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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 13, 1871.

No. 11.

### ORGANIZATION OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY

BY C. V. H.

*From the U. S. Army and Navy Journal.*

#### IX.—MOBILIZATION.

A PRINTED instruction, issued from the War Department, and called "Plan of Mobilization" (*Mobilmachungs Plan*), is in the hands of all officers concerned in the business exclusively. As the regulations contained therein would give the enemy valuable information, the book is not permitted to appear for public sale. Any changes resolved upon are carefully inserted, and the whole contents often altogether revised. This instruction, in the first place, contains the standing orders, prescribing what is to be done each day, counting from the date of issue of the order of mobilization as the first, and runs about in this manner:

First day—Issue of order of mobilization.

Second day—Receipt of order at all stations; despatch of orders for reserves to report at headquarters of Landwehr battalion on the fifth day—for Landwehr on a specified later day; departure of all details for cavalry and artillery horses; despatch of orders for calling in horses of county (circle).

Third day—Horses of circle arrive at Landwehr battalion headquarters.

Fourth day—Meeting of board for approving and appraising horses; arrival of details of cavalry in East Prussia and other provinces for receiving horses.

Fifth day—Starting of horses for different garrisons: arrival of reserves at Landwehr battalion headquarters.

Sixth day—Horses from Landwehr battalion reach troops; departure of reserves from Landwehr battalion headquarters for different garrisons.

Seventh day—Arrival of horses from further provinces; reserves arrive at their battalion garrisons.

Eighth day—Equipment of reserves and formation of depot battalions; arrival of Landwehr at Landwehr battalion headquarters.

Ninth day—Starting of field army for post of concentration or embarkation by rail.

Tenth day—Arrival of recruits at Landwehr battalion headquarters.

Eleventh day—Examination and assignment.

Twelfth day—Departure to join depot battalion, etc.

We are, of course, unable to vouch for the correctness of these dates, which are merely given as an illustration.

The field battalion of infantry, corresponding to the Landwehr battalion, being 400 men in peace, receives from the latter the next six years' reserves (133 per year), say 800 men. Of these, 600 increase the field battalion to its proper number of 1000; the remaining 200 form, with 400 of the two other battalions of the regiment, the depot battalion of the regiment, which, after a few days, is increased to 1200 by the arrival of 400 recruits. These are the men due on the 1st of October next, called in at once. The selections for the depot battalion are made in the following manner: In the first place, all men are taken who are temporarily sick or unfit for field service; next, men who happen to have just now urgent applications for exemption pending, which it has not yet been possible to decide upon; and ultimately the oldest men. This battalion gets organized in six companies, 200 each; and besides the drilling of recruits, it has to do garrison duty in such fortress as it has been designated for. The officers are assigned every year according to roster; that is to say, on the 1st of October the officers are assigned who will have to join the depot battalion in case of war occurring, until the 1st of October next; and changes are made only in case of accidental temporary sickness. The arrangement is made in order to prevent the arising of bad feeling, which any partiality in regard to this detested detail would produce. The rule besides is general. Every officer of the line, of the reserve, and Landwehr, has been assigned beforehand; and only the generals who command armies, their staff, and the changes resulting therefrom, are made without having been ordered beforehand. By means of these depot battalions the army is kept in its original strength. Losses in battle are replaced from the depot battalion, upon which the regiment draws for reinforcements when needed. These reinforcements go to the front again according to age, fully equipped, and with some officers. Sick and convalescent wounded officers and men join the depot battalion. Each battalion of sharpshooters forms its own depot company; each regiment of cavalry, one depot squadron of 200 horses; the artillery three depot battalions per army corps. On a certain day the field army is ready in all its battalions, regiments of cavalry, and batteries, and on the same date all administrative trains are ready to embark for the point of concentration; and then travel in pursuance

of a time table fixed long before for a given date, and on the line assigned.

In case of a surprise it would be possible to let a part of the army, especially the infantry, start at once, and to send their reserves and horses after them. The disadvantages, however, resulting from such an arrangement are so great that the government last July did not resort to this expedient, preferring even to expose the Rhenish provinces to a momentary invasion, which Napoleon omitted to undertake for reasons which up to this time have not yet become public.

Be it remarked on this occasion that every officer and soldier actually in the field receives, under all circumstances, more pay than any one who is not yet in active service.

The Landwehr is not always in all provinces and at once called out. Of course, on the 1st of July, 1870, all the Landwehr in the western provinces were called out, the fortresses on that frontier needing their full garrisons at once. Likewise the Landwehr of the provinces near the German ocean and the Baltic were ordered out at once; but the rest were called out later, when wanted for securing the communications of the advancing field army. Landwehr artillery and engineers get plenty of employment in fortresses and at sieges.

It is obvious that, by anticipating the recruits for one year, by taking them at nineteen years of age for filling up the depot battalions, and by falling back upon men between the ages of thirty-five and forty for the Landwehr, the reinforcements could be increased to a great extent; but those measures would only be resorted to in case of a very disastrous campaign.

It may be permitted now to give the "Ordre de Bataille" of a Prussian army corps, and the number of depot and Landwehr troops pertaining to it:

General commanding, general.

Chief of staff, colonel of general staff.

Major of general staff; captain of cavalry, aide-de-camp.

Captain of general staff; captain of infantry, aide-de-camp.

Commandant of headquarters, captain or lieutenant of cavalry.

Staff guard detachment of infantry and cavalry.

Chief of artillery (commander of the artillery of the corps in peace).

Adjutant, lieutenant of artillery.

Chief of engineers, colonel of engineers.

One major and one captain of engineers.

Medical director with assistant surgeon.

Intendent of corps with several officers of his corps.

Judge-advocate of corps.  
 First division, lieutenant-general—major of general staff; one captain and one lieutenant of infantry, aides; intendant of division; judge-advocate.

First brigade, major-general—aide-de-camp, first lieutenant of infantry; first regiment of infantry; second regiment of infantry; fusilier regiment

Second brigade, major-general—aide-de-camp, first lieutenant of infantry; third regiment of infantry; fourth regiment of infantry.

Artillery, major—battery four pound pieces; battery eight-pound pieces.

Regiment of cavalry.  
 Second division, lieutenant-general—major of general staff; one captain and one lieutenant of infantry, aides; intendant of division; judge-advocate.

Third brigade, major-general—aide-de-camp, first lieutenant of infantry; fifth regiment of infantry; battalion sharpshooters.

Fourth brigade, major-general—aide-de-camp, first lieutenant of infantry; seventh regiment of infantry; eighth regiment of infantry.

Artillery, major—battery four-pound pieces; battery eight-pound pieces.

Regiment of cavalry.  
 Cavalry division, lieutenant-general—major of general staff; one captain and one lieutenant of cavalry, aides; intendant of division; judge-advocate.

First brigade, major-general—first lieutenant of cavalry, aide-de-camp; three regiments of cavalry.

Second brigade, major-general—first lieutenant of cavalry, aide-de-camp; three regiments of cavalry.

Artillery, major—two batteries horse artillery.

Reserve artillery—colonel commanding field artillery regiment, commanding; two lieutenants of artillery, aides (in regard to all administrative objects considered as the fourth division of corps); intendants of division; judge-advocate; four batteries four pound pieces; four batteries eight pound pieces; four batteries horse artillery; engineer battalion; pontoon train; ammunition train.

RECAPITULATION.

	Batts.	Squads.	Guns.	Men.
First division of infantry	15	4	12	15,760
Second division of infantry	13	4	12	13,760
Cavalry division	—	—	8	5,720
Reserve artillery, etc.	1	—	61	1,880
Total, army corps	28	32	90	35,120

TRAINS.

- Train battalion, major.
- Three reserve ammunition trains.
- Five provision trains.
- One main hospital and four flying hospitals.
- One field treasury.
- One field post.
- One field railroad detachment.
- One field telegraph detachment.

DEPOT TROOPS.

Nine battalions, 1200 men each	10,800
One company of sharpshooters	250
Eight squadrons of cavalry, 200 horses each	1,600
Three batteries of artillery	220
Total	12,870

LANDWEHR.

Twenty-seven battalions, 800 men each	21,600
Thirty-two squadrons of cavalry, 100 horses each	3,200
Total	24,800

Artillery, engineers, and sharpshooters—Landwehr men—fortress (or heavy) artillery regiments, are not counted here. We cannot warrant at present the strict correctness of all these numbers. There are besides

slight differences between the corps; for instance, the Twelfth army corps (Saxony and Hesse) is somewhat stronger and differently composed. The corps of guards has one additional battalion sharpshooters, and several other corps, I think have no fusilier regiment; but the numbers adduced are near enough to arrive at a rather correct total; Field army in thirteen army corps, 456,560; depot troops, 167,310; Landwehr, 332,800; total, 956,770, or 377 battalions, 416 squadrons, 1,248 field pieces.

The field army is at present altogether in France, and certainly in this strength, as the depot battalions must have completed their ranks by November 1st. How many divisions of Landwehr have crossed the frontier must be ascertained at present.

Brigades and divisions of Landwehr are formed when they start. In regard to the field army, it ought to be remarked that the mobilization is merely an expansion; the bodies of troops, commanders, etc., remain the same as in peace. As few changes as possible is the rule.

That the armies of South Germany are not included in this count need not be mentioned. Bavaria has furnished two field and one reserve corps; Wurtemberg and Baden have furnished one small corps of about 20,000 each. Their organization is not yet quite carried out on the Prussian system, though the main points of the system have been adopted since 1866.

X—CLOSING REMARKS ABOUT THE SYSTEM.

The Prussian or North German army cannot, in the usual sense of the word, be called a "standing army." It is a great national military training school, in which the teachers alone—a part of the officers and non-commissioned officers—are permanent. The organization combines a system of militia with the strictness of training which makes the militia in fact an army.

The Prussian army is not by any means an instrument for the use of any monarch who should be inclined to make wars for the purpose of gratifying personal ambition or lust of conquest. It is not an instrument either to support tyranny and usurpation of constitutional rights. How could an army of 200,000 men compel the 250,000 reserves to put in an appearance if they would not? Single or local cases of disobedience could be disposed of and punished, but a general disposition to disobey would have a natural momentum not to be overcome.

It is not undeniable that this system of national defence is rather exacting and burdensome to the nation; but, strange to see, the Prussian nation has, in spite of it, kept well up with the progress of her neighbors in industry, commerce, husbandry and science. The expenses are great, but the finances of Prussia are in a better condition than those of any other European nation. The amount of money spent for the national defence, compared with the total revenues, is smaller in proportion than in the budget of France, Austria, or Russia, and the amount of taxes paid per head is smaller than in most other European States. Neither have any other important institutions been neglected on account of the army; especially public education has not suffered. It must even be admitted that the system can hardly be maintained except by a nation in which education is so general as in Prussia. That Prussia's neighbors will try to imitate her system closely seems probable, but the backwardness of general education will be a stumbling-block to several of them in an attempt to do so.

Political economists complain that the productive labor of 200,000 men every year is lost in Prussia—that the increase of public wealth could be so much greater. It might be possible to teach a man the technical business of a soldier in three months; but discipline, habits of obedience, of frugality, of endurance, cannot be taught in that time. And then, in times when the political aspect in Europe seems to permit it, a reduction of the term of service could take place, and the efforts of the Prussian officers would manage to maintain the present standard of efficiency with two years' service. This has taken place before now. During the years of peace after 1815, when exhausted Europe was recovering from the devastation brought about by Napoleon I., a period without any wars between any of the great powers, the term of service in Prussia was reduced to two, even to one and a half years; and this will certainly be done again as soon as the position acquired by Germany now will permit to do it with something like safety.

Finally, the Prussian nation does not consider the accumulation of wealth as the first and only purpose of life. To be able to defend home and property is considered at least just as desirable as to make money, and a hard experience has taught the German nation how desirable it is. If you have neighbours around you who want what you have, and who are always ready to ask, you must be prepared to hold your own. It is not even the ambition of rulers alone which threatens war; nations may do wrong just as well as rulers. It was not King George alone who wronged the American colonies; it was the English Parliament, backed by a majority of the nation, which refused redress. It was not Napoleon alone who made the present war; the majority of the French nation applauded his action. A general republic in Europe, of which some people dream nowadays, would not prevent war in Europe. We have seen even here how troublesome it was to beat reason into the heads of a considerable minority of one nation. Armies for executing the will of the majority would have to be called out in republican Europe as often as nations go to war now. The necessity of being prepared is obvious in Europe, and to be well prepared is cheaper in the long run. Any parallel between Europe and the United States is out of place. We are in the happy condition of having no neighbor on the continent which is our peer in power. Nobody could attack us with any reasonable chance of success, much less surprise us; a position which to a certain though much smaller degree is enjoyed by England too, on account of her insular position. But the continental nations are not so fortunate; they must live beside each other, and war will come unless human nature is changed altogether.

The Prussian nation has had a historical mission, to unite and reorganize Germany—a mission now on the verge of fulfilment. The system of national defence, commonly called the Prussian army, has been the main instrument to achieve the present unity of Germany, and it will be by means of this system that Germany will maintain it. Most probably Germany's present position will produce in Europe more of a tendency towards peace than towards war.

Prussia is indebted to her kings for the introduction, preservation, and improvement of this system; and the loyalty of the nation towards the house of Hohenzollern, much greater, by the by, than it is here usually admitted to be, is well deserved.

## THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE EX-FENIAN CONVICTS.

(London Times, 2nd February.)

The Atlantic Cable conveys an announcement which will be received in this country with a good deal of surprise. On the motion of General Butler it has been resolved in the House of Representatives at Washington by a majority of 172 to 21, that "the Congress of the United States in the name and on behalf of the people thereof, do give O'Donovan Rossa and the Irish exiles and patriots a cordial welcome to the capital and country." This is quite an unexpected incident in the progress of the Fenian comedy, and we must congratulate our liberated convicts on the singular success of their efforts to make themselves famous. When they were "banished" to America it was of course well understood that they would be cordially welcomed by the congenial mob of New York. We have already heard that "an extensive reception" was designed for them in that Irish metropolis. The Democratic politicians joined the Irish Societies in making preparations, and the Board of Aldermen passed complimentary resolution and appointed a Reception Committee. A large sum of money was being collected and was to be employed not only in display but in "the substantial relief and comfort of the objects of the demonstration." All this is natural and might have been counted on, and the prospect must have materially soothed the pangs of enforced exile. But it must have required a stronger sense of self importance than even O'DONOVAN ROSSA can possess to anticipate that he would be made the object of an almost unanimous welcome by an Assembly which represents the whole of the United States. He and his friends ought certainly to owe no grudge to English law, still less to Mr. Gladstone, who has perhaps selected for their liberation the moment most favourable to their public prospects in America. It is not every man who can live to receive a vote of welcome from the representatives of a great country. Fenianism has ceased to be profitable in Ireland, but it has become a fortunate speculation for American adventurers.

The first reply the country will be inclined to make to this remarkable Resolution is that the capital and country of the United States are very welcome to O'Donovan Rossa and the Irish exiles and patriots. But such a proceeding is certainly unprecedented in the Annals of International Comity. What are the performances that have recommended the Fenians to the honourable notice of American Representatives? So far as they are able they have raised and abetted a civil war in this country. Their declared object was not merely to throw off the authority of the Queen, but to dismember the United Kingdom. For what purpose they have not merely spoken and written; they have collected arms, and they have been the occasion of actual bloodshed. No foreign Power could have declared designs more hostile to this Kingdom than these men. For these offences they have most justly been condemned to the punishment of convicts, and they are for the present banished from the shores of England as public enemies of the United Kingdom. Such are the persons to whom, by its present vote, the House of Representatives has thought fit to do honour. In other words, an Assembly which claims to speak in the name of the United States publicly expresses its sympathy with attempts to dismember a friend-

ly country, and with open and violent rebellion against the Government. We know perfectly well that hardly a single man in the House of Representatives, not even General Butler, really intended such an outrageous expression of feeling. But public acts are liable to be judged according to their apparent meaning, and this is the only possible interpretation, on public grounds, of General Butler's Resolution. If it were serious it could only be treated as an act of avowed hostility. Since no one on either side of the water can treat it as serious, it becomes simply a piece of extremely bad manners; and it must be added that discredit is thrown on Congress when one of the House consents to play in an unmanly farce.

But there is one obvious application of this performance which ought to have rendered it impossible. We have for years been listening to the bitterest complaints of the sympathy shown in this country to the cause of the Southern States. We have been almost threatened with war for our alleged friendliness to the large population and the eminent public men who have withdrawn themselves from the Union. Distinguished American Senators have publicly demanded reparation from our lack of "benevolence" to the cause of the North. All the while not one single public body in this country expressed any opinion on the merits of the struggle. A few hasty utterances by two or three public men form the only approach to an unfriendly expression by any responsible authorities. So much is this the case that American authors have been driven to make a flagrant offence out of our negative and neutral attitude. Now let the Americans consider that if we had followed the conduct of which they have now given us an example the House of Commons must have voted an address of cordial "welcome" to Messrs. Mason and Slidell, or must have accorded a similar honour to Mr. Jefferson Davis, and General Beauregard, when they visited this country after the close of the rebellion. It is easy to imagine the storm of indignation which such a vote would have aroused in the United States. Yet it would in no substantial respect have differed from the present Resolution of the House of Representatives, except that its objects would not, like the Fenian convicts, have been personally insignificant and unworthy of public honour. General Butler has lately made it a matter of grievous complaint against us that the officers of the Alabama and Shenandoah "were feted in British ports." In point of fact they were treated as "lions" by a few private persons. But what a case would not General Butler have made out against us if the House of Commons had passed a vote of sympathy with the Confederate captains? It is evident that American politicians have a deep seated dislike to anything in the nature of Reciprocity, whether it be in the form of a treaty or of mutual consideration. We are always hearing of American susceptibilities. We are expected to be as tender of every Transatlantic prejudice as if the people of the United States possessed nothing but nerves in their composition. But American politicians seem to think we have no susceptibilities whatever. This last proceeding is indeed unusually strong; but we shall be quite reconciled to it if the Americans will only apply their own example as a contrast to the conduct of which they have been wont to accuse us. If their own House of Representatives may with impunity pass a vote of sympathy with an Irish rebellion what possible complaint can they make of our attitude towards the Confederates?

The reader however, will easily divine the real significance of this undignified proceeding. General Butler has recently avowed the necessity of doing something to maintain the Republican party in power, and there is scarcely anything he would not be prepared to do for that grand object. This "something" would be done if the Irish vote could be secured for the Republican party. As a rule that vote has been steadily given to the Democrats and, as our Correspondent lately stated it was "the Democratic politicians generally" who were preparing an "extensive reception" for the Fenian convicts in New York. What could be more likely to gratify the "1,600,000 naturalized Irishmen" who are ready to take Canada by contract in 60 days than to welcome their champions with the public authority of the United States? The proposal once made, it is easy to understand that politicians of both parties found great difficulty in refusing to support it. To have done so would have been to risk these invaluable votes. Such is the discreditable game to which a few unscrupulous politicians are doing their best to reduce representative Government in America. It is as easy as any other downward course. A reckless proposal has only to be made in order to expose all men, however moderate, to a strong temptation, and almost to coerce them into yielding. The founders of American institutions foresaw that a high standard of public intelligence and morality would be necessary for the stability of their edifice but they probably imagined that such a standard would be first corrupted, not by the populace, but by those leaders of opinion whose duty it would be to maintain it.

**THE PROPOSED CHANNEL TUNNEL.**—An interesting trial has just taken place of one of Burton's tunnelling machines. A model was exhibited at the last conversazione at the Institute of Civil Engineers, and at the soiree of the British Association in Liverpool. The present trial was made in the grey chalk at Scotland, Kent, at the quarry belonging to Messrs. Lea and Son, of Holborough. This demonstration was made chiefly to show the ease and rapidity with which a tunnel may be driven into such a formation as that which lies under the Channel between England and France. The rate at which the machine advanced was 3 feet 9 inches per hour, in a tunnel seven feet in diameter, and it was obvious to those who witnessed the operation that the only real limit to the rate of progress would be the rapidity with which the waggons loaded by the machine's own action could be carried away. The ease with which the machine worked astonished the large party of practical and scientific men who were present.

**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., 1 lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

## NARRATIVE OF THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.—PART II.

BY AN OFFICER OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

(From *Blackwood for June*)

[CONTINUED.]

The only difficult and dangerous rapids in this section were on the Sturgeon River, where extreme care is necessary in running them. A number of Iroquois were permanently stationed there until all the troops had gone by, who took down every boat, only one being totally wrecked. It is a fine sight to watch these splendid boatmen taking a boat down. Four generally rowed or paddled; two others steered, with large sized paddles—one in the bow the other in the stern. The post of honour is in the bow; and it was curious to see how their eyes sparkled with fiery enthusiasm as they approached the roaring, seething waters, where the breaking of a paddle, or a false movement of any sort, would send the whole crew to certain death. They seemed the roughly at home at the most trying moment for there is generally in all rapids one particular spot—perhaps where some back eddy from a rock tends to suck in everything that approaches—that is the climax of the danger, which if passed safely, the rest is easy sailing. The intensity of the look with which they regard the rushing water in front of them, whilst every fibre in their powerful frames is at its utmost tension, is a thing to be admired, but not to be described in words, nor even on canvass. There is a mixture of extreme almost unearthly enjoyment, alloyed with the realization of the danger to be encountered, in their expression, which we never remember having seen in any face before, except in the countenances of soldiers at the hottest moment of a storming party. It bespoke the earnestness of men prepared to dare anything, and who gloried and revelled in the attendant danger.

Our daily routine was as follows: At the first streak of daylight (occasionally long before it) the *reveille* was sounded, followed quickly by a cry of "Fort Garry" from every tent or bivouac fire. This was the watchword of the force, as "Arms, men, and canoes" ("Arma virumque cano") was the punning motto adopted for us by our witty chaplain. Tents were struck and stowed away in the boats, and all were soon on board and working hard at the oar. We halted for an hour at 8 A. M. for breakfast and again for another hour for dinner at 1 p. m., and finally for the night about 6 or 7 p. m. It was surprising after the first week's practice, to see the rapidity with which the men cooked; they quickly became most expert at lighting fires, cutting down trees, &c. &c. The sun soon burnt them a dark colour; indeed some became nearly black, the reflection from the water having a very bronzing effect upon the skin. The wear and tear upon their clothes was excessive; carrying loads on their backs tore their shirts and coats, whilst the constant friction from rowing soon wore large holes in their trousers, which being patched with canvass from the bags in which the beans or other provisions had been carried, gave them a most motley appearance. Leading a sort of amphibious life, they were well nicknamed the "canvas-backed ducks." This constant pulling was very monotonous employment, but we had a goal to reach, and all felt that every stroke of the oar brought us nearer to it. The long portages were most trying to the pluck and endurance of our

men and it is very questionable whether the soldiers of any other nation would or could have gone through the same amount of physical labour that fell to our lot daily. It is upon such occasions that we learn to appreciate the full value of the British officer. He may be idle in peace, but the very amusements of his idle hours—boating, shooting, hunting, cricket, &c., &c.—fit him to shine when hard work has to be done, in a manner that would be impossible to the spectacled bookworm of Germany, or the cafe-lounging *flâneur* of France. Our officers carried barrels of pork and other loads on their backs like the men; and the emulation and rivalry between the captains of companies, each being afraid that he should be passed in the race, soon spread to all ranks. You had only to tell a detachment that some other company had done a thing without any great effort to insure its prompt execution. There are also called into play the rivalry between the regulars and the militia. The latter were determined that no matter what the former did, they would not be beaten. The regulars were in front all the time. One had only to tell them that they were making so little progress that the militia complained of being kept back by their slowness, to cause them to push ahead at any required speed; and *vice versa*, if you told the militia that the regulars were running from them, each successive company hurried on until those in the immediate front were overtaken. Indeed it may be said that each detachment trod upon the heels of the one before it, all were so eager to get on. At some shallow places, the men had to get into the water, and pull their boats along after them. Occasionally it was necessary to unload them partially or entirely, the boats being then run down the rapids, or hauled over the shallow spots into deep water, where they were re-loaded, their cargoes being carried along the banks by the soldiers. At times it blew very hard from the west so that many detachments were detained one or two days on some of the large lakes, unable even to start.

A voyage W. by N. of forty miles across Rainy Lake takes you to Rainy River, upon the right bank of which stands Fort Francis, two miles from the lake. The landing detachment reached this post on the 4th of August. They had done two hundred miles in nineteen days, having taken their boats, stores, &c., &c., over seventeen portages in that time, and having made a good practicable road at all these seventeen places, the troops in rear of them were able to make the journey quicker, as they found a made road and rollers laid down for the boats at every portage.

Fort Francis a Hudson Bay Company trading post is exactly due west from Shebandowan Lake. It is a collection of one-storied wooden buildings, surrounded by palisading. Although dignified by the high sounding title of fort, it has no military works whatever about it. The river bends here so that immediately in front of the place is a very fine fall, about twenty-two feet in height, from below which the broken boiling, bubbling waters send up volumes of spray covering the land, according to the direction of the wind, with a perpetually falling rain. This, and the luxuriant fertility of the soil, causes the banks near it to be clothed with grass of the brightest green, affording the richest pasture. After the wilderness of water, rocks, and scrubby wood that we had passed through, the sight of cattle grazing, and of ripe wheat bending before the lightest wind from the heaviness of the ear, was most refreshing. Only a few

acres were under cultivation, although there was a considerable clearance; and a large extent covered with bushes bore evidence to there having been here at one time a good sized farm. There was a garden close to the dwelling-house where there were pease, potatoes growing, and apparently going to waste, until we arrived to partake of them.

A mill for grinding corn had once existed here, there being water-power enough on the spot to drive every mill in America, but it had disappeared. There was an air of decay and neglect about the place that bespoke either poverty or want of energy on the part of those in charge. The half-breed race to which the officers of the Hudson Bay Company at such posts generally belong now, is extremely apathetic—there is no go-aheadness about it and in these out-of-the-way localities the half-breeds quickly go back to the manners, customs, and mode of living of their Indian mothers. They live upon fish as their Indian ancestors did, and like them have no appreciation of the value of cleanliness or order.

By the rules of the Company, it is compulsory to have at each post an ice house, a garden and a few cows; so they have them but they seem to care for none of these things.

The fertile belt of land along the north bank of Rainy River is only about a mile in width, great swamps existing between it and the chain of lakes which lies to the northward. There had been a large Indian encampment here during the early part of July, it being a great annual resort for the surrounding tribes; but this summer, as they expected our arrival amongst them, they had collected from all quarters in the hope of obtaining presents. They also wished to appear imposing by their numbers so as to enhance the value of their goodwill towards us, and to impress upon the white faced soldier how formidable they might be as enemies. Unfortunately for the success of their intentions, we were not able to start for at least six weeks after the time originally proposed for our departure from Shebandowan; so that as days wore on and there was no sign of our arrival, the crowd grew weary of waiting, particularly as their supply of fish in the neighbourhood became exhausted, there being so many mouths to feed. The Government had early in the preceding winter sent a gentleman to Fort Francis for the purpose of keeping the Indians of that district quiet, and preventing them from being tampered with by Riel. He had exerted his influence—which was considerable—to induce them to disperse, fearing that their presence might lead to a collision with the soldiery when engaged in carrying stores and boats over the portage on which stood the Indian wigwams. His persuasions, and that most potent of arguments, an empty stomach soon caused them to leave; so that when we arrived not more than about a dozen lodges remained, although their uncovered poles stood thickly around, reminding one of the way poles are piled together in a field at home when the hops have been picked.

Col. Wolsley had several "pow-wows" with those that remained. A hideous old chief named Crooked-neck, from the manner in which his head was set on his shoulders, was the principal speaker. He was very old and very dirty, and, in the name of his people, made most exorbitant demands in stating the terms on which they were prepared to allow us permanently to open out a route through their territory. There was much difficulty in making them understand



that the military necessities of our position rendered it impossible for us to have brought them up large presents, but that whatever it was settled by the Government of Canada they were to receive should be given to them next year. There was the usual talk about loyalty to the Great Mother, and of their desire to live on good terms with their white brothers. They said that the passage of so many boats through their waters had frightened their fish, so that but little was now to be had; and complained of our men having at many places thrown empty barrels into the rivers, which scared the pike and sturgeon, alleging that even the grease from these barrels had been generally destructive to fish of all sorts. Some one had put this idea into their heads, and there was no eradicating it.

The costumes of these people were very grotesque, and all the warriors painted their faces most fantastically with red, yellow, or green. A fine tall fellow had one side of his face painted black and the other red, his coat being also of two colors similarly divided. All wore a blanket wrapped round their bodies, which gave them the appearance of height.

Fort Francis, or rather the ground about it, has a sacred repute with them; and here take place annually their medicine ceremonies, a sort of secret orgie, beginning with eating the flesh of dogs—white ones if they are to be had—and ending by initiating those anxious for instruction into various mysteries, and the use of many herbs.

Previous to leaving Prince Arthur's Landing, Colonel Wolseley had sent a proclamation into the Red River Settlement, informing the people of the objects of the Expedition, and calling upon all loyal men to assist him in carrying them out. Copies of it were sent to the Protestant and Roman Catholic bishops, also to the Governor of the Hudson Bay Company at Fort Garry, who were at the same time requested by letter to take measures for pushing on the road to the Lake of the Woods, already partially made. It was never anticipated that this road could be completed in time for us to use it, even should there be no hostilities; but it was considered advisable to impress Riel with the idea that we intended advancing by that route, so that in case he was bent upon fighting, he would frame all his calculations upon a wrong basis, and make his preparations along it for our reception. This ruse was successful; for we learned at Fort Francis that he had armed men on the look-out in the neighbourhood of where he thought we should disembark on the shores of the Lake of the Woods. A loyal half-breed of undoubted character had been despatched early in June from Prince Arthur's Landing for the purpose of going into the Red River Settlement by the Lake of the Woods road, and to obtain reliable information as to the state of affairs there up to the latest possible date that he could remain, compatible with his meeting Colonel Wolseley at Fort Francis on the 31st July. This service was faithfully performed. He had left his home in the Indian settlement on the lower Red River on the 20th July, bringing letters for that officer from the Protestant bishop and others, containing information as to the supplies of fresh beef and flour we could calculate upon obtaining at Fort Garry, and interesting but melancholy accounts of how things stood there. It was essential that the commander of the expedition should have the latest and most reliable information as to the rebel movements and Riel's intentions, before leaving Fort Francis; for it was necessary to decide upon the final plan of operations

there, as beyond that place we should be, one might say, in rebel territory, or at least where it would always be possible to attack us. The scanty intelligence supplied by the Canadian Ministry was not to be relied upon, as it came chiefly from disloyal sources, and had always percolated through rebel sympathising channels before it reached us: Under any circumstances it is difficult for a civilian to collect or to convey useful military information. General Lindsay had therefore sent a sharp, intelligent officer, who knew the North-West country and its people, round through the United States to Pembina, with instructions to net upon his own judgment as to his further progress from thence, but under any circumstances to adopt measures for communicating with Colonel Wolseley at Fort Francis. He was most successful, having managed to get to the Lower Fort, where he remained some days amongst the loyal inhabitants. Leaving on the 24th of July, by travelling incessantly he reached Fort Francis on the same day as the leading detachment of the force. He described the people as panic stricken—the English and French speaking populations being mutually afraid of one another, and both being in the direst dread of the Indians. The messages sent to us verbally, as well as by letter, were all in the same strain—"Come on as quickly as you can, for the aspect of affairs is serious and threatening." Riel and his gang had been for some time past busy in removing their plunder from Fort Garry, distributing it amongst his friends, and in places of safety within the United States territory. This looked as if he was preparing to bolt, although he still ruled every one most despotically. His great anxiety—now that the rebel aspirations had been satisfied by the Manitoba Bill—was that he himself should have an amnesty for the crimes he had been guilty of. The Government would have willingly given him an amnesty for all his political offences, but such would not have protected him from the charge of having wilfully and in cold blood murdered a loyal subject. Therein lay the difficulty; for, anxious as the Cartier party might be to secure him from all punishment, it was known that the English speaking people of Canada would not tolerate his being protected from legal proceeding in that matter. The rebellion had obtained for Bishop Fache and his party all that even the most sanguine had expected from it, and he was naturally afraid lest Riel, from personal motives and fear of punishment, might upset the whole arrangement by attempting to resist. He was wise enough to know that nothing was to be gained, whilst everything already gained was to be lost, by an appeal to arms. He therefore strained every nerve at this juncture to keep Riel quiet. He had left for Canada with the especial object of procuring an amnesty by which he should be held entirely blameless; and this wily priest had impressed upon him the certainty of his being able to obtain it, his influence being so powerful at Ottawa. Riel knew not what to do: at one moment he talked of resistance; then, when the word amnesty was whispered in his ear, and visions of future political greatness came up before him, he would announce his intention of coming out to meet us for the purpose of handing over the government of the country to the commander of the Expedition. The result of this hesitation was that he did nothing; and his followers kept dropping off from him daily in consequence.

He still held Fort Francis with an armed garrison, and his published proclamations at the time, although indicative of declining power on his part, were by no means sufficiently reassuring or peaceable in their tone

to warrant any departure from all military precautions by us. Orders were therefore given to the leading detachments to approach Rat Portage at the entrance to Winnipeg River, with the greatest care and to take measures for guarding against surprise or ambush, as it was a very likely place for an attack should Riel mean fighting. The first detachment having arrived at Fort Francis on the 4th of August, and portaged its boats, &c. round the falls there, started again that same afternoon.

(To be continued.)

An interesting discussion took place at the Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich, on the 16th ult. the subject being the future "Armament of Field Artillery." The attendance was large and many general officers of distinction were present. Lieut. Jones, an artillery instructor of high attainments, introduced the subject and took up first the question of metal to be used. Bronze he considered too soft and quite unserviceable, as recent experiments proved. The gas generated by the explosion of the powder lacerated the bore in rushing over the shot; and the rifled projectiles soon wore away the grooves in the too soft metal. Steel alone was too brittle, and liable to burst without warning. With the exception of the little howitzer, known as the Abyssinian gun, with which they only fired small charges, England had no steel guns; they are unsafe, and the gunners had no confidence in them. Wrought iron by itself was not hard enough in the interior of the barrel; but a steel barrel, with wrought iron coils, was the best gun yet made. Some four thousand of these guns have been constructed in the last twelve years, and were almost as secure from bursting as the bronze guns. The only argument in favor of the bronze artillery was its cheapness. A sixteen pounder shell gun, just manufactured at Woolwich, on the principle above referred to, was expected to supply the endurance and safety now wanted. Lieut. Jones contended that every war ended in the introduction of a larger projectile. General Lefroy spoke of the extensive use of bronze guns in European armies; but Colonel Younghusband, on the other hand, asserted that no Government except Russia had any faith in them. It was urged by other speakers that "useless rubbish" in the shape of knapsacks, carbines, and camp kettles, should be removed from the limbers, and that the spare wheels should be run behind instead of being carried. [Lieut. Jones is a native of Toronto, and General Lefroy and Colonel Younghusband are married to Canadians.]

COLONEL RAY'S RETIREMENT from the command of the 62nd Battalion will be a great loss to that organization. The Colonel was the most popular officer that ever commanded the Battalion, and no officer could have done more for his officers and men than he. When the Battalion was handed over to him it was in a most wretched state, and required to be thoroughly reorganized, a work which Colonel Ray undertook and accomplished well. To his zeal and able management must be attributed in a large measure, the efficiency and discipline existing in the corps, while to his efforts for the interest and welfare of both officers and men, must be ascribed the harmony and good feeling existing in the Battalion.—*St. John paper.*

A negro, on being examined, was asked if his master was a true Christian. "No, sir, he is a politician," was the reply.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The past week has not been prolific of great events; its most noted actions being the occupation and evacuation of Paris by the Prussian army, the assumption of the command of that distracted capital and its National Guard by General D'Aurelle de Palladines, whose first order of the day, declaring that disturbances will be promptly suppressed and the promoters thereof sternly dealt with, will be appreciated by all lovers of order, and merits the everlasting gratitude of his country if it can be carried out. The fickle and unstable element with which he has to deal to enforce his order and maintain authority, being composed of a good many more politicians than soldiers, will make his task particularly difficult; but if he is a man of firm will as well as unshakable resolution, by making a few terrible examples he may convince the National Guard that when they assume the role of soldiers they leave that of citizen behind, and have neither right nor liberty to indulge in political speculations or agitation of any sort. In order to show to what extent faction will impel the French *doctrinaires*, Louis Blanc, Victor Hugo, Guzeot, and Delescluin have demanded that the members of the National Defence committee be impeached and arrested on a charge of high treason. Those fellows, by violently supplanting the Government of the Regency, really committed the crime of treason; but it is not a little amusing to find that those astute scoundrels are brought to task by their duller but not less mischievous tools.

Franco wants an Emperor—not one like poor Louis Napoleon, whose dream of a constitutional government has met with such a sad termination, but one like his uncle, who understood the value of a *fustilade* far better than a *suellitone*.

The Parliament at Bordeaux bids fair, under the Presidency of Thiers, to be another act of the farce of constitutionism, playing for over eighty years in La Belle France. Meantime the Parisian mob are again on the alert, and it will require all General DePalladine's activity to keep it in order. Everything forebodes the approach of days of disaster, and the barricades are looming in the near distance. If put down with a strong hand France is saved—if not it is impossible to foresee what will happen.

Rumor has it that the astute Bismarck is about committing the fatal mistake of his life by insulting England and making another demand *a la Yankee* for *benevolent neutrality*. We have always held that the greatest mistake ever made by English statesmen was that of entertaining the impudent and windlings *Alabama* claims. The sequel will prove the soundness of our views, and the Government and press that hounded the Prussians against their best ally in the earlier stages of the war have the comfortable reflection that they have made two enemies instead of one, and are like the re-

spectable old gentleman who tried to please everyone, but succeeded in pleasing nobody and lost his donkey in the bargain.

A change has occurred in the British Ministry, Mr. C. E. Childers, the First Lord of the Admiralty, has resigned, and is succeeded by Mr. Goschen, President of the Poor Law Board, in which he is succeeded by Mr. Stansfield; Mr. Baxter, succeeds Mr. Stansfield as one of the Joint Secretaries of the Treasury, and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, at present Secretary for the Home Department, succeeds Mr. Baxter at the Treasury.

The Joint High Commission has had its first meeting. It would be premature to speculate at present on what the results of its labors will be.

The Canadian House of Commons has entered on its duties in the best possible spirit. The unusual commercial prosperity of Canada has a good deal to do in smoothing political asperities, and the healthy patriotism which pervades the country makes the task of the Government comparatively easy.

From the Province of Manitoba we have sad news of insubordination amongst the Volunteers in garrison at Fort Garry. It has always been one of the chief objects of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW to impress on the minds of the Canadian soldiers that the moment their uniforms were donned they ceased to be citizens, and that they had nothing whatever to do with political matters. Unluckily in this country party selfishness has always taken the place of patriotism, and the worst prejudices of the Volunteers at Fort Garry appear to have been aroused by unscrupulous scoundrels for the worst of purposes. We are unwilling in the absence of official confirmation to enter into the details of this miserable and dishonorable transaction, but it cannot be too earnestly impressed on the officers and men of the Volunteer force, that *soldiers can have no grievances to warrant them in turning the arms with which they have been entrusted for the defence of the State against the constituted authorities*; this crime, for such it is, deserves the penalty which martial law would inflict, and that would be death. France furnishes the world with the example of *soldier politicians*, and her condition is neither so enviable nor her future promise so brilliant as to warrant the same experiment being tried in Canada. We believe that it is a felony to tamper with the allegiance of a soldier, and although some of our Journals may have managed to keep clear of that law, they are as morally guilty of the disgraceful conduct of the troops at Fort Garry as if they had actually incited them to the deeds of violence and insubordination with which they have been charged.

A gentleman sent a lad with a letter to the post office and money to pay the postage. Having returned with the money, he said: "Guess I've done the thing slick. I seen a good many folks putting letters in the post office through a hole, and so I watched my chance and got mine in for nothing."

The annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association was held in the Western Departmental buildings on Wednesday, 8th inst. There were present Lieut. Colonels Blanchette, M. P., McPherson, Botsford, Bournois, Locke, Gray, M. P., Musson, Chipman, Brunel, Gilmor, McEachren, Chamberlin, Forrest and Stewart; Captains White, Cotton, Smith, (60th Batt.,) and G. H. Perry. Lieut. Colonel Blanchette, M. P., was called to the chair.

The Report of the Council was read by the Secretary, Lieut. Colonel Stuart, and adopted. The Treasurer, Lieut. Colonel McPherson, read his Report which was adopted. From this Report it appears that the Dominion Government granted to the Dominion Association . . . . . \$4,900  
The Ontario Provincial Association . . . 1,800  
The Quebec do. do. . . 1,700  
The Nova Scotia do. do. . . 1,500  
The New Brunswick do. do. . . 1,000  
The financial position of the Association is very satisfactory.

The Secretary read a letter from His Excellency Lord Lisgar announcing the gift of \$50 and a massive silver cup as his donation to the prize list for 1871—the cup is a beautiful piece of plate dating from the reign of George II., probably about 130 years old.

The thanks of the Association was moved by the Hon. Colonel Gray, M. P., seconded by the Hon. Colonel Botsford, to the President for last year C. S. Gzowski, Esq.

Captain White moved, seconded by Capt. Smith, That the thanks of the Association are due to the Officers and Council for their management of its affairs during the past year.

After some preliminary business the election of members of Council was proceeded with; after which the President for the past year was unanimously elected. The following are the Officers and Council for 1871:—

President—C. S. Gzowski, Esq., Toronto.  
Vice-Presidents—Allan Gilmour, Ottawa; Lieut. Colonel C. J. Brydges, Grand Trunk Railway Brigade, Montreal.

Auditors—John Langton, Esq., and T. D. Harrington, Esq., Ottawa.

Treasurer—Lieut. Col. Macpherson, D. A. A. G., Ottawa.

Secretary—Lieut. Col. Stuart, Militia Department, Ottawa.

## ONTARIO.

Lieut. Col. Higginson, 18th Battalion, Hawsbury; Major W. J. Morris, Perth; Major Brunel, 10th Royal Battalion, Toronto; Major Fairbanks, 34th Battalion Oshawa; Judge Macdonald, Guelph; Capt. Stephenson, M. P., 24th Battalion, Chatham; Capt. McClenegan, 22nd Battalion, Woodstock; Lieut. Col. Forrest, Ottawa Garrison Artillery, Ottawa; Lieut. Col. Boulton, Cavalry, Cobourg; Lieut. Col. Williams, 45th Battalion, Port Hope; Rev. V. Clemens, Lakefield, Peterborough; Lieut. Col. Gilmer, "Queen's Own" Battalion, Toronto; J. J. Mason, Esq. Hamilton; Lieut. Col. Hamilton, 46th Battalion, Kingston; Major Walker, 7th Battalion, London; Lieut. Col. Skinner, 13th Battalion, Hamilton.

QUEBEC.

Lieut. Col. Hon. J. G. Blanchett, M. P. 17th Battalion, Louis; Lieut. Col. R. Masson, M. P., Terrobonne; Lieut. Col. Coursol, Montreal; Lieut. Col. Marchand, 21st Battalion, St. John's; Lieut. Col. A. McEachorn, 50th Battalion, Ormstown; Lieut. Col. McKay, Montreal; Lieut. Col. C. E. Panet, 9th Battalion, Quebec; Lieut. Col. Barwis, 55th Battalion, Halifax, E. T.; Major Worsley, B. M., G.T.R. Montreal; Major T. H. Grant, Garrison Artillery, Quebec; Lieut. Col. Chamberlain, 60th Battalion, Missisquoi; Lieut. Col. Fletcher, Brigade-Major, St. John's.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Lieut. Col. Hon. A. A. Botsford, Senator, Westmoreland; Lieut. Col. Thurgar, St. John; Lieut. Col. Hon. J. Ferguson, Senator, Bathurst; Lieut. Col. E. B. Boor, Sussex; S. K. Foster, St. John; Mr. McShane, St. John; Lieut. Col. Symonds, St. John.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Lieut. Col. W. Creighton, 1st Battalion, Halifax M. Artillery, Halifax; Lieut. Col. Wyde, Reserve, Halifax; Lieut. Col. A. K. McKinlay, Halifax Volunteer Battalion, Halifax; Lieut. Col. J. Hudson, Pictou; Lieut. Col. L. De V. Chipman, M. S., 68th Battalion Kentville; Lieut. Col. Samuel Morton, Reserve, Halifax; Lieut. Col. Hon. J. Bourinot, Senator, Sydney, Cape Breton.

PATRON:

His Excellency Lord Lisgar.

VISE PATRONS:

- Their Honors the Lieut. Governors of the various Provinces.
- The Lieut. General Commanding H. M. forces in B. N. A.
- The Vice Admiral Commanding H. M. Navy in B. N. A.
- The Premier of the Dominion.
- The Minister of Militia.
- The Premiers of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.
- The Adjutant General of the Militia of the Dominion.

RIFLE MATCH.

The return match between the members of the Elora Rifle Association and the Guelph Association took place here on Friday at the Rifle Range. Messrs. Geo. Elliott and Stroger, were unavoidably absent, but an allowance was made for them by giving the Guelph men an average for the two absent. The Elora men were beaten by 26 points.

At the close of the match the combatants dined at the Rifle Range Hotel, where an excellent spread was laid for them. The day was rather unfavorable for shooting. The following is the score:—

GUELPH.

	200 yds.	400 yds.
Walker.....	32343	43032-27
Stewart.....	23223	33223-25
Hazelton.....	43343	43344-35
Heath.....	33322	03243-25
McKenzie.....	23333	34203-26
Hooper.....	23332	44443-32
Holliday.....	23432	43433-31
Deady.....	32422	33333-28
Bruce.....	33333	23424-30
Congilton.....	22042	30333-22
		281
Averages.....		56
Total.....		337

ELORA.

Tribe.....	23333	30332-25
Hole.....	21322	52433-28
Faskin.....	32112	20332-25
Todl.....	22322	00040-15
Jones.....	23232	30322-22
Smith.....	23433	42241-31
Chambers.....	22433	33033-25
Young.....	32332	24422-27
Land.....	02222	24331-24
Auger.....	23433	35233-29
Leslie.....	33332	23423-28
Leech.....	44334	42334-32

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—Guelph Evening Mercury.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 10th March, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS, (7.)

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

10th Battalion or "Royal Regiment of Toronto."

MEMORANDUM.—In General Order (6) No. 2 of 24th February, 1871, read "vice A. Brunel, whose resignation is hereby accepted and who retires retaining rank," instead of "who is permitted to retire retaining rank."

25th "Elgin" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, St. Thomas.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant James McQueen Wardell, M. S., vice Caswell, appointed Adjutant.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

William H. Moore, Gentleman, vice Wardell, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant Daniel Darrach, vice G. R. Allen, left the limits.

30th "Wellington" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 2 Company, Guelph.

Captain George Bruce is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

35th Battalion of Infantry "The Simcoe Foresters."

No. 3 Company, Cookstown.

The resignation of Ensign George J. Bishop, is hereby accepted.

56th "Grenadier" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company, Barratt's Rifles.

To be Ensign:

Color Sergeant William Samuel Ferguson, M. S. vice A. Kerr, deceased.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

21st Battalion "Richelieu" Light Infantry

The undesignated Companies of this Battalion are hereby renumbered, and shall be designated and known by their new numbers as follows:

No. 2 Company "St. Johns" as No. 1 Company.

No. 3 Company "St. Johns" as No. 2 Company.

No. 1 Company "St. Johns" as No. 3 Company.

No. 5 Company "St. Georges and St. Sebastien" as No. 4 Company.

St. Etienne Infantry Company.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Charles Henri Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, M. S., Vice A. Vannier, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Paul N. J. Miller, M. S., vice de Bellefeuille, promoted.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

62nd "The St. John" Battalion.

Errata.—In General Orders (5) No. 2 of 17th February, 1871, read: "Francis Brinley Hazen" instead of "Frank B. Hazen."

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

75th "Lunenburg" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, Mahone Bay.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Henry Stanley Lane, Gentleman, vice G. Kedy, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Windsor Infantry Company.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Joseph Burgess, M. S., vice W. H. Blanchard, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

By command of His Excellency the Governor General.

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

A disturbed preacher remarked, "If that cross-eyed lady in the side aisle, with red hair and blue bonnet, don't stop talking, I must point her out to the congregation."

A lively Hibernian exclaimed at a party where Theodore Hook shone as the evening star, "Och! Master Theodore, but you are a look that nobody can bate."



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

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The Volunteer Review.

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1871.

We would again remind our Subscribers in Ontario that our Agent Lt.-Col. LOVELACE is now on a collecting tour through that Province, and would feel obliged by their promptly turning up to him their individual indebtedness to this office.

If the British Cabinet are averse to Colonial responsibilities they can at least appreciate the abilities of Colonial statesmen, and it would be well for the interests of the empire that the services of men like the present Canadian representative on the High Commission should be rendered available in the diplomatic relations with the United States. We can see no reason why Great Britain should not be represented at Washington by a Canadian Statesman. Such an arrangement would secure the presence of a party thoroughly understanding the interests of the empire in its relations with the United States, and more competent to deal with any questions which might arise than an Englishman whose knowledge must at best be limited to routine duties, as well as cramped by instructions received from Downing Street, neither the clearest nor wisest at any time.

The world has beheld with astonishment the faux pas of the present British Ambassador in congratulating President Grant on the mere performance of his duty during the late Fenian raid; the ridicule he heaped on his country by total ignorance of the facts of the case and the slavish adulation with which those thanks were offered. Whatever Mr. Gladstone's other failings may be

he is at least able to discern commanding ability, as the following extract will prove:

Mr. Gladstone, in the course of his remarks on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, took occasion to offer the tribute which is subjoined to the statesman whom Canada furnishes to the Joint High Commission. He says: "We stand at the present moment upon the very eve of despatching to America a commission of which my noble friend the President of the Council will be on the British side the head—(hear, hear); with my noble friend will be Sir Edward Thornton, the able, proved, and trusted representative of this country; and Sir John A. Macdonald, than whom perhaps no one is so well qualified to represent the interests of the empire in every question that affects British North America." (Hear, hear.)

This is undoubtedly a very graceful recognition of eminent and statesmanlike abilities, and is very flattering to the Canadian people, whose destinies the gallant Knight has so materially assisted in shaping. It only requires the further step shadowed forth to convince them that their interests are in hands that thoroughly understand what these interests are, and how indissolubly they are bound up in those of the British Empire.

THE RIVERS AND CANALS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

IV.

At the late meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade one of the speakers characterized the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal as a military necessity, with which commercial men had no concern—a fallacy, by the way which pervades the whole class, and one as mischievous as dangerous. If an argument was needed to prove the danger of allowing combinations for the furtherance of class interests, the occasion referred to would furnish it; developing a sectionalism injurious to the best interests of the country generally, and a narrowness of political knowledge to be attributed in all cases to selfishness. The agricultural interests of Canada, represented by over 80 per cent. of her population, had neither an exponent or representative at the Dominion Board of Trade, consequently commercial interests alone—in other words, the ideas of mere traders thereon were those that pervaded the assembly to the exclusion of a national commercial policy, and the eliciting of broad views of public interests.

This was especially apparent in the mode of dealing with the Canal policy of Canada, none of the sage propounders of the very strange theories put forward being able to get beyond the idea that the sole purpose for which the Canadian canals were constructed and ought to be enlarged was "the competition for the trade of the Western States." The fact that the United States coasting laws afforded an insuperable barrier to any such competition rendering it futile and impossible being altogether lost

sight of or conveniently forgotten. It did not seem to occur to any of the delegates that *Canadian canals* were constructed for developing the resources of British North America, facilitating the commercial relations of this country and its dependencies with Great Britain, our sister Colonies, and foreign trade. As the frontier canals have not succeeded in attaining sufficient traffic to fill their own channels, on what grounds their enlargement as national necessities is called for is impossible to tell, but if honestly declared to be for the accommodation of the traffic of a foreign country from all participation in which the Canadian people are jealously excluded, the action of the Dominion Board of Trade becomes intelligible, and this country has no reason to congratulate itself on the character of the national or commercial policy enunciated by the delegates.

That the proposition is utterly false in theory and practice which presupposes an antagonism between military and commercial necessities can be easily proved. That the dangerous and mischievous ideas prevalent amongst commercial men concerning their interest in and connection with military affairs has been one of the chief causes of that distrust, uneasiness, and finally the desire to bring to a final conclusion a state of doubt and danger by rushing into war and has precipitated more than one disastrous contest modern history will fully show; and, finally, as military defence is one of the conditions of society, it follows that the mercantile class must in every case encounter the contingencies involved in the present state of national comity.

It is evident then that a national police is quite as necessary as a local force, except the Dominion Board of Trade import John Bright's religion as well as his political ideas, convert all the Fenians, hillbusters, and burglars in the United States, including Ben Butler *ad hoc genus homi*, throw their safes open to the honor and honesty of all passers by, and inaugurate a reign of peace and good will to all mankind.

As it is beyond the power of the Board of Trade to do more during the present generation than inaugurate all this great work, it devolves on people who take a more prosaic view of existing national relations to turn their attention to a matter of sufficient importance as to make it a question of some doubt as to whether commercial interests could exist without it, and that is the question of military necessity.

It is a trite proverb that the country not worth defending is not worth holding, and it is notorious that the very first duty of government is to provide for the *military defence* of the people. It must therefore follow that the interests even of commerce must give way to the exigencies of a science which modern philosophers declare has no connection therewith.

Putting aside the dreams of theorists a

question of fact has to be dealt with, and that is how the *national police* can be best enforced. To military men the means known are by strategical lines which consist of three classes; viz., that provided by maritime barriers; that provided by artificial fortresses; and that provided by impassable rivers.

Military lines of communication are always and have always been the commercial highways of the world, and military strategical lines coincide and are identical therewith; it follows therefore that in the construction of any artificial commercial outlet its defensive capabilities must be a primary consideration, because otherwise in the event of war it would be worse than useless, it would be mischievous. Highways of any description parallel to or on the frontier are always difficult to defend, and sure to be laid open in case of a reverse, and are a source of weakness rather than strength; and as the preservation of national property is the true object of military science its necessities cannot be overlooked for the benefit of any particular class interest.

In discussing the defensive capabilities of Canada it will not be necessary to take into account the maritime Provinces, because they admit of the question being at once narrowed down to naval supremacy, and as it would be most decidedly on their side they could run no chances whatever of invasion.

The Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are those only that are really assailable, and as the St. Lawrence is navigable from the seaboard to Montreal it is at that city the question of strategical lines of communication presents itself. For a distance of 172 miles (from Montreal to Kingston) the St. Lawrence Canals and the Grand Trunk Railway are rarely out of cannon shot (three miles) of a foreign shore. At that point a large expanse of water (Lake Ontario) for a distance of 180 miles covers the frontier; a river thirty-two miles (with the Welland Canal parallel thereto, distant not more than five miles) and for the greater part of its length not more than eight or nine hundred feet in width furnishes the next strategical line on the frontier. Then comes Lake Erie with a width of sixty miles and a length of two hundred and fifty miles; the Detroit River, twenty-four miles long and nowhere a cannon shot in width; the Lake St. Clair and the St. Clair River of twenty-eight miles, nowhere exceeding one mile in width, and the large expanse of Lake Huron.

This description shows what the nature of the frontier defence of Canada should be—necessarily military and naval—with the whole endangered in the event of a naval disaster, and the canal and railway rendered useless as lines of communication. As the measure of the strength of a chain is its weakest link, so this chain of defence has its peculiar weakness at many points, and in order to prove this it can be assailed by way of the valley of Lake Champlain, the

old strategical gate of Canada; by way of the Mohawk valley, another old line, terminating at Oswego; and on the Niagara frontier; and by way of Lake Huron from Lake Michigan. Supposing in the event of war that Canada had a naval supremacy on all those lakes, would it be possible, in the face of hostile movements, to use the lines of communication on the frontiers? Any military student will say no.

It follows then that interior strategical lines must be sought and the principal of those would be found in the valley of the Ottawa River. Reaching tidal water below Montreal, its canals could never be obstructed except the whole military force of Canada was paralyzed; because to do so the assailant would have to cross one large river and endeavor to pass another with that horror of all military men in rear. Moreover, the whole frontier from Montreal to the head of Lake Superior does not furnish a port where a naval reserve could be kept, or a proper dockyard where repairs could be effected. Lake Nipissing is a natural naval basin sufficiently large to float the whole British fleet, and nearly fifty miles from Lake Huron, through a country impregnable to a military force—it would be the summit level of the Ottawa navigation.

Its position, directly opposite the straits of Michilimackinac, connecting Lakes Huron and Michigan, would hold permanently in check any movements within that lake, and would furnish a base of operations for all the upper lakes, thereby rendering operations on Lake Ontario futile. The Ottawa Canal then is a military, and the Sault Ste. Marie Canal a *present necessity*, affording access to Lake Superior, in time of peace as well as war. The enlargement of the Welland Canal is not as necessary as the Dominion Board of Trade would make it appear, while in the event of hostilities it would be useless as a means of communication. With an invading army in possession of Hamilton and Toronto the enterprising and liberal merchants of those cities would find small comfort from the consideration that they had discovered a great fact, and that commercial men had something more to do with military necessities than merely to pass them by as matters of no moment.

Connected at Ottawa with the St. Lawrence, and Lake Ontario by another navigable channel, the Rideau Canal, built expressly for strategical purposes, the Ottawa Canal is in reality as much of a military necessity to this country as it is possible to conceive; because, after all, in the event of hostilities we have no lines of communication which we could be sure of holding throughout the contest. In the war of 1812-15 the frontier lines were lost and regained several times, and the supplies for the troops were hauled through the dense forest then covering the northern shores of the St. Lawrence and Lakes, and not on the waters of either. We cannot tell what a day may

bring forth, but most assuredly it will be a grave political error to spend one dollar in enlarging the frontier canals till the Ottawa navigation is built.

Sufficient reasons and proofs are given in these papers to convince any reasonable man that our commercial development must lie in the direction of exporting directly to Great Britain and her Colonies, and importing what we may require in our own vessels to the greatest possible extent—not in seeking to accommodate the traffic of our neighbors, thereby facilitating the building up of a commercial marine at our expense, and enabling them to exclude us from all the profits of their trade, while they monopolize ours. The Dominion Board of Trade are, no doubt, first rate authorities on present commercial relations, and not always safe even at that; but on questions affecting the national and political interests of Canada they have displayed a singularly narrow and illiberal spirit. Two very eminent men, Vice Admiral Sir James Hope, G.C.B., and Lieutenant-General Sir John Michel, Bart., K.C.B., passed over the proposed Ottawa Canal route from Lake Huron to Montreal, in 1865; the parting speech of Sir John Michel, on leaving for England, has become almost a household word—its burden was that the Canadian people should develop their canal system by opening the navigation of the River Ottawa, that their commercial greatness might be assured by their military safety. Sir James Hope declared it to be the most advantageous route he had ever seen as regarded the naval defence of Canada.

In another column will be found a long article from the *Times* (London) of the 2nd February, on the reception awarded to Mr. Gladstone's convict friends by the United States Congress, and we republish it to show the fallacies of International Policy to which the English press is in the habit of treating the English people. We suppose the writer in the *Times* must have borrowed Sam Weller's *millionth* magnifying microscope to enable him to see that Ben Butler's resolution was only a deep trap measure to catch votes for the *Republican* party; but it is a strange thing that no matter what party is in power in that favored country that claims the *Spoon-lifter* as one of its leading statesmen, their approval of any party, nation or people who would endeavor to humiliate or dismember the British Empire would have been as hearty, instantaneous and effective. In a house of 193 members supposed to represent the wealth and dignity of the nation, only 21 votes would be given against a resolution approving of the highest honors the State could render being conferred on a pack of rascally cut throats whom the mistaken humanity of Great Britain let loose on the world; but whose great virtue and glorious deeds in the eyes of the United States Senators arose from the fact that they had attempted to dismember and subvert the

British Empire. If the *Times* at once honestly acknowledged that it was a breach of International comity and a direct insult meant and intended for Great Britain, it would have told the truth and nothing more; but in its maudering endeavors to cover with vapid rhetoric what should at once have constituted a subject of national remonstrance, it is hatching an evil which will assume a form as appalling as Frankenstein's monster when least expected.

In order to show how completely the people of Great Britain have been systematically led astray as to the feelings of the people of the United States, the following extract from the published proceedings of a totally independent municipal body whose direct interests are undoubtedly bound up in peace will conclusively show:—

"Both branches of the City Council of New York have appropriated one thousand dollars for the purpose of extending the hospitalities of the capital of the nation to Fenian exiles, recently released from the British prisons. There was only one dissenting voice in either board."

Merchants are not generally politicians looking for stray votes; we commend the application of the example to the *Times*. Itself and *cofreres* have been so busily employed in preaching *peace, peace*, when no good feeling existed, that they have forgotten the reiteration of that cry produces the idea that the people they assume to represent are afraid of war, and they have allowed themselves to be so completely hoodwinked by plausible Yankee dillitanti on summer tours with professions of good will and other mawkish after dinner trash, that they have failed to discover the bitter hate with which they are viewed by the people of the United States, nor the process of bullying to which they are subjected by a power whose comparative capabilities are those of *Squeers*, the Yorkshire schoolmaster, to John Brodie, the Yorkshireman. As an instance of the manner in which the amicable, and we must say humiliating, advances of the British Cabinet are met, we have the following from another Yankee patriot:—

"In the United States Senate on Saturday, Mr. Howard (of Michigan) offered a resolution reciting as the judgment of the Senate that the British North American possessions are in their nature an obstacle to the permanent harmony of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, and recommending to the High Commission to provide for the cession of those possessions to the United States, throwing open the free navigation of the waters of that region."

We ask the *Times* in all seriousness what should be the answer to that resolution?—or does the Whig Radical Government intend to comply with the request?

It is also stated that Mr. Sumner and his following have set their minds against allowing the High Commission to succeed—they do not want the questions settled because they have no case—but it is in their power to precipitate a contest at any time or on any issue they chose—always supposing the

end to be attained will be the dismemberment of the British Empire.

This is thoroughly well understood in Canada; so well that most of our people anticipate nothing from the High Commission, although perfectly satisfied that their rights will be enforced, and have made up their minds that it must end in an ultimate appeal to arms; and this result would be especially desirable now when no danger of outside influence to complicate matters need be feared.

A very valuable blue book on the "Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion and the Imperial Government on the subject of the Fisheries" has been laid before the House of Commons. The correspondence extends from the year 1866 to the 17th of February, 1871, covering the period when that man of peace, but unlucky promoter of wars, John Bright, with that other breeder of confusion worse confounded, the English War Minister, Mr. E. Cardwell, in the plenitude of the gushing friendliness to the great Anglo-Saxon family, insisted on our continuing to our Yankee neighbors the privilege of our fishing grounds, after they had by their own act deliberately abrogated the Reciprocity Treaty with the avowed object of dismembering the British Empire, and that other light of English statesmen, Earl Grenville, at whose diction the *head-land* question was left in abeyance in the face of the remonstrance of the Canadian administration. In dealing with this question it is impossible to conceive anything more silly, pusillanimous, or perverse than the course pursued by the Whig-Radicals throughout. They do not give a single statesmanlike reason for waiving as undoubted rights as our people possess to the soil on which they live; in fact they might as well have asked unlimited pasturage for Yankee flocks and herds within the broad acres of the Dominion as to ask us to allow their fishermen access to our inshore fisheries, while the United States rigidly prohibited the sale of Canadian caught and cured fish in their markets. John Bright, E. Cardwell, Earl Granville, and Lord Kimberley apparently do not want a race of hardy seamen raised in that portion of the British Empire called Canada; but we are very much mistaken if the contents of the blue book does not awaken the British people to the vagaries of the Gladstone administration and to the danger accruing to the peace of the empire by leaving the management of affairs any longer in such hands. It affords a strong contrast to the folly of the English Government to find our Minister of Marine and Fisheries handle this matter in its political, commercial, and legal aspects with the ability and far-sightedness of a statesman, and how singularly his conclusions have been borne out by the reports of the British Admirals on the state of, as well as of the officers engaged in the protection

of the fisheries. The concluding report of the Committee of the Privy Council sums up the whole case in a masterly manner, and precludes the possibility of any concession involving a surrender of Canadian rights being acceded to. One curious feature of the case is the report of the Executive Council of Prince Edward Island, in which the idea is brought out that the exercise of our rights in protecting our fisheries is an attempt to force a reciprocity on the people of the United States. The said Executive Council did not know that during the eleven years that reciprocity existed Canadian commerce only increased 35 per cent., that in the five years since it was abrogated there was a clear increase of over 70 per cent., and that this country cares nothing for a renewal of the treaty; but they should know that the profits of the smuggling operations at Charlottetown would be no set off to the four million of Colonists to whom the fisheries belong; for their destruction, which would assuredly follow the admission of the Yankees to participation unrestrainedly in the wealth with which they are endowed. It is very evident that Sir J. A. Macdonald will have a difficult task before him; but it is one comfort that his action in enforcing the rights of Canada will be sustained by the whole people.

We had occasion to direct the attention of our readers in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW of 26th December last (vol. iv. p. 822) to the eminent services the late Lieut. Colonel Joseph Bouchette had rendered to British North America—both in a military and civil capacity. At the time the article was written the heirs of that eminent man were endeavoring to secure tardy justice from the Province of Quebec for withholding the balance of a sum of money voted by the assembly of that Province at its sitting on the 23rd of February, 1814, for the purpose of enabling him to publish the best geographical and topographical maps of the British American possessions, with memoirs, descriptive of the country, its capabilities, and scenery—a work that even the lapse of time with vastly increased facilities has not yet produced anything to equal in accuracy, artistic value, or political prescience. The result of the application to the Legislative Assembly of Quebec being that while the claim was admitted as substantially just and valid, the Premier of that Province stated that as Upper Canada had shared in the assets and liabilities of the Lower Province at the time of the Union (in 1841), and as the present House of Commons now represents the interests then consolidated, it follows that with it lies the obligation of doing substantial justice in this case—a view we indicated in the article referred to. In deference thereto a petition has been presented to the House of Commons, embodying the history of the claims of the late Lieutenant Colonel Bouchette, with an appendix containing the Reports of Committees of the House of Assembly of Quebec, message of the Governor

General thereon, with minutes of evidence extending from 1814 to 1827, and a notice of his valuable labors from "*La Biographie des Contemporaries ou Dictionnaire Historique et raisonne, etc., par M. M. Amault, Jay, et Jouy: Paris, 1821—vol. 3,*" of which the following is a translation.

BOUCHETTE, (JOSEPH) Lieutenant Colonel in the service of England, Surveyor General of Lands of the Province of Lower Canada, was born in that part of North America. His maps are generally prized on account of their perfect accuracy. All those who devote themselves to the study of geography would wish, in the interest of that science, that the different parts of Europe were described and delineated with the same care. Mr. Bouchette has published in English an excellent *Topographical description of the Province of Lower Canada, accompanied by different views, plans of forts, battles, etc.*; in 8vo., London, 1815.

Every eminent man has had to endure the persecution, encounter the intrigues, and suffer the malevolence of people of inferior moral and intellectual capacities; but history can hardly show an instance of more glaring neglect and injustice than has fallen to the lot of Colonel Bouchette. If the present age is deficient in the chivalry of the past, it has at least gained something in the shape of an improved tone of public morality. And it would be nearly impossible for any petty clique to rob a deserving public servant of what he has justly and deservedly earned. Under those circumstances we trust that the House of Commons will not hesitate for a moment in awarding the very modest compensation asked by the heirs of Colonel Bouchette for the palpable and outrageous wrong done him; but that they will take such measures as in their wisdom may be advisable to mark the very eminent public services he has rendered British North America, especially as such a course is barely common justice, and this country ought to afford to be grateful as well generous. It is for the Commons of Canada to wipe out the reproach brought upon the country by the petty intrigues and narrow selfishness of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, and to repair the wrong it has undoubtedly inflicted. At an early day we shall endeavor to give a connected sketch of Colonel Bouchette's services.

In our issue of the 25th of February we had occasion to notice the liberality of the 1st, or Ontario, Battalion of Rifles, now in garrison at Fort Garry. The following letter in acknowledgment of the receipt thereof we are enabled to copy by the courtesy of the Treasurer of the Fire Relief Fund, Jas. Cunningham, Esq., of this city.

FIRE RELIEF FUND.  
Ottawa, 23rd Feb., 1871.

Quarter Master Armstrong, Ontario Battalion,  
Fort Garry.

DEAR SIR.—Captain G. H. Perry has handed me a cheque for \$160.87, the same having been received from you as a subscription from the Ontario Battalion for the relief of sufferers in this vicinity by the disaster-

our fires of last August. I am instructed by our committee to return their best and warmest thanks for this handsome contribution to our funds, and to assure the gallant members of the Battalion, who must have practised a large amount of self-denial to enable them to contribute so liberally, that their donation has been duly appreciated, as evincing a practical sympathy with the unfortunate sufferers. With best wishes for the health and happiness of the Ontario Battalion,

I am, dear Sir,  
Yours respectfully,  
(Signed), JAS. CUNNINGHAM,  
Treasurer.

#### REVIEWS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a neat pamphlet containing the "Proceedings of the Provincial Rifle Association of Nova Scotia, for 1870," and to thank Col. Laurie, the President of the Association for his kind attention. The pamphlet contains the report of the Association, and the details of the annual match, which have appeared in our columns.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the *Illustrated Canadian News* and the *New Dominion Monthly* for March. Both publications are, as usual, replete with valuable matter.

The *American Agriculturalist* has also been received; it has some beautiful engravings, and, as usual, a vast deal of useful letter-press.

The *Scientific American* is as usual full of mechanical inventions and instructive reading.

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

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

#### REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription up to Saturday, the 11th inst.

SAULT STE. MARIE.—Capt. Jos. Wilson, \$2.  
GUELPH.—John James Hazelton, Esq., \$1.  
SUTTON, Que.—Henry Hall, Esq., \$1.

The Montreal papers contain the obituary of the widow of the late Mr. JOSEPH WORKMAN, who expired in that city on Wednesday last having attained the venerable age of 103 years and 23 days. Mrs. Workman was the mother of eight sons and one daughter. Of the sons several have risen to positions of eminence. Thomas Workman is head of the largest iron manufacturing firm in the Dominion, and member in the Commons for Montreal Centre; William Workman is President of the City Bank and has been Mayor of that city; Dr. Joseph Workman is Medical Superintendent of the Toronto Lunatic Asylum; Dr. Jacob Workman is Assistant Medical Superintendent of the same institution; Alexander Workman is a prominent merchant here, and President of the Ottawa Board of Trade.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

## BARNEY BUNTLINE AND BILLY BOWLINE.

One night came on a hurricane,  
The sea was mountains rolling,  
When Barney Buntline turned his good,  
And said to Billy Bowline;

"A strong Sou'wester's blowing, Billy,  
Lord! can't you hear it roar now?"  
Oh, how I pity all of them  
Unhappy folks on shore now!

Coastwardly claps, as live in towns,  
What dangers they are all in;  
Even now they're quaking in their beds,  
For fear the roof should fall in!

"Poor creatures, how they cry us,  
And wishes, I've a notion,  
For our good luck, in such a storm,  
To be upon the ocean.

"And as for them that's out all day  
On duty from their houses,  
And late at night returning home  
To cheer their babes and spouses.

"While you and I upon this deck  
Are comfortably lying,  
My eyes! what tides, what chimney pots,  
Around their heads are flying!

"And often have we seamen heard  
How men are killed or undone,  
By overturning carriages,  
By fire, by thieves in London!

"We know what risks all land-men run,  
From Noblemen to tailors;  
So Billy, let's thank Providence,  
That you and I are sailors."

## A FEW WORDS ON CANADA.

BY A CANADIAN.

[CONTINUED.]

The army of Canada is a purely popular one, the men in it comprising 1 in 16 of all those eligible for militia service, and residing as they do in their civil capacities in every city, town and hamlet within the country, where they take part in every work that tends to the prosperity of the several communities in which they live, necessarily causes the material interests of the army and people to be identical.

The system now in operation for concentrating reserves of stores in each of the military districts, whereby the arming and equipping of the active militia can be carried on with ease, expedition and effect, has worked well, but the reserves are not at present of sufficient magnitude to provide for any great accessions to the force, nor to make good deficiencies which are likely to occur through fair wear and tear in the early future.

To meet the circumstances of the country, more particularly the sparsely settled districts, and, above all, to interfere as little as possible with the industrial pursuits of the people, the primary organization of the active militia has been effected in the rural parts by the formation of companies, acting at first independently of each other, and when firmly established grouped into Battalions for annual drill in camp, at Battalion Headquarters, and finally, as illustrated during the present year, in the more advanced districts throughout the country, by the assembly, under the direction of the Adjutant General (Colonel Robertson-Ross), of the majority of the corps in Brigade camps, and the force consisting of cavalry, artillery and infantry thus brought together at each camp, drilled and acted in concert as a Brigade, rations furnished under contract, and officers and men lodged in tents.

It will, therefore, be seen that we have the territorial organization and the necessary machinery through which the men in the reserve can be brought into service, either by voluntary enrolment or through the operation of the ballot, whenever that course

may become necessary, but we are yet wanting in the provision for that extended period of drill which is necessary before these men can be made effective soldiers; the authorized drills have, however, been utilized to the fullest extent in those camps, corps thus concentrated for drill, undergo the same duties they would be called on to perform in actual service. Drill by brigades in camps has, therefore, resulted in good to both officers and men, and the staff and commanders of corps have had opportunities for that practice, necessary to make their commands effective.

There are reasons, no doubt, why the system of voluntary service bears more heavily upon some portions of the country than upon others, the most important is, that in many instances in the newly settled districts the first organization of a Volunteer company absorbs the whole of the Volunteer element for the time being, within a radius of miles from the company headquarters, so that when the period of three years, for which these men volunteered to serve, expires other men cannot be found within a convenient distance who will volunteer to fill vacancies, the consequence is that in order to maintain these company organizations many old volunteers continue to serve in the ranks for seven, eight or six years.

The authorized strength of the active militia in each Regimental Division being fixed and the number of companies allocated, it follows that in these thinly settled districts there will always be a difficulty in keeping up a continuous company organization by voluntary enrolment, there would, however, be no such difficulty if company headquarters were changed from place to place, as the period of service of each set of men expired from time to time, but then distance from the place of residence of the present officers to the new headquarters would be such an obstacle as to prevent many from taking that active personal interest in the company, indispensable to secure efficiency, and would result in an absolute necessity for cancelling commissions and the appointment of other officers, who would qualify themselves and undertake the duty. Under existing regulations, if the old officers had served the necessary period to entitle them to retain rank, they would of course do so, but where the whole period has not been completed, even although an officer had passed through a military school and obtained a certificate of qualification, he would necessarily be deprived of rank, but if three years service had been completed he would be entitled to count it as the three years he is liable to serve in his turn as a militiaman.

These difficulties are understood, and will always be felt in maintaining the organization of a purely volunteer force in any country situated as Canada is. The remedy suggested by some of the officers is, that in all cases where a volunteer company now organized cannot be kept up to its full nominal strength by voluntary enrolment, that the officer be authorized to ballot in the reserve for the number of men necessary to complete from time to time. It is apparent that this course would, under the present system, only complicate matters, and would fail to accomplish the desired result.

The present system makes provision for the issue of arms, accoutrements and clothing to Battalions in the cities and larger towns, and to companies in the other portions of the country, the commanding officer in each case being held responsible. They are required to keep the arms and accoutrements in armories, but are permitted to allow each man to take his uniform clothing to his own house, for care and safe keeping.

Such a system could only be applicable to a purely volunteer force, where each man joins from love of the service, and in consequence may be expected to take an interest in the care of the articles placed under his charge, but as soon as the individual service becomes compulsory, then the emulation, which under other circumstances incites the volunteer, will doubtless cease to be apparent in ranks filled by conscription. Whenever the time shall come for a change as regards the rural corps, from a purely voluntary to a compulsory service, then this difficulty must be met, by the erection of Battalion armories in each Regimental Division for the reception of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other necessary equipments, for issue only when required from time to time, for use during the periods of continuous drill.

In the meantime as trained officers will always form a most desirable element in reserve, for employment in such an army as Canada will no doubt continue to maintain, there should be no serious objection against permitting such qualified officers as have served three years in any corps, whose headquarters it may be necessary to remove to another part of any Regimental Division, to retire retaining their rank with a view to further service, whenever an opportunity or the necessity for their being so employed may arise. If this course were pursued, no injustice would be done to these officers, and the inhabitants of those portions of the country most favorable to maintaining their quota of active service men, by voluntary enrolment, would be afforded the necessary opportunity for so doing.

So long as an active force can be satisfactorily maintained by purely voluntary enrolment, there can be no doubt that such a force is the one best suited for a country situated as Canada is. The facility of movement, and ease with which a volunteer force can be warned for duty, and turned out for service, makes it peculiarly suited to meet emergencies, such as have arisen during the last few years, along our extended frontier. Besides this, the material of which such a force is necessarily composed, is better than could possibly result from conscription, and compulsory service in that sense. There is however no doubt that when any great emergency has to be met, the ballot is the only means through which the necessary number of men can be satisfactorily raised. Perhaps, within a brief period, the cities and more thickly populated rural districts will have reached that point when the ballot will prove the most satisfactory means of supplying their respective quotas; but that must remain a question to be solved by circumstances as they arise. So long as the number of men to be furnished each year is fixed, and each regimental division is required to furnish its quota, the decision as to whether the force is to be raised by voluntary enrolment or by ballot rests with the militia themselves, and so long as this remains the case there is no doubt that the result will prove which mode is the most satisfactory, and best suited to the requirements of the different localities in which the men reside.

The organization of the Landwehr in Prussia is in accordance of the system which prevails in Canada, as under that organization all the men who have served their period in the active force are classed. Here, when a man passes from the active, he goes at once into the general reserve, and although the knowledge he has acquired remains with him, and will become available in cases of necessity, we have no separate system under which these men are classed and officered to form a first reserve: on the contrary we exempt from further drill, all those men who have



so served in the active force, until all the other eligible men in the reserve have been taken in their turn. While the active force absorbs such a considerable portion of the population, perhaps we are as advanced in this provision as the circumstances of the country will permit; but when the country becomes more advanced in population and wealth, and such a system as the Prussian Landwehr represents, can be adopted in Canada, the separate organization of men who have served in the active force, as a first reserve, will prove a most formidable addition to the strength of our army.

While every man has a duty to perform in the matter of defence, and he owes it to himself and to those around him, that that duty be performed in such a way, as to aid in bringing the organization of the army to the highest state of perfection, consistent with the time and means at his disposal; the Government owes it to the loyal men who will fill the ranks of that army, that seasonable and efficient steps be taken to provide reserve arms, stores and ammunition, and to organize, and train a sufficient staff in time of peace, to facilitate the concentration of the effective strength of the Dominion in time of need, and to provide transport, food and all the other necessary supplies, requisite to ensure success in every department.

The staff need not necessarily be large, but it should be sufficient, to provide heads for each branch, and the necessary assistants to prepare and keep the various parts of the machinery in working order, so that by use, while the annual drills are going on in time of peace, no difficulty may be experienced in making the most effective use of all the men and means at the disposal of the Government, whenever an actual necessity for their use in war may arise.

Each Province added to the Dominion necessarily adds to the labour of the working staff at Head Quarters, for the reason that the militia in that Province must be enrolled, and the strength of the active force increased by the organization of additional corps, in proportion to the extent of the population in the additional territory embraced; distances from Head Quarters become great, and officers residing there cannot be expected to know the local requirements of the new force so organized, or the means of local supply as fully as they would if the extent of the country was within narrow limits, and matters of detail came within personal observation. The addition of territory, therefore, while it increases the importance of the Dominion, from a political point of view, necessarily adds to the labor and responsibilities of administration. Matters which, under the smaller organization, came within the personal observation of officers at Head Quarters, were comparatively within their grasp, but when distance renders such personal supervision impossible, a necessity arises for the appointment of local officers, who being resident within the different districts, can correctly carry out the regulations and orders promulgated through their chief from time to time, and requires the subdivision of work under different heads, so that each branch may have proper supervision, and all details be promptly acted on where prompt action is necessary.

So long as the regular troops remained in the country, we had the right to make use of the Imperial staff in perfecting our organization for defence, and the knowledge, that in all cases of emergency the militia would act as an auxiliary force in conjunction with regular troops, enabled us to rely upon the Imperial authorities keeping an effective surplus staff, and reserves of stores. Through this means, Canada has had the maximum of

benefit while bringing her little army into its present effective state, at a minimum cost to the country. The removal of the troops with the working staff and reserves of stores, therefore, places us in a new position. The sooner we realize that position, and take measures to make good the defects which that removal may make apparent in our organization, the sooner we shall feel that safety, and utilize that strength so necessary to give stability to the institutions of the great Dominion we are now engaged in building up.

The question of making adequate provision for defence is therefore of paramount importance, and now that the regular troops are withdrawn, and the responsibility of defending the frontier from Fenian attack is as a necessary consequence to devolve upon our own people, the active militia as now organized becomes the advance guard in the army of the Dominion, and the men composing that force being the first liable for such duty must be looked upon as our standing army and defenders for the time being. That that army is animated with patriotic desires and the best possible spirit, there can be no doubt; that it is ready for duty whenever and wherever required, is equally certain. It is therefore not doing too much to express the hope that Parliament will show its appreciation of that spirit and readiness for duty, when deciding upon the degree of perfection the force is to attain, and the extent it will be sustained in so doing.

Canada has no reason to feel ashamed of the position she occupies among nations, in a commercial point of view. Her mercantile marine was three years ago the fourth in the world, in number and tonnage of her vessels. Owing to the war in France, we are probably ahead of that country to-day; and, as we have steadily increased, while American shipping has rapidly decreased, we cannot be far behind the United States. At the present rate we shall overhaul the Americans before many years, and probably become second only to Great Britain, so far as mercantile vessels are concerned. In the annual value of exports and imports England, of course, heads the world. Her trade in 1869 was valued at about \$2,500,000,000; France coming next with about \$1,400,000,000. Of the chief countries in the world, Canada stands twelfth in the list. Our trade in 1869 was double that of the great country of Prussia; the figures being—Prussia \$65,000,000; Canada, \$130,000,000. We are ahead of Sweden, of Chili, of Portugal, of Greece, of the Argentine Republic, and of many other countries; and we come close on the heels of Spain and Brazil. The trade of Russia, in 1869 with her tens of millions of people, was valued at but \$304,000,000; or two and one-third times greater than that of this country. These are facts which speak well for Canada. They show that we are rapidly advancing and that before many years we shall occupy a prominent place among the commercial and maritime powers of the world.

Every man, woman and child in Canada has to pay 38 cents interest yearly on the national debt, while the annual interest per head in the United States is \$3.75.

The Dominion of Canada is the largest country in the world except Russia. Its present area is 3,127,045 square miles; that of Russia is 7,412,864; that of the United States 2,999,548 square miles. We can easily furnish homes for 100,000,000 of people.

## A HARD LOOK OUT FOR UNCLE SAM.

The Pacific Railroad is about played out. The government after giving enormous subsidies in land and money, has been obliged to pay about 12,000,000 interest on the company's bonds. Mr. Boutwell says this interest must be refunded. The Company refuses to refund a dollar, and threatens to let the road go under the mortgage if the demand is pressed. The Cincinnati Times, (Radical) says:

Sell the whole road for the interest and amount of mortgage upon it, or for what it will bring, and let the government bid it in provided, no company will bid too high. It is probably worth \$10,000 a mile. No company could afford to pay more for it. It has cost the government from \$16,000 to \$48,000, a mile, besides the value of the land granted. What it would sell for might pay twenty per cent, to the holders of the first mortgage bonds. A profitable investment for the people!

The company has made its members and many of its friends rich out of it. They will soon have accomplished what they intended by the "grab" and will be glad to have it sold. This accounts for their refusal to pay interest on the bonds. Their intention is to make it cost the people \$500,000,000—\$250,000,000 subsidy and compound interest and as much more in land.

THE NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT.—A writer in the *British Quarterly Review* says of M. Thiers: "As to physical appearance it is impossible to conceive a more ignoble little being than Adolphe Thiers. He has neither figure, nor shape, nor grace, nor mien; and truly, to use the most unsavory description of Cormenin ('Timon'), looks like one of those provincial barbers who, with brush and razors in hand, go from door to door, offering their savonnette. His voice is thin, harsh and reedy; his aspect sinister, deceitful and tricky; a sardonic smile plays about his insincere and mocking mouth; and at first view you are disposed to distrust so ill favored a looking little dwarf, and to disbelieve his story. But hear the persuasive little pigmy, hear him fairly out, and he greets you with such pleasant, lively, light, voluble talk, interspersed with historical remark, personal anecdote, ingenious reflections, all conveyed in such clear, concise, and incomparable language, that you forget his ugliness, his impudence, and dishonesty. You listen, and, as Rousseau said in one of his most eloquent letters 'in listening are undone.' As a journalist he was successful, as a historian he was popular, as a minister he was notorious, and national to a certain extent. He has, no doubt, many talents and many defects, but his successes in life are more owing to his worst vices than to his negative virtues. He is probably the most intelligent man in Europe, if a perception of the wants and wishes of the million indicate intelligence; but some think him also one of the most insincere, mocking, and corrupt of public men, and at the bottom one of the shallowest in all sound knowledge.

A Clincher.—"Can you steer the mainmast down the fore-castle stairs?" asked a sea captain of a new recruit. "Yes sir, I can," was the reply, "if you will stand below and coil it up."

A Chicago paper says there were no less than 668 suits for divorce entered in the courts of that city during the past year. Matrimonial infelicities were among the principal causes assigned—jealousy among the rest of course. "Honest, honest, Chicago."

**WANTED**

**A**N Intelligent Boy, to learn the Printing Business. Apply this Office.  
 Volunteer Review Office,  
 Ottawa, March 6, 1871 }



**GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,**  
 4th day of February, 1871.

PRESENT:  
**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR  
 GENERAL IN COUNCIL.**

**O**N the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Customs, and under authority given by the Act 31st Vic. Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs;" His Excellency has been pleased to make the following Regulation;

On, from and after the first day of March, proximo, the Port of Queenston in the Province of Ontario, shall be and is hereby discontinued as an independent Port of Entry, and shall be and is hereby constituted an Out Port of Entry, and placed under the Survey of the Port of Niagara.

WM. H. LEE,  
 Clerk Privy Council,  
 Canada.

Ottawa, Feb. 13th, 1870.

9-31

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Feb. 25, 1871.

9-6m



**ORDNANCE LANDS SALE,  
 OTTAWA.**

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given that on **WEDNESDAY** the 22nd day of **MARCH**, at noon, will be sold at **PU LIC AUCTION**, by J. Bermingham, Auctioneer, at his Sale Room, near the market, York Street, Ottawa, the undermentioned lots of Land in the City of Ottawa, the former sales of which have been cancelled, under the 20th Section of the Act 23 Vic., Cap. 2:

- Lots Nos. 31, 48, 50, 51, 52, North side of Rideau Street.
- Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, West side of Cobourg Street, Lower Town.
- Lots Nos. 10, 20, 34, 35, South side of Ottawa street Lower Town.
- Lots Nos. 1 and 2, East Wurtemberg street, Lower Town.
- Lot No. 5, South Anglesea Square, Lower Town.
- Lot No. 15, South Bolton street, Lower Town.
- Lots Nos. 50 and 51, North Gloucester street, Central Town.
- Lots Nos. 50 and 51 South Maria Street, Central Town.
- Lot No. 10, (East half) North St. Andrew street, Lower Town.

Purchasers to pay one-tenth of the price down at the time and place of sale, and the balance in nine annual instalments, with interest at the rate of six per cent.

Plans can be seen and information obtained at the Office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of this Department, and at the Auctioneer's.

Further particulars will be found in Handbills, and will be given at the time and place of sale.

By order,  
**E. PARENT,**  
 Under Secretary of State.

**WM. F. COFFIN,**  
 Ordnance Lands Agent,  
 Department of Secretary of State,  
 Ottawa, February 15th, 1871.

9-td



**INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY  
 OF CANADA.**

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The Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway are prepared to receive Tenders for **TWENTY-ONE SPANS OF IRON BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE** of one hundred feet for each span; and also for sixteen spans of Two Hundred Feet for each span.

Printed specifications, showing the tests which each span will be required to bear, information as to the location of the different bridges; and forms of tender can be obtained upon application at the office of the Commissioners, or of the Chief Engineer, at Ottawa, Canada; or at the Banking House of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., Bartholomew Lane, E. C., London, England.

Parties tendering must submit their own plans of the mode in which they propose to construct the Bridges, and state the price of each span f. o. b., at the place of shipment; and also the price complete in place.

Tenders marked "Tenders for Bridges" and addressed to the Commissioners, Ottawa, will be received up to 6 O'CLOCK, P.M., of **THURSDAY** the 6th day of **APRIL**, 1871.

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

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**C. J. BRYDGES,**  
**A. W. MCLELAN,**  
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**INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,  
 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
 Ottawa, 19th Jan., 1871.**

4-9in



**NOTICE.**

**P**LANS, Specifications, and Estimates will be received by the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, at the Office of the City Clerk, until **MONDAY THE TWENTIETH DAY OF MARCH** next, for the construction of the following works:

A new Bridge across the Rideau Canal from Rideau to Sparks and Wellington Streets; a new Bridge across the "Gully" in Victoria Ward, in a line with Queen Street; and a new Bridge across the Canal from Maria to Theodore street.

Ground plans can be seen at the Office of the City Engineer, where any information required as to the various locations indicated can be obtained.

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For the second.....	50
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By order,  
**WM. P. LETT,**  
 City Clerk,

City Hall, Ottawa, Jan. 17, 1871.

4-td

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A YOUNG MAN, recently arrived from the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock, near London, England, is desirous to obtain a Situation as Armourer in a Volunteer Corps. Apply at this office.

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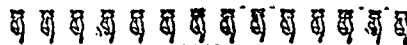
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LOVELL'S

Dominion and Provincial Directories.

To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE.—Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in other cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned, I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, March 16, 1870.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

It is intended to make these DIRECTORIES the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by PERSONAL CANVASS, from door to door, of my own AGENTS, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces forty men and twenty horses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages off railway and steamboat routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

I anticipate issuing, in October next, the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY, and SIX PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES, which will prove a correct and full index to the DOMINION OF CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, and a combined Gazetteer Directory, and Hand Book of the six Provinces:

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