upon it, we as a nation, received an equivalent in proving before the world that we were still capable of military enterprise. The force sent to Red River for the purpose of crushing out rebellion there, had to advance from its point of disembarkation more than 600 miles through a wilderness of water, rocks, and forests, where no supplies were to be had, and where every pound weight of provisions and stores had to be transported for miles on the backs of the soldiers. Happily its object was accomplished, as in the expedition to Abyssinia, without any loss of life. A great war was raging in Europe, whilst this expedition was forcing its way over and through the immense natural obstacles that lay in its path. All thoughts were of affairs upon the Rhine, no one could spare a moment's reflection for the doings of this little British army. No home newspapers cared to record its success, nor to sound one single note of praise in its honour. By the careful administration of General Lindsay, and the officers he had selected to carry out his orders, the total expense of the whole Expedition was under £100,000, one quarter of which only is to be paid by England. There was no reckless waste either in material or in money. Such a careful economy was exercised in its organization, and in administering to its subsequent wants, that it may be truly asserted that no such distance has ever been traversed by an efficient brigade numbering about 1,400 souls, in any of our numerous little wars, at such a trifling cost.

The English flag had been pulled down and the standard of rebellion raised at Fort Garry. A man loyal to his Queen had been murdered, loyalty having been his crime. Men were imprisoned and robbed without even the mockery of trial. The perpetrators of these crimes believed that the wilderness which separated them from civilization, would secure them from punishment; but the manner in which our Expedition performed its allotted task, proved that no distance or intervening obstacles can afford protection to those who outrage our laws.

The province of Manitoba relieved from the oppression which Riel had established, has a great future before it. Notwithstanding the severity of its long winter, nature has been so bountiful to it in the fertility of its soil, that it only wants a population and railway connection with the sea coast to make it at no distant period the granary for our empire.

A party of Royal Engineers are engaged in coiling telegraph cable for firing torpedoes in Woolwich dockyard. This cable, manufactured by Messrs. Silver, North Woolwich, is an inch and a half in diameter, and weighs five tons a mile.

**BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.**—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately favoured beverage which in y save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London England.



**QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY  
IN OTTAWA.**

THE COMMITTEE appointed by the City Council of the City of Ottawa, to make arrangements for the celebration of the

**24TH OF MAY,**

The Birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, have resolved upon the following programme, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited;

INSPECTION OF

**THE FIRE BRIGADE AT 10:30,**

In the City Hall Square, and Address by His WORSHIP THE MAYOR, Gowan's Band being in attendance.

**MILITARY REVIEW & ROYAL SALUTE**

On the MAJOR'S HILL, at 12 o'clock, concluding with firing a *Feu-de-joie*, and ringing of Bells.

**CRICKET MATCH**

On the Grounds adjoining RIDEAU HALL, at half-past 1 o'clock.

**ATHLETIC GAMES**

AND

**FOOT RACES**

On CARTIER SQUARE, from 2 till 3 o'clock.

Lacross Match on Cartier Square at 2:30, and in the evening, a grand display of

**FIRE WORKS**

From the GOVERNMENT HILL, commencing at 8 o'clock, the Military Band playing on the MAJOR'S HILL.

ALSO,

**PROMENADE CONCERT,**

In GOWAN'S HALL, under the direction of Professor DOWARD, Organist of Christ Church, commencing at 8:30. Admissions—Single Tickets, 75 cents; to admit two \$1.

Arrangements have been made with the O. R. N. Co. for the use of the Steamer *Alexandra*, to run every hour from noon till 8 P.M., passing under the Government Buildings, touching at the foot of the Slides (from which point an excellent idea can be formed of the extent of the Lumber Trade of the City) then proceeding as far as possible towards the

**Chaudiere Falls,**

thence to the Gatineau Point, and back to the Queen's Wharf, passing the Rideau Falls.

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Fare only 25 cents. Children—10 cents.

The Managers of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa, and Canada Central Railways, and Holt's Stages from Aylmer, have kindly consented to carry visitors to and from the City on that day at ONE FARE.

By order of the Committee.

W. P. LETT,

City Clerk.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Ottawa, 18th May, 1871.

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**GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,**

Wednesday, 26th day of April, 1871.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR  
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority given by the 8th section of the Act 31st Victoria, Chapter 6, intitled:—"An Act respecting the Customs,"

His Excellency has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered that "Ship Harbour" in the Province of Nova Scotia be and the same is hereby erected into an Out Port of Entry, and placed under the survey of the Port of Halifax.

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council,

Ottawa, May 1, 1871.

Canada.  
19-31



**NOTICE.**

**CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,**

OTTAWA, May 5th, 1871.

Notice is hereby given, that His Excellency the Governor General, by an order in Council bearing this day's date, and under the authority vested in him by the 3rd Section of the 31th Victoria, Cap. 10, has been pleased to offer and direct that the following articles, used as materials in Canadian manufactures, be transferred to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada free of duty, viz:

"Curled Hair."

Oranges, lemons, and citrons, when imported in brine for the purpose of being candied, and also the rinds of these fruits when imported in brine for the same purpose.

"Ivory nuts."

"Cotton warps, not coarser than No. 10."

"Annatto."

"Rennet."

"Union Collar cloth," paper.

And the following Gums, viz:

"Sandarac."

"Mastic."

"Shellac."

"Damar."

By command,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

Ottawa, May 6th, 1871.

29-31h



**ORDNANCE LANDS.**

**COTEAU DU LAC.**

WHEREAS discrepancies have been found to exist in the dates, as given in different public journals for the receiving of tenders for the Lease of the Property and Water Power at the old Fort of Coteau du Lac, and such discrepancies may have led parties into error, therefore Public Notice is hereby given that all Tenders made are hereby cancelled, and the time for receiving tenders for the Lease of the said Property and Water Power is hereby extended to Saturday the 20th of May, the said Ordnance Property being situated at the Coteau du Lac, and known as the "Old Fort," consisting of so much of the land acquired by Ordnance authorities in 184 from Hon. Wm. Campbell, as lies south of the Highway, and of the land beyond reaching to the shores of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Belkic, with the old Military Works and the Buildings, and the use of the Canal constructed thereon, and of the water power created thereby.

The term of the said Lease to be for five years, to date from the 1st of June next, 1871.

Tenders to state rental offered per annum, to be paid semi-annually, and the names of two sufficient securities to be given for the payment of the same and fulfilment of the conditions.

The Department to have the power of resuming possession of the property on giving three months notice, for military or other purposes.

The Lessee to keep the Canal in its present state of repair, so that in the event of war or other emergency it may be used for canal purposes.

The said Lessee to have no power to sublet without special authority in writing from the Department.

The Buildings on the land may be used but not destroyed or removed without the sanction of the Department.

A plan of the property may be seen at the Office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of the Department.

By order,

E. PARENT,  
Under Secretary of State.

WM. F. COFFIN,  
Ordnance Lands Agent.

Department of Secretary of State, }  
Ottawa, May 3rd, 1871. }

29-31

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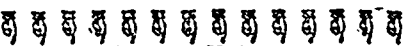
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