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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, JUNE 19, 1871.

No. 25.

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.—No. XIV.

THE LESSONS OF THE DECADE.

BY A VOLUNTEER CAVALRYMAN.

(From the United States Army and Navy Journals.)

STRATEGY—SCOUTS.

We have now passed in review the purely tactical and logistic elements of cavalry in campaign, its arms, horses, food, forage, clothing, marches, baggage, and artillery. It remains to treat of the strategical part of cavalry duty, the system of pickets and scouts, whereby it finds out the enemy's movements, while hiding its own. We will commence with scouts.

Perhaps there is no part of warfare so difficult to master, so important in results if mastered, so fruitful of disasters if uncomprehended, as the science of scouting. Able, faithful, and trustworthy scouts are very rare. The combination of qualities that go to make a good scout is not often met with. Nine out of ten of the headquarter scouts in our service during the war were simply reckless scoundrels, who brought in but little valuable information, and stole horses from the farmers to sell for a consideration. There were exceptions, but this was the rule. A more useless body of men, take them all in all, was seldom met with. The rebel scouts, on the other hand, especially at the commencement of the war, furnished the fullest information to their chiefs. One great cause of this was that the rebel cavalry scouts were very often officers of intelligence and address, who could take hints quickly, adapt themselves to circumstances with readiness, and who had their hearts in the business. In the last words lies the whole secret of the scouting system. Some men are natural detectives. Such men are fitted for the position of scout because they love the excitement of finding out. Other men have suffered deadly injury from the enemy, and long to avenge themselves. If such men have lived in the country to be scouted in and know it well, they are the men to employ, if intelligent. But one quick-witted, well-educated officer, well mounted, and lavishly supplied with fresh horses, if needed, will bring in more reliable intelligence than a whole swarm of detailed horse thieves out of the ranks. It is far from good policy to think any rascal a smart man. An honest man whose word can be

relied on will not furnish false information.

Scouts will do well to go in pairs. Two pairs of eyes are better than one, and two heads are proverbially better than a single brain. One can often take back intelligence while the other goes further at greater risk, so that even if the latter is captured, the general gets the news.

Scouts should be mounted in the best possible manner. They should be first-class pistol shots, and carry from two to four revolvers in belt and saddle holsters. They should carry no sabre on any account, as its jingle would betray them, and they ought to be light men themselves. Many a time they'll have to ride for their lives, and an extra pound or two may cause their loss. They should have all their grain and clothing carried in headquarter waggons to lighten them. Generally, they manage to live off the country without any difficulty, and supply themselves with horses in the same way, as before mentioned.

The system is an excellent one if none but reliable officers are appointed. The mistake lies in supposing every smart horse-thief to be a good scout. A perfectly brave man he must be, not afraid to hover round the enemy's flanks, and find out his position in full. Such a man is valuable. A dozen such are invaluable, and worth a horse every day if they need it, which they oftentimes will.

With the spy system a cavalry treatise has nothing to do. Spies are expensive luxuries, and belong more to the province of the chief of the whole army than to that of the cavalry corps general. But the system of headquarter scouts, under proper discipline, furnishes one of the best lessons of the decade for the future. Headquarter scouts form an extreme advance of bold, wary men, on swift horses, who should not fear to venture miles away in front of their own advance guard, to gain any information of the enemy's movements. Men detailed in rotation for this duty fail in skill and experience. They must be kept on the same duty constantly, to acquire the skill. Every day that passes, every lucky escape, adds to their boldness in finding out the numbers and position of the enemy, and boldness and swift riding are two valuable qualities in a scout. If they are reliable in their information, it will be found much more serviceable than that of spies, on account of its frequency, and the short time elapsing between seeing and reporting.

Scouts should not be dressed in the enemy's uniform. It tends to render the business treacherous and to degrade its character in the eyes of the men in the col-

umn, besides deterring many men from volunteering as scouts who would make the best. Our own headquarter scouts, when Sheridan commanded the cavalry corps, were very much disliked by the men on account of their assuming the rebel uniform. I have known them to be fired at deliberately by our own men, under pretence of mistaking them for enemies. Dressed in our own uniform, or something easily recognizable as such, they lose the sneaking spy character, and become twice as useful in reality. Their uniform should be something that resembles that of the enemy only at a little distance, and prevents the wearer being shot at by your own men.

Under the "enemy's uniform" system, the men in the column frequently fail to distinguish friend from foe, and I have known more than one instance of rebel officers coming inside of our lines and making due inspection without danger in full uniform. They were taken for headquarter scouts.

But, under proper discipline, as before noticed, a body of bold, quick witted men, with sharp eyes, accustomed to judge of the strength of bodies of men at a glance, are very valuable. They should be prepared to shoot at an instant's notice; to pick up the enemy's stragglers and question them; to ride all round his columns and wagon train; to make off across the country at a speed that defies pursuit, if detected, to turn and fight if not followed by more than four men. Quick decisive work can be made with revolvers, if a man is cool, determined, and a sure shot. Such a man has more than even chances with four ordinary cavalry soldiers pursuing him. If he should be a first class swordsman, it may be even advisable for him to wear a sabre. But in that case the scabbard must be of simple leather, or the jingling will betray him. For night work, and often for day work, scouts should be provided with some sort of pads to deaden the sound of their horses' feet if necessity requires it. Such pads are easily made, and can be adjusted on occasion. They must be frequently renewed, as they will quickly wear out, and to be of any good they must be very thick and soft. A scout should also be provided with a pair of hobbles, to enable him to leave his horse motionless if necessary, while he reconnoitres on foot. A single strap, with two loops near the end, is the best thing for this purpose. The loops, which slip up and down, are passed around the two front pasterns, the long end of the strap is tied over the hock of one hind leg. A horse thus secured will stand like a statue for hours, and is released in twenty seconds. The strap can be used as an ordinary halter

strap, if hitching places are near; but the hobbling plan makes a scout independent in a meadow behind a hill, whence he might often make valuable observations. Scouts should be furnished with powerful telescopes to enable them to count distant forces with accuracy and in safety. A wary scout, at a prudent distance, with a good glass, can often gather more valuable information than a more reckless one who ventures in closer. The former sees, himself unseen.

If men can be found well acquainted with the country to be operated in, so much the better scouts. But if this is impossible, every scout should carry a map, on a large scale, to be filled in with details from his observations. Under this system, it will be seen, a scout becomes an important adjunct of the topographical engineers, and may be often of great service. The scale maps furnished them should be drawn by the engineer officers of the corps, and the scouts will very soon learn their use, and become emulous of supplying the best details for their skeleton maps. True, an engineer officer would be needed on the corps staff, but this is only as it should be; and if topographical skill were more generally utilized by cavalry officers, the gain would be immense to the whole army. A very little experience under the guidance of a good practical topographical engineer, would render the majority of men of intelligence and fair education capable of filling the details of a map enlarged to say two inches to the mile, with a fair degree of accuracy, increasing every day. Distances from place to place should be timed by the watch and paced very carefully noted at every change thereof on a note book. Courses by the pocket compass, carefully laid down, will help the engineer officer and his assistants amazingly. If every scout carried a note book in which he was taught to record his route, in the form of an itinerary, maps might be made with but little difficulty that would prove of great service in operations over the same ground. The general and engineer officer, by taking a little trouble to train scouts in this matter during winter quarters and in long rests over well known ground, can very soon judge of their capacity and correct their inaccuracies, besides teaching them how to do the greatest amount of work in the shortest time. No scout need then come in empty handed. Even if he has not seen the enemy, he has mapped the country, and topographical information is always valuable.

In the second part will be found brief directions for an itinerary over a supposititious country, and rules for estimating distances by the size of objects, etc.

Scouts should be paid highly and kept on probation. If they are detailed from the ranks they must be very sharply watched, to prevent their becoming marauders. Scouts have such fine opportunities for this practice that the only real safeguard against it is the selection of honest men for the duty.

(To be continued.)

VOLUNTEER FIELD ARTILLERY.

The following letter has appeared in the (English) *Observer*:-

Sir,—You have kindly given two letters from me on this important subject; may I beg the favour of another?

No sooner was it proposed to turn some Royal Garrison Artillery into Field Artillery than critics sprang up, urging—"that will never do! It's putting skilled labour to unskilled work!"

Then it is urged, "Volunteer Artillery is only fit to be Garrison Artillery, as the skill required in managing Field Artillery is beyond them!"

Every one interested in the subject must be familiar with the above two representations. Now, there can be no doubt that the science of artillery is developed by heavy gunnery in all its varied branches; but it is also not unfrequently true that the man who, by such qualities as style and temperament, likes, and is highly fitted for, one thing, dislikes, and is totally unfitted for, another thing, and seldom is that shown more than in Garrison and Field Artillery.

From the two sayings above given no deduction can be made unless, as Volunteers do not claim to be highly skilled in either branch, some one will be bold enough to step before the public and urge that they are unfit for both.

It surprises me to hear and read such fancies expressed as that carriage, omnibus, and van horses are unfit for Artillery, and would require long training. Let me ask seriously, what is it proposed to train them to? Surely not to harness!

To those who imagine that horses must be trained to Artillery fire, I can speak from great experience.

Any team stands it well enough from the very first, and in a day or two hardly notices the guns, while single horses standing close to the teams take up the general confidence.

I venture the opinion there are no horses superior to London ones for Artillery purposes, and that on requisition London could turn out 3000 any day.

In regard to the training of an artillerist, I join the general view, that a lengthened period is as absolutely necessary to him as it is in the mastering of any other varied and somewhat intricate subject.

But to teach men the comparatively easy work of driving a field battery gun and of fighting it in action, when they are anxious and willing to do both, is quite another matter.

Occasionally I see and hear of long training and vast difficulties connected with Field Artillery. We are all entitled to our opinions, but when I notice statements of the kind, I feel they are not made by really practical, professional, loving, and observant artillerists; at least, I think not, and so decided am I on the point that if I heard they were, I should only differ and laugh.

So far as my abilities go, I have in my letters disposed of the subject of Volunteer Field Artillery men and horses. Now I come to another matter.

We all know that "a maid of all work," "a Jack of all trades," and a "handy man" are generally ill-requited and roundly abused; yet, and strange to say, Volunteer Field Artillery are not in a very dissimilar position to those useful servants.

For, in addition to their own special work as Field Artillerists, the regulations require that they shall learn the duties and drills of Garrison Artillery, which are endless in variety; then, as Infantry, they are required to move as a battalion and as a company, all of which drills are practically useless to artillerists.

About twenty years ago the same anomaly existed in the Royal Artillery, when every man was enlisted as and styled a "Gunner and Driver," just as if six feet and sixteen stone was the same as five feet seven inches and ten stone, both supposed to be equally available when fighting any gun, or driving a pair of horses as a postillion.

Happily for the Royal Field Artillery, the idea of "all work" has long since been given up as impracticable, and consequently it is

in the highest state of efficiency; but I suppose, for want of able friends, the Volunteer Artillery is hampered by the old system of requiring too great a variety of accomplishment for human nature when time is very limited. The correspondents of some morning papers have been criticizing our defects, but it does not appear that they have recognized the circumstance that we, who can scarcely call time our own, are required to be drilled and informed in about three times as many different things as is the same branch of the Regular service.

In every branch the Volunteers had best be content with one thing only.

A letter is now open at my elbow from the commanding officer of an Artillery Volunteer corps; the one idea pervading it is in *fantry drill as a battalion and a company*. Artillery duties are ignored. Is that as it should be?

Your obedient servant,

J. D. SHAKESPEAR, h.p. Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding 1st Middlesex Volunteer Artillery.

May 10, 1871.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have read the report of Lieut. General Sir Hope Grant on the *Brighton Review*, and one so very junior as myself must speak of it with every feeling of respect, at the same time, if he has been led into an error, as I believe he has, I may be pardoned for remarking on it.

I quote the paragraph concerning us.

"I would also state I consider the Volunteer Artillery should be solely confined to garrison duties, to which they are admirably adapted; but as Field Artillery they are neither manned nor horsed in sufficient numbers for service, and would necessarily run great risk of capture by an enemy if brought into action."

Having no time for actual inquiry, I write from memory in regard to the idea of our not being sufficiently manned, and shall not be far wrong. I had on the ground four spare men per gun, and I will venture to say another brigade had more than four times that number. Royal Field Artillery has not such a reserve of men, nor anything like it.

As to insufficiency of horses, we knew we were not going to have many killed in action, so we avoided the useless show of spare horses, and saved our money. But it is begging the question to imagine horses are not forthcoming because we did not parade them at Brighton. When we go on active service money will be plentiful, and, therefore, there will be horses got. The grounds for thinking we would then be captured so easily by an enemy are yet to be stated. We command men equal to such occasions and sufficient in numbers. Horses mean money, nothing more, and that we shall willingly give for what is necessary, though we ought not to be expected to be wasteful in a matter of mere display.

J. D. S.

May 13, 1871.

AN ADDRESS PRESENTED TO SIR G. E. CARTIER.

NIAGARA, 15, 1871.

The Mayor and Corporation of the town of Niagara waited upon Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart., Minister of Militia and Defence, to-day, at 11 o'clock, and presented an address in the drawing room of Queen's Royal Niagara Hotel, of which the following is a copy:

To the Hon. Sir George E. Cartier, Bart.,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

Sir,—The Corporation of the town of Niagara beg to offer their cordial congratulations upon your visit to their old historic town upon an occasion which is signally connected with the department which you represent in the Government of Canada, the Department of Militia and Defence, the successful management of which is clearly demonstrated by the presence here of the volunteers in such a state of proficiency and discipline that any country might justly feel proud of them, this great and orderly camp presents to the country a proof of the good administration of your Government, which cannot be gainsaid; it is a fact, not only calculated to inspire at once the respect for yourself as an able Minister of the Crown, that creates a feeling of national confidence, and inspires our people with a firm trust in their ability to maintain their rights and positions as British subjects of Canada. The people of Niagara welcome your arrival and hope your stay here will be as agreeable to yourself, as we feel sure it will be beneficial and pleasing to the Volunteers whom you specially visit. We thank you for the selection of this place for the camp of instruction, and believe that its many advantages of site and position fully justify your choice.

We have the honor to remain
Your obed't. servants,
H. ROFFARD,
Mayor.
(Signed,) JOHN ROGERS,
Clerk.

Council Chamber, Niagara, }
June 14th, 1871 }

To this address, the Hon. Minister of Militia replied at considerable length, expressive of his most heartfelt thanks and pleasure, afforded him to meet the Mayor and members of the Corporation and visit for the first time the old town of Niagara, so interesting in historic associations, having been the first political capital of Canada under the Act of 1791. It might be said that Niagara was the political cradle of the late province of Upper Canada. At that time, about 80 years ago, the population of Upper Canada was about 10,000, and when we come to think upon the great increase of the population of that Province at the present time, anyone might form a correct idea of the rapid progress made by Upper Canada during that period. Militarily speaking, the Niagara frontier was renowned in the history of Canada as the battle ground for the defence of the country. It was on that frontier that so many Canadians distinguished themselves, by their courage, valor and patriotism in defence of the British flag on this continent. Taking into account the military history of the Niagara frontier, it was well and proper that the first camp of a portion of our Canadian army, introducing for the first time the drill and discipline of our active militia in brigades, should be formed at Niagara, possessing, as it does, every advantage as regards site and position. He said there was not the least doubt that the camp now formed, nearly numbering 5000 men, was a great success. He was favorably impressed by the accounts given of the proceedings in camp from day to day in the newspapers, but, he says, from what he had witnessed yesterday in camp when the whole force passed in review, that the reality which was before his eyes exceeded by far his most favourable preconceived opinions. He thought there could be no question that success had been secured by the ability, energy, and military experience of the gallant Adjutant-General of Militia, Col. Robertson Ross, who had now

command of the Canadian Militia, aided and assisted by the Deputy Adjutant-General of the District, Lt.-Col. Durie and his staff; also by the ability of the officers and men now encamped at this place. The Hon. Minister continued, by stating it was a fortunate thing that the militia, a portion of which, is now undergoing training in brigades was commanded by an experienced and distinguished officer, who acquired his experience and distinction in the actual field of battle in Africa, during the Kaffr war in 1851, and throughout the Crimean Campaign. He remarked that proper allusion was made in the address respecting the necessity of national defence, and that a country could never think of being great unless it organizes its means of defence. Some criticism has been made as regards the policy of the Imperial Government in withdrawing with such precipitancy the regular army from the Dominion, but that policy, blameable as it was thought by a great number, ought not to prevent the Parliament and people of Canada from organizing and maintaining, according to the means and resources of the country, such a military force as would make the Dominion respected within its limits. He would further say, that it was flattering for us that our militia system was attracting favourable attention in England, from the public men and the press of that country. Every one could sympathize with the gallant and able commander of No. 2 District, Lieut.-Col. Durie, who was now in camp in deep affliction, which had befallen him yesterday, and which had so suddenly necessitated his separation from the camp. He had now the pleasing and grateful duty to perform in thanking the mayor of Niagara most sincerely for the honour and pleasure which he and the members of the corporation had done him by the welcome and presentation of an address.

The Hon. Minister of Militia having taken leave, the Mayor and Deputation then withdrew.

The Minister was attended by Lieutenant Colonel McPherson, D. A. G. M., Lieut.-Col. French, Major Worsley, and Major Ross, of Ottawa.

On the arrival of Sir George E. Cartier, Minister of Militia, yesterday, he was met at the wharf by Lieut.-Col. MacPherson, D. A. G. M., Lieut.-Col. French, and Major Worsley.

An escort from the Governor General's body-guard, under command of Lieut. Denison, accompanied the Minister to the ground where the division of the troops were going through their field day.

A grand parade has been agreed on in his honor.

A large number of spectators were present to witness the evolutions, with which all were delighted.

A luncheon was given to Sir George at 2 p.m., to-day by the staff and officers commanding the corps in camp.

To-morrow, Friday, at noon, a *levee* will be held at the Queen's Royal Hotel.

During the review several officers of the American army on the ground were introduced to the Minister of Militia.

WEALTH OF ENGLAND.

(From the Washington Chronicle.)

We append a statement which indicates the vast wealth of Great Britain. It suggests to us two points. One, this vast wealth was derived from commerce, which England has wisely and liberally fostered. Second, for the safety of this vast wealth England wants

peace with all nations, and will pay for it. The Manchester Courier states that the plethora of capital in Great Britain is at the present time exceedingly heavy, in consequence of the payment of numerous dividends of various kinds, amounting for January, 1871, to over \$98,850,000, derived from the following sources. From Dividends on English government loans, \$33,500,000; Australian, Canadian, and Indian government loans, \$7,500,000, English railway debentures, \$8,750,000, Foreign government loans, \$44,100,000; and English joint stock bank mining and miscellaneous shares, \$5,000,000. The Manchester Courier asserts that there is reason to believe that the total paid on stock and shares during the whole year amounts to over \$100,000,000. A clear indication of the wealth of Great Britain, it is argued, is to be obtained by considering the amount of capital stock in which dealings takes place in the London Stock Exchange, of which the following is given as an approximate estimate: British Government stock, \$4,000,000,000, Government stock of British Possession and colonies, including Canada, Australia and India, \$900,000,000; French government stock, \$2,700,000,000; stock of other European States, \$3,000,000,000; stock of the United States government and of other states of North America, \$2,150,000,000; stock of South American States, \$340,000,000; and stock of Central American States and of the West Indies, \$170,000,000, making a total of \$13,260,000,000 worth of government stock that changed hands either nominally or really during 1870. In addition to these, there were \$2,750,000,000 worth of railway shares, and bank, telegraph, mining and miscellaneous shares, the total of which cannot be approximated. During 1870 there were placed on the British market \$305,000,000 of loans and \$85,000,000 of joint stock enterprise, the latter comprising \$50,000,000 of Russians and \$30,000,000 of Spanish stock. It is also estimated that the surplus capital and savings requiring to be reinvested annually in England amounts to one thousand millions of dollars, of which one half is invested in land houses and old and well-known stocks and shares, and the other half in new loans and joint stock enterprises. As another mode of obtaining the financial operations in Great Britain, the bankers' clearings on the twenty-four regular sitting days on the Stock Exchange are given. From these figures it appears that the stock operations of 1870 amounted to \$3,174,570,000; of 1869, to \$2,824,675,000, and of 1868, to \$2,616,745,000. As to the extent of the trade and commerce of Great Britain, the bankers' clearing on the fourth day of each month give balance of \$890,685,000 for 1870, of \$848,645,000 for 1869, and of \$785,340,000 for 1868. Taking the whole range of bankers' clearing exclusive of stock exchange settlements, it is stated that a sum of \$16,796,530,000 was used in the banking business alone during 1870, and \$15,307,255,000 in 1869.

The arrival of the Orangeville Company of volunteers in Camp at Niagara attracted particular notice, partly from their appearing without uniform and partly from the size of the company, which turned out to the full number of 55 men, rank and file, and two officers. Their uniforms have been destroyed by fire which occurred last fall in Orangeville. Immediately on their arrival in camp, Adjutant General Ross rode up and complimented, in a most flattering address, Captain Parsons and his company for the zeal they manifested under such circumstances, and welcomed them to the camp in an especially cordial manner.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE MILITIA FOR 1870.

[CONTINUED.]

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

REPORT OF DIRECTORS OF STORES.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT, STORE BRANCH. TEAMSTERS

In the latter end of April, I hired at Collingwood 60 teamsters, at the rate of \$22 00 per month and their board, to commence from 1st May. These were engaged by the month, terminable at once on any misconduct or disobedience of orders on their part, or at the close of any month, by the officer commanding the expedition, whenever the exigencies of the service permitted it. To meet the requirements for the additional horses and oxen subsequently ordered, I again proceeded to Collingwood about the middle of May, and hired 44 more on the same terms. Out of the total number that had been hired, two foremen and two assistant foremen were appointed, at a monthly wage, respectively, of \$40 and \$30 each. The teamsters were assembled at Toronto and Collingwood, and proceeded as required, as the different relays of horses and oxen were being shipped.

They had been especially and carefully selected from the rural parts, principally the counties of Grey, Huron, Peel, Simcoe, Waterloo, and Bruce, and were either young farmers, or men who had been accustomed all their lives to farming or lumbering operations. None were engaged who did not produce some sort of testimonial as to fitness, character, and the locality from whence he came.

Whilst these preparations were in progress, for the sustenance of the force, the Dominion quota of it was in rapid process of formation at Toronto, under the directions of the Adjutant General of Militia. So strenuous were his exertions, and those of the Deputy Adjutant General at headquarters, that it was organized and fully equipped and ready to join Her Majesty's troops on the departure of the expedition.

The arms, accoutrements, knapsacks, and ammunition boots, were procured from the Imperial stores. The clothing, blankets, necessaries, and boots (two pairs per man,) were supplied from those of the Dominion.

Hardly had the expedition started on its way before it became necessary to make preparations for the winter supplies required for the Dominion force, that was to remain in garrison at Fort Garry. These were prepared during the summer months, and consisted of another complete outfit of clothing and necessaries, with the addition of fur caps, winter mitts, under flannels, and mufflers. The officers' supplies, under the provisions of the General Order No. 1, of the 30th June last, were collected at the Toronto stores.

On the 1st day of September, the whole, consisting of 212 packages, weighing over 15 tons, were placed in charge of Captain Perry, especially employed on this duty, who proceeded with them to Fort Garry, via St. Paul's, U. S., and delivered them, about the end of October, to Major Peebles, the Dominion Control officer at the former place, himself returning to headquarters about the latter end of November. Captain Perry's duties were performed with a zeal and efficiency that deserve all praise; they were onerous and severe in the extreme, and required the exercise, on his part, of the

greatest tact and judgment towards their successful performance.

RETURNED HORSES.

Early in September I was notified by the Imperial Control Department that a number of horses and oxen were then on their way back to Collingwood. Of these I was requested to take charge, with a view to their ultimate disposal. As the horses, generally, were in poor condition after their severe service, they had to be allowed time to recuperate before they could be offered for public sale. For this purpose I had them placed in the artillery stables at the new Fort, Toronto, under the superintendence of Mr. Bond. Such teamsters as were required being retained, while those not wanted were paid up and discharged.

The first sale took place at the new Fort, Toronto, on the 27th September; at this were sold 55 returned horses. The proceeds of the sale being... \$5,606 00

The second sale, at the same place, occurred on the 1st November, at which were sold 59 horses, realizing... 5,932 00

In this amount is included \$375, received for six yoke of oxen sold at Collingwood, where they had been kept at pasture.

The final sale was on the 22nd November, when the remainder of the horses, 22 in number, were sold, realizing... 2,361 70

The gross proceeds of the three sales, at which 136 were sold, were... 12,919 90

Expenses 2,721 81

Nett proceeds..... \$11,198 09

The expenses were great, but this was unavoidable. The horses were, on arrival, in poor condition, many of them sick, and had to be kept sometime to fit them for sale. Although the stables cost nothing, men's wages, maintenance, farriers work, and other incidental expenses accumulated rapidly where such a large number of horses were coming and going continually for nearly three months.

With respect to the 14 horses that are unaccounted for of the original 150 purchased, I am informed that several died during the progress of the expedition, and that others were sold by the Imperial Control Department, both at Thunder Bay and Sault Ste. Marie. As a corroboration of the opinion previously expressed, with regard to the artillery horses, I may here mention this fact. The 66 Canadian horses that were sold, brought an average each of \$115, while the 70 artillery horses that were sold, only reached \$92 each.

A surplus of oats and bags that remained over unexpectedly at Owen Sound, were sold in October, and realized the following prices:

291 bushels of oats 39 cents.....\$113 73

252 bags for 13 cents..... 32 76

\$146 49

A large sale of returned stores, under the auspices of the Imperial Control Department, took place at Collingwood, on the last days of October. Respecting this sale I have no information.

FORTS, ARMAMENTS, AND LANDS.

In the beginning of July, in accordance with the provisions of the despatch of February, 1870, I received your instructions to

place myself in communication with Colonel Hamilton, commanding Royal Engineers, for the purpose of receiving over from him the above.

On the 15th July, I met Colonel Hamilton by appointment at Toronto, and received over from him the new Fort, barracks, and fixtures, and adjoining buildings. It was not, however, until the 26th September, that the final transfer was completed, by my receiving over the old Fort and buildings, with the lands. The armament of the Forts consists of seven 8 inch and two 32-pounder guns. With these I received side-arms, and the usual service supply of ammunition and ordnance stores.

The lands transferred at Toronto, contain 191 acres, 2 roods, and 8 perches. The land is leased to one tenant, Sinnott, who pays a yearly rental of \$60.

With reference to the Toronto lands under my charge, previously transferred to the Militia Department, by the Order in Council, of the 16th November, 1869, I have here to report that 72 acres, a triangular piece situated between the Great Western and Northern Railways and the western town line, has been disposed of to the Ontario Government for the sum of \$21,000.

On the 1st August I received over Isle aux-Noix and its armament. The latter consisting of seven 31 pounder and five 24 pounder, guns, with side-arms, and the usual complement of ordnance stores and service ammunition. In addition to these I also received two 12-pounder bronze field guns, a free gift, with carriages and limbers complete. The area of the island is 150 acres, which, with a piece of land situated on the eastern bank, between the Richelieu, and South Rivers, of 135 acres 2 rood and 5 perches, will give a total of 285 acres 2 roods and 5 perches.

On the 25th August I received your instructions to dismantle Fort Lennox, on the island, and to remove the armament and all other stores to Montreal. This was accomplished under the directions of Mr. Pope, the Montreal storekeeper, by a working party of one non-commissioned officer and nine gunners of the St. John's Garrison Artillery. On the 10th October it was reported to me that this duty had been satisfactorily performed, and that all the stores had reached Montreal and were stored at St. Helen's Island. Isle aux-Noix is now untenanted, excepting by the caretaker, C. O'Hara, who is also a tenant, at a yearly rent of \$4, for one of the small tenements outside the fort.

On the following day, at Montreal, the transfer of the Sorel property was effected. The lands so transferred comprise 993 acres, 0 roods, and 9 perches, and are occupied by 35 tenants, at a yearly rental of \$1007 35.

On the 19th July I received over the Artillery Park Barracks at Kingston, but it was not until the 14th October that the transfer of the whole of the Kingston property was perfected, by handing over to me the Tête du Pont Barracks. I had, during the intermediate period, in August and September, received over the forts and their armament with the usual service ordnance stores and ammunition.

In addition to the armament, I also received over, as a free gift, two 18 pounder field batteries, with waggons, limbers, service stores, and ammunition complete. One other battery of this description has been received over also at Montreal, and there remains still another to be given over at Quebec, making 16 guns in all.

The lands transferred at Kingston comprise 1110 acres, 2 roods, 1 perch, and 90

occupied by 32 tenants, who pay an annual rental of \$709.40.

On the 28th November I received over the barracks and lands at Montreal, excepting the Military Hospital and Commissariat Stores, retained temporarily by the Control Department until the transfer to Quebec of the remaining Imperial stores has been completed. The lands here transferred including St. Helen's Island and the two small Islands adjoining, with the Longueil Farm on the south shore, and Logan's Farm, comprise altogether 447 acres, 2 roods, and 32 perches, part occupied by four tenants, paying an annual rental of \$538.90. The armament of St. Helen's Island consists of eleven 24-pounder guns, the saluting battery on its west side, and two 32 pounder guns at the north end.

RECAPITULATION OF LANDS RECEIVED, AND RENTAL.

	Land.			Rental.
	A.	R.	P.	
Toronto.....	191	2	8.	\$ 60 00
Isle Aux Noix and South River.....	285	2	5..	4 00
Sorel.....	993	0	9..	1007 35
Kingston.....	1110	2	1..	709 40
Montreal.....	447	2	32..	538 90
	3026	9	15	\$2319 65

During the present month I received further instructions to receive over the Imperial lands in New Brunswick, situated at Little Falls, Grand Falls, St. Andrews, St. Stephens, Fredericton, Oromocto, Carleton and St. John. I have instructed the storekeeper to receive them over, and expect shortly to receive his report that the transfer has been effected.

RESERVE STORES.

After the passage of the Militia Act of 1855, a supply of arms and accoutrements for the equipment of the small Volunteer Force, then about being organised under its provisions, was obtained by Sir E. Taché in England. Since then, however, a system has prevailed, growing in measure with the growth of the Militia Force of the country, by which the Department was enabled to obtain all its supplies of warlike stores from the Imperial Store Department in this country. This system worked well, and proved of the greatest convenience to the Department, enabling it to obtain its warlike supplies as needed without necessitating it to keep large reserves of such stores, and the consequent expense of their maintenance and supervision. As warlike stores were required for new equipments, or to replace wear and tear and waste, they were requisitioned for, distributed from the Imperial stores, and paid for by this Department quarterly at the cost price in England, with 15 per cent added for departmental expenses.

Under the altered circumstances, consequent on the withdrawal of Her Majesty's troops, and the removal to England of all the surplus stores, fresh arrangements became necessary between the Imperial and the Dominion authorities. This having been effected, a reserve of warlike stores was to be handed over to this Department for the future supply of the Militia, and for the service of the armaments of the forts surrendered to its keeping.

In accordance with this arrangement, and acting under your instructions, I received over at Montreal on the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th November and at Kingston on the 6th, 7th, and 8th December, a large proportion

of reserve stores. had previously at Toronto, on the 23rd August, received over a small lot of ordnance stores, and three of the reserve guns, to supplement the armament of the forts, in accordance with one of the conditions of the above agreement between the two Governments, viz:—"One gun (of like calibre) in reserve for each gun mounted, three sets of side arms, in all, for each gun mounted, and ammunition for such, in the same proportion per gun mounted as hitherto been laid down and deemed sufficient by the Royal Artillery." For these reserve guns payment was to be made at the rate of £2 2s. per ton, with the exception of the ten 8 inch guns required, and for these £20 per ton was to be charged.

It is quite impossible, in the compass of a Report like this, to enumerate all the various articles of reserve stores now in my charge. A detail of a few of the most important items will be sufficient. I received at Montreal, at St. Helen's Island, 5999 Snider rifles; 81 reserve guns of various calibre, with 9079 shot and shell; 6,315,090 rounds of Snider ball, and 1,108,090 ditto blank; 373,656 rounds of Spencer ball; 3290 filled cannon cartridges, and 20,443 10-16 of powder for artillery purposes. Also 253 tents and appurtenances; 800 iron bedsteads, and 1749 barrack linen sheets. At Kingston I received over 7000 complete sets of infantry accoutrements; 4940 additional waist belt and union lockets, and 5000 frogs; 2271 rifle knapsacks, and 159 tents and appurtenances; 1,635,950 rounds of snider ball; 168,187 ditto blank; 6736 rounds of Spencer ball; 216 filled cannon cartridges, with 35,583 6-16 pounds of artillery ammunition. At both places receiving, also, a large quantity of ordnance stores, too numerous to mention.

The reserve stores at Quebec have not yet been handed over, but will be during the course of the winter, as soon as the Imperial Control Department have a little more leisure. The breaking up of the different store establishments in this country, and the shipment of stores to England, and transfer of others to the Dominion Government, have thrown a great press of business on that Department.

I cannot conclude this Report without expressing my acknowledgments for the great kindness and consideration received at all times from the officers of the Royal Engineer and Control Departments, in my various transactions with them; more particularly have I to express my acknowledgments to Mr. Taylor, Deputy Commissary at Kingston, who at his leisure moments, compiled for me a set of store books for the reserve stores at Kingston, besides supplying me with much valuable information as to the method and system of keeping store books, and accounts, in use in the Military Store Department.

I have thus endeavored to bring under your notice, in as succinct a shape as possible, the various operations of the store branch for the past year. One in which, as I have before remarked, its duties have been exceptionably severe, and of this you will be able to form some judgment, when I state to you that, in their performance, I had to make fourteen journeys to different parts of the Dominion, and travelled for this purpose 6277 miles.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS WILK, Lieut.-Col.,
Director of Stores and Keeper of Militia Properties.

The Honorable
The Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

PLAYING THE BULLY.

Some of our neighborly cousins across the line are exhibiting just now, in the most prominent manner, the characteristics of the blusterer and the bully. The Canadians are told that, as the "high contracting parties"—England and the United States—are in every way satisfied with the treaty signed at Washington the other day, they are determined to enforce it, whether Canada likes it or not. The rights of the Canadian people, it is said, are of no account; and, if necessary, those rights must be sacrificed, rather than that the treaty should fall to the ground. Our fisheries are valuable to us; the St. Lawrence river, and the canals we have spent millions in making, belong to us and to us alone; yet we must give up everything, we must resign our interest in everything without a murmur, whether the terms of the treaty are satisfactory to us or otherwise. Such is the style of "argument" used by many of our American exchanges. Here is a specimen taken from the Philadelphia Enquirer:—

"There is fuming and fretting, indignant, protesting and eloquent speech-making in the comparatively obscure and entirely unimportant Province of New Brunswick. St. John is in a ferment of excitement; the Legislative Assembly is wrought to a pitch of fine phrenzy, and no less a person than the Attorney-General of the barren little Province has arraigned England and America at the bar of nations because of the Treaty of Washington. Maintenance of relations of amity between the two foremost nations of the earth, settlement of disputed points of International law, long delayed justice meted out to American citizens and British subjects are but dust in the balance to the New Brunswickers, who regard their fisheries as the most important of all earthly considerations, and who have arrived at the conclusion that their piscatorial rights have been invaded by the Joint High Commissioners.

As both England and America are likely to abide by the terms of the new treaty, the angry Brunswickers call upon the Canadian Parliament never to ratify the obnoxious compact. Now, the Dominion is of as little consequence in this important business as New Brunswick, and if the high contracting parties decide on signing the treaty, both together will find a way of bringing the Dominion to observe a proper respect for the terms of the compact. The rage of our weak northern neighbors is, therefore, as idle as it is amusing, and will exercise as little effect in the United States Senate or the British Parliament as a protest from the Feejee Islands."

The Americans are not likely to improve matters by playing the bully after this fashion. Their threats can have no other effect than that of making the opponents of the Treaty in this country more determined in their opposition. If we are to be told that the measure *must* be adopted by our Parliament, whether we like it or not, its defeat may be considered certain. The *Enquirer* is very much mistaken if it fancies that England will join with the Americans in forcing the compact upon us. Mr. Gladstone knows better than to try any such game. Practically, we are an independent people. We govern ourselves, make our own laws, and are responsible only to ourselves. The colonies are not ruled from Downing street as they once were. For the wishes and opinions of the Imperial Govern-

ment we, of course, have the highest respect; and as British subjects, it is our constant endeavor to frame our policy in a manner satisfactory to the highest power in the Empire.

Yet we are not subject to the dictation of Mr. Gladstone; nor would he or any other English statesman attempt to force upon us a measure to which we were opposed. The Americans, therefore, need not count on receiving assistance from that quarter, if it is part of their programme to try coercive measures. As they will not better the prospects of the Treaty by indulging in threats, they should remain silent. Our representatives will be prepared to give the question their most earnest consideration when the proper time arrives; but if they are to be bullied into "observing a respect for the terms of the compact," they will be more likely to "observe a proper respect for themselves" by asserting their independence.—*Toronto Telegraph.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

[The following letter should have appeared in our last issue, but was unavoidably crowded out.]

The announcement in General Orders of last week that the "Royals" being disorganized were removed from the list of active militia, has caused quite an unusual excitement among the volunteers here, as the Royals though not so strong in number as either the Vics or Artillery, were always considered to be a first class body of men. True Col. Routh and the Major resigned, but why the rank and file should be so treated as to merit such a sweeping order is more than can be really understood. Both the officers of the Royals and others consider it a direct insult to the English speaking volunteers, and a memorial is in course of preparation setting forth the claims of the Royals for even particular notice. The men turned out well at the front, and only last Sunday at the funeral of the Sergt. Major they showed splendidly considering all things. How they have become disorganized, I can't say, or anybody else. It appears to me to be not only a most unfair, but also a most unheard of thing to remove the regiment from the list without inspection or enquiry. They were in the middle of their usual annual drill, and though for many reasons their number was not quite as it should be, it did not justify such a sweeping order.

It is a pity that such an order was given without due enquiry, the country loses a fine body of men, the prestige of which in an hour of danger would have rallied many a recruit into its ranks. The officers have generally passed the military school and were men of position and means.

More may be expected about this matter, as it is determined to sift the origin and cause of it.

During the past few evenings the volunteers have been availing themselves of the bright moonlight, and parade on the Champ de Mars, which must be quite a relief from the dullness and close atmosphere of the Drill Hall.

The Victorias had skirmishing drill on Logan's Farm last Saturday and acquitted themselves well. Col. Bethune was present superintending operations. The "Vics" were accompanied by their band and drew quite a crowd after them.

The *Star* does not spare the militia authorities in denouncing as a case of gross cruelty, the sending of volunteers to camp without summer uniform.

The Garrison Artillery go over to-day (Thursday) to St. Helen's Island for their annual eight days' drill.

June 8th, 1871.

B.

In deference to the general wish expressed, the commencement of camp drill has been postponed till the 29th inst., and the muster is sure to be pretty strong.

The feeling of discontent and uneasiness among the city volunteers at having to turn out at a time when business is so brisk and lively, is gradually giving way to a conviction, that, all things considered, it is perhaps as good a time of the year as could be chosen, and the benefits they will receive from the strict military routine of camp life, will fully compensate them for any minor inconveniences.

Cols. Smith and Harwood, with Cols. Bacon and D'Orseunes will have charge of the camp, and both officers and men are not likely to be long greenhorns under such vigorous and efficient officers. There has been a good deal of comment on the fact that not a single French Canadian city corps will put in an appearance at Laprairie, and again corps that were just furnishing their annual drill are to put in another term at camp.

The crack riflemen passed through this city last week en route to England, where it is to be hoped they will give a good account of themselves. Col. Osborne Smith and officers entertained them to a supper during their short stay here, and they all left confident that laurels were in store for them. It is a pity Quebec was not represented among them, they all hailing from Ontario.

A private rifle match between a squad of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, and a squad of the Victoria Rifles came off last Saturday at the rifle range, Point St. Charles. The wind was very strong, and blew right across the range, so that it was necessary to aim 14 feet to the right of the target in order to make a hit at all. The match was, however, closely contested, the Garrison Artillery winning three points only.

The annual inspection of the Victoria Rifles took place on Monday evening at the Drill Hall. They turned out in good numbers, and looked well. At 9 o'clock Lt.-Col. Smith, D. A. G., arrived, accompanied by

Lt.-Col. Bacon, B. M. The regiment was put through a variety of movements, which were executed with neatness and precision. The regiment was then formed into three sides of a square.

The band of the Chasseurs Canadiens play in the Viger Gardens occasionally. Col. Smith then addressed the officers and men at some length, speaking in complimentary terms of the appearance they had presented, and of the manner in which they had gone through their movements. This, he said, was evidence that officers and men had done all in their power to keep up the credit of their corps. City corps labored under no slight difficulties, but an effort—and this, he could see, had been made—would overcome them. Not only employees, but employers, must submit to some sacrifices to fence round our constitution and institutions with the trained arms of a nation. The days of small, highly educated armies were passed, and it was with the determined will of a nation that national honor and national integrity had to be defended. Ten of the best years of a man's life had shown him pretty clearly that these things were prized in Canada, and that, despite any temporary political annoyance, the building up of this great portion of the British Empire lay deep in the heart of every loyal Canadian. It was with pleasure that he would be able to report to the Adjutant-General on their present efficiency. He trusted to see them in good strength at Laprairie. Toronto had done nobly in the way her militia had turned out for the Niagara camp. Let Montreal, then, compete in friendly rivalry, so that they might not feel ashamed.

June 15th, 1871.

B.

PUNISHMENTS BY COMMANDING OFFICERS.

FROM OUR KINGSTON CORRESPONDENT.

According to the Militia Act at present existing all punishments for military officers committed by volunteer soldiers of the Dominion, are to be awarded by magistrates instead of by their commanding officers, which seems to us a most absurd anomaly. Suppose civilians were to be brought before a military man for punishment of a civil crime, would not it be considered most absurd, most contrary to all common sense? would it not be considered by each party concerned, by the magistrate as reflection on his character as an officer of the law, and by the offender as contrary to all his sense of justice, were such to become law? This being so with civilians, do you not think that the volunteer thinks it very hard that he has to be brought before a magistrate like a common gaul-bird if he offend against the military law? Most decidedly we answer yes. But let us view it in its proper light. Is it derogating from the dignity of a C. O. to say that any of his men who commit a military offence shall not be punished by him; that though he may have attained

to the position by promotion, and with the sanction of the commander-in-chief have been gazetted to the command, yet that for all this the commander-in-chief does not believe him capable of inflicting punishment on his men; but rather that a magistrate is the only person who is fit for the office of judge in the matter. We ask in the name of all common sense if the fact of delegating the power to the civil authorities is not putting a C. O. in a very false position? We are sure our readers can answer this themselves. We are certain that all commanding officers feel the falseness, and absurdity of their positions in the matter, and will thank us for bringing the matter to the notice of the Houses of Parliament.

Of course we are merely referring to those volunteer corps who perform their annual drill at their respective headquarters.

Before closing this article we may point out that the system of fines might be the means of punishment, even under commanding officers, working them much as the fines for drunkenness in the Regulars is done, putting the highest fine to be inflicted at \$5, and the lowest at sixpence (10 cents;) keeping the entries in defaulter books (Regimental and company,) as is done in the service, which books should be inspected by the Deputy Adjutants General at their yearly inspections, when of course any man having any cause of complaint in the matter could have it investigated. We would also suggest that the product of these fines should be placed in a fund by the Government for such purposes as paying pensions to volunteers or their families; or any purpose Parliament should see fit to use it for.

We have written this article in the belief that we have been advocating a system which both officers and men would be glad to see adopted, for they, as well as we ourselves, must and do know by this time how very few civilian magistrates understand military offences and their punishments; now what may appear a small crime to civilians is to military men one of at any rate some magnitude.

Should our suggestions ever be adopted, we feel sure that commanding officers will see what trust is placed in them, and use strict impartial justice which is characteristic of a true soldier.

Our gallant correspondent has raised a question on the administration of military law, or rather its application by the civil magistrate, which is of grave importance, and may possibly involve future complications. The position contemplated by the Militia law is, that the whole population being liable to military service, under those circumstances an offence involving the minor breaches of military law could safely be left to the civil magistrate, as he would be more likely to be an impartial judge, and the cases coming within his jurisdiction would be of the simplest character possible, viz., neglecting or refusing to attend drill,

retaining or damaging uniforms or arms, and disobedience of orders when not on active service; now as these are always easily defined, and as the magistrate has no option but to inflict the penalty, it is not easy to see how an objection will lie to his jurisdiction relieving the commanding officers from the odium of becoming unpopular with his men by being judge and accuser, all in one—because Court Martials will be always open to the objection by the rank and file "that officers will stand up for the honor of their cloth"—although no court has the same checks on its decisions, or must be conducted with such strict impartiality. On active service our troops are under "The Mutiny Act" and "Queen's Regulations," with the single exception of corporal punishment; but we are strongly of opinion that greater power should be given to commanding officers on service. Our correspondent has done well in raising the question; it is one that cannot fail to be instructive to other officers, and we may thereby have much light thrown on the subject practically. Events will tend to develop the necessities of the organization in this particular direction, and speedily bring before us the necessity for dealing with refractory or insubordinate material. The two great questions of *expulsion* and *compulsion* will be forced on us before the next three years—the first as punishment, the other to multiply the number of trained men; and as those increase, the need for a more stringent discipline will become apparent. Up to the present the existing system does not work badly.]

SIR HOPE GRANT AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the Volunteer News

Sir,—I have just read Sir Hope Grant's report upon the late Volunteer Review at Brighton, and in my individual capacity, I cannot but characterize it as impolitic at the present moment and unjust to a force which has now been in existence upwards of twelve years, and daily increasing in efficiency. As the originator of the Brighton Review, I will reply to his observations as they occur to me.

"There was," he says, "considerable delay in marching past, in consequence of the smallness of the ground for assembly." This was clearly the fault of the generals and staff in not having their forces massed, and not calculating the time it would take for the long line of troops coming from their rendezvous. Sir Hope Grant states, "There were grave errors in the positions taken up," and that, "in actual warfare whole brigades would have been utterly annihilated in a few minutes." This, again, was entirely the fault of the generals. These positions were of the most ordinary character—two opposing forces drawn up in a line facing each other, with their respective reserves, also in line in rear of them. If Sir Hope Grant's division was in the danger he describes, he alone was to blame, being its commander, and having ample time, two hours or more, to rectify any mistake and point out to the Volunteers that which he asserts can be arrived at only by experience. The shortness of time had nothing to do with it, any more than had the brigadiers.

Sir Hope complains of the difficulty of

manœuvring a force of some 24,000 men in so short a time as that allowed. Is the Volunteer force to be made accountable for the generals' want of strategical knowledge in occupying an extent of ground which was obviously far too extended? Again, if time was of much consequence, how came the manœuvres to have been commenced by the fourth or last division.

How, in the name of common sense, these large reviews are detrimental and calculated to do more harm than good, is beyond my comprehension. The Volunteer force is an army, and expects to be treated as one, and to be manœuvred by divisions and brigades; and unless it had been shown to them that they were capable of being taught together *en masse* the force would long ago have ceased to exist which would really almost appear to be the wish of the authorities.

Sir Hope Grant deprecates these reviews, and expresses his hope that they may be discontinued, on the ground that they are "merely sources of amusement to the public, and where no military duty can be learned." Surely this was not the opinion of the authorities, when her Gracious Majesty expressed her wish to have the great Volunteer review in Windsor park, and when neither time nor the shortcomings of Volunteer officers were complained of. I remember that an attempt was then made to manœuvre 28,000 men in three quarters of an hour, upon one-hundred and eighty acres.

Sir Hope appears to be singularly bitter against the brigadiers, and while insinuating their inability to handle large bodies of troops, would take away their only means of acquiring the experience of the want of which he complains; handing the command over—to whom? To officers, who themselves, in many instances, have never commanded a brigade? Are we to be the normal military school for officers?

At our formation, when we required the most carefully trained officers, *Artillery* and *Cavalry* officers, who had never commanded an infantry squad, were appointed our instructors, and generals who never commanded an infantry regiment are put at the head of a Volunteer division.

Sir Hope Grant recommends that the Volunteers should be under military control. Every good Volunteer has proved his willingness to be under control. But how was it that at Brighton, with so large a force collected for several days, they were, to all intents and purposes, 'bout control—no headquarters staff, no divisional orderly room, not even a brigade orderly room? Had it been wet weather on Easter Monday, none of us knew where to turn for information or instructions.

However, not to trespass further upon your valuable space, I shall only remark that it is with regret I so often hear most unfair criticism upon, and suggested remedies for the organization of, a force that, if not meddled with or muddled, I am thoroughly convinced would be found in the hour of necessity a most valuable auxiliary to our regular army—a force, indeed, of proved loyalty; but one that, if the suggestions of Sir Hope Grant and others, were all carried out, would very soon dwindle from the powerful numerical force it now is, into one of very few ciphers. If left to its own organization and management, it would, should its services ever be required in actual warfare, prove unsurpassed in its devotion to the Crown and in its defence of the country.—I have the honor to be Sir, your obedient servant,

RANELAGH,

7 New Burlington Street, May 16th, 1871.

THE
VOLUNTEER REVIEW
And Military and Naval Gazette.

VOLUME V.
1871.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONTENTS OF No. 21, VOL. V.

POETRY.—	Page.
Rally the Greys.....	380
EDITORIAL.—	
The Toronto Telegraph on the Adjutant General's Report.....	376
The End of the Fenian Insurrection.....	378
The Duties of Volunteer Officers.....	377
The Buffalo Express on the Canadian Volunteers.....	378
Editorial Paragraphs.....	378
News of the Week.....	378
Reviews.....	370
CORRESPONDENCE.—	
From Montreal.....	370
From Kingston.....	370
The Volunteer Force and the Ballet.....	371
Montreal School of Instruction.....	371
RIFLE MATCHES.—	
At Guelph.....	374
At Leamington.....	374
At Ottawa.....	383
Simultaneous Match.....	374
SELECTIONS.—	
Volunteer Cavalry—The Lessons of the Decade—(Continued).....	369
Annual Report of the State of the Militia for 1871—Continued.....	372
Report of Lieut. Butler (69th Regt.) of His Journey from Fort Garry to Rocky Mountain House and Back, during the Winter of 1870-71.....	380
Volunteer Supper.....	384
Foreign Naval and Military Items.....	381
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.....	382
REMITTANCES.....	383
MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.	

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The Volunteer Review,
AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1871.

It is with great pleasure we hail the return of the *Toronto Telegraph* to a sound state of mind on militia affairs. The attempt at correcting the grammar of the Adjutant General's Report was not particularly happy—the change of tone being a decided improvement. Jefferson Brick had probably exhausted his powers and was compelled to flay by to recuperate after his last tremendous effort. At all events his successor is a decided improvement, although neither a Wellington nor a Dickens.

It is very gratifying, however, to learn that the Divisional Camp experiment now being tried at Niagara, will be a splendid success; a matter about which those who know what a thoroughly practical and scientific soldier the Adjutant General is, never had a shadow of doubt; and it is to be hoped that the press of Canada will use every means to uphold and assist him in carrying out those measures he has matured after great labor and incessant application for improving the discipline, extending the military knowledge and perfecting the de-

tails of the organization of the Canadian army. To give full effect to those measures it will be necessary to enforce a little more patriotism on the political economists in the House of Commons. For it is a great mistake to suppose any good can arise from niggardly treatment to those who come voluntarily forward for the purpose of acquiring the necessary knowledge which will enable them to become efficient defenders of the country. Commercial success depends altogether on the security afforded by military prowess, because a feeling of security, the first essence thereof, is at once created, and if danger threatens that feeling is undisturbed; for it is known that before plunder can be acquired hard blows will be exchanged. The difference in this respect between the Fenian raids of 1866 and 1870 has been most marked—during the first a very great degree of excitement prevailed; the progress of the latter showed only a stern determination to crush it once and forever—in the first case there was no organization, in the latter it was perfect.

It is particularly gratifying to find those journals, whose criticisms were, to say the least, very severe on the management of the Militia Department, amongst the foremost to render justice to the genius and ability which has so thoroughly vindicated every act thereof, and it must be particularly gratifying as well as assuring to the people of Canada to find what the following General Order shews; it was issued on the 9th instant:

"The Adjutant General has much pleasure in announcing to the officers and men of the active militia assembled in this camp of exercise, that the rapid and soldierlike manner in which the corps ordered were concentrated on the 6th instant has elicited the marked approbation of his Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion, and the Adjutant General has been instructed to convey to all officers and men in this camp His Excellency's thanks for their zeal and exertions, by which a force of nearly 5,000 men, including cavalry and artillery, with ample supplies of provisions, forage, camp equipage and ammunition, has been concentrated on the immediate frontier within twelve hours on an average from the time the various corps quitted their regimental or battalion headquarters."

The article from the *Telegraph's* correspondence borders on the enthusiastic; it is as follows:

"IN CAMP, NIAGARA, JUNE 9.—The military intelligence of the volunteers encamped here is being gradually developed day by day, and it may be confidently expected that when the allotted fortnight has elapsed, and the tents are struck, every soldier in the Division, from the Adjutant-General to the rank and file, will have had his military knowledge and experience largely and practically added to. Hitherto nothing has been done by the Militia department which has given so much satisfaction among the volunteers, as the inauguration of these camps of exercise, and if the work of drilling, disciplining, and tutoring in the art of military interior economy, progresses during the remainder of the encampment in the same ratio that it has done thus far, the Adjutant-

General will be able to report the experiment a decided success. At once the most noticeable and gratifying feature displayed during the process of concentration, and since the little army has energetically set down to unravel and master the soldier's profession, has been the willingness and enthusiasm displayed by the men. The drill has been somewhat rigorous, the infantry and rifles attending four parades per day, and the artillery and cavalry three parades, the extra work imposed on the last mentioned arms of the division in having to groom their horses and keep the field pieces in proper order, quite counterbalancing the extra parades of the foot troops. The zest and vim of the men has so far been well sustained, and the situation seemed to be regarded by all as one which combines usefulness with pleasure, as indeed it does. After the fatigues and drudgeries of the day are completed, the most of those, who are not on duty, while away several hours in the mutual enjoyment of camp song and story. Some prefer to visit some one of the different amusements in the town, but of course those who are granted passes from Camp for this purpose are comparatively few. The Divisional movements this morning, though of a simple and rudimentary character, were very satisfactory, and a greater precision of movement was manifested in the different evolutions, than might have been expected. The target shooting was continued to-day, under the supervision of Major Dartnell, Camp Musketry Inspector. Arrangements have been made for the holding of Divine Service in the Camp on Sunday. The weather is all that could be desired."

The only knowledge the Adjutant General will be likely to acquire is of the locality, the morale of the force with which he has to deal, its capabilities, and the advantages offered by the topography of the country for successful defensive warfare. In everything else he will be the instructor of the force; and we will venture to assert the lesson will never be forgotten—his power of imparting military knowledge must be experienced to be appreciated.

The existing relations between the officers of the regular army and the English Volunteers appears to be anything but cordial, and may be accounted for in the very natural but universal contempt felt by a professional for the mere amateur. This feeling, however, would be likely to be confined to the younger officers, and would hardly be entertained by veterans, whose knowledge of the military exigencies of the country would have a more extensive margin than that bounded by the regimental barrack room or mess table. But the Whig-Radicals, who have had the destinies of Great Britain within their keeping for the last few years, have managed to make the higher commands of the army the prizes of political partisanship and subserviency, and to use ambitious and needy officers as political shuttlecocks; and therefore we have the miserable spectacle afforded of an officer of high rank temporarily assigned to the duty of inspecting and reporting upon the efficiency of the only auxiliary force on which England can depend for home secur-

ity, pandering to the tastes of his masters by depreciating that force, and in his anxiety to please seriously compromising his professional reputation.

Lieutenant-General Sir Hope Grant commanded some 26,000 Volunteers on the occasion of the celebrated Brighton review on Easter Monday, and in his report of the proceedings condemned without qualification, the discipline, intelligence, and morale of the force which had the peculiar bad luck to fall under his control, and has not one word of commendation for any portion or arm of it, all that being confined to a few squadrons of Enniskillen Dragoons acting as military police; and this comes with good grace from a colonel of the 9th Lancers. It is very evident that the Volunteers will survive the strictures of general officers, who either know nothing about them or even the practice of their own profession, as well as the intrigues and neglect of the Radicals. But it must be especially grievous to men who have devoted their time and money for the purpose of acquiring the knowledge necessary to assist in the defence of their country in the hour of danger, to have added the insulting report of an officer who has decidedly shown that he either does not understand or did not discharge his own duty towards them. It is doubtless a grave matter to raise the point of discipline involved in criticising the report of an officer of Sir Hope Grant's standing; but it is utterly impossible to allow the force temporarily under his command to be misrepresented for his pleasure and convenience.

We publish on another page Lord Ranleigh's letter on this subject, addressed to our contemporary the *Volunteer News* (English), and it conclusively points out that neither Sir Hope Grant nor any of his subordinate general officers attempted to do their duty by the Volunteers. In fact it shows that the latter gallant gentlemen were the direct cause of all the failures, and were unable to remedy them.

In every particular the report has been proved erroneous, as the letters of Lieutenant-Colonel Shakespeare and "Ubiquo" conclusively shows. And it remains for Sir Hope Grant to defend himself and his staff as best he may. With us it is a matter of more concern to weigh well its probable effect on the force so shamefully and needlessly abused. It is evident that the English Volunteers are the only reliable auxiliary force Great Britain possesses. That her regular army is both small and, thanks to Radical management, partially disorganized. Of this fact Sir Hope Grant's report furnishes the presumptive evidence. That this auxiliary force should be rendered as efficient as possible is in accordance with the dictates of sound policy, common sense, and economy; that in order to secure all this reviews such as that at Brighton, where its component parts would be brought together and taught to act in masses, was so evident

a necessity that to call its propriety in question would raise grave doubts as to the sanity of the objector, and certainly would not give a high idea of his professional knowledge. Yet all this and more has been done by Sir Hope Grant, who coolly states that those gatherings are of no possible use, but on the contrary tend to demoralize the force.

If our English comrades wish to make their organization prosperous or of value to their country they will dispense with the services of regular officers altogether, with the exception of a general officer commanding the whole, and the necessary staff for their large force, such general officer to be attached to the Volunteer force, and only under the control of the commander-in-chief. Our own organization is an evidence of the value of this course during the past week (on the 6th instant), the Volunteers from two of our military districts have gone into camp at Niagara for the express purpose of acquiring that knowledge Sir Hope Grant should have taught our English brethren at Brighton. And our Adjutant General has gone there to take the command in person, for the express purpose of teaching Volunteers and Volunteer officers the necessary lessons of manoeuvres, tactics, and strategy, which was so miserably neglected at Brighton; and his staff will not be composed of *Generals of Division* from the regular service.

The lesson is one worth studying. Volunteers to be useful must be taught all the regular soldier knows; and he must be taught it, not by displacing his own officers by incapables from the regular army but officers and men must be trained alike. The day is past for acquiring military knowledge and practice by mere intuition. The art of war is a science, and must be acquired as such. But it cannot be taught by such officers as Sir Hope Grant and his staff, nor will any system of *peripatetic* generalship render a Volunteer force effective. If it is to be thoroughly organized it must be done through all its departments by its own officers. Our readers will do well to study the letters on this subject, which we have copied.

The *Montreal Herald*, in an article entitled "Canada, England, and the United States," indulges the people of Canada with some peculiar views respecting the Washington Treaty. It says: "We have known from the first that the negotiation must be an Imperial one, and the treaty an Imperial treaty." Of course, Sir Oracle, but it is just possible that the people of Canada were not exactly so wise after the event. What was quite clear to the country, apart from the *Herald's* retrospective and prophetic insight, was that the Honorable Mr. Campbell had, in the name of the Canadian Administration, asked for a commission to settle the maritime limits involved in the treaty of

1818, and as neither himself, colleagues, nor any of the people of Canada (except, perhaps, the *Herald*) appear to have been in the confidence of the Whig-Padical administration they could not know what plots Gladstone and his colleagues were engaged in to support their failing rule in Eng. and; and this country has yet to learn what Imperial policy means in the sense of the astute statesmanlike writer in the *Herald*. Is it the bartering away of territory? Is it the giving to a foreign country municipal jurisdiction within the British Dominions? Is it the unconditional surrender of everything which constitutes national independence? And is it a readiness to accede to any or every demand under the idea that peace can be brought? When the *Herald* answers these questions on their merits the VOLUNTEER REVIEW will submit to its consideration a few of the consequences likely to arise from the ratification of that portion of the treaty relating to Canada, and will expect the *Herald* to show how they can be averted. In the meantime it should be a gratification to every true and loyal advocate of Imperial connection that all shades of political parties in Canada are opposed to the ratification of that portion of the treaty relating to the fisheries and local affairs.

The *Herald* generously and honorably insinuates that the VOLUNTEER REVIEW was actuated by *professional motives* in opposing the treaty, and counselling resistance to its provisions in the event of the Gladstone faction in England ratifying it before the opinion of the Canadian Parliament could be taken thereon—a course they are quite capable of pursuing. In the meantime their Yankee friends, taking advantage thereof and treating Canada with the contempt they affect for her, should attempt to exercise the assumed rights and fish by force, would the *Herald* counsel submission thereto? Believing the Gladstone Ministry are not all England, nor the *Herald* the sole representative of Canadian public opinion, the VOLUNTEER REVIEW counsels resistance to the destructive policy of the one from the very same motives that puts it in direct antagonism to the other—opposition to the disintegration of the Empire by force or fraud. Annexation is a word which the *Herald* has declined to use, and the VOLUNTEER REVIEW has no wish to insinuate that such a course would be adopted by that journal—but its policy is neither Imperial nor Canadian. It is not so long since its course on the abrogation of reciprocity laid it open to the gravest possible charges. Its prophetic utterances on that occasion proved false, and no one who has watched the course of events since, the unexampled prosperity this country has enjoyed, would be insane enough to counsel any closer connection with our neighbors. If the *Herald's* political career hitherto has not been above suspicion, sneering at or insinuating interested motives as the moving cause of public

opinion in Canada will not set it right with the people, or be likely to influence the action of Parliament in any degree. From the almost unanimous opposition to the treaty—pat. iolism—a word of more restricted meaning than “Imperial policy,” might in charity have suggested itself to the *Herald* as the motive power in this case, but “*Honi soit qui mal-y pense.*”

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW while giving insertion to correspondence does not assume accountability for the views of the authors. Desiring in all cases to provoke discussion so that both sides of every question may be fairly placed before its readers. In accordance with this principle attention is invited to the letter of our Montreal correspondent, in which the official disbanding of the 5th Battalion or Royal Light Infantry Regiment of Montreal, is treated with some feeling. In fact it would appear that the corps had been hardly dealt with, were it not well known that for some time past, as the correspondence admits, the process of disorganization had been making progress, as clearly evidenced by decreasing musters, and the resignation of its commanding officers brought matters to the climax towards which they had been tending, leaving no option to the authorities but to strike the battalion off the active militia list, a duty discharged with extreme reluctance and never resorted to except in unavoidable cases.

This circumstance suggests the possibility of the Volunteer material becoming exhausted in Montreal—by this is not meant the military spirit of the people, but the fact that it has always supplied a much larger contingent to the active militia in proportion to its population than any other city in Canada. Whether the service had not become to some extent burthensome on the most willing, and hence the falling off in numbers which led to the disappearance of the “Royals” from the active militia list, a matter to be regretted in every point of view. It is just possible that a desirable and advantageous amendment might be introduced in the militia law, by which such a misfortune as that which befel the “Royals” might in future be spared the country. As the commercial wealth of the country is concentrated within its cities and towns, would it not be well to have the whole able bodied urban population from the ages of 18 to 60 years embodied as part of the active force, armed and drilled to a certain extent, but that under ordinary circumstances no portion of the force beyond the contingent due to population in common with the suburban districts should at any time be called out from their business or sent to any distance from city or town. Economists will be found to cry out against such a measure; but experience has proved that in *military* preparedness is to be found that safety and security which is at once the secret and cause of

commercial prosperity and success. As a matter of local economy the enrolment and military organization of a whole community will be singularly advantageous, as it must materially reduce the taxation for municipal police purposes, while the gain of even one per cent. by increased security to their commercial profits would more than counter-balance the evils of time lost or other inconveniences suffered.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE attention of the civilized world has been concentrated on France during the last twelve months; the excitement at Paris before and after the declaration of war, the rapid political changes of which it was the theatre, its memorable siege, capitulation, the second investment, fierce fighting, and terrible vengeance taken on the Communists and their leaders—all make a page of history unrivalled in the annals of ancient or modern times. It would be hard to find a more fiendish lot of scoundrels than those who plotted the insurrection which placed the capital of France at their mercy. After robbing for their own benefit all the public institutions, murdering the Archbishop of Paris and his clergy, they deliberately employed the women of the lower orders, the wives of the dear working men, to burn down and destroy the whole city, and as soon as the troops began to enter the city the hellish work commenced—the gas and water pipes were deliberately cut, petroleum was placed in the houses; the magnificent Hotel de Ville, the Tuilleries, the Palais of Justice, and the old Louvre, the improvements made by Houssman, costing 20,000,000 of francs, were destroyed. The infamous ruffians had determined to destroy the whole city, and have been known to set the houses at one end of a street on fire with petroleum shells and deliberately drive the terror stricken inhabitants from the other into the flames. It is calculated that over sixty thousand people lost their lives by this means. It is very little wonder that the troops showed no mercy or that 45,000 of the insurgents were made to bite the dust. Those numbers would represent the loss of life to some extent, but the first is a mere approximation and said to be considerably under the mark. Taught by bitter experience the Provisional Government seem desirous of moderately enforcing authority, and will probably leave to the people the right to select the future form of government under which the resources of the country will be consolidated. The law banishing the Orleans princes has been repealed; their right to sit in the Assembly confirmed by a majority of 335, and they have paid a visit to M. Thiers, quietly resigning their seats afterwards. It is said Comte de Chambord, the child of the miracle, and the last of the Bourbon Kings of France in the direct line, will be recognized by the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale as the

legitimate aspirant to the throne of France, their own interests in the reversion being secured by the fact that he is childless and likely to be so. The Bonapartist faction are intriguing for a restoration or the recognition of the Prince Imperial, but in such a country as France no dependence can be placed on popular feeling or opinion. Meantime law and order are beginning to have their effect on the restoration of prosperity, and the authorities have set themselves to the task of rebuilding such portions of the city of Paris as the Communist scoundrels have ruined.

In Great Britain there has been a debate in the House of Lords on the Washington Treaty. Earl Russell made a flourish of his own trumpet, but as it was not his intention from the first to do ought but vindicate his own conduct in the "Alabama" negotiations, little attention was paid to the Colonial interests. After a wordy duel in which every subject but that actually under discussion was reviewed, Earl Russell ended by withdrawing the motion.

The *Times*, with that puling, sickly cant which has characterised English journals influenced by the commercial class, tries to deprecate the wrath of the Colonists on the infamous swindle attempted to be imposed on this country, but the platitudes of the Printing House Square oracle have long ceased to exercise the least influence on the minds of any section of the people of Canada, who are no believers in Manchester doctrinal opinions in politics, knowing how thoroughly shallow and contemptible they always have been.

The prominent topics of interest in the United States are the inundation of New Orleans, noticed last week, and the probable candidature of Horace Greeley for the Presidency.

At home six parties have been sent out to make a preliminary survey of the Pacific Railway, so that our fellow subjects in British Columbia must confess that the Dominion Government have kept good faith with them.

The Divisional Camp at Niagara has been a great success, especially when it is considered that the 5,000 men encamped there were at their ordinary occupations on the 5th instant, were embarked on the morning of the 6th, and before that evening closed, had been concentrated on the historical ground known as Queenston Heights. On Thursday they will return to their homes with the consciousness of having done their duty to their country, acquired a vast deal of useful knowledge, and aided in their own prosperity by the very readiness with which they exchanged the duties of the civilian for that of the soldier. For the country must rest assured that it was no development of its resources which lies at the foundation of our present unexampled prosperity, but the security given in the eyes of the rest of the world by the facility with which a Canadian

army could be improvised, and the state of perfection to which it had been brought as a military organization. The lesson taught is one which ought to bear fruit, in encouragement to the young men of the country to acquire military knowledge and discipline by serving in the ranks of the Volunteers, by increased allowances, and by affording facilities for extending the principle of the organization; so as to embrace the largest possible number. It rests with the people's representatives in Parliament to give effect to those measures necessary for the well being of the force. And it would be only fair to mark out those political economists who are always down on the unlucky Volunteers, so that at the next general election they might be allowed to apply the principles to their own affairs without the distractions of public life.

REVIEWS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the first number of the *Canadian Magazine*, a new monthly periodical, edited by Robert Ridgeway, and published by Irving, Flint & Co., Toronto. It is with great pleasure we hail the appearance of this valuable addition to Canadian literature, and judging from its style as well as contents, it cannot fail of being a decided success. The articles are: Prefatory Address; An Incident of the American War; The Harmony of Love; Hannah (with an illustration), this tale is by the talented authoress of "John Halifax, Gentleman," and other works; A July Song; Pictures of the Lakes; Travelling on the Rhine; Royalists and Loyalists"—altogether the opening number gives fair promise of great literary ability, and the *Canadian Magazine* will be a decided acquisition as well as a blessing to the country, if it is so far successful as to supersede the silly trash hurtful to mind and morals, contained in the *Dime Novels* of the day. We have not a doubt of its success or usefulness.

The *Canadian Illustrated News* has also been received; it is, as usual, replete with beautiful engravings and sound letter press.

BATTERIES No. 3 and 5 of the Ottawa Garrison Artillery, under command of Lieutenant Walker and Captain Hopper, are now encamped on the Major's Hill, in this city, for their annual drill.

Sir George Cartier arrived at Niagara on the 15th inst., by the steamer "City of Toronto," and was received by the officers and a number of civilians. The Governor General's body guard, Captain Denison in command, escorted him to the Queen's Royal Niagara Hotel. Sir George was then escorted up to the field where the volunteers were exercising, and arrived in time to see a sham fight and other field practice, and the force was then marched past in review order. He said he had heard a very flattering account of their efficiency, but this took him entirely by surprise, the

comprised showing such extraordinary proficiency in brigade drill after so short a term of practice.

The last parties of the Pacific Railway surveyors left here on Thursday the 15th inst. Amongst those belonging to this city were Captain C. E. Perry, C.E., late commanding No. 3 Battery, V.G.A., Lieut. A. P. Patrick, of the same battery, and Mr. John Gray, son of the Hon. Col. Gray. The first and last named gentlemen are on the staff of Mr. Jarvis, C.E., and will commence operations north of the Lake of the Woods.

ISLAND OF SAN JUAN.

In the House of Lords, Earl Lauderdale—when asking the Foreign Secretary if the report published in the *Times* that the boundary line dispute had been left for arbitration—summed up the case and put its importance to England in a proper light as follows:—

"The reason why he brought this matter forward was because he believed that the United States had no right whatever to San Juan, and because it had been thought by this country that in giving to the United States all that was called Washington territory, consisting of about 60,000 square miles of the finest land in that part of the world, this country did so with the idea of settling the matter and having no more disputes. To the United States San Juan would be of little or no value except to enable her to prevent us from getting out of our own ports or out of the channel, while to us it was of considerable importance. To surrender it under such circumstances would in his opinion, be most unjust to the inhabitants of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, as well as lowering the honour and credit of the country."

Captain Hall has resolved upon another expedition to the North Pole, and for this purpose has been making the required preparations. These arrangements are now completed, and on Wednesday, he sailed from the Washington Navy Yard, intending to stop at New York and taking on his trusty friends and interpreters—Joe, the Esquimaux, his wife Hannah and their little daughter of five years. These native of the polar regions have been with Dr. Hall for some time, and have acquired considerable of manners. They can also converse quite fluently in English, and this is the principal feature of their assistance. The vessel in which this expedition sails is called the *Polaris*, belonging to the Government of the United States, and lately rebuilt and fitted out in such a manner as to make her nearly new. She is of 400 tons measurement, and constructed especially for rough service. Provisions to last for four years, which may be extended to six, with a little economy and judicious distribution of rations, have been put on board. The plan of the voyage will be from New York to St. John, Newfoundland, where a fresh supply of coal will be taken on; from thence to the Danish colonies on the West coast of Greenland, and from this to the still more Northern Esquimaux settlements of Upernivik and Discoo. In August Capt Hall expects to be able to push through Jones Sound, as far as latitude 80, or 81°, where winter quarters will be established, and the dark and dreary Arctic night passed.

THE LAST REVIEW.

The following lines were published in the Philadelphia Press on the morning of Decoration Day by W. W. Nevlin, late Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, with this introduction.

"This morning, when the country reverts its sleeping legions memory instinctively turns to their last parade on earth—the marching review before battle. When action is imminent, it is the custom and rule of the army, as nearly before the expected hours as possible, to hold a final inspection and review, at which time all the troops to take part pass in column before the general, and literally "those who are about to die salute" their chief."

MORITURI TE SALUTANT.

The bayonets flash, the sabres drop, the line
tramps slowly by,
With colors drooped the men salute the men
about to die;
With bronzed cheek and grim moustache, and
visage stern as fate,
Out of this world those brave men march, and
near the eternal gate.

The nodding plumes, the masle's swell, fade from
the eye and ear,
The glories of the earth dissolve, the end ap-
proaches near;
Their duty done, their watch well kept, the last
grim honors paid,
With sure and unrelenting step they pass into
the shade.

Trilled be the sweeping banners, let wondrous
music roll and wall,
With solemn rites and reverence our hearts the
heroes hail—
The defiant, dying heroes, who have conquered
fate and time;
It is holy ground they tread on, and the shaking
field sublime.

Make the plain a temple—with Miserere, chant
and mass,
Intone the grand procession as from life to death
they pass,
'Tis the nation's blazing altar, let the freighted
censers swing,
And the people bow in awe before the sacrifice
they bring.

Nevermore that stately column in its serried
strength shall form,
The ranks this evening broken in to-morrow's
fire and storm,
Shall melt as in the fervent heat of God's con-
suming breath,
When the dread avenging angels reap the harvest
field of death.

No more aligned breast to breast, that undulating
mass,
With equal step and rhythmic sway before its
chief shall pass;
Nevermore those long-ried comrades with sup-
porting touch shall tread,
Till they join the close battalions of the armies of
the dead.

The last roll-call is answered here, life's final tat-
too blown;
The reveille to-morrow summons to a land un-
known.
Accoutred full, their armor tried, their house in
order laid,
Faithful they wait approaching fate with hearts
all undismayed.

Still heaven above and earth beneath, they lay
them down to sleep,
That earth must soon their bodies take, pray
Heaven their souls to keep;
For with the grey of morning the warning shot
shall come,
And the long tumultuous rolling of the battle-
throbbling drum.

REPORT

BY LIEUT. BUTLER, (69TH REGT.) OF HIS JOURNEY
FROM FORT GARRY TO ROCKY MOUNTAIN
HOUSE AND BACK, DURING THE WINTER OF
1870-71.

GENERAL REPORT.

[CONTINUED.]

The Hon. Adams G. Archibald, Lieut. Gov
ernor, Manitoba.

"At the breaking out of the disease, early
in the month of August, the population of
Carlton numbered about 70 souls. Of these
32 persons caught the infection and 28 per-
sons died. Throughout the entire period of

the epidemic the officer already alluded to, Mr. Wm. Trall, laboured with untiring perseverance in ministering to the necessities of the sick at whose bedside he was to be found both day and night undeterred by the fear of infection, and undismayed by the unusually loathsome nature of the disease. To estimate, with anything like accuracy, the losses caused among the Indian tribes, is a matter of considerable difficulty. Some tribes and portions of tribes suffered much more severely than others. That most competent authority, Pero Lacombe, is of opinion that neither the Blood or Blackfeet Indians had in proportion to their numbers, as many casualties as the Crees, whose losses may be safely stated at from 600 to 800 persons. The Lurcees, a small tribe in close alliance with the Blackfeet, suffered very severely, the number of their tents being reduced from 50 to 12. On the other hand the Assinaboines or Stonies of the plains, warned by the memory of the former epidemic by which they were almost annihilated, fled at the first approach of the disease and keeping far out in the South Eastern prairies escaped the infection altogether. The very heavy loss suffered by the Lurcees to which I have just alluded, was I apprehend due to the fact that the members of this tribe have long been noted as persons possessing enfeebled constitutions as evidenced by the prevalence of goitre almost universally amongst them. As a singular illustration of the intractable nature of these Indians, I would mention that at the period when the small pox was most destructive amongst them they still continued to carry on their horse stealing raids against the Crees and half-breeds in the neighborhood of Victoria Mission. It was not unusual to come upon traces of the disease in the corn fields around the settlement and even the dead bodies of some Lurcees were discovered in the vicinity of a river which they had been in the habit of swimming while in the prosecution of their predatory attacks. The Rocky Mountain Stonies are stated to have lost over 50 souls. The losses sustained by the Blood, Blackfeet and Peagin tribes are merely conjectural, but as their loss in leading men or chiefs has been heavy it is only reasonable to presume that the casualties suffered generally by those tribes have been proportionately severe. Only three white persons appears to have fallen victims to the disease; one, an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company service at Carlton, and two members of the family of the Rev. Mr. McDougall at Victoria. Altogether I should be inclined to estimate the entire loss along the North Saskatchewan, not including Blood, Blackfeet or Peagin Indians, at about 1,200 persons. At the period of my departure from the Saskatchewan, the disease which committed such terrible havoc among the scanty population of that region still lingered, in many localities. On my upward journey to the Rocky Mountains I had found the Forts of the Hudson's Bay Company free from infection. On my return journey I found cases of small pox in the Forts of Edmonton, Victoria and Pitt—cases which, it is true, were of a milder description than those of the autumn and summer, but which nevertheless boded ill for the hoped for disappearance of the plague beneath the snows and cold of winter. With regard to the supply of medicines sent by direction, of the Board of Health, in Manitoba to the Saskatchewan, I have only to remark that I conveyed to Edmonton the portion of the supply destined for that station. It was found, however that many of the bottles had been much injured by the frost, and I cannot in any way favourably

notice either the composition or general selection of these supplies.

Amongst the many sad traces of the epidemic existing in the Upper Saskatchewan I know of none so touching as that which is to be found in an assemblage of some 20 little orphan children gathered together beneath the roof of the Sisters of charity at the Settlement of St. Albert. These children are of all races, and even in some instances the sole survivors of what was lately a numerous family. They are fed, clothed, and taught at the expense of the Mission; and when we consider that the war which is at present raging in France has dried up the source of charity from whence the Missions in the North West derived their chief support, and that the present winter is one of unusual scarcity and distress along the North Saskatchewan, then it will be perceived what a fitting object for the assistance of other communities is now existing in this distant orphanage of the North.

I cannot close this notice of the epidemic without alluding to the danger which will arise in the spring of introducing the infection into Manitoba. As soon as the prairie route becomes practicable there will be much traffic to and from the Saskatchewan—furs and robes will be introduced into the Settlement despite the law which prohibits their importation. The present quarantine establishment at Rat Creek is situated too near to the Settlement to admit of a strict enforcement of the sanitary regulations. It was only in the month of October last year that a man coming direct from Carlton died at this Rat Creek, while his companions, who were also from the same place, and from whom he caught the infection, passed on into the Province. If I might suggest the course which appears to me to be the most efficacious, I would say that a constable stationed at Fort Ellice during the spring, and summer months, who would examine freighters and others, giving them Bills of Health to enable them to enter the Province would effectually meet the requirements of the situation. All persons coming from the West are obliged to pass close to the neighborhood of Fort Ellice. This station is situated about 170 miles West of the Provincial boundary, and about 300 miles South East of the South Saskatchewan—forming the only post of call upon the road between Carlton and Portage La Prairie. I have only to add that unless vaccination is made compulsory among the half-breed inhabitants they will, I fear, be slow to avail themselves of it. It must not be forgotten that with the disappearance of the snow from the plains a quantity of infected matter—clothing, robes, and portions of skeletons will again become exposed to the atmosphere, and also that the skins of wolves, etc., collected during the present winter, will be very liable to contain infection of the most virulent description.

The portion of Your Excellency's instructions which has reference to the Indian tribes of the Assinaboine and Saskatchewan regions now claim my attention.

The aboriginal inhabitants of the country lying between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains are divided into tribes of Sauteaux, Swampies, Crees, Assinaboines, or Stonies of the Plains, Blackfeet or Assinaboines of the Mountains. A simpler classification, and one which will be found more useful when estimating the relative habits of these tribes, is to divide them into two great classes of Prairie Indians and Thickwood Indians—the first comprising the Blackfeet with their kindred tribes of Bloods, Lurcees, and Peagins, as also the Crees of the Saskatchewan, and the Assinaboines or

Qu'Appello; and the last being composed of the Rocky Mountain Stonies, the Swampy Crees, and the Salteaux of the country lying between Manitoba and Fort Ellice. This classification marks in reality the distinctive characteristics of the Western Indians. On the one hand we find the Prairie Tribes subsisting almost entirely upon the buffalo, assembling together in large camps, acknowledging the leadership and authority of men conspicuous by their abilities in war or in the chase, and carrying on a perpetual state of warfare with the other Indians of the plains.

On the other hand we find the Indians of the Woods subsisting by fishing and by the pursuit of moose and deer, living together in small parties, admitting only a very nominal authority on the part of one man professing to entertain hostile feelings towards certain races, but rarely developing such feelings into positive hostilities—altogether a much more peacefully disposed people, because less exposed to the dangerous influence of large assemblies.

Commencing with the Salteaux, I find that they extend Westward from Portage La Prairie to Fort Ellice, and from thence North to Fort Pelly and the neighborhood of Fort a la Corne, where they border and mix with the kindred race of Swampy or Muskego Crees. At Portage La Prairie to Fort Ellice, a few Sioux have appeared since the outbreak in Minnesota and Dakota in 1862. It is probable that the number of this tribe on British Territory will annually increase with the prosecution of railroad enterprise and settlement in the Northern portion of the United States. At present, however, the Sioux are strangers at Fort Ellice, and have not yet assumed those rights of proprietorship which other tribes, longer resident, arrogate to themselves.

The Salteaux, who inhabit the country lying West of Manitoba, partake of the character of Thickwood and partly of Prairie Indians—the buffalo no longer exists in that portion of the country, the Indian camps are small, and the authority of the chief merely nominal. The language spoken by this tribe is the same dialect of the Algonquin tongue which is used in the Lac la Pluie District and throughout the greater portion of the Settlement.

Passing North-West from Fort Ellice we enter the country of the Cree Indians, having to the North and East the Thickwood Crees, and to the South and West the Plain Crees. The former, under the various names of Swampies or Muskego Indians, inhabit the country West of Lake Winnipeg, extending as far as Forts Pelly and a la Corne, and from the latter place, in a North Westerly direction, to Carlton and Fort Pitt. Their language, which is similar to that spoken by their cousins, the Plain Crees, is also a dialect of the Algonquin tongue. They are seldom found in large numbers, usually forming camps of from four to ten families. They carry on the pursuit of the moose and red deer, and are generally speaking, expert hunters and trappers.

Bordering the Thickwood Crees on the South and West lies the country of the Plain Crees—a land of vast treeless expanses of high rolling prairies, of wooded tracts lying in valleys of many sized streams, in a word the land of the Saskatchewan. A line running direct from the Touchwood Hills to Edmonton House would measure 500 miles in length, yet would lie altogether within the country of the Plain Crees. They inhabit the prairies which extend from the Qu'Appello to the South Saskatchewan, a portion of territory, which was formerly the

land of the Assinaboine, but which becomes the country of the Crees through lapse of time, and chance of war. From the elbow of the South Branch of the Saskatchewan the Cree nation extends in a West and North West direction to the vicinity of Peace Hills, some fifty miles south of Edmonton. Along the entire line there exists a state of perpetual warfare during the months of Summer and Autumn, for here commences the territory over which roams the great Blackfoot tribe, whose southern boundary lies beyond the Missouri River, and whose western limits are guarded by the giant peaks of the Rocky Mountains. Ever since these tribes became known to the fur traders of the North West, and Hudson's Bay Companies there has existed this state of hostility amongst them. The Crees having been the first to obtain firearms from the White traders, quickly extended their boundaries, and moving from the Hudson's Bay overran the plains of the Upper Saskatchewan. Fragments of other tribes scattered at long intervals through the present country of the Crees attest this conquest, and it is probable that the whole Indian territory lying between the Saskatchewan and the American Boundary Line would have been dominated over by this tribe had they not found themselves opposed by the Great Blackfoot Nation which dwelt along the sources of the Missouri.

Passing West from Edmonton we enter the country of the Rocky Mountain Stonies, a small tribe of Thickwood Indians, dwelling along the source of the North Saskatchewan and in the outer ranges of the Rocky Mountains. A fragment no doubt of the once powerful Assinaboine nation, which has found a refuge amidst the forests and mountains of the West. This tribe is noted as possessing hunters, and mountain guides of great energy and skill. Although at war with the Blackfeet, collisions are not frequent between them, as the Assinaboines never go upon war parties; and the Blackfeet rarely venture into the wooded country.

Having spoken in detail of the Indian tribes inhabiting the line of fertile country lying between Red River and the Rocky Mountains it only remains for me to allude to the Blackfeet with the confederate tribes of Blood, Lurcees and Penguins. These tribes inhabit the great plains lying between the Red Deer River and the Missouri, a vast track of country, which with few exceptions is arid, treeless and sandy—a portion of the true American desert, which extends from the fertile belt of the Saskatchewan to the borders of Texas. With the exception of the Lurcees, the other confederate tribes speak the same language—the Lurcees, being a branch of the Chipwagans of the North, speak a language peculiar to themselves, while at the same time understanding and speaking the Blackfeet tongue. At war with their hereditary enemies, the Crees upon their northern and eastern boundaries—at war with Kootanais and Flathead tribes on South and West—at war with the Assinaboines on the South-East and North West—carrying on predatory excursions against the Americans on the Missouri, this Blackfeet nation forms a people of whom it may truly be said that every man is against them. Essentially a wild lawless, erring race, whose natures have received the stamps of the regions in which they dwell; whose knowledge is read from the great book, which Day, Night and Desert unfolds to them; and yet who possess a rude eloquence, a savage pride and a wild love of freedom of their own. Nor

are there other indications wanting to lead to the hope that this tribe may yet be found to be capable of yielding to the influences to which they have heretofore been strangers, namely Justice and Kindness.

(To be continued.)

CANADIAN LONGEVITY.

A Mr. G. Pontbriant recently died at St. Ours on the River Richelieu, at the patriarchal age of 105 years. He has a brother living in Sorel, who is no less than 108, and is probably the oldest man in Canada. When he was born George III, sat on the throne, the United States were colonies, and the last French soldiers had scarcely returned to France from Canada. He was 13 year old when the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed in 1776; 49 years old when the war of 1812 broke out; 74 when his countrymen rose in arms in '37; and 104 when Confederation went into effect. The population of Canada when he first saw the light did not exceed 80,000 souls; it now exceeds 4,000,000! Upper Canada was a trackless wilderness; the furthest settlement of the British Crown was at Detroit; Ontario now blossoms like the rose, and the time honored old flag has crossed Lake Superior, the Mississippi, the Saskatchewan, and the Columbia, and now floats on the waters of the Pacific. We have recently recorded many instances of Canadian longevity but Mr. Pontbriant's great span with its many instances far exceeds them all.

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.—A gentleman relates that many years ago he was on a visit to the Isle of Man, and during his walks he strolled into the quiet churchyard, where repose the bodies of many faithful and humble Christians. Near a grave in the corner of the churchyard, he noticed a lady with a little girl (the latter about twelve years of age) to whom she was relating the story of the Dairyman's Daughter, whose remains lay beneath their feet. As the lady proceeded with her narrative he observed the little girl lift up her eyes filled with tears, and heard her say she would try and be as good as the Dairyman's Daughter had been. After planting a beautiful lily on the grave, they walked slowly away. The gentleman upon making enquiry, found that the lady was the Duchess of Kent and the little girl her daughter. The latter is now the Queen of England.

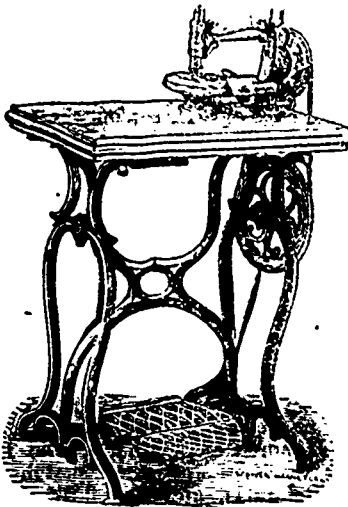
A Kentuckian has killed himself at the early age of 90 by drinking a pint of whiskey daily for the brief period of thirty years, and the temperance press points to his untimely end as an illustration of how swiftly retribution follows a vicious course.

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R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Du Moine Slide," will be received at this Office until Friday, 30th instant, at noon, for the construction of a Slide at High Falls on the Du Moine River.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of the Ottawa River Works, where printed forms of tender and other information can also be obtained.

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

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }
Ottawa, 10th June, 1871. 25-3ln.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until FRIDAY the 23rd inst., at noon, for the performance of the proposed improvements to be made at the Calumet, Mountain, Portage du Fort and Chats Stations on the Ottawa River.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of the Ottawa River Works, where printed forms of Tender and any other information can be obtained.

Separate Tenders will be required for the works at each Station, and must be endorsed, viz:—

- Calumet Station.
- Mountain do
- Portage du Fort do
- Chats do

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

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }
Ottawa, 7th June, 1871. 21-3ln.



NOTICE.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, May 19th, 1871.

Referring to the notice of the 5th instant of articles transferred by Order in Council to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada free of duty, it is desired that the term "Annatto" therein mentioned means "Annatto" in either a liquid or solid condition.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Ottawa, May 27th, 1871. 21-3ln



NOTICE.

THROUGH TICKETS to FORT GARRY via Fort William can be had at all the stations of the Northern Railway and on the Steamers between Collingwood and Fort William.

By direction,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }
Ottawa, 20th May, 1871. 22-3ln



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