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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, MARCH 27, 1871.

No. 13.

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.—No. III.

THE LESSONS OF THE DECADE.

BY A VOLUNTEER CAVALRYMAN.

(From the United States Army and Navy Journal.)

SAVING AMMUNITION.

BUT there was one lesson which might have been learned in the war, which yet was not. Neither side seemed to give it a thought; and it was reserved for the sober, philosophic German to teach it to us in 1870. This lesson, the most valuable of all, is how to save your ammunition.

General von Moltke, to whose genius the brilliant results of the campaigns of Sedan and Sedan are owing, is the first man in high places who has had the wisdom to profit by experience in this matter.

The saving of ammunition, if ever fully carried out in modern warfare, will be found to be the greatest revolution since Leopold of Dessau introduced the iron ramrod.

The fault of wasting it is the crying sin of modern armies. It is the commonest thing in the world to see officers on the line of battle encouraging their men to waste ammunition. "Fire away, boys!" "Give 'em hell!" "That's it!" "Give it to 'em!" is the shout of almost every excited man on the skirmish line; and the officers, having no rifles, do nothing but yell to the men to fire faster.

What is the consequence? Ninety nine bullets out of a hundred fired in action are fired at random. A dismounted man goes on the line with twenty rounds in his box, and perhaps forty or sixty more crammed in his pockets. The line fights for an hour and a half; and at the end of that time the cry arises, "Fall back!" "We are out of ammunition!"

West Pointers, men who never have been in the ranks, may scout the idea I am about to advance; but I am convinced that, in nine cases out of ten, an officer of dismounted cavalry fighting on foot, would do well to borrow a carbine and sling from one of the horseholders, instead of taking a sabre with him. In every dismounted skirmish line I have seen the less company officers interfere with it the better it got on. The best officers on a skirmish line I remember always borrowed a carbine to use; and the men followed them. Sword-armed officers are too apt to get behind the line, and shout to the men to "go on," instead of being well

up with them. An officer taking a carbine, and carrying only a few rounds of ammunition, will better realize the necessity of saving it.

If a prize were offered to the man who should maintain his post on the skirmish line, and bring out by the end of the campaign the largest average number of cartridges in each battle, I am fully convinced that the regiment adopting such a system would kill more enemies and be twice as much dreaded as under the random system.

But, as in the case of sharp sabres, before mentioned, although everybody admits the truth, practically it is set at naught. It is well enough to deplore the waste, but no one seems to try to remedy it, or at least no one did till Von Moltke. What he has done by his reform the world knows.

If every general officer in our service would enjoin upon his brigadiers to enforce the saving of ammunition upon their different regiments, the gain in efficiency would be enormous. The moral effect of an army which reserves its fire till sure of its aim is something wonderful, whether in attack or defence; and the corresponding weakness of an enemy which begins to fire at long ranges is equally marked.

If regiments drawing the smallest quantity of ammunition, and still holding their position, were praised in general orders, the emulation would be, we are convinced, productive of unmixed good. Forty rounds of ammunition ought to be enough for any cavalry skirmisher, if he fights from daylight till dark; and a regiment announcing itself "out of ammunition" in the thick of a fight out to be severely censured in brigade, division, and corps orders, even while the ammunition was supplied.

I write from practical experience. I lay on the skirmish line at Cold Harbor, in June, 1864, when infantry and cavalry attacked us for several hours. I knew well that, during all that time, I could not get rid of more than twenty shots, aimed at anything certain. Bullets were flying about, but they were fired at random. A knot of cool hands lay on the ground near me, each by his little pile of rails; and a shot about once in a minute, with a long steady aim at the puffs of the enemy's smoke, was all that we could manage conscientiously. At the same time a terrible fighting was going on at our right, as if a corps of infantry were engaged; and then, the first we knew, men were falling back there "out of ammunition."

Again and again have I seen the same thing—men reserving their fire, coming to the rescue of the squanderers, to be reproached by those squanderers for having

"done nothing, while we were fighting superior numbers." A beaten man always has an excuse.

But these "out-of-ammunition" fellows have often got better men into grave peril, by falling back, and thus leaving a gap for the enemy to occupy. I have seen the whole of a brigade forced into a retreat, and the loss of many prisoners, from the failure of a single regiment in this manner. It was at Trevillyan Station, near Gordonsville, Virginia we were fighting on foot, and before we were aware of it, a force of the enemy was in our rear, and firing into the led horses. Only the approach of darkness saved many of us myself in the number, from capture, and I lost my horse and had to go on foot until I captured another.

(To be continued.)

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Standard* at Versailles remarks: "I have been thrown a good deal amongst Prussian cavalry officers, who one and all agree that the cavalry should be, as formerly, be divided into three classes—heavy, medium, and light. The light cavalry should be armed, in addition to their sword, with the very best rifled carbine, and be trained to serve as well on foot as horse soldiers—to be modelled, in fact, on the dragon of former days. The lancers should form the medium class—that is to say, heavy, powerful men, lightly equipped and the heavy branch of the service should, as previously, remain cuirassiers. There is no doubt that of some the most important and effective charges made by the Germans during this war have been carried out by their cuirassiers. That the victory of the Germans at Vionville was decided by the charge of the Seventh cuirassiers is well known. They lost, it is true, 220 out of 280 sabres, who went into the action, and fifty of these were killed on the field; but an officer of the corps on whom devolved the painful duty of picking out and identifying the dead, told me that in no single instance had a cuirass been pierced by a rifle bullet. That a charge of cuirassiers has a certain demoralizing effect on infantry, foot soldiers allow. It sends a certain creeping coldness through the boldest, which does not tend to steady their aim."

In the Government measure before the British Parliament, introduced by Mr. Cardwell, a clause has been inserted to enable the State to acquire the railways in the same way that it used to have power to possess itself of the telegraphs, so that the whole communications of country might at once, in case of emergency, be made use of for military purposes.

THE BOUCHETTE PETITION.

Mr. Joseph Bouchette, Surveyor-General of the Province of Quebec, has, in his own behalf, and that of the other children of his father, prepared a petition, for presentation to the Dominion Parliament, on the subject of his claim on the former Province of Quebec, for services performed under very special circumstances. Canada has had a few men of whom she might well be proud, but whom she has treated with neglect, if not base ingratitude. Among these we have only to mention the names of de Salaberry, Dambourges, and Bouchette.

Dambourges, who distinguished himself during the siege of Quebec by the Americans in 1775, and for whom his compatriots claim the credit of having largely contributed to the overthrow of Montgomery on the night of the 31st December of that year, was permitted to die without any recognition of his services or without any provision being made for his widow. This was bad enough but the case of de Salaberry is still more indefensible. On the 25th October, 1813, at Chateaugay, with a force not exceeding three hundred men, he resisted for four hours, and eventually repulsed the American army, exceeding six thousand men; to use the words of the British Commander-in-Chief: "Repelling with disgrace an American invading army twenty times their number, reflects unfading honour on the Canadian name." His countrymen were not, at the time, insensible of his merit, for on 20th March, 1816, the Legislature passed an address to the Prince Regent, praying him to make a grant of Crown Lands to him for "his most distinguished services," which had "disconcerted the plans of the enemy, diminished his confidence, and secured the safety of the Province." So far this was creditable to all parties, but from influences exerted at Court, the prayer of the Legislature was never complied with, and to its shame be it spoken, when the Crown Lands were transferred to the Local Government, and the application was renewed by De Salaberry's heirs to the Government and Parliament, no favourable result has as yet followed. The case of Dambourges was bad, that of De Salaberry still worse. But this much may be said in palatation of the course of the governments. The men simply did their duty, and though they had strong, and as we believe imperishable claims, on the gratitude of their country, unless the subsequent action of the Legislature had given the heirs of De Salaberry a moral claim; there exists no other. We now come to the Bouchette case, and we say, that any Canadian on reading the petition now referred to ought to hang his head, and blush from cheek to brow. There is disclosed no question of mere duty on the one side, and gratitude on the other, but it resolves itself into this, a contract entered into deliberately and voluntarily between the two parties, a contract which every honest man must consider legal and binding on both, in which the one party faithfully and efficiently fulfilled his part, and the other has hitherto most unjustifiably failed.

On turning to the evidence submitted by Mr. Bouchette in connection with his petition, we find that in 1813, a Committee of the House of Assembly was sitting on the question of preparing a "General plan of the Province," and that Mr. Bouchette was sent for, "as the fittest person to give correct information on the subject." On appearing before the Committee, he was eventually asked if "One thousand Five hundred pounds would defray the expenses" to which he an-

swered he would undertake the duty for that sum. The evidence indisputably shows, that his offer was accepted, the work entered upon, and when it was partially completed, £500 were voted to him in part payment. The work was completed, and was then, as it is now universally acknowledged, as not creditable to the Province, but a monument of the diligence, ability, exactness, and reliability of its author. Though it was proved before Committees of the House, by the evidence of the Chairman of the Committee who recommended the payment of the £300, "that it was in part payment of the Fifteen hundred pounds voted in 1814." And that it was voted on the understanding that "the balance of £1,000 should be paid when the work should be completed." Though it was proved before a Committee that sat in 1818, that the maps had been executed at a loss to Mr. Bouchette of £1,701 18s 2d. Though the House admitted the justness of the claim from some unaccountable reason instead of voting the required money, it contented itself with praying the Governor-in-chief, the Duke of Richmond, "to indemnify him for his services and losses by such grant of the Crown Lands as his grace in his wisdom may think fit."

No action it seems was taken till 1821, when the Governor sent the following message to Parliament. "The Governor-in-chief is of opinion that Mr. Bouchette's claim is just and reasonable, but does not approve of remunerating him by a grant of land as was proposed by the address of the Assembly, of the 17th April, 1819. The Governor-in-chief, therefore trusts the House of Assembly will enable him to meet that claim."

Though all this is of record, to the disgrace of the Canadian name, nothing has yet been done to liquidate this just debt.

During the last session of the Local Legislature, the subject was brought under its notice by the member for Gaspe, who moved its reference to a Committee, on which we are told, the Premier, Mr. Chaveau, while admitting the justness of the claim, and in eulogistic terms, recognizing the value of the services, recommended that the matter should be preferred to the House of Commons, for inasmuch as Upper Canada had shared in the assets to the credit of Lower Canada, at the time of the Union in 1841, that the Province of Ontario, should pay its portion of this debt, through the intervention of the Federal Government. Acting on this hint, Mr. Bouchette has presented, or is about to present it to the House of Commons, and we most heartily wish him success, for a clearer case of right, we are of opinion, cannot exist. We will not venture to express an opinion as to who are the parties now liable, but as it is not a question of gratitude or even equity, we cannot divest ourselves of the impression that somebody is liable at law, and if our institutions do not afford a remedy to prevent justice from miscarrying so long, as she evidently has done in this case, there must be something rotten in the state of Denmark, which ought to be remedied. Mr. Joseph Bouchette, the present prominent, has been for half a century a faithful and efficient public servant, exhibiting in his office much of the ability, and as great exactitude as his father. He is distinguished for his courteous attention to all who seek information in his Department. His brother Mr. Robert Bouchette, ranks equally high as Commissioner of Customs, and as they have, in their own persons, done good service to the State, for which they have not been too highly remunerated, we repeat, that we trust that their

just claims may now meet that favourable consideration which has been too long withheld, but which is nevertheless in accordance with the principles of justice which are eternal.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

WHAT THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

(From the Ottawa Times.)

We copy below the substance of a circular which the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington has just issued which has an important bearing upon the trade of the lakes. Hitherto the charges upon our vessels trading to American ports were very great, while until last year there were comparatively no charges upon American vessels trading to our ports; they had to pay \$2,50 for vessels over a certain tonnage on entering, and the same on clearing, while the American vessels were exempt under the privileges which a coasting license gave them. The effect of this policy was to place the whole ferriage system of the water line from Cornwall to Lake Superior in the hands of Americans. Last year our Government, in carrying out their National Policy, resolved to place the same tax on American vessels that they placed upon ours, and hence the result:

(From the Detroit Free Press)

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular concerning the customs fees on the northern, northeastern and northwestern frontiers, which modifies the rate of fees to be charged in several important cases. Hereafter, on the lake frontiers, fees for clearance and entries of all vessels will only be fifty cents in each case. All enrolled and licensed vessels departing from, or arriving at, a port in one collection district, to or from a port in another district, although touching at intermediate foreign ports, are exempt from the payment of direct entrance fees, and from the payment of tonnage tax; in all such cases an entry and clearance must be made.

Ferry boats running on routes duly bonded and used exclusively for conveying sealed cars under provision of sections five and six, of the Act of July 20th 1865, and regulations of the department, and ferry boats conveying passengers and their personal baggage only, are not required to enter or clear or to pay entrance or clearance fees; but the personal baggage so carried is subject to the provisions of section forty-six of the Act of March 2nd, 1799, and the Act supplementary thereto.

No fees other than those mentioned herein will be received in cases in which the vessels concerned navigate the waters of the northern, northwestern and northeastern frontiers, otherwise than by sea.

While we write, we learn that our policy is operating in another direction, and that the United States Senate will pass the Coal and Salt Bill, and thus relieve those articles from duty. We think no better proof can be adduced of the soundness of the policy which our Government adopted in dealing with our neighbours.

Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, recently said in a speech, that of his own personal knowledge at least one-fifth of the clerks in the Treasury Department never made a pretence of performing any duty, and also mentioned the case of a Post-office clerk who for one year has drawn his salary without entering the door of the department.

LIGHT THROUGH THE ALPS.

A despatch from Susa says the Alps were pierced through on Monday, and the workmen from both ends of the Mont Cenis Tunnel joined in congratulations upon the completion of the great work. The work on the great tunnel, which had been talked of for over a quarter of a century, was actually begun in 1857, on the Italian side, at Balnonneche. A little later, operations were begun on the French side, at Fourneux. The tunnel passes under the three peaks called Col. Ferjus, Mont Grand Vallon, and the Col. de la Roue, the first being on the French, the third on the Italian slope and the second almost equidistant between the two. Mont Cenis, from which it takes its name is 17 or 18 miles from the French entrance and more than 20 from the Italian entrance, but it probably enjoys the honor of the tunnel's baptism from the fact that it is much better known than any of the summit ranges in the neighborhood.

The work on the Italian side was continued for four years, when about 1000 yards having been completed, the perforating machines were brought into requisition. The ordinary motive power steam, could not be employed in operating these machines, as steam needs fire for its generation, and fire needs air for its support. After long deliberation and countless experiments, compressed air was employed. The machine was composed of 17 or 18 iron tubes, in which, by a vibrating motion caused by the raise and fall of water, and regulated by pistons in the tubes, the air is compressed to one sixth its natural bulk. This when released exercises an expansive force equal to that of six atmospheres. As the piston ascends it forces the water up, compressing the air and driving it into a reservoir, as it descends a valve is opened near the top, through which the air rushes into the vacuum, and is in turn compressed and forced into the reservoir. From the reservoir a large iron pipe conveys the compressed air into the tunnel. Ten of these perforators were kept constantly at work the drills working by the compressed air were kept constantly boring the rock at the rate of nine feet a day. The perforators were not introduced into the tunnel at Fourneux on the French side, until 1863, two years after they had been in use on the Italian side. The entrance to the tunnel is twenty-five feet wide and as many in height. During the progress of the work, a double railway track ran into the tunnel carrying the implements and the stone for the mason work, and bringing out the fragments of broken and blasted rocks. A temporary wooden partition divided the tunnel into two equal galleries, above and below; the rarified air from the lower gallery rising and passing out through the upper, and fresh air coming into the lower to supply its place.

For some time after the work was begun, visitors were admitted at all times, but as the work progressed, stricter rules were adopted, and permission was given to inspect the work only on two fixed days of the month. The visitor is taken in charge by the director of the workmen, who gives him a long india rubber coat and a lighted lamp attached to half a yard of wire, and with these they set out on their journey.

After going some distance the patch of daylight furnished by the entrance is lost sight of, and the darkness seems tangible. A head through the blackness glimmer a number of lights, and the rumbling sound of the waggons carrying out the debris is heard. Then comes a dull, heavy rumble, echoing and re-echoing through the gallery,

and seeming to shake the mountain from base to summit. It is the sound of an explosion. One follows another in rapid succession, and, after seven or eight, the wooden doors which are closed just before the blast, are thrown open, and clouds of yellow smoke come pouring through the tunnel in such density and volume as to be positively painful. At the time of the completion of the tunnel the workmen from the Italian side had bored four and a half miles into the mountain, and those from the French side about three miles, the whole distance being seven and four-fifths miles.

Four miles from the outer world, and with more than a mile of Alps towering above their heads, the visitors find the men and machines at work. The drills make two hundred revolutions a minute, and scatter innumerable sparks of fire from the rock. After about ninety holes, three feet in depth and two or three inches in diameter, are bored, they are charged with powder and tamped, when—the minor—withdrawing behind the wooden doors the slow match is ignited, and the explosion takes place. So the labor was continued without interruption, day and night, week after week, including Sundays, month after month, year after year. The workmen were divided into three reliefs, eight hours being given to labor and sixteen to rest. The common laborers received only three francs a day, and the skilled but five francs.

Of course, in such a work innumerable accidents must happen. It has been told that more than 1000 workmen have lost their lives up to 1870; but the guides and directors declare that not more than fifty or sixty had been killed outright, though a number of others had been seriously wounded. Most of the accidents have occurred on the railway, from the falling of rocks and from premature explosions. One premature explosion killed five men and wounded nine others, three of them fatally; and one rock falling, crushed three men to death. It is not improbable, therefore, that during the twelve years in which the work has been going on at least 1000 men have lost their lives.

The cost of the tunnel has been about 170,000,000 francs.

BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE FAMILY IN ENGLAND.

About the middle of the last century, when George II. was king, a little swarthy Italian, Jew in religion, and by trade a merchant, set foot on the shore of England to deal with the natives. The emigrant's name was Beniamino d'Israeli, that is, Benjamin of Israel—name selected by one of his ancestors, when driven from Spain to Italy, in lieu of a less distinguished cognomen in the Gothic style. Coming not without a few pounds in his pocket, Beniamino settled down in the capital to speculate in scrip and lend out money at a good percentage; and manœuvring with the wonted skill of the people of his race, his small capital rose up into a considerable fortune before the world and he had grown a score of years older. Contented Beniamino then gave up all idea of returning to the bosom of the Israel family, but resolved instead to become a British citizen. He swore allegiance to George II., and built himself a house at Enfield, on the borders of Middlesex; and took unto himself a wife, and begat a son whom he called Isaac. It was Beniamin's intention that his son should follow him in his business; but Isaac, coming of

age, showed literary ambition, and to the horror of his parents bloomed up finally and irrevocably as a maker of books, both in rhyme and prose. All through the course of a long life, before and after the death of his father, Isaac set to with indefatigable industry, in his chosen task, employing not only his pen, but his scissors, and turning out, in quick succession, volumes counted by the dozen with his name on the title page. So much was he absorbed in this pursuit as even to shun the society of the fairer half of humanity, and it was not till past the age of 40 that he fell in love with a Jewish maiden, and made her the partner of his home in the paternal cottage at Enfield. Isaac d'Israeli, or, as he had begun to spell his name, Disraeli, was honestly attached to the religion of his fathers; but his wife did not consider it quite genteel to be called a Jewess, and when they had been a dozen years married she succeeded in inducing him to go over with her to the Christian pale. Previous to this event several children had come to be born in the Enfield cottage, the eldest of whom, a boy, was called Benjamin after his grandfather. It was on the last day of the year 1805 that he saw the light of Middlesex, this little Benjamin, destined to become Prime Minister of Great Britain, leader of the ancient Tory party, and one of the most extraordinary statesmen of the present generation, if not of all ages.

The London Times correspondent at the seat of war says: "The Prussians have neither shrapnel nor time fuses. After this war they will adopt both. Their common shells with percussion fuses answer very well as long as the range is moderate, the ground hard and nearly level, but they do not burst at all when the range is long and the ground much broken. Soft soil is especially destructive to their action; either in it, or in banks of earth, or against a hillside they penetrate like a shot and burst, if they burst at all, without doing the slightest damage. To arrive at the true value of the mitrailleuse it is necessary to leave the charmed circle of headquarters and ask questions among the men who have to face it. It is also necessary to take into consideration its bad service by the French gunners, who are too hot and thoughtless to make perfect artillerymen. But there is a mass of evidence to prove that the Germans would rather face a large number of infantry than half-a-dozen mitrailleuses. They try to disguise their feelings under the appearance of jocularity, as when they say 'If we are to be killed it matters little whether we are killed very much or not.' But I find among the fighting men, a general agreement that the mitrailleuse especially when behind a little cover is very dangerous. A bold dash against infantry causes the chasseur to be fired at random, or even in the air. The mitrailleuse once laid, shoots steadily for it has no nerves. I was told by a general that, the Germans will certainly adopt the new weapon in some form or another after the war, for positions in the field, and I observe that there is more triumph over one mitrailleuse taken from the enemy than over many guns. The instrument is capable of much development, and it should not be mounted on such heavy carriages as those of the French."

It is stated as a fact that not less than 25,000 persons in Hartford do not habitually attend any place of worship in that city, either Roman Catholic, Jewish or Protestant.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF
THE MILITIA FOR 1870.

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

Sir,—During the year 1870, events of importance in connection with the defence of the country, and involving considerable action on the part of the Militia and the Department, have occurred. This has resulted partly from the attempted invasion by Fenians from the United States, in the early part of the year, partly from the necessity of raising and organizing a Militia Force for service in the North-West Territories, and despatching the same to the Province of Manitoba, in conjunction with a portion of Her Majesty's regular troops; but chiefly from the labor and responsibility that has devolved on the Department, in taking over the entire military charge of the country west of Quebec, consequent on the withdrawal of the regular troops from all parts of the Dominion west of that station.

In addition to which, the necessary inspection and supervision of the Active Militia has been duly attended to (certain improvements connected therewith being initiated), as well as improved arrangements made for carrying out the second enrolment of the Reserve Militia. The circumstances connected with these events are as follows. Early in the month of April, apprehension being entertained of an intended Fenian raid from the United States on the southern frontier, I had the honor, when called on by Government, to take the necessary steps to hold in readiness such number of the Active Militia as might be deemed sufficient for the emergency, and to submit for adoption the following measures:—

1st. That the four frontier Battalions of Active Militia, resident in Military District No. 5, south of the St. Lawrence and west of Lake Memphremagog, viz: The 50th battalion, head-quarters at Huntingdon, numbering 29 officers and 258 non-commissioned officers and men; the 51st battalion, head-quarters at Hemmingford, numbering 31 officers, and 314 non-commissioned officers and men; the 52nd battalion, head-quarters at Knowlton, numbering 29 officers, and 250 non-commissioned officers and men; and the 60th battalion, head-quarters at Durham, numbering 21 officers and 200 non-commissioned officers and men, should at once be called out for active service, and placed upon frontier duty for the military protection of that part of the country.

2nd. That the Montreal Troop of Cavalry, numbering 3 officers and 30 troopers, should be directed to proceed at once to Hemmingford, to be employed on patrol and outpost duty along the frontier, west of the Richelieu.

3rd. That the Cookshire Troop of Cavalry, numbering 3 officers and 45 troopers should be sent by rail (the roads at that time being in very bad condition) via Sherbrooke, St. Lambert's and Stanbridge, and from thence march to Frelighsburg, as their head-quarters, for outpost and patrol duty east of Lake Champlain.

4th. That the above force should be placed under the immediate command of the Deputy Adjutant General Commanding, Military District No. 5, subject to such orders as he might receive from time to time.

5th. That in the event of the regular troops being ordered from Montreal to the front, all the Active Militia Corps there should be held in readiness to turn out for garrison duty in Montreal, or for such other service as might be required.

6th. That such portions of Col. Rodier's

battalion of Active Militia as were then equipped and ready, having their headquarters at Beauharnois, should, together with the St. Martine Company, be placed on active service for the protection of the Beauharnois Canal, acting also as supports and posts of communication with the Huntingdon line of defence.

7th. That the gunboat *Rescue*, then lying at Kingston, should be manned, armed, and placed on duty at Prescott, for patrol service on the river frontier of Military District No. 4, and that the gunboat *Prince Alfred*, then lying at Goderich, should be likewise placed on service and ordered to Sarnia for the protection of the St. Clair frontier.

8th. That the above force should remain on duty until the alarm had subsided, and that to ensure unity of command, arrangements should be made to enable the Lieutenant General commanding Her Majesty's regular troops to assume the command in chief of the Militia so called out.

All these recommendations were duly approved of by an Order in Council, dated 9th April, 1870, the command in chief of the Militia called out, being placed in the hands of the Lieut. General commanding the regular troops, and Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith, Deputy Adjutant General Commanding Military District No. 5, (an officer well acquainted with the roads and localities on the frontier of his district, the one then most threatened,) assumed the immediate command of the above force in his district, proceeding to post the various pickets, and to make the necessary military dispositions.

On the 12th April, for the protection of the St. Clair frontier, a force of Militia, consisting of a demi-battery of Field Artillery (two guns, with 35 gunners and drivers,) two companies of the 7th Battalion of Infantry (110 men,) was placed on duty at Sarnia, and the St. Thomas Troop of Cavalry, 40 strong, the Windsor Company of Infantry, 55 strong, and the Leamington Independent Company of Infantry, 55 strong, posted at Windsor; the force at Sarnia being under the command of Lieut.-Col. Shanly, of the London Field Battery, and that at Windsor under Major Walker, of the 7th Battalion.

On the 11th April, in consequence of additional information received by Government, it was considered desirable to call out a force of 5000 men, to be taken chiefly from Military districts Nos. 5, 6 and 7. To this call the Active Militia in those districts at once responded with their well-known promptitude and alacrity, and within forty-eight hours after the receipt of the order very many were assembled at, and all on their way to, their respective posts. The states marked A and B, in the appendix, will show the number then placed on duty on the southern frontier.

The remainder of the force called out at this time being concentrated at Montreal and Quebec; a proportion, however, of the Grand Trunk Brigade being judiciously disposed at certain vulnerable points along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, by its commandant, Lieut.-Col. C. J. Brydges, and including the number already mentioned on the St. Clair frontier, a force, in all, of 6000 men, was stationed where required in a very short space of time.

By returns received from Montreal, dated 20th April, upwards of 2000 of the Active Militia were held there in reserve, ready, if required, to support those on duty on the Missisquoi, Huntingdon and Hemmingford frontiers, and at Quebec 1637 officers and men were there concentrated.

At Montreal, at an inspection held on the

20th April, and at which H. R. H. Prince Arthur was present, it will be seen by the field state marked C, in appendix, that a brigade of nearly two thousand of the Active Militia was there on that day under arms.

On the 21st April, it being considered by that time unnecessary to retain the whole of the force then embodied, on duty, orders were transmitted for the release from duty of all, with the exception of the 50th, 51st, 52nd, 60th, and Beauharnois Battalions, and the two troops of cavalry originally placed on the southern frontier, and who remained at their posts until the 29th April, when they were also withdrawn. The gunboats *Rescue* and *Prince Alfred*, however, being still kept on their respective stations.

About the same time that these precautions against threatened Fenian attack from the United States were being made, it having been agreed by the Dominion Government to raise and despatch a military contingent, in conjunction with a portion of Her Majesty's regular troops, to the new Province of Manitoba, (about to be confederated with the Dominion of Canada,) for the maintenance of law and order there; in accordance with instructions received, I had the honor to submit the following scheme of organization for the Dominion Force required (750 men,) which was duly approved of by Order in Council, dated 16th April, 1870, and adopted. In that report it was recommended that the Dominion contingent should consist of two battalions of riflemen, to be designated respectively the 1st or Ontario Battalion of Rifles, and the 2nd or Quebec Battalion, each corps to consist of seven companies, and each company of fifty non-commissioned officers and men, having one captain, one lieutenant, and one ensign to each company, the staff of each battalion to consist of one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one adjutant with rank of captain, one paymaster, one quartermaster-sergeant, one hospital sergeant, one surgeon, one sergeant-major, one armourer sergeant, and one paymaster's clerk, thus making the strength of each battalion 375 including officers, staff sergeants, non-commissioned officers and men; and it was further recommended that two chaplains should be appointed to accompany this Force, one from the Church of England, the other from the Church of Rome.

It was also recommended that the officers and men for these battalions should be allowed to volunteer from existing corps of Active Militia, if possible, drawn in equal proportions, according to the strength of the Active Militia in the seven Military Districts forming the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec; that the rate of pay and allowances for the officers should be the same as laid down in paragraph 286 in the "Rules and Regulations for the Active Militia," with free rations when on the march, or encamped, and the pay of the non-commissioned officers and men as follows:—

Sergeant-Major	.....	\$20	per month.
Quartermaster-Sergt	.....	20	" "
Hospital Sergt	.....	18	" "
Paymaster's Clerk	.....	18	" "
Armourer-Sergt	.....	18	" "
Color-Sergt	.....	18	" "
Sergeants	.....	15	" "
Corps'ls and Buglers	.....	13	" "
Privates	.....	12	" "

Each non-commissioned officer and man receiving, in addition to their pay, free rations and lodgings.

It was further recommended, that the men so selected should be between the ages

of eighteen and forty-five years, of good character, and as the service upon which they were about to be employed required more than ordinary physical strength and power of endurance, a strict medical examination was necessary: the men being required, moreover, to sign a service roll, and be regularly attested before a magistrate to serve for one year at least, and one more, in addition, if required by Government. The enlistment to commence on 1st May.

It was recommended, also, that each non-commissioned officer and man of these battalions should be outfitted on enlistment with a free kit, and clothed, armed (with new arms of the most approved description,) and equipped as follows:—

One short Snider rifle, sword bayonet, and accoutrements complete; sixty rounds service ammunition, one knapsack, one havresack, one water bottle, one tin plate and mug, one blanket, one waterproof sheet, one cloth (rifle) tunic, one pair cloth trousers, one great coat, one forage cap, one pair beef boots, one pair ankle boots, one serge frock and pair of trousers, and one mosquito net.

The free kit to consist of two flannel shirts, two pair of socks, one pair of braces, two linen towels, one knife, fork, and spoon, with hold all; one cloth brush, two blacking brushes, one comb, one box blacking, one tin of waterproof blacking, two darning needles, one piece of darning yarn, two ordinary needles, one hank of thread, one piece of soap; and, in addition, for winter use (which was afterwards forwarded to Fort Garry,) one tunic (cloth,) one pair cloth trousers, one winter cap (fur,) one pair mitts, two knitted undershirts, two pairs knitted drawers, and one muffler.

With regard to the appointment of officers, it was recommended that each District, furnishing a quota of men, should furnish company officers in proportion, selected from corps of Active Militia in such District, to be appointed on the recommendation of the Deputy Adjutant General of such Districts; and the selection of field officers and battalion staff to be undertaken by the Adjutant General, both subject to approval; the military efficiency, and fitness in other respects, of the individuals so appointed being alone regarded; thus by the adoption of this mode of appointing officers, justice and impartiality was observed, and very general satisfaction ensued.

The two Chaplains were duly appointed, one from the Church of England, and one from that of Rome; and subsequently the appointment of a Militia Brigade Staff, consisting of one Brigade Major, one Supply Officer, and one Orderly Officer, was approved.

In accordance with the above recommendation, the engagement of the men to form these battalions commenced on the 1st May, and the various companies were concentrated by degrees at Toronto, there clothed and equipped by the Militia Department, and placed under the orders of Colonel Fielden, commanding 1st Battalion 60th Rifles. All the officers were duly appointed (see General Orders marked D in appendix) and gazetted, joining, in due time, their respective corps, and by the month of June, the whole force, in conjunction with their brethren in the Regular Army, proceeded under command of Colonel J. G. Woolsley—an officer then serving on the Imperial Staff in Canada) on what was so happily termed by His Excellency the Governor General, in His Excellency's speech at the prorogation of Parliament, "their mission of peace."

(To be continued.)

WEAPONS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

(From the New York Herald.)

One fact developed by the European contest is the defectiveness of the French and German system of small arms. Although proven at Sadowa superior to the old muzzle-loader, the needle-gun has been an ordinary weapon when opposed to the Chassepot. At Mars-la-Tour and Gravelotte the superior range and initial velocity of the French weapon almost neutralized the advantage possessed by the Germans in artillery, numbers, and generalship. Never at any time during these battles did the Germans succeed in breaking the French line. At Gravelotte especially it was not until the right wing of Bazaine's army had been turned and its rear threatened that the French retired in perfect order upon the fortress of Metz.

Nevertheless, the Chassepot, which is only an improvement on the needle-gun, is also a defective weapon. Both guns are, in fact, constructed on a false principle. The breech mechanism works by means of a bolt, which moves backward and forward in a channel in order to open and close the breech. This occasions great friction, and, as both guns use paper cartridges, there is a general tendency for the gas to escape, thereby fouling the piece and obstructing the operation of the bolt. In addition, the channel in which the bolt acts frequently conducts the gas back to the face of the soldier firing the gun, rendering it dangerous to handle. But, as we have said before, the superior range of the Chassepot has been a decided benefit to the French, and accounts in a measure for the desperate resistance Douay's brigade at Weissenburg and MacMahon's corps at Woerth were able to offer to the immensely superior forces which attacked them.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the Chassepot, though superior to the needle-gun, has been proven inferior to many American and English breech-loading rifles. As we remarked before, the system on which both the French and German guns are made is bad. Experience has demonstrated the defectiveness of all breech-loading small arms in which paper cartridges are used, when opposed to similar arms charged with metallic cartridges, and simply because it is difficult to prevent the fouling of the breech apparatus with the first, and next to impossible for there to be any fouling with the second, if the breech-piece be constructed on sound scientific principles.

In the matter of small arms our Government has displayed much wisdom in selecting a weapon which is not only superior to the Chassepot and needle-gun, but also to the English Snider and any other breech-loader yet tested. One hundred thousand Americans armed with the Remington rifle, which has been adopted by the United States Navy, and officially reported for adoption by the Army, would be more than a match for a similar force of French, Germans, or English armed with their present weapons, if both armies were equal in artillery and generalship. The simplicity of its mechanism, its durability, its strength in resisting the recoil of the charge, its facility of execution, rapidity of firing, and accuracy of range, combine to make it probably the best military arm in the world, such is the opinion of many of our Army officers, including Generals Sherman, Sheridan, and Schofield; and such also is the opinion of the Spanish, Swedish, Egyptian, Danish, and, though too late, French governments, which have ordered large numbers, while rejecting native or European inventions. But if we even had no Remingtons, we would

still possess an advantage over the principal European nations in the matter of small arms. The converted Springfield, which is also used by our Government, the Peabody, the Spencer, and Winchester repeating rifles and half a dozen others whose names we cannot recall to mind, are as much superior to the Chassepot, needle gun and Snider as these latter are to the muzzle loader.

But while we are as safe as science can make us in our small arms we are deficient in artillery. During the rebellion the favorite field pieces in our army were the rifled Parrot and the Napoleon smooth bore. Both are undoubtedly good guns, but neither can compare with the breech loading cannon used by the Germans. The correspondents in their reports of battles fought between the French and Germans, have invariably stated that "before the French could even catch a glimpse of the enemy they were compelled to sustain a fearfully effective fire, so great was the range of the German guns. In fact, the war in France has been decided by artillery. Formidable as is the French mitrailleuse, it cannot compete with the German rifled breech-loader. It certainly can fire a great many balls in an incredibly short space of time, but it is incapable of spreading the missiles which it discharges. These follow a single line and do not diverge; hence, unless the mitrailleuse be parked on a battle field, its effect is scarcely greater than that of canister thrown from a twelve-pounder Napoleon field piece at easy range. At long distances it is powerless when opposed to the German gun.

We have the Gatling gun adopted for the Army, a mitrailleuse superior to that used by the French, but we have no breech-loading cannon. Of what avail then, would be our superiority in small arms if our army went into battle supported by rifled Parrotts and Napoleon smooth-bore guns, if, as has been the case in France, it was opposed with a force armed with the same artillery used by the Germans? Clearly none. At the Springfield armory the Government is manufacturing Remingtons, and converting the old muzzle-loading rifle on the Allen system; but it is doing nothing, so far as we are aware to improve our artillery. It is true that there is no immediate prospect of our engaging in war with a foreign power. The Alabama claims and fisheries question will doubtless be amicably settled. But we know not at what time questions may arise and involve us in war. It will not do to wait till the contest is upon us before preparing to meet it. Our Government should at once have our artillery recast and made equal to, if not, better than the breech loading cannon. In our artillery lies our military deficiency and our military weakness, which if not remedied may involve us in serious disasters.

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 flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in ½ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

The following letter which we publish from the *Toronto Telegraph*, deserves the full attention of every man of the Volunteer force, and the thanks of every right thinking and patriotic man in the Dominion are due to the gallant writer for the honest and manly manner in which he meets an evil that threatens to sap the foundations of our military system, and destroy the value of that organization on which the hopes of the people of Canada were founded, as the most effective for purposes of defence and the maintenance of social order. The incitement to insubordination by appealing to the party, national or religious, prejudices of Volunteers, for paltry political advantages, threatens to become a common evil, which certain parties of the Canadian press think they are at liberty to inflict on the country whenever it suits the purpose of the conductors. But in the hands of gentlemen like the gallant Quartermaster their efforts to create confusion are rendered harmless. We should not have noticed this affair at such length except for the illustration given to such a course as that pointed out by events at Red River. We know the heart of the Force is in the discharge of the duties they owe their country, and with men like the writer of this letter to lead them, the efforts of incendiaries are harmless:

Editor Daily Telegraph.

Sir,—In yesterday's issue of the *Globe* there appears a letter purporting to be from "A Loyal Volunteer."

This title of a loyal Volunteer is assumed, of course, to distinguish the writer of that letter from all other Volunteers who may differ from him in his opinions, and consequently, in the opinion of that pharisaical gentleman, are more than suspected of being disloyal.

Is that letter from a Volunteer at all, either loyal or disloyal? It has the taint of the *Globe* about it, and has a suspicious appearance, (like the *Globe's* special correspondence from Montreal, relative to the late Mr. McGee) of having been manufactured in the *Globe* office.

The writer of the letter in question assumes to be the representative of the Volunteers in Ontario, and takes upon himself to abuse Sir G. E. Cartier, the Minister of Militia, as being in "A Loyal Volunteer's" elegant language, "the curse of the Volunteer system in Canada."

This "Loyal Volunteer's" opinions are not shared by the Volunteers of this section; and if they were, what in the world have the Volunteers or any one else in reference to the present election, to do with the Dominion Government in electing proper representatives to the Local Legislature.

"A Loyal Volunteer" betrays his motive in the latter part of his letter, and there shows that it is only an electioneering dodge, worthy of the *Globe* or its myrmidons. He blatantly calls upon his comrades!!! to show by their vote on Tuesday the 21st, (when an election for representatives to either support or oppose a government with which Sir George E. Cartier has nothing to do) how they disapprove of Sir G. E. Cartier's principles and practice.

Will "A Loyal Volunteer" do as I do? publish his name, and thus give a guarantee to the public and his comrades (?) that

he is really what he assumes to be, instead of sheltering himself under a cowardly and onymousness.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. H. KNAPP,
Q. M., 57th Battalion.
Peterborough, March 16, 1871.

The following from the *Montreal Gazette* describes exactly the actual position at Manitoba, the relations the Volunteers there bear to its parties, the duty they owe the country, and the awful responsibilities incurred by newspaper correspondents and the press generally in sowing sedition broadcast amongst military men. The extract coincides with our own opinions of what has transpired there, and its recommendations are in accordance with our own ideas:

"There are two phases to this question and the greatest care should be taken not in any way to mix them up. There is the military and the political aspect. In relation to the first, we are bound to say that the essential weakness of the Volunteer system has but too soon found its illustration in these Manitoba companies. The weakness consists in the difficulty, nay the almost impossibility, in times of excitement, of the Volunteer sinking the citizen in the soldier. These Volunteers while in Ontario, while Volunteers, were at the same time, many of them, active partizans on either one side or the other. In a few months at furthest they will again be disbanded, and again probably, and quite legitimately, become active partizans. The difficulty is, in the interim, to remember that they are simply soldiers and nothing more, and that these political questions should have for them no such interest as to induce outward manifestation of it. But the fact that they are simply soldiers, subject to all the conditions of the mutiny act under which they are enlisted, cannot be too strongly or too constantly impressed upon them. The man who encourages lawlessness in a soldier, who encourages especially in subordination in a soldier, is not only a public enemy, but a scoundrel of the deepest dye. There are such men in Canada to-day, and unfortunately they have control of the columns of newspapers. The recent outbreak meets from them not merely palliation but absolute justification. It is an outrage upon the common interest of the country that this should be. These volunteers have, thoughtlessly perhaps, but not the less criminally on that account, brought disgrace upon their colours, and shaken public confidence in their whole organization. An unequivocal condemnation of their conduct is the only possible way of lessening the evil effects of their example. They have committed a great crime, for which to them as soldiers, there is, there can be no excuse. And if, for a moment, the press of Canada could only forget its party interests in the general interest of the country, and speak out a bold and unequivocal condemnation, such condemnation as would teach volunteers for all time to come that insubordination in the soldier meets no sympathy with the great body of civilians who go to make up the volunteer force of the country, even the miserable business at Fort Garry would not be without its compensating results."

St. Petersburg is said to be slowly and surely sinking into the swamp on which it is built.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

FRANK BROCKVILLE.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

When recording the death of Captain Worsley last week, little did I think that a similar duty would devolve upon me at so early a day.

After an illness of a few days. Mrs. Atcherley, wife of Lt. Col. Atcherley D. A. G. expired at midnight on the 13th inst., of (I believe) congestion of the brain, much regretted by all who knew her.

Colonel Atcherley has the sympathy of the whole community in this his hour of affliction. The body was forwarded to Toronto for interment, by the night train on the 20th inst.

The removal of Captain Young, G. T. R. Rifles, from this station, causes much regret to the officers of the Active Force, with whom he has worked so harmoniously during the past five years.

He having been foreman of the large workshops and locomotive works for about eight years, won the respect of all who knew him, and particularly the employees under his immediate charge. He carries with him that which is better than gold, a good name, and the best wishes of those who knew him. May he soon find a situation worthy of his ability.

The St. Lawrence is now quite clear of ice, and steamers are commencing to run. Some farmers in this vicinity commenced plowing on the 15th inst., which is said to be the earliest during the past half century.

The two G. T. R. Rifle companies here, propose commencing their annual drill shortly, military matters generally very quiet. The "Wimbledon Team" committee for collecting money, are meeting with fair success:

March, 12, 1871.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—In your paper two weeks ago I looked over the scores which were made in camp by the various battalions, you said that you would again refer to the subject, as there was nothing of the information which I wanted in the subsequent numbers, will you oblige me by the following information as to the scores made by private Good and others who made 56 points. What was the size of the bull's eye and centre of the target at 200 yards, was the shooting done in camp and in squads with other men, what was the score at each range, were there any sighting shots taken.

Your kind answer will oblige,

INQUIRER.

[Bull's-eye, eight inches square, centro two feet; the shooting was done in camp of course, and in squads; there was no sighting shots. "Inquirer" should see General Order of 26th August last.—Ed. Vol. Rev.]

REMINISCENCES OF THE BATTLE OF CHIPPEWA.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

Sir,—You gave an extract in your issue of the 7th instant, from Harper's Magazine, relative to the escape from capture of General Scott on the morning of the battle of Chippewa. It may be very interesting, but it is entirely void of truth. It appears to have been related by General Scott to Thurlow Weed, "after a brief but impressive silence," for the third time only in his life.

Having been at the battle of Chippewa, I was in a position to know what happened before, at, and after the action. The General says, "we encamped for the night, our army occupying the west, while the enemy was encamped on the east side of Street's Creek," leaving it to be inferred that the armies were in juxtaposition, whereas our army had not the luxury of a tent during the whole war, and occupied the village of Chippewa, three miles east of Street's Creek, on the night of the 4th July, 1814. "After our tents had been pitched," continues the General, "I received a letter from a lady who occupied a mansion on the opposite side of the Creek, stating that General Riall had placed a sentinel before her door, and requested that I would place one on the bridge." We all know that the first thing done on arriving at the place of an encampment is to send out pickets and place the sentinels. It strikes me as being rather singular that no sentinel was placed on this bridge, affording the only passage from one army to the other until requested by this lady. We had our advance thrown out about half a mile south of Chippewa bridge, and the advance of the enemy was within ear-shot of it the whole night. There could not therefore have been any Indians or red coats near Street Creek at the hour of breakfast on the morning of the 5th July. In truth there was not an Indian on the south of Chippewa Creek until we marched out at four o'clock p.m., to the attack; when they undertook to clear the enemy's riflemen from the woods on the right of our line of march to the battle ground in the neighborhood of Street's Creek.

The compliance with the lady's request about "the sentry on the bridge" brought the General and his aids an invitation to breakfast, "which had been prepared with considerable attention." Is it probable that the lady would boast of her intended coffee and hot rolls; however we find the General "acting upon an impulse which he had never been able to analyse or comprehend," repairing with his aids Watts and Worth to the Mansion, "where breakfast awaited us; the young lady was even seated at the coffee urns, and immediately served it out, the hostess asking to be excused, retired." One might ask what had become of the sentinel placed by General Riall before her door? but let that pass. The breakfast was on the table before their arrival; this does not look like an attempt to betray. The introduction of the edibles would have been deferred, one would think, till the lady could bring up her Indians and red coats, and it is not probable that they would advance from opposite directions, where they could be seen from the window. Thanks to the General's "long legs," so well applied according to Chesterfield's advice, he escaped unhurt. He now moralizes on the indiscretion of accepting "this invitation," and declares "that if any disaster resulted from it, he richly deserved to lose both his commission and character." The General had "saved his bacon," what injury could result? All this bosh is to give probability point and effect to the fiction,

while it furnishes internal evidence of its untruthfulness. Fortunately, he continues, "my presence and services in the field were not required." Generals Porter and Ripley had been engaged at intervals for several hours, so that when my brigade and Towson's artillery were ordered to cross Street's Creek my nerves and confidence had become measurably restored.

The action did not last more than one hour. When we advanced from Chippewa we found the enemy at Street's Creek in position and ready to receive us; there had been a little skirmishing between the American riflemen and the Indians a short time previous to our attack, and Towson's artillery was ordered up and directed the Indians just as our column had reached the woods from which the Indians had under taken to drive the American riflemen. Generals Porter and Ripley had not been engaged at all till we advanced to the attack.

The General repeats that this was only the third time that he had told this story, and accuses General Worth with having divulged "the secret" to Thurlow Weed. The latter replies that he had kept it for four years, but does not say from whom he got his information. We ask why the General had only told the incident twice before, and why did he, after "the brief but impressive silence," re late it again? If Weed got the secret from General Worth, what was the necessity for the inquiry of General Scott? Did Weed doubt Worth? Why should it be considered a secret? What discredit, if the story was true, could attach to General Scott? General Scott broke his parole in 1812, and little credit need be given to his statements. The story was a fiction, and accounts for his "brief and impressive silence" before he would venture to tell it a third time.

Yours, 1812.

—Montreal Gazette.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

The correspondence relating to the withdrawal of troops and transfer of the fortified places and properties recently handed over to the Dominion Government, was laid before the House on the 16th inst. The first part referring to the propositions of the Imperial Government our readers are already familiar with. The later despatch dated the 12th February, announces the decision which the Imperial Government has finally come to, which may be summarized as follows: To withdraw the great bulk of the troops, as indicated in Lord Granville's previous despatch. On the other hand the Imperial Government is desirous of affording to the Dominion Government all possible assistance in organizing the military and naval power which they may consider as benefiting a country which has an increasing population of three and a half millions. With this view the Imperial Government is prepared to carry out its pledges of guaranteeing a loan of one million one hundred thousand pounds for defensive works; that is, if the Canadian Government is still in favor of the plan heretofore accepted. In the meantime Halifax is to be garrisoned by about 1500 men, and considered an imperial station. Besides this, the War Department is willing to facilitate the formation of a colonial regiment out of H. M.'s army.

The troops still in the colony are also to be concentrated at Quebec, and the Royal Canadian Rifles are to be disbanded. The barracks and the fortifications, together with the landed property attached to them, are to be handed over to Canada, with all their armaments, it being remembered

that if at any time troops are sent to Canada at the request of the Local Government, or in furtherance of colonial interest, the Government will be expected to provide them with lodging and barracks. Further, the small arms already issued on loan, and consisting of 4097 snider rifles, 2050 spencer rifles, and 1250 carbines, are to become unconditionally the property of Canada, but no further issues on loan will be made, except under circumstances of special emergency. Lord Granville concludes this despatch by stating that these principles are applicable to all other self-governing British Colonies, just as well as the Dominion, are contingent upon a time of peace, and are in no way intended to alter or diminish the obligations which exist on both sides in case of a foreign war.

RIFLE MATCH.

Match between eight officers, and eight non-commissioned officers and men of the 5th Battalion, Volunteer Militia Rifles, at Beauport, on Saturday, 4th March, 1871.—Five rounds at each range:

	OFFICERS.		
	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.
Capt. Morgan.....	12	19	8-39
Lieut. Scott.....	16	14	7-37
Ensign Mahony.....	11	12	11-34
Ensign Scott.....	10	15	7-32
Lieut. Balfour.....	13	14	3-30
Lieut. Wurtele.....	12	16	0-25
Paymaster Frew.....	15	13	0-28
Major Alleyne.....	0	8	5-13
	89	111	41 211
NON-COM. OFFICERS AND MEN.			
Sergt. Holloway.....	16	17	18-51
Sergt. Norris.....	15	16	13-44
Pte. Payne.....	12	13	14-39
Sergt. Hawkins.....	13	14	12-39
Corpl. Brocklesby.....	12	16	9-37
Bugler Jeffrey.....	12	5	10-27
Sergt. Major Sutherland.....	11	9	7-27
Corpl. Scott.....	8	10	5-23
	99	100	88 287

Majority for non-coms and men 46 points.
Return match—Seven on each side—Beauport, Saturday, 18th March:

	OFFICERS.		
	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.
Lieut. Scott.....	13	18	17-48
Ensign Mahony.....	16	15	14-48
Ensign Scott.....	15	15	17-47
Lieut. Balfour.....	16	16	11-43
Paymaster Frew.....	10	15	15-40
Capt. Morgan.....	14	16	8-38
Lieut. Wurtele.....	10	15	6-31
	94	113	88 295
NON-COM. OFFICERS AND MEN.			
Sergt. Hawkins.....	16	19	8-43
Corpl. W. Scott.....	13	17	12-42
Corpl. Brocklesby.....	14	16	12-42
Sergt. T. Holloway.....	15	17	10-42
Sergt. Major Sutherland.....	17	17	4-38
Pte. Payne.....	15	18	2-35
Pte. Taylor.....	15	9	9-33
	105	113	57 274

Majority for the officers, 20 points.
Syracuse, Ill., juries do not place much value on babies. Recently a four-year old child was killed by the cars near that city, and the jury awarded the parents \$200. Later, two bear cubs were also killed by the cars, and the jury awarded the owner \$450 for each cub.

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

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

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

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

AGENTS.

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

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Volunteer Review,
 AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1871.

On another page will be found the correspondence between Sir George E. Cartier, Bart, and the Reverend W. Morley Punshon, M.A., on the vexed question of the chaplaincy to the Red River Expeditionary Force. It is calculated to put it in an entirely different light to that in which the Rev. Dr. Ryerson detailed the transaction at the Methodist Conference. As it is evident no slight was intended, or attempt at disregarding the claims of the Methodist community to fair consideration. After the force was organized it passed under the control of General Lindsay, who objected to the employment of *non-combatants* as a useless incumbrance, which was actually the fact. The correspondence shows distinctly that no feeling but that of respect animated the principal parties, and does credit to the heads and hearts of both. The side issues raised are not sufficient to disturb the harmony which should exist, involving as they do ingratitude and treachery. But it is better not to re-open the controversy, as public men should rise above petty considerations, and sacrifice their private feelings for the good of their country. The correspondence shows that the controversy has brought out the kindest feelings and most disinterested self-abnegation on both sides,

and proves that if people will only take the trouble of ascertaining the precise reasons of the administration for public acts, they will be satisfied that at least an attempt has been made to advance the public interests without disregarding that of individuals or classes.

We publish to-day a portion of the Adjutant-General's "Report on the State of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada," and a more interesting document, or one with a greater wealth of valuable knowledge on the most important subjects to the people of this country has never yet appeared. It details the present state of our military organization, and the necessity for perfecting it by putting in force the system of ballot in order to insure a certain amount of organization and drill to the Reserve Force; and what result events have proved beyond doubt to be a first necessity, *the power to enforce discipline when men of either the Volunteer force or Reserve are under arms*; the enrollment of two batteries of artillery for permanent duty in the forts and garrisons of Quebec and Ontario—the men to be taken from existing brigades in proper proportion and to be engaged to serve for twelve months. By a judicious system it is calculated that 170 thoroughly well trained artillery men would be annually added to the available military strength of the country by this measure.

The annual inspection, with its distinctive features of *field brigades* and competition *target practice*, which the Adjutant General has done so much to organize and establish, is next described. Then follows a list of the strength of the Active Militia on the 31st of December, 1870, which consists of:

	MEN.
27 Troops of Cavalry and 5 companies of Mounted Infantry, numbering.....	1,666
10 Field Batteries of Artillery with 42 guns and 441 horses.....	750
70 Batteries of Garrison Artillery.....	4,108
4 Companies of Engineers.....	232
77 Battalions of Infantry, 8 Provisional Battalions, and 78 independent Companies.....	36,729
3 Marine Companies.....	174
2 Battalions for service at the North West.....	862
Total.....	44,519

In all 758 companies of Infantry, making the above number of men, distributed in the several Provinces in the following proportion, viz:

Ontario.....	19,734
Quebec.....	14,004
New Brunswick.....	3,315
Nova Scotia.....	4,422
North West.....	862
Grand Trunk Railway.....	2,122
Total.....	44,519

Of this force the number actually available on an emergency appears to be 2,469 officers and 33,082 men, exclusive of the Grand Trunk Brigade, of the garrison at

Fort Garry, or of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; and the Adjutant General states that 30,000 men with 32 field guns could be placed on the frontiers within a very short period.

Then follows detailed reports of the manner in which the annual drill was carried out, with a notice of the loss the service has sustained by the death of Lieut.-Colonel Gallway, the Brigade Major of the Grand Trunk Railway Brigade.

The organization, services, supply and final disposition of the force at Manitoba; and the Military Schools are each ably and simply dealt with. As we shall publish nearly the whole of these items it is not necessary to criticize them, but the next, the Staff, contains suggestions of such importance to the future of our military force that it will be necessary to review them at some length.

It appears that the Staff consists of an Adjutant General, who holds the actual military command of the whole militia force of the Dominion; a Deputy Adjutant General at Headquarters; nine Deputy Adjutant Generals, commanding Districts; twenty-three Brigade Majors; and, looking to the amount of work to be done no one will question the Adjutant General's proposition that it "is the least possible staff through whose instrumentality so considerable an army can be worked."

In fact, in the hands of a less able administration or a less hard worker it would be utterly impossible to discharge the multifarious duties of such an organization, and the country has good cause to feel grateful to the Adjutant General for that restless, unceasing activity, and sure-footed judgment which has enabled it to meet every contingency, from organizing a competition rifle match to repelling a Fenian raid or supplying the material for an expedition to the North West. And it will be to the country's interest to attend promptly to the recommendations contained in this valuable report, especially in the section under consideration. The Adjutant General recommends that "the time has arrived to alter the designation of the officer appointed to the military command of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada in accordance with his actual position and duties, and would therefore recommend that he be commissioned as Major General commanding the Militia, and styled as such." That the Deputy Adjutant General at headquarters be commissioned as Colonel, and appointed Adjutant General; and that the Deputy Adjutant Generals be commissioned as Colonels. The reasons for all these changes are fairly given and commend themselves to every man who has given this subject the slightest consideration.

Our Militia Bill was enacted at a time when the Regular troops of the Empire occupied these Provinces in force; the militia would, as a matter of necessity, be under the command of the chief officer of those

troops in case of hostilities, a higher rank than colonel or title than that of Adjutant General would be anomalous and inconvenient in connection with the force at that time; but the withdrawal of those troops has entirely changed the aspect of affairs, and in future the head of the Canadian militia must have general officers rank, no matter what duties he discharges. As the Adjutant-General has hitherto performed the duty of commander-in-Chief, the change will be merely one of title alone,—while the Deputy Adjutant General at headquarters will continue to discharge his own duties as his assistant, with the proper title of Adjutant General. The necessity for promoting the Deputy Adjutant Generals of Districts is obvious. They are *out-ranked* by seniority in some instances by Lieutenant Colonels serving under them; and in the field such an officer would supersede the Deputy Adjutant General. As the end and aim of the system of organization pursued by Colonel P. Robertson-Ross is to simplify the operations of every department under his control and as the Military District, Brigade, and Regimental Divisions enables that to be done in the most thorough manner, every impediment to the smooth working of the system should at once be removed. And the officers of the force will at once endorse the axiom that the army of the Dominion "could only be worked satisfactorily in the field as an auxiliary one under the command of its own officers."

The Adjutant General recommends that the staff officers be placed on routine duty, in a similar manner to that practice which obtains in the regular service—a tenure of office of five years—and not be eligible for reappointment. This is the only recommendation in the whole report which is open to objection, and it is this—after five years tenure of office under such an administrator as the Adjutant General the country has an efficient body of staff officers, thoroughly trained to their duties,—to displace those men and send them adrift without any provision would be impossible, inasmuch as each and every one of them abandoned some calling or profession at which a livelihood could be made, and at the end of their period of service would be turned adrift to begin civil life anew under great and manifest disadvantages, while it would be very doubtful indeed if competent parties could be found to fill their places; inasmuch as five years tenure of office would offer no inducement to abandon a probable success for a possible one. And the positions would be inevitably made the prizes of political chance. The necessity for qualifications to fill probable vacancies is all the country can contemplate in the present aspect of affairs, and we would suggest that the way to train officers therefor would be the organization of staff corps in each district; such corps consist of civil engineers, Provincial land surveyors, and other professional men or

parties who would find time to acquire the necessary scientific and practical knowledge, and whose services need not cost the country anything beyond the price of the parchment on which their commissions were written.

In a country where a regular standing army afforded to staff officers a ready refuge to fall back on, and where their return to civil life after completing their service was not inevitable, the Adjutant General's recommendation would be the correct thing—here our *social condition* alone opposes an insuperable barrier to its application.

The cavalry arm of the service is next discussed, and the formation of seven additional mounted troops of Riflemen recommended, which the Adjutant General proposes to take from "different companies of infantry desirous of the change," and that *thirty-two* days drill annually be the time allowed for training that force. It is also recommended that the weapons supplied be the same as those in use in the Royal army.

The artillery is next brought under consideration, and an increase of twelve batteries recommended, so that every brigade should have a battery attached to it, and that those guns should be the *new* pattern muzzle-loading rifled gun. The appointment of an "Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores" is noticed (Lieut.-Col. G. A. French) whose report in the appendix we shall republish; and the Adjutant General recommends that a plan of Lieut. Colonel Shanly, commanding the London Field Battery, for *horsing* the artillery be adopted. It is simply that of enrollment and paying a retaining fee. Lieut. Colonel Shanly's memo on this subject will be republished.

The present strength of the field batteries is declared to be inefficient, and it is recommended to raise it to a force of one major, one captain, three lieutenants, one sergeant-major, four sergeants, four corporals, four bombardiers, one trumpeter, one farrier, eighty gunners and drivers, in all 100 men and sixty horses, exclusive of officers' horses, and that 100 rounds of ammunition be issued to each battery for annual practice. It is also recommended that thirty-two days drill be the period of annual training for both field and garrison artillery, to be put in by the latter in the various forts of the Dominion, and that all the officers of garrison artillery be attached in rotation to the permanent batteries recommended to be formed for garrison duty. The training of this arm of the service to their peculiar duties is strongly recommended, and it is an absolute necessity of our military organization.

The infantry arm is next described as the backbone of the army. It is stated to be "well enough instructed in company and battalion drill for all practical purposes required in modern warfare;" but a longer time will be necessary for instruction in "skirmishing drill in the open field (so as

sential in these days), and of that most important, perhaps, of all military instruction, viz., *the proper use of the rifle.*" It is there fore recommended that the period be extended to *sixteen days* annual training. The *target practice* inaugurated by the General Order of 26th August, 1870, is thoroughly detailed, and its results which are highly satisfactory given.

Our incipient navy is next discussed; it consists of two steam vessels. The *Prince Alfred* and *Rescue*. "These vessels are considered more in the light of police gunboats than anything 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 is to be undertaken by the Mother Country."

The *Prince Alfred* mounts four guns; two 12-pounder Armstrong's, one 32 pounder, and one 12 pound howitzer. The *Rescue* carries two guns; this vessel is stationed at Kingston, and is not effective as the *Prince Alfred*. The latter, however, is confined to the upper lakes by her size, and the agent recommends the building of a gunboat or two of sufficient size to pass all the canals, mounting four guns, with a speed of from twelve to fourteen miles per hour; the cost is estimated at \$26,000 per vessel—a very moderate sum for the object to be attained.

It is pointed out that the Niagara frontier is without any system of river defence; the propriety of attending to this matter is evident, and it shows that the crews of those gunboats can be engaged for a year cheaper than for the eight months we are now in the habit of employing them. The deductions from this are evident, the organization of a *naval brigade*, and by rotation of service, such as recommended for the garrison artillery, the training of a body of seamen and marine artillerists at a small outlay.

The concluding remarks bear on the necessity of the organization of the *reserve force*, and, to a certain extent, the compulsory, or its alternative, *voluntarily* service and training of all first class men, the gradual permeating of every township and parish in the Dominion with the militia system, and in order to do this the following changes are necessary:—An extension of period for annual drill; the payment of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men during drill at the rates laid down in the Regulations and Orders for the Active Militia, with free rations to all." And in order to perfect our defensive system "the placing of our gunboats on a better system," with such additions as may be necessary.

It is recommended to gradually increase the reserve stores, to commence the manufacture of ammunition in Canada, the establishment therefor of a laboratory at Kingston; and the report concludes with a graceful tribute to the staff officers of the Militia Department.

The whole is written in the simple, terse, and forcible style of a man thoroughly acquainted with the practical effects of his recommendations, up to every species of work detailed therein, and capable, as he has proved himself, of carrying it all out to the most minute details. It is, without doubt, one of the ablest documents on military organization of the present day, and it shows what very trifling changes are required in our Militia Act to fit it to circumstances so changed as our own have been since it became the law of the land.

The reports of the Deputy Adjutant General at headquarters (Lieut. Col. Powell), and Lieut.-Col. Wiley, Director of Stores, will be received with the interest they demand. The latter will decidedly set at rest the vexed question as to whom the honor of the organization of the expedition to the North West belongs, and will show that the writer of the "Narrative" in *Blackwood* has copied the great Munchausen without being quite as amusing.

In concluding this review it is our duty to state that the accomplished soldier who now commands the Canadian Militia has earned the lasting gratitude of the people of this country for the efficiency of the organization of its military force, and the economy with which the affairs of his department have been administered, combining with great practical experience sound scientific knowledge, unceasing and untiring activity, a thorough appreciation of the social condition of the country, as well as a clear preception of its political position. Colonel Robertson-Ross has devoted his energies to the furtherance of the best interests of Canada, and in developing that wise and statesmanlike measure which has culminated in making her a source of strength to the empire instead of weakness.

In a few days the Bouchette claim will come before the House of Commons for consideration, and for the honor as well as justice of the country we hope there will be no further shirking on the plea of irresponsibility of the plain duty the Dominion of Canada owes to the heirs of the late Colonel Bouchette. It will no doubt be very easy for some of the *political economists* to oppose the payment of the debt due that distinguished officer on the grounds that it was incurred by the House of Assembly of the Province of Quebec, and that the present constitutional Regime cannot be held accountable legally for obligations incurred by that body. The answer is simply this—the debt, although incurred by the Assembly of the Lower Province, was incurred for the direct benefit of all Canada, that the present constitutional organization is the legitimate successor of the aforesaid Assembly, even to its debts and assets, and therefore it should at once see that this obligation was discharged, not only as a matter in which the honor and honesty of the people of Can-

ada was concerned, but also as a mere matter of business between two contracting parties. An article from the *Quebec Morning Chronicle* of the 17th instant, which appears in another page, puts this transaction in its proper and forcible light. It will be no argument now to deny payment because the discredit of intrigues of a mere Provincial Assembly, where public honor and faith were measured by private interests or personal hate, by which one of the greatest of Canadian public men was deprived of the just reward of his labor, and sent in sorrow to his grave, his children cheated out of their just inheritance,—every phase of the transaction which has cried for over half a century for justice compels us, by every principle of national honor and gratitude, to see that justice is done by no unsparing hand. That is simply our duty, and we hope the House of Commons will look to it that it be fairly and generously discharged.

The events of the war of 1812-15 has furnished many a gallant episode which well deserves to be remembered; it has also supplied quite as many ludicrous examples and escapades, and amongst others a story alleged to have been told by the late General Scott, of the United States service, to Mr. Thurlow Weed, exhibiting that redoubtable hero in such a ludicrous light, that only for its unconceivable length and utter improbability we should be tempted to give it whole. A gentleman signing himself "1812," writes to the editor of the *Montreal Gazette*, contradicting the whole story, and proving it to be one of General Scott's rhodomontades, for which, and a want of veracity, he was quite as distinguished as for any feat of arms. The letter to the *Gazette* embodying the chief points of interest, will be found on another page.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Paris in open insurrection in the hands of the cowardly, cruel and disorderly mob known as the National Guards, is not a spectacle reassuring to the friends of unhappy France. Democratic newspapers affected to be rejoiced at the delivery of that unlucky country, from the onervating influences of what, in the plenitude of their wisdom, they were pleased to style *Imperialism*. The friends of law and order, of truth and justice, would prefer to see the French people under the most grinding despotism, where life and property are respected, instead of under the hellish curse of blood-thirsty socialism, and the oppressive rule of the *Rouges*. Military rule, till a dynasty has attained sufficient stability to enable the central power to be generous and impart a portion of its functions to the people, appears to be the only means for the reorganization of France. Louis Napoleon could not have succeeded in establishing a constitutional regime, if the Prussian war had not been precipitated, he would have been oblig-

ed to decimate the Parisian mob; to use an old seaman's phrase, "he was between the devil and the deep sea," and small blame to him if he chose the latter. If tranquillity is to be restored to France it will be through him, and by the time the *rouges* have shot Thiers, Favre, Louis Blanc and a few other Republican lunatics the party of law and order will be prepared to restore the empire.

The situation appears to be that a section of the armed mob, known as the National Guards, got possession of *forty* pieces of artillery either during or after the German occupation of Paris; that they withdrew to the heights of Montmartre and refused to surrender the artillery to the general commanding. In an attempt to recover those guns Generals Clement, Lecompte, and Thomas were abandoned by their troops, taken prisoners, and hurried before a Revolutionary Committee, who ordered them to be shot—a sentence immediately carried into execution. Subsequently General Vinoy fell into the hands of these ruffians, and was also shot. General Chanzy was also captured and held as prisoner, but was so badly abused that he had to be sent to hospital. at Bourdeaux, Rouher, the great banker and his sisters were arrested. Meantime Thiers and the French Assembly seem to be looking on in hopeless imbecility at Versailles. They have some 20,000 troops, such as they are, but whether they can depend on those fellows for an hour after being brought into contact with the Parisian mob is very doubtful. The Revolutionary Committee is said to consist of thirty persons, with Ricotte Garibaldi at their head. They have endeavored to negotiate with the Provisional Government at Versailles—the basis of their modest demands being, that all communes shall elect their own mayors, and the National Guards their own officers, that the Assembly and Government must at once return to Paris, and that they will allow two days from the 21st instant to have the latter clause carried out, if not complied with at that time they would march on Versailles and disperse the Assembly by force.

The Emperor Louis Napoleon reached Dover on Monday the 20th inst., and proceeded to Chiselhurst. His arrival was greeted with much enthusiasm by the French refugees, and with hearty good will and welcome by large crowds of Englishmen.

On the 21st the German Imperial Parliament was opened by the Kaiser, William I., in person, in a speech delivered from the marble throne of Charlemagne, which was brought from Aix la Chapelle to Berlin for that purpose. After congratulating the Parliament on the victories that have attended the German arms during the war just ended, he goes on to express the gratification of Germany that the conference at London has had such a peaceful solution. He says it will now be the task of the Reichstag to heal

the wounds and confirm the thanks of the Fatherland to those who have paid for victory with their blood and lives; and that the constitutional arrangements contemplated by the Government involve provisions of the separate treaties made in November with the Southern States, which will receive in a new Act to be submitted to the Reichstag a better conformation and more harmonious rendering. The amount to be contributed by each State toward the current expenses of the Empire are to be legally settled, and sanction is to be given to separate laws for Bavaria. The war indemnity is to be disposed of in conformity with the requirements of the Empire. Pensions for soldiers, and support for the widows and orphans of the war, are to be provided for, and concludes by expressing the hope that a long peace may favor the land.

On the same day Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise was married in the Chapel Royal at Windsor, to the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll. The following is the telegraphic account of it:

Windsor, March 21.—The *World's* special says the weather is charming, and the marriage of the Princess Louise has been celebrated with brilliancy. At eleven o'clock this forenoon, the ministers, ambassadors, the nobility and clergy, and the bridegroom's family were admitted to the Royal Chapel. At 12 o'clock ten royal carriages, with all the members of the Queen's family and other royal personages, left the Queen's gate at Windsor Palace, and proceeded to the south entrance of the chapel, where they were received by the Lord Chamberlain, and conducted to the places on the *haut pas*.

At 12.05 the bridegroom arrived, accompanied by Earl Percy and Lord Gower. They were conducted to seats on the *haut pas*.

At 12.15 the bride, accompanied by the Queen and suite in five carriages, arrived at the west entrance of the chapel, where they were joined by the bridesmaids, and moved up the nave amid music by the choir. The bride was supported by the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Saxe Coburg. The bridesmaids were Ladies Campbell, Cecil, Butler, Montague, Gordon, Lennox, Gordon, Seymour, and Fitzgerald.

The bride was seated on the left of the altar, with the Queen near at hand.

The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of London in choral style; the Queen giving the bride away.

At the end of the last prayer a royal salute was fired from the artillery in Windsor Park and the guests repaired to the Castle for luncheon. The bride and bridegroom departed at 3 o'clock for Claremont for the honeymoon. About a thousand guests witnessed the coronation. The grounds of the Castle are filled with immense crowds, and Windsor is *en fete*.

The Marquis of Lorne wore the uniform of the Argyllshire artillery, and not the Highland costume. The Bishop of London, was assisted by the Bishops of Oxford, Winchester and Worcester.

To night there will be a grand banquet, and the castle will be illuminated. The festivities will continue for two days.

At home the proceedings of the House of Commons have been characterized by steady attention to public business. Amongst the

many valuable reports submitted is that of the Adjutant General of Militia on state of the Canadian Army, and it is as usual with that distinguished officer's documents—a military memoir valuable for its practical suggestions, its historical facts and the administrative skill as well as ability displayed in the organization and management of the Militia of the Dominion.

The President of the United States is most anxious to extend the area of that already unwieldy empire. The hankering after San Domingo, or rather a slice of that island is an attempt to insert the thin edge of the wedge of pretensions into the West Indian Archipelago—the acquisition does not promise to be easily arranged, or does it seem that it can be held into any comfort when it is acquired—as there happens to be a *nigger* republic in one corner of the Island, and the beggars are pugnacious—will fight like Irishmen on any or no provocation, and cannot be baten. General Grant will find his brudder President an ugly customer to deal with.

The Joint High Commission does not appear to be working satisfactorily for Yankee claims—they are willing now to pay a sum of money for the right of indiscriminate fishing on our coasts, but they cannot get them for an equivalent.

A deputation from the Board of Trade of Chicago has arrived in Ottawa for the purpose of having an interview with the Government on the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal. They are accompanied by the industrious promoter of that work, F. Capreol, Esq.

The elections for the Local Legislature have been completed, and although there have been several changes the position of the local administration appears to have been rather improved by it—their number of supporters having increased.

In Japan another civil war appears to be imminent.

At home there is every prospect of an early spring, while on every side signs of prosperity are apparent.

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription up to Saturday, the 25th inst.

- PRAIRIERS.—Lieut. Wm. Johnston, \$2.
- LONDON.—Lt. Col. J. B. Taylor, D.A.G., \$2.
- FITZROY.—Capt. Allen Fraser, \$1.
- LANCASTER.—Lieut. John A. McDougal, \$2.
- WOLFE ISLAND.—(Per Agent.)—Capt. Go- ing, \$1.

MARRIED

At Plantation Windy Hill, near Blackville Court House, South Carolina, on March 10th, by the Rev. H. B. Law, Rector of Hamwell—Robert A. Sisson, Esq., only son of Charles Phillip Sisson, Esq., late Cashier Bank of Upper Canada, Chatham, to Mattie S., second daughter of Wm. P. Carle, Esq., of Blackville.

DIED

At Blackville, on Sunday the 19th instant, Emma, the beloved wife of Lieutenant-Col. Atcherley, D. A. G. of Militia, and daughter of Francis H. Howarth, Esq., of Toronto.

TRUE-HEARTED BEN,

Ben Bobstay, a Tar of the Jolly old sort,
Could keep his mainbrace and huff hard-a-port;
And Ben he was smelted on by Sac, Meg, and
Moll,
But all over the world he was faithful to Poll.

Whenever he sailed he was faithful to Poll.
Faithful to Poll,
Tol de rol lol!

'Twas just past six bells when the ship sprang a
leak,
Nor west o' the point of the Great Mosambique,
Young Ben swam ashore, dried his clothes by
Old Sol,
And cried to his messmates, "I'm faithful to
Poll."

He let 'em all drown, to be faithful to Poll.
Faithful to Poll,
Tol de rol lol!

He met a Princess, of the tribe Kikaroo,
She ogled and eyed him. Says Ben "How d'y'e
do?"
Says she, "Marry me; on a throne you shall lole,"
Says Ben, "You'll excuse me; I'm faithful to
Poll."

He married her, saying, "I'm faithful to Poll."
Faithful to Poll,
Tol de rol lol!

Says she, "If you don't you'll be hung up and
killed."
Says Ben, "You fair creatures are all so self-
willed."
So he gave her his hand to avoid sus, per coll.

But still in his heart he was faithful to Poll.
Faithful to Poll,
Tol de rol lol!

He married her, saying, "I'm faithful to Poll."
Faithful to Poll,
Tol de rol lol!

Another Princess, all gold rings and tatoo,
Saw Ben, and was jealous of Miss Kikaroo,
Says Ben, "Fight it out, while I sit on a knoll;
If 'other kills both, still I'm faithful to Poll."
Faithful to Poll,
Tol de rol lol!

"Whichever kills with r. I'm faithful to Poll."

Their battle surpasses my figures of speech;
They each whacked the other and 'other
whacked each;
Then both lay down stiff as a jolted wood doll,
And Ben sings aloud, "Ain't I faithful to Poll?"
Faithful to Poll,
Tol de rol lol!

Ben capers while singing "I'm faithful to Poll."

They both then revived, and jumped wildly on
him
But Ben saw a ship, so he jumped off to swim
The Captain calls out, "Your brave deed I extol.
In England I'll tell 'em you're faithful to Poll."
Faithful to Poll,
Tol de rol lol!

"Good-bye," says the Captain, "Be faithful to
Poll."

He breasted the waves, and he fought with the
breeze,
Till, exhausted, he landed at Stockton-on-Tees,
And thence, for a change, he walked on to Bris-
tol,
Where he clearly explained he'd been faithful to
Poll.

He married, and always was faithful to Poll.
Faithful to Poll,
Tol de rol lol!

—Punch.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SIR
GERGE F. CARTIER AND THE REV.
W. MORLEY PUNSHON.

The following are the copies of the letters
which passed between the Minister of Militia
and the President of the Wesleyan Metho-
dist Church, marked "confidential," but
which the respective writers of them con-
sented to being published, and therefore
they were laid before Parliament a few days
since, which we give in full, as this question
has occupied a good deal of attention ever
since the sitting of the Conference last June.
The letters are well worth perusal:

SIR GEO. F. CARTIER TO THE REV. W. MORLEY
PUNSHON.

MONTREAL, 6th Oct., 1870.

"DEAR REVEREND SIR,—I hope you will
pardon me if I take the liberty of disturbing
you to-day by writing to you to explain some
of the circumstances which have accompan-

ied the appointment of the chaplains to the
two Canadian Battalions for the Red River
Expedition. I would have addressed you
sooner on this delicate subject, but I did not
like so doing so long as it was a matter of
discussion in the newspapers. It has been
a constant practice with me whenever criti-
cized or attacked as a member of the Gov-
ernment, not to resort to the Press, but to
wait till an opportunity is given me during
the sitting of Parliament to explain or justi-
fy anything done by me in the discharge of
my Ministerial or executive duties.

"It was by an order of His Excellency in
Council of the 15th of April last, that the
two battalions for Red River were authorized
to be raised in the Provinces of Ontario and
Quebec. The number of men as well as the
number of combatant and non-combatant
officers were fixed by that order, as part of
the number of the non-combatant officers,
two chaplains at the usual rate of pay were
to be appointed. The two Battalions, as
soon as raised and officered, were to be hand-
ed over to the control of the Lieutenant-
General commanding. Several applications
in writing, and some by reverend ministers
themselves have been made in relation to
the appointment of chaplains. Amongst the
applications in writing was that dated
from Toronto, on 23rd April last, trans-
mitted by yourself, as Chairman of Commit-
tee, and by Rev. Mr. Wood and Rev. Mr.
Taylor, as general secretaries, urging the
appointment of a Wesleyan minister as chap-
lain to that portion of the military expedi-
tion professedly attached to the doctrines
and ordinances of your church, on such
terms as should be agreed upon, affecting
personal rights and military obligations and
duties. The receipt of this last application
was acknowledged to yourself, as President,
on the 29th of April last. Subsequently His
Excellency, under the advice of the Privy
Council, was pleased to appoint two chap-
lains for the two Battalions authorised by
the order in council of the 16th of April
last. A Protestant chaplain and a Catholic
one were appointed; and the selection of
the Protestant chaplain fell on the Rev. S.
Patterson, a minister of the Church of Eng-
land. You may rest assured that when the
appointment of chaplain took place, all the
applications made in writing or verbally, re-
ceived due consideration.

All the Militia appointments appear in the
Canada Gazette, and according to the prevail-
ing and regular rule, the appointment of the
two chaplains was made known through the
Canada Gazette.

"Applicants with regard to any appoint-
ment relating to the Militia service, are ex-
pected to look to the *Canada Gazette* to
ascertain if their applications have been suc-
cessful. It would not be regular to make
known any appointment concerning the
Militia service through any other channel
than the *Canada Gazette*; therefore, the rule
of the "Department" is not to notify any
applicant by any personal or special commu-
nication to acquaint him if his application
has been successful or unsuccessful, and the
usual rule was followed up with regard to
the applications relating to the appointment
of the Chaplains to the two Red River Bat-
talions. All the applicants were treated
alike—none of them received any special or
personal intimation to let him know if his
application had been successful or unsuc-
cessful. The application for appointments
in the "Militia Service" are duly registered,
and their receipt is acknowledged; but if
any appointment has to be made in conse-
quence of any application, the result or de-
cision is made known only through the
Canada Gazette.

"I beg you will pardon me for entering
into so many details relating to the notifica-
tion of the Militia appointments. My excuse
for doing so is that they will assist to explain
to you why, after the acknowledgment of
the receipt of the application transmitted
by you and your two reverend brother min-
isters, a further personal communication,
was not sent to you to apprise you of the
final result respecting the appointment of
the chaplains for the Red River Battalions.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to offer
you my thanks for the letter you sent to the
Toronto Globe of the 16th of June last, to
correct the inaccurate statement previously
made in that paper, that in the communica-
tion from the Militia Department to your-
self as President of the Wesleyan confer-
ence, there was a refusal of "Ministerial
recognition," and that the prefix "Rev.," to
which you are so worthily entitled, had been
omitted. Allow me to say that it was in-
deed very kind and very gentlemanly on
your part to have so hastened to correct the
inaccurate statement, and I must add that I
feel the more thankful to you because you
have had the goodness to do it spontaneous-
ly and so quickly. I remark, however, in
your letter to the *Globe*, you complain that
your application had been refused consider-
ation, and that from oversight or design you
received no communication from the Gov-
ernment after the 29th of April last, the
date of the acknowledgment of the receipt
of your application. I beg now to reiterate
what I have stated before, that your applica-
tion as well as all the other applications
received due consideration at the time of
the appointment of the two chaplains, and I
beg to reiterate also that if after the 29th of
April last, no subsequent communication
was sent to you it was because the rule of
the Militia Department, being to notify and
make known all appointments connected
with the *Militia Service*, through the *Canada
Gazette*, no further communication is ever
sent to any applicant, after the acknowledg-
ment of the receipt of his application, to let
him know that his application has been suc-
cessful or unsuccessful. I have no hesitation
to give you, and I beg of you to accept the
assurance that no "discourtesy, nor over-
sight, or design," were meant or intended
by the circumstance, that no subsequent
communication was sent to you after the
29th of April last. I wish that you should
bear in mind that the appointment of the
chaplains for the two battalions, did not and
could not proceed from myself alone, in my
departmental capacity as Minister of Militia,
and also that after handing over of the two
battalions to the command of the Lieut-
General Commanding, they became abso-
lutely under the sole control of the General,
and no one but him could allow any party
to accompany the battalions on their march
to Red River.

"I can assure you in all the sincerity of
my heart, that no one respects more than
myself the reverend ministers, and the
members of your church. I duly appreciate
their importance, their virtues and their
patriotism. I can say, that outside their
religious order, they have no warmer friend
than myself. I have the happiness and
pleasure to reckon a great number of friends
amongst the Wesleyan Methodists. I may
assert that it could not even enter into my
mind to think of doing anything as a minis-
ter of the Crown, or as a private individual,
which might give offence or cause injustice
to the great body of the Wesleyan Metho-
dists or any member of that venerable
church. It has been with me a constant
rule through life to respect the church of
every one. With me the appreciation of

the question of religion is not a question of majority or minority, nor a question of large number or small number, but is a question of "individuality." The religion of every individual must be respected and protected by the laws of the land, without taking into consideration if he belongs to a church whose members are numerous, or whose members are few.

"I must here tell you that I felt very much delighted when my worthy colleague, the Hon. Mr. Aitkins, determined to join the Government. I expressed at the time my pleasure, and remarked that it was a happy coincidence that amongst his personal merits he was a member of the Wesleyan persuasion. Allow me to thank you for the kind words contained with regard to myself in a letter which some time ago you wrote to my colleague, Mr. Aitkins. This letter is marked "confidential," but I have no objection you should communicate it to those of your brother ministers and intimate friends whom it is your pleasure to take into your confidence. As a matter of course you may communicate it to Mr. Aitkins.

"I beg that you will permit me to avail myself of this opportunity to offer you my most sincere sympathy in the deep affliction which has just befallen you, by the removal from this earth of the one who was the dearest to your heart.

"Before concluding this letter, I must state to you that I read at the time with no little surprise the statements reported by several newspapers to have been made in writing and verbally by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson before the Wesleyan Conference with regard to myself, in relation to the passing of the "Manitoba Act," and to the appointment of the chaplains to the Red River Battalions. With regard to those statements, the least I have to say about them now is that they are erroneous, unwarrantable and entirely devoid of foundation; but they contain so grave charges against me that I reserve to myself the privilege that I have to repel them from my seat in Parliament at the first opportunity that will be given me for doing it.

At some critical period of his career, as Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, now Ontario, Dr. Ryerson had occasion, I think, to find in me a fair, just, liberal and generous Minister of the Crown. It seems to me that his memory ought to have prompted him, from his own personal experience, what sort of public man, was the one whom he attacked when he made his statements before the Conference. I am afraid that some, if not a great number of the venerable and learned ministers of your church, assembled lately in conference at Toronto, have become unfavorably impressed with regard to myself in consequence of the statements of Dr. Ryerson, but I gave you before hand the assurance that the false impressions which may have been created in their minds against me, will soon be dispelled, after an opportunity has been given me, in Parliament, to repel the charges made against me before the Wesleyan Conference. I flatter myself that before long, the honor and pleasure will be afforded to me to make your personal acquaintance.

"I hope you will pardon me for having disturbed you at such a length to-day, and allow me,

"My Dear Reverend Sir, to subscribe myself,

"Your most obt. Servt.

"(Signed) GEORGE ET. CARTIER.

"Rev. W. M. Punshon, M. A.

"&c., &c., &c., Cobourg."

REV. W. M. PUNSHON TO SIR GEO. FT. CARTIER.

"PORT HORN,
Oct. 12, 1870. }

"Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 6th inst. I write in the midst of a large business committee, and must, therefore, ask you to excuse a fuller reply for a few days.

"Remaining meanwhile with respect,
Yours faithfully,

"(Signed), W. MORLEY PUNSHON.
"Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart, G. C. B."

REV. W. M. PUNSHON TO SIR GEO. FT. CARTIER.

"TORONTO,
Nov. 11, 1870. }

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to thank you very sincerely for your communication marked confidential, dated October 8th, 1870, the receipt of which I briefly acknowledged. I have been almost incessantly from home since I received it, and have been unable to command the leisure, and if I may be permitted to say so, without any obtrusion of personal sorrow the collectedness to reply as I should have wished, earlier. I am not insensible to the consideration which, amid the many duties of your high position, found time to indite so long a letter in your own hand.

"I notice your explanation in reference to the appointment of chaplains to the two Canadian battalions for the Red River Expedition, and in reference to the consideration given to the application signed by myself and the Reverend Secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society of Canada, to secure your official sanction to the appointment of a Wesleyan Minister as chaplain to that portion of the Military Expedition professedly attached to the doctrines and ordinances of our church, on such terms as may be agreed upon "affecting personal rights and military obligations and duties."

"Your explanation of the reasons why nothing but a formal acknowledgment was sent in answer to this application, is to the effect that all the applicants were treated alike, and that the uniform custom in connection with the Militia Service, is to refer all such applicants for information as to the success or failure of their application to the announcement in the *Canada Gazette*. I at once accept your explanation, as far as the usage applies to individuals seeking an appointment, or to bodies designating an individual whose appointment by the Government they desire. But if you will permit me, I still think, with all respect, that there were reasons, both in the circumstances connected with our application and in the nature of the application itself, why the letter which we had the honor to forward should have received a distinct reply.

"I think there existed, possibly, some misapprehension as to the nature of the request which that letter contained. We did not ask for the appointment of a Wesleyan Minister by the Government as a paid chaplain to the forces, (though if we had done so we should but have preferred a request which, in a land which has no established church, any department should have respectfully considered.) Our intention was to have designated a minister to the work, and to have sustained him. The purport of our application was to secure "official sanction" to his accompanying the troops, in order that his position might not be equivocal nor inferior, and that in his ministrations he might have all the advantage which those who are recognized have over those who are tolerated, and nothing more. It was for this purpose that the words

were inserted—"on terms which may be agreed upon affecting personal rights and military obligations and duties."

"An application of this kind involving a request for information, and to which a simple notification of an appointment is no answer, and still less a formal acknowledgment of receipt; should stand, as it appears to me, on rather different ground from the application of an aspirant for office who may find his *solatium*, or otherwise in the *Canada Gazette*. Moreover, we who sent the letters were but representatives, with a constituency behind us who were awaiting our report. We duly reported the acknowledgment of the receipt of our letter—and hoped to be able to report further, that its proposal had been carefully considered. Hence our disappointment and *theirs*, when no further answer came.

"While I thus venture respectfully to express my regret that this view of the subject did not occur to the Department; I accept with pleasure your disclaimer of any intended discourtesy, done through me, and my two reverend brethren to the whole Methodist Church.

"I thank you very sincerely for your expression of personal sympathy, and wishing you all the sagacity and wisdom which your very critical duties demand, beg to subscribe myself, with the assurance of high consideration.

"Yours faithfully,

"(Signed) W. MORLEY PUNSHON."

P. S.—I observe that in your letter, you represent me as complaining in my letter to the *Globe* that our application had been "refused consideration." My letter does not state thus, but that "we had no knowledge that it had been considered." This is a minor matter, but you will excuse my reference to it, for I am anxious not to be misunderstood.

BECHER AND SPURGEON.—Mr. Beecher has revised his refusal to receive an increase of salary, and has left the matter in the hands of friends. The trustees have voted an annual stipend of \$20,000. This places Mr. Beecher financially at the head of the clerical host. He has probably the largest regular congregation in the land, and except Spurgeon's in the world. The choir of the Plymouth Church, the organ and Sunday school, are in the same gigantic proportions with the congregation. Spurgeon's income is probably larger than Mr. Beecher's. Every seat in his great house is rented, and the entire revenue comes into Spurgeon's hands to be disposed of as he pleases. He pays his own salary, and distributes the rest to advance the cause. Elders and Deacons can only use the funds by applying to the private secretary, and leaving their personal receipt.

A large volcano has suddenly sprung up in Mexico on the Chihuahua road, about a hundred miles from Vera Cruz. No volcano has been observed before so far from the sea.

Of the French prisoners in Belgium more than seven hundred who were without any instruction have been taught to read, write, and cypher since their residence in that country.

As a swindler the heathen Chinese is a success. He splits half-dollars, takes out a third of the silver, fills the space with lead, and closes up the cut in a manner to defy detection.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 24th March, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS, (3.)

NO. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

No. 3 Battery, Gloucester.

To be 1st Lieutenant :

1st Lieutenant Allan Poyntz Patrick, G. S., from No. 1 Battery, vice George R. Perry, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

2nd Battalion "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto.

To be Major :

Captain William Arthurs, V. B., vice John Brown, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant John Erskine, V. B., vice Geo. F. Whitney, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign James R. Foster, M. S., vice Erskine, promoted.

The resignations of Ensigns Angus Gilmore Morrison, and Edward Burke, are hereby accepted.

55th "Elgin" Battalion of Infantry.

ERRATA.—In General Order (7) 10th March, 1871, read 25th "Elgin" Battalion of Infantry, instead of 55th "Elgin" Battalion.

30th "Wellington" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 5 Company, Mount Forest.

ERRATUM.—In General Order (7) 10th March, 1871, read: "No. 5 Company, Mount Forest: The resignation of Captain James Pearce, is hereby accepted" instead of "No. 2 Company, Guelph: Captain George Bruce, is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank."

No. 6 Company, Eramosa.

The resignation of Captain H. H. Swinford, is hereby accepted.

34th "Ontario" Battalion of Infantry

No. 4 Company.

The Head Quarters of this Company are hereby transferred from Whitby to Beaverton.

To be Captain :

Norman F. Paterson, Esquire, M.S., vice Dartnoll, resigned.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

Charles Henry Davidson, Gentleman, vice Young resigned.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Ewan H. Cameron, Gentleman, vice Gordon, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

58th "Brant" Battalion of Infantry.

This Battalion is hereby changed from Infantry to Rifles.

42nd "Brockville" Battalion of Infantry.

The Brockville and Ottawa Railway Battery.

To be Captain :

1st Lieutenant George Lowe, V.B., vice W. R. Worsley, deceased.

43rd "Carleton" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Huntly.

Ensign John Nesbitt, is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

44th "Welland" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, Drummondville.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Hiram Bender, M.S., vice William Russell, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

49th "Hastings" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Adjutant with rank of Ensign :

Sergeant-Major James S. Hurst, V.B., vice E. Fidler, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

53rd "Sherbrooke" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, Sherbrooke.

The resignation of Ensign Reuben M. Hart, is hereby accepted.

60th "Missisquoi" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Clarencville.

The resignation of Lieutenant Myron, V. Curtis is hereby accepted.

"Beauce" Provisional Battalion.

No. 1 Company, St. Vital de Lambton.

To be Ensign :

Alfred Blanchet, Gentleman, M. S., vice Garant, resigned.

No. 2 Company, Aylmer.

To be Ensign :

Sergeant Major Théodule Dechêne, M. S., vice Proteau, resigned.

No. 4 Company, St. Vital de Lambton.

To be Ensign :

Sergeant Narcisso Blanchet, M. S., vice G. Bignell, promoted.

"Charlevoix" Provisional Battalion.

To be Major, provisionally and specially,

Captain Alfred Dufour, M. S., 2nd class, from No. 1 Company.

No. 1 Company, St. Paul's Bay.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Joseph Gauthier, M. S. vice Dufour, promoted.

"Three Rivers" Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

The formation of the following corps as a Provisional Battalion of Infantry to be styled the "Three Rivers Provisional Battalion of Infantry" with Head Quarters at the Town of Three Rivers, is hereby authorized:

2nd Three Rivers Infantry Company, as No. 1 Company.

Rivéro du Loup, en haut Infantry Company, as No. 2 Company.

Berthier, en haut Infantry Company, as No. 3 Company.

St. Gabriel de Brandon Infantry Company, as No. 4 Company.

To be Paymaster :

Lieutenant François Xavier Turcotte, from No. 1 Company.

To be Quarter-Master :

François Xavier Gauthier, Gentleman.

To be Surgeon :

Auguste Frédéric Dame, Esquire, M. D.

No. 1 Company Three Rivers.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

Narcisso Martel, Gentleman, vice Turcotte, appointed Paymaster.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Thomas Ryan, Gentleman, vice C. Dumoulin, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 3 Company, Berthier en haut.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Charles Levosque, Gentleman, vice A. A. Laferriere, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

"St. Hyacinthe" Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

The formation of the following corps as a Provisional Battalion of Infantry, to be styled the "St. Hyacinthe Provisional Battalion of Infantry" with Head Quarters at the town of St. Hyacinthe, is hereby authorized, viz :

St. Hyacinthe Infantry Company as No. 1 Company.

St. Pie Infantry Company as No. 2 Company.

St. Simon Infantry Company, as No. 3 Company.

Sorel Infantry Company as No. 4 Company.

To be Major :

Captain Romuald S. Jacques, M. S. from No. 1 Company.

No. 1 Company St. Hyacinthe

To be Captain, provisionally :

Henry Joseph Doherty, Esquire, vice St. Jacques promoted.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Theodoro Simeon Richer, M. S. vice R. E. Corcoran left the limits.

To be Ensign:

Sergeant Theodore L'houreux, M. S., vice Richer, promoted.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery. No 8 Battery, St. Stephen.

To be Captain provisionally and specially: 2nd Lieutenant John H. Rose, vice Edward H. Clarke, who is hereby permitted, under 32nd Section of the Militia Act, to retire retaining rank.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Major Thomas D. Stevenson vice Rose, promoted.

62nd "The St. John" Battalion.

To be Ensign:

George Ludlow Wetmore, Gentleman, M. S., vice Stubbs, promoted.

74th Battalion of Infantry. No. 5 Company, Sackville.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant David Blackburn Lindsay, V. B. vice B. Botsford, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant:

Sergeant John M. Baird, M. S. vice Lindsay, promoted.

Dalhousie Infantry Company

Captain Alexander Hamilton having left the limits his name is hereby removed from the list of Officers.

The resignation of William S. Smith is hereby accepted.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

The following Officers holding Certificates of qualification, are hereby confirmed in their respective ranks:

Lieutenant Charles F. Oulton, M. S., 2nd, No. 6 Company 74th Battalion, from 8th October, 1870.

Ensign Bedford Harper, M. S., and Clas No. 6 Company, 74th Battalion, from October 1870.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

63rd "Halifax" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Ensign:

Private William McKerron, M. S. By command of His Excellency the Governor General.

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



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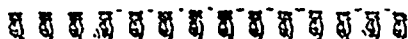
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