

country has recently been exposed to, and to be stationed for head-quarters at Port Colborne, and that these vessels be always kept in such condition as will admit of their services being available at all times during the period of open navigation at a moment's notice. Mr. Wyatt has called the attention of the Department to the advantage that would arise from engaging the working crew (14 officers and men) required to navigate the "Prince Alfred," by the year, instead of by the month as hitherto practiced. He states that "the cost of keeping the above number of working crew for "time specified below will be for wages.

"For the season of 8 months (when hired by the month)...\$5,152

"For one year (same crew)..... 4,820

"For three years (same crew) (by the year.)..... 4,820

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

I would further beg to recommend that as these gun-boats are attached to the militia service, and under the orders of the Department, and intended in the event of sudden invasion to co-operate with the militia, that the men engaged to serve as a crew, be regularly enrolled to serve in the militia for three years, and be also trained to the use of guns, and that the officers of such vessels be commissioned as officers in the force. By this means the services of a small but effective naval brigade would be obtained, whose co-operation in the defence of the frontier would prove most valuable, and whose presence would convey a great feeling of security in exposed parts of the country. Moreover, acting as Revenue cutters the services of these gunboats might be found most useful, and I would also recommend that they be made available for gunnery instruction to the various independent Batteries of Artillery resident at different places along the Lake and River Frontier.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In the course of my duties while inspecting many corps of the Active Militia within the last two years, at the time of their annual training, I could not fail to observe the weak-

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

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

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

The number of men authorized to be drilled annually is limited to 40,000, by drawing these men, through the instrumentality of the ballot, out of men in the first class (*i. e.*, young unmarried men or widowers without children, between the ages of 18 and 30), to be replaced by others from the same class, on the expiration of their period of enrolment, very little inconvenience to individuals, if any, would in reality be felt (for the training of the militia annually in camps of instruction, for a few days only, may be regarded by young men more in the light of a recreation than a hardship); thus, in a few years, all the 1st class men would have been to some extent trained to arms, and in course of time all the men in the country. It has been, by the observance of this principle, carried out to great perfection, that the Prussians have attained to their present military power and success, and to the position which they now occupy in the world. What seems really required to place a country in a strong military position in the present day, is the organization of a great militia system permeating through every township or parish, whereby in the event of war the whole nation may spring to arms; to enable them to do so effectually, the observance in time of peace of such a system as will enable all the men to obtain in rotation a reasonable amount of military training, is necessary, and the

proposed introduction of the ballot system for the militia in England, now being advocated by the most experienced officers, is sufficient proof of this necessity in a military and national point of view. Another great source of dissatisfaction which exists in the Active Militia, and was brought to my notice at the time of inspection, is the payment of only one dollar per diem to all officers alike, without regard to rank, during the days of actual drill in camp at the annual training, the non-commissioned officers, moreover, receiving only the same daily rate of pay as the men, and neither officers, non-commissioned officers nor men getting rations; and I would respectfully recommend that, with a view of removing this just grievance, they be in future paid according to their rank, duties, and responsibilities, receiving at the annual drill in camp, (being then withdrawn from their civil avocations, and put to the same expense and inconvenience as when on actual service), the rates of pay laid down according to their respective ranks in paragraph 268 of the Militia Regulations and Orders, with free rations to all.

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

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

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

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

From the Report of the "Director of Stores" it will be seen that while a reasonable supply of Reserve Stores, to meet the immediate wants of the Active Militia, has been acquired, yet this supply would be found totally inadequate to meet the wants of the whole Militia of the Dominion, should their services ever be required under exceptional circumstances. I would therefore respectfully submit for the serious consideration of Government, in view of future emergencies, the propriety, in a military point of view, of gradually increasing the "Reserve Stores," to such extent as may be deemed sufficient, and also the desirability of commencing the manufacture of ammunition in Canada, by the

establishment, on a small scale, of a laboratory at Kingston, where there is every facility for doing so.

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

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS,

Colonel and Adjutant General.

HEAD QUARTERS,

OTTAWA, 15 February, 1871.

APPENDIX A.

DUTY STATE of Active Militia Force serving on the South Eastern Frontier,
April 24th, 1870.

Where Stationed.	Corps.	Commanding Officer.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff Officers.	Sergeants.	Buglers & Rank and File.	Horses.
<i>Head Quarters.</i>									
Frelighsburgh.....	Cookshire Troop of Cavalry.....	Lieutenant Taylor.....			2		4	24	30
Pigeon Hill.....	Detachment.....							3	3
Abbott's Corners.....	Detachment.....							1	1
<i>Head Quarters.</i>									
Frelighsburgh.....	52nd Batt'n. Y. Militia.....	Lieut.-Col. P. Miller.....			2		4	28	34
Mansonville.....	Detachment.....		1	4	6	3	18	108	3
Abercorn.....	Detachment.....			1	2		5	22	
Cook's Corners.....	Detachment.....			1	2	1	4	37	
	Detached to 60th B. Y. M.....			2	4		7	55	
<i>Head Quarters.</i>									
Pigeon Hill.....	60th Battalion B.Y.M.....	Lieut.-Col. B. Chamberlin.....	1	8	15	4	34	222	3
St. Armand.....	Detachment.....		1	3	3	4	12	110	3
Philipsburgh.....	Detachment.....		1	1	2	1	7	47	1
	Attached from 52nd Battalion.....				1			10	
<i>Total.</i>									
			2	4	7	5	19	167	4
			3	12	24	9	57	417	41

Lieut.-Col. OSBORNE SMITH, D.A.G. Militia, Commanding.

APPENDIX B.

DUTY STATE of Corps on Service on the Huntingdon Frontier, April 24th,
1870.

Where Stationed.	Corps.	Commanding Officer.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff Officers.	Sergeants.	Buglers & Rank and File.	Horses.
<i>Head Quarters.</i>									
Huntingdon.....	1st Troop V.M. Cavalry.....	Captain Muir.....	1	1	1			4	18
Franklin.....	Detachment.....							5	6
Hemmingford.....	Detachment.....							1	7
<i>Head Quarters.</i>									
Huntingdon.....	50th Battalion.....	Lieut.-Col. McEachern.....	1	1	1			5	30
<i>Head Quarters.</i>									
Hemmingford.....	51st Battalion.....	Lieut.-Col. Rogers.....	2	7	13	5	26	189	
Franklin.....	Detachment.....		2	7	13	5	26	189	
Havelock.....	Detachment.....		3	6	13	4	30	236	
				1	2	1	4	34	
				1			3	19	
<i>Head Quarters.</i>									
Beauharnois.....	Beauharnois Battalion.....	Lieut.-Col. Rodier.....	3	8	15	5	37	289	
Valleyfield.....	Detachment (1 Comp'y).....		2	5	10	3	15	194	
				1	2		3	52	
<i>Head Quarters.</i>									
			2	6	12	3	18	246	
<i>Total in Huntingdon and Hemmingford Frontier.</i>									
			8	22	41	13	86	754	38
<i>Total in Southern Frontier.</i>									
			3	12	24	9	57	417	41
<i>Grand Total.</i>									
			11	34	65	22	143	1171	79

* This Battalion was relieved from service the 25th April, by order of the Adjutant General.

Lieut.-Col. FLETCHER, Brigade-Major, Commanding.
J. MACPHERSON, Lieut.-Col., D.A.A.G.

MONTREAL, 27th April, 1870.

APPENDIX C.

BRIGADE PARADE STATE.—Inspection by Lieutenant General Lindsay, Montreal,
20th April 1870.

CORPS.	Field Officers.	Staff Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non. Com. Officers and Men.
Montreal Garrison Artillery	2	6	3	7	289
Engineers, Two Companies	1	4	2	3	70
First Battalion, "Prince of Wales' Rifles"	1	4	2	5	198
Third Battalion "Victoria Volunteer Rifles"	2	1	4	6	205
Fifth Battalion, "Royal Light Infantry"	1	2	3	6	180
Sixth Battalion, "Hochelaga Light Infantry"	1	4	4	6	106
First Provisional Battalion	1	4	3	5	147
Second do	1	4	6	8	200
Sixty-fifth Battalion, "Mount Royal Rifles"	2	4	6	10	211
Fourth Battalion, "Chasseurs Canadiens"	2	4	6	11	180
Staff	5				
Total all ranks	19	29	39	67	1,786

J. MACPHERSON, Lieut.-Col. D.A.A.G.M.

APPENDIX D.

HEAD QUARTERS,

OTTAWA, 12th May, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS.—No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

The formation, to date from 1st instant, of two Battalions of Riflemen, from existing corps of Active Militia, for service in the "North-West" is hereby authorized, to be styled respectively, the First (or Ontario) Battalion of Riflemen, and the Second (or Quebec) Battalion of Riflemen, and the appointments thereto are as follows, viz :—

1st (or Ontario) Battalion of Riflemen.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel :

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Peters Jarvis.

To be Major :

Major Griffiths Wainewright.

To be Captains :

Major Thomas Scott.

Major Thomas Macklem.

Major William Macaulay Herchmer.

Captain William Smith.

Captain Alexander R. Macdonald.

Captain and Adjutant Henry Cook.

Captain Daniel Hunter McMillan.

To be Lieutenants :

Captain and Adjutant Donald A. MacDonald.

Captain David M. Walker.

Captain and Adjutant William N. Kennedy.

Captain Andrew McBride.

Captain and Adjutant William J. McMurtry.

Captain Samuel Bruce Harman.

Lieutenant James Benson.

To be Ensigns :

Captain and Adjutant A. J. L. Peebles.

Lieutenant Stewart Mulvey.

Lieutenant Josiah Jones Bell.

Lieutenant Samuel Hamilton.

Lieutenant John Biggar.

Lieutenant William Hill Nash.

Ensign Hugh John Macdonald.

To be Paymaster:

Captain J. F. B. Morrice.

To be Adjutant, with rank of Captain:

Captain and Adjutant William James Baker Parsons.

To be Quarter-Master:

Quarter-Master Edward Armstrong.

To be Surgeon:

Surgeon Alfred Codd, M.D.

2nd (or Quebec) Battalion of Riflemen.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:

Lieutenant-Colonel Louis Adolphe Casault.

To be Major:

Major Acheson G. Irvine.

To be Captains:

Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. A. L. de Bellefeuille.

Major Allan Macdonald.

Major Jacques Labranche.

Captain Samuel Macdonald.

Captain Jean Baptiste Amyot.

Captain John Fraser.

Captain William John Barrett.

To be Lieutenants:

Captain Josephus W. Vaughan.

Captain John Price Fletcher.

Captain Edward T. H. F. Patterson.

Captain Osear Prevost.

Captain Maurice E. B. Duchesnay.

Captain Henri Bouthillier.

Captain Leónidas de Salaberry.

To be Ensigns:

Captain Ed. S. Bernard.

Captain John Allan.

Lieutenant George Simard.

Lieutenant Gabriel Louis DesGeorges.

Ensign Alphonse de Montenach Henri D'Eschambault.

Ensign William Wilmount Ross.

Ensign Alphonse Tétu.

To be Paymaster:

Lieutenant Thomas Howard.

To be Adjutant, with rank of Captain:

Major F. D. Gagnier.

To be Quarter-Master:

Riding Master F. Villiers.

STAFF.

The following Staff appointments in connection with the Militia Corps for service in the North-West are hereby made, viz:—

To be Assistant Brigade Major:

Major James F. McLeod.

To be Assistant Control Officer:

Captain A. Peebles.

To be Orderly Officer to the Officer in Command of Expeditionary Force:

Lieutenant Frederick Charles Denison.

MEMORANDUM.

All the Officers appointed for Force Service in the "North-West" will continue, while on that service, to retain the appointments in the Militia, with the rank and precedence therein, heretofore held by them.

No. 2.

The officers and men of the Militia Force, embodied for service in the North-West, as soon as they are attested, and enrolled, are hereby placed under the command of the Lieutenant General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in Canada.

By command of His Excellency the Governor General,

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia,

Canada.

APPENDIX E.

BROCKVILLE, 6th June, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for the information of the Adjutant-General, that, pursuant to your instructions, I proceeded from Prescott to Brockville on the afternoon of the 25th ultimo, to examine and report upon the capabilities of the tug *Prince Alfred* to act as a gun and patrol boat on the St. Lawrence. I performed the duty, and reported to the Adjutant-General, returning at once to Prescott, where I arrived at eleven o'clock p.m., when I received your message informing me of your departure for

Cornwall, and directing me to assume command at Prescott. About midnight, I was instructed by the Adjutant-General that, under the circumstances, I had better engage the *Prince Alfred*. This order I at once complied with, and directed Lieut.-Colonel Crawford, Commanding at Brockville, to place one officer and ten good rifle shots on board, and send her to Prescott. On the following morning, Captain Worsley, with a detachment of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Artillery, reported to me at Prescott with the "Tug," at the same time informing me that the manager of the railway could not, without great loss to the road, allow these men to remain for any length of time upon her.

In the afternoon I ordered Captain Worsley to return with the boat to Brockville, and directed Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford to man her with one officer and ten men of the Gananoque Garrison Artillery, then on duty at Brockville. This order was not complied with, consequently I reported the fact to the Adjutant-General as well as yourself. On the following day the "Tug" was ordered to proceed to Cornwall. On her way down she touched at Prescott for orders, when I placed Captain Cluff and ten men of the Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery (which had arrived the previous evening from Ottawa) upon her, when they proceeded to Cornwall.

During the night of the 25th, I received instructions from the Adjutant-General to send the Division of Field Artillery and all of the Garrison Artillery from Prescott to Cornwall. On the morning of the 26th, the left Division of the Ottawa Field Battery and Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery arrived at Prescott, and the whole, as above ordered, proceeded by steamer that morning to Cornwall. The left Division of the Field Battery remaining at Prescott.

In the meantime, the balance of the 56th Battalion was ordered out, and three companies arrived on the afternoon of this day. The Garrison at this time was not up to the strength the Adjutant-General had directed to be maintained, consequently I asked and procured your permission to assemble the 43rd Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Bearman, at Ottawa, to be ready to move should they be required, and I ordered the Ottawa Rifle Company, Captain Mowat, to proceed to Prescott, where they arrived on the evening of the 27th. The reports which were brought to me at short intervals by the Government detectives from the States, led me to believe that I had not sufficient force to defend the town in case of attack, consequently at midnight of the 27th I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Bearman, Commanding 43rd Battalion, to proceed at once to Prescott with four companies, where they arrived at 6 a.m. on the 28th.

On the afternoon of this day, I proceeded to Brockville, and inspected the 42nd Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Buell, commanding the post. On my return to Prescott, at 11 p.m., I found a telegram waiting me from the Adjutant-General, directing me to make every preparation for the defence of the place, as a crossing would probably be attempted on that or the following night. I at once placed two officers and twenty-five men on the steamer *Prescott* and sent her out to patrol the river until daylight, and directed Lieutenant-Colonel Buell, Commanding at Brockville, to hold three companies ready to proceed to Prescott at any moment, and should he find the wires cut,

to move down without further orders, Mr. Leslie, Grand Trunk Railway, having arranged to have a train ready for their conveyance. I also directed Lieutenant-Colonel Buell to warn the Maitland people to be on the alert, and send immediate information should any attempt at a crossing be made there. This service was promptly and efficiently performed. I also ordered the other five companies of the 43rd Battalion, which were in billets at Ottawa, under command of Major Corbett, to move to Prescott, and at the same time increased the guards and extended the beat of the patrols. These arrangements were all completed in about one hour from the time I received the Adjutant-General's telegram. The five companies of the 43rd Battalion arrived at 6 a.m. on Sunday, the 29th ultimo, and were comfortably in billets in half an hour thereafter. This raised the strength of the garrison to about 750 officers and men, and two guns, with 23 artillery horses. With this force I felt that the town might be defended against a large body of Fenians, which had for several days been collecting along the border, and the townspeople showed by their pleased countenances that they appreciated the defensive force then present.

The details for duty were about one hundred, viz:—An officers' guard of twenty-one non-commissioned officers and men at the drill shed, one officer and sixteen men at artillery stables, which posted sentries at bank and principal wharf, a guard of one subaltern and fourteen men, which also performed patrol duty at Fort Wellington, an in-lying picket at same place consisting of three officers and forty men, from which an out-lying picket was posted at Wind Mill Point, and the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Rifle Company mounted a night guard of one officer, one sergeant, and twelve men over the railway property. The patrols from east, west, and north reporting every hour, and all on duty were reported by the Field Officer of the day as being vigilant and on the alert. I personally assisted the duties both by day and by night.

On Wednesday, the 1st June, by your orders, the left division Ottawa Field Battery, under Lieutenant McNab, proceeded with the division from Cornwall to Ottawa to be relieved from service.

The whole force at Prescott made excellent progress in drill during the short period. On the 1st June, I had brigade drill, the force being formed into three battalions of five companies each, and on the 2nd I had a Brigade field day with the same distribution. The 56th Battalion was provided with ten rounds, and the other two Battalions with seven rounds of blank ammunition, per man. The movements covered about three quarters of a square mile, and consisted of one battalion skirmishing, one supporting, and one remaining in reserve, advancing and retiring firing, relieving skirmishers, changing front and charging, and finally, advancing in review order. These movements were all creditably and satisfactorily performed, and were witnessed by a large concourse of people from the city of Ogdensburg as well as from Prescott.

On the 3rd instant, I received orders that the whole of the force were to be relieved from service. I immediately made the necessary arrangements for the 56th Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Jessup to be relieved that day, and the whole of the 43rd

Lieutenant-Colonel Bearman, 400 strong, and the Ottawa Rifle Company, Captain Mowat, 50 strong, proceeded by special train to Ottawa at 6.45 a.m., on the 4th instant.

During the whole period of service, I received the greatest assistance from Mr. Irwin, the Mayor, who, at any hour of the night was prepared to provide billets for the men as they arrived. In fact, the whole of the people of Prescott seemed to vie with each other in rendering assistance. I forgot to mention that on the night of the 28th ultimo, through the assistance of Mr. Parkis, I succeeded in having the steam ferry boat and a propeller which were laying at Ogdensburg, brought over to Prescott, and Judge Brown, of Ogdensburg, guaranteed that steam would be kept up on the Grand Trunk Ferry Boat, in order to move at once, in case any attempt might be made by the Fenians to utilize her in making a crossing.

The frequent reports of Fenian camps being formed both east and west of Ogdensburg, necessitated the sending of one of our officers, (Lieutenant Gerralds), dressed in plain clothes, in a small boat, to ascertain the facts; these rumours proved on each occasion to be false.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jessup, Lieutenant-Colonel Bearman, Captain Mowat, Lieutenants McNab and Stewart, as well as the whole of the officers in their respective commands, rendered me every assistance, and carried out the orders most promptly and cheerfully. Captain and Adjutant Walsh, 56th Battalion, rendered me much service while acting as Brigade Adjutant. The men behaved most correctly and soberly, and were well satisfied with their billets, and the householders reported that the men gave them very little trouble.

The arrangements made by Mr. Lutterell, Superintendent of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway, for the transport of the force, were very prompt and efficient.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. JACKSON,

Lieut.-Colonel, B. M.,

8th Brigade Division.

HEAD QUARTERS, 42nd Battalion,

BROCKVILLE, 6th June, 1870.

SIR,—For the information of the Adjutant-General, I beg to report as follows:—

In accordance with your orders, on the 24th May last, I ordered out for Active Service such members of my staff as resided here, and also two companies of my battalion whose head-quarters were in Brockville, viz:—the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Battery Garrison Artillery, Captain Worsley, and No. 2 Company, Captain J. Redmond, and reported myself to Lieut.-Colonel Crawford as senior officer, and acted under his orders until he proceeded to Cornwall, on the 27th. On the 25th inst., in accordance with your orders, I telegraphed to the remaining Staff Officers, and Captains of companies, to call out their men at once for Active Service, and move to Battalion head-quarters by railway.

All responded readily and quickly, and the companies were all here within twenty-four hours, except No. 4 (Fitzroy), which, owing to the distance they were from the railway were a few hours later, arriving early on Friday-Morning. The men were all billeted in the town, the inhabitants cheerfully admitting them without recourse being had to compulsion in any case. Upon the departure of Lieut.-Colonel Crawford, with the 41st Battalion, for Cornwall, I assumed command of this garrison, and proceeded to make such arrangements as I thought necessary. I placed sentries on the Bank, on each of the Armories, at each of the public Halls, and at the Railway Wharf, day and night, and from 9 p.m. till 9 a.m. kept two patrol parties constantly moving east and west along the road and river bank, and in rear of the town, and also stationed a strong outlying picquet at the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Station, with strict orders to keep a sharp look-out, and to examine all steamers and vessels coming into the harbor. I also had one company under arms each night as an outlying picquet. On Saturday night (28-9th), owing to a telegram from Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, I ordered three companies, under command of Major Gemmill, under arms, ready to proceed to Prescott at a moment's notice. The Captains of the companies assembled their men in full marching order quickly and quietly; and, although the order was given in the middle of the night, and the billets were scattered, they were ready to move off in half an hour after the order was issued. Upon the receipt of a further telegram from Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, saying he had ordered troops from Ottawa, I sent one of the three companies into billet again, but from later telegrams from yourself, ordering extra vigilance to be observed, I retained two companies all night in Victoria Hall, and notified the railway authorities to be on the look-out. I also sent Lieutenant Hume and a file of men by carriage to Maitland, to warn the inhabitants to be on the look-out, and to report any thing suspicious, either to Prescott or here, whichever was most expedient. Lieut. Hume returned at daylight, and reported that he had instructed some of the most active men in Maitland in accordance with his order, and the same morning several of the gentlemen residing in that quarter called on me, and stated that they would do all that was required in the way of patrol and look-out. In consequence also of your telegrams on Saturday night and Sunday, I enlarged both my main guard and patrol, and retained one company each night under arms at the Victoria Hall. On Sunday, I also sent Capt. Frazer, of No. 4 Company, to Prescott, to report to Lieut.-Colonel Jackson our arrangements, and to get any further orders, and to ascertain cause of alarm, that I might know better how to act in case of emergency. On the day following, hearing a report that there was a Fenian camp between Morristown and Ogdensburg, about half-a-mile from the river, I sent Capt. Frazer in plain clothes, over to the point mentioned, to ascertain the facts; he failed, however, to find any such camp, in fact, there was none. The same evening a woman came in, in great haste and fear, and stated that there were a great number of men with arms in the bush on the bank of the river, about three miles west of the town. Although doubting the story, still thinking it best to be on the safe side, I ordered a strong patrol to proceed at once up the road and river bank, to above the place indicated. No persons were found in that quarter, however. On Tuesday night, on account of information from Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, of there being a

party of Fenians going west on the propeller *Lawrence*, and for me to prevent them landing here, I ordered the outlying picquet and a large number of the patrol to be under arms, and stationed the former at the entrance to the wharf, and the latter at the station, overlooking and commanding the wharf; these again, were connected with the main-guard and outlying picquet by a chain of sentries. I went down with the Captain of the day to the boat, but the sentries were nearly all asleep, lying around the cabin floors, and no attempt was made to land.

On Wednesday, 1st instant, in accordance with your orders, I arranged for the companies to be all mustered out of active service, and forwarded the rear companies, Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 6, by the Brockville and Ottawa Railway to their homes, at 4.30 p.m. No. 5 going west by Lansdowne by Grand Trunk Railway, at 7 p.m., and No. 2 and the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Battery mustered out of service here at 7.30 p.m.

I beg further to report that I had each day, three Company Drills, viz. :—at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., and 2 p.m.; and one Battalion Parade, at 6.30 p.m.; and it was surprising to find how quickly the old hands brushed up their drill again, and how rapidly the recruits got on. On Monday evening we were joined by the two Local Companies of the Grand Trunk Brigade, under Major McEachran, and had a fair Battalion Drill, ending with a march through the streets, headed by the 42nd Band; and this display, I think, tended to impart more confidence to the inhabitants, at the same time shewing to outsiders that we were pretty well prepared for a small force. The men all seemed in good spirits, and had they been brought to face the enemy, I am sure they would have given a good account of themselves. Every satisfaction was expressed with regard to the Billets; and the men were very orderly, and, so far as they could be, were neatly and tidily dressed. No. 3 (Perth) were very short of clothing and accoutrements—the clothing they had being the same that was supplied to the company when they were out in service in 1866; and a large number of belts missing or useless, and other deficiencies, all of which I will report to you again in detail. I have to express my satisfaction with the conduct of both officers and men under my command, and for the cheerfulness, willingness, and promptness with which they did their duty both day and night.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. D. BUELL,

Lieut.-Col. 42nd Battalion.

Lieut.-Col. ATCHERLEY, Deputy Adj.-General,
Brockville.

BROCKVILLE, June 6th 1870.

SIR,—In obedience to your order, I have the honor to submit, for your information, a Report of the Active Militia called out on active service, in consequence of the late attempted Fenian Raid.

On the 24th of May last, I received your orders, at 2 p.m., to call out the companies of the Active Militia, at Brockville and Prescott, which I accordingly did at once. I proceeded myself to Prescott, and turned out the men there forthwith. I then received, on the day following, an order to go to Iroquois, and call out the Battery of Artillery at that place, which assembled at their Head Quarters at 6 p.m. on that day. I was in the act of taking the battery to the canal, in order to post sentries for the safety of the locks, when I received an order from the Lieutenant General Commanding to proceed at once to Cornwall, and assume the command there. I also received a telegram from the officer commanding at that station, asking for an increase to his force there, in consequence of an attempt reported, as likely to be made, on Cornwall, that night. I then determined to go on at once, and take with me the Iroquois Battery of Artillery, and, by permission of Mr. Spencer, the managing director of that section of the Grand Trunk Railway, proceeded to Cornwall at 9 p.m., that night, with the Artillery in a freight train. We arrived at Cornwall at midnight, when I at once took the command; and, together with Lieutenant-Colonel Bergin, commanding 59th Battalion at that station, took all the necessary precautions possible for the safety of the town, and also Cornwall Canal. Lieutenant-Colonel Bergin, in the meantime, had received orders to call out the whole of his Battalion, which he did most expeditiously. On the day following the Demi Field Battery of Artillery, Captain Forsyth, with two guns and twenty-three horses, arrived from Prescott, together with the whole Brigade of Garrison Artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Forrest, from Ottawa, with the exception of No. 3 Battery. About the same time, the 18th Battalion (County Prescott), Mayor Shields, began to arrive in waggons from L'Original, but in consequence of the long distance they had to come by road, did not arrive until the following day. The 41st Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford, also arrived by steamer from Brockville, that afternoon, and by that night (Friday, May 27th), nearly all the force, ordered to assemble at Cornwall, had arrived, with the exception of some of the 18th, which did not arrive till the following day. In addition to this force, I found that a mounted corps of about 60 men, under the command of Captain Mattice, had been organized by Lieutenant-Colonel Bergin, in pursuance of an order from the Lieutenant-General Commanding. This corps did most excellent service at night, in patrolling along the banks of the canal, from the Guard Lock, at Dickinson's Landing, to the Village of Summerstown, a distance of 21 miles. I had also a strong picquet of four officers and 100 men on duty every night, to take charge of the culverts in the canal, one about two miles and a half from Cornwall, opposite Messina Point, and the other two at Millrush and Moulinette. The last one, was chiefly guarded by the mounted patrol, on account of its being so far from Cornwall. I also placed on duty, at the head of the canal, at the Guard Lock, No. 5 Company of the 56th Battalion (the Aultsville), Captain Bredin. They were placed in billets at Dickinson's Landing, in order to be close to their work. This Company did most good and important service. I also had a strong night picquet of two officers and 50 men on duty at the two lower locks of the canal, where enters the St. Lawrence; there was also, in addition, a strong guard at the Town Hall in Cornwall, and also occasional patrols about the street. In consequence of orders I received to communi-

cate, and, if possible, keep up correspondence with the troops on service at Huntingdon, and that section of the country, I hired the steamer *British America* to go over with persons I sent to Port Lewis. I kept the steamer two days, with steam up, if occasion required, and orders were received that I might proceed at once to reinforce the militia in that section. In addition, the small steamer *Prince Alfred*, was also engaged at Brockville, and had some artillery men placed on board, as sharpshooters, to patrol the river. On Monday, the 41st Battalion went into camp in a field, close to the lowest lock of the canal. This regiment had been previously in the Town Hall at Cornwall, in consequence of all the billets having been absorbed by the other corps, which had arrived previously.

I had one short field day on Monday the 30th, in a field close to the town, kindly lent us by Mr. Mattice, but as the duties were heavy and the men had had so much night work, I did not feel justified in drilling them much. In consequence of an order received by telegram from the Lieutenant-General Commanding, I ordered, on Tuesday afternoon, the 31st May, all the Militia on service at Cornwall and Brockville, to return home.

The Brigade of Artillery returned home at eleven that night, in the Steamer *Passport*, to Prescott, "en route" to Ottawa, and the 18th by train to St. Anne, on the following morning, there to tranship to the steamer *Prince of Wales* for L'Original. The 41st left at eleven the same day, by Grand Trunk Railway, for Brockville, and the 59th also left that day, except some men of the town companies, that I kept for fatigue duty.

The whole of the battalions were comfortably billeted in the town, except the 41st, under canvas.

The 42nd returned home from Brockville, on the same day as those at Cornwall, and the 56th, at Prescott, returned home on Friday the 3rd instant. The 43rd returned home from Prescott on Saturday the 4th instant.

I will forward you the Report of Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, who was in command at Prescott, and also Lieutenant-Colonel Buell, who was in command at Brockville, as soon as I receive them.

The conduct of the whole force at Cornwall, and I am informed at Prescott and Brockville also, was most excellent in every respect, and deserving of the highest praise, and their soldier like appearance and steady performance of their duties, most satisfactory. Too much credit cannot be given to Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford, Lieutenant-Colonel Forrest, Lieutenant-Colonel Bergin, Major Shield, and Captain Forsyth, and indeed all under them, and to whom I beg to tender my sincere thanks for carrying out all orders so promptly and thoroughly, and rendering me such highly efficient service.

In conclusion, I have to report, most especially, the kind and most energetic service rendered to me by Dr. Allen, the Mayor of Cornwall, and also the members of the Town Council, who procured us the billets so quickly, and also lent the Town Hall for the use of the 41st Battalion, when they first arrived. These gentlemen did all in their power to make the men comfortable and secure the best billets, which were reported to me, with one or two exceptions, as very good, and the men well cared for and properly fed.

The different houses upon which the men were billeted seemed to vie with each other who could do most for the volunteers.

By Thursday morning, the 2nd instant, all the different companies had left for their homes, and after having collected all accounts, as far as possible, and completed all final arrangements, I proceeded home to Brockville that night.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

F. T. ATCHERLEY,

Lieutenant-Colonel, D.A.G.,
Military District No. 4.

The Adjutant-General of Militia,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX F.

ACTIVE MILITIA, CANADA.

RETURN shewing Strength of Active Militia on Service in the several Military Districts of the Province of Ontario and Quebec, on 27th May, 1870.

Military Districts.	Deputy Adjutant General Commanding Districts.	Troops of Cavalry.	Corps of Mounted Rifemen.	Field Batteries.	Independent Companies, Rifles and Infantry.	No. of Battalions, Rifles and Infantry.	Officers.	Non. Com. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Guns.	Remarks.
✓ 1st Military District	Lieut.-Col. Taylor ..	1	1	1	4	1	48	509	115	2	River St. Clair Frontier.
✓ 2nd "	Lieut.-Col. Durie ..	1	1	1	....	3	93	966	147	4	Niagara Frontier
3rd "	Lieut.-Col. Patterson (Acting D.A.G.) ..	1	....	....	....	2	44	431	31	....	River St. Lawrence Front.
✓ 4th "	Lieut.-Col. Atcherley	1	1	6	7	179	2051	129	4		River St. Lawrence Front.
5th "	Lieut.-Col. O. Smith.	4	....	1	3	14	294	3374	258	4	Stanstead, Missisquoi, Hemmingford, and Huntingdon Frontier.
6th "	Lieut.-Col. Harwood ....	....	....	29	3	127	1316	5	....		In Reserve at Montreal & St. Hyacinthe, &c.
7th "	Lieut.-Colonel Panet (Acting D.A.G.) ..	2	....	1	1	11	172	1564	163	4	In Reserve at Quebec, Levis, &c.
✓ Grand Trunk Railway Brigade, Separate Organization ..	Lieut.-Col. Brydges ..	....	....	1	5	142	2230	15	....		Under Orders to move when required.
Grand Total		9	3	5	44	46	1099	12441	863	13	
Total of all ranks		13,489.									

J. MACPHERSON, Lieut.-Col.,
D.A.A.G. Militia.

No. 1 MILITARY DISTRICT.

RETURN of Active Militia shewing strength in this District on 28th May, 1870, on the River St. Clair Frontier.

Corps.	Commanding Officer.	Head Quarters of Corps.	Officers.	N.C.O. and Men.	Horses.	Guns.	Disposition.	Remarks.
Field Battery...	Lt.-Col. Shanley	London	3	30	25	2	Sarnia.	
Mounted Infantry	Captain Stewart	Mooretown	3	39	42	....	"
27th Battalion Infantry	Lt.-Col. Davis ..	Sarnia	24	224	3	....	"
			30	293	70	2		
Cavalry Troop ..	Capt. Borbridge.	St. Thomas	6	42	45	....	Windsor.	
Infantry Comy. ..	" Wilkinson.	Leamington	3	45	....	....	"
" ..	" Richards ..	Windsor	3	42	....	....	"
" ..	" Chambers ..	Bothwell	3	40	....	....	"
" ..	" Stevenson.	Lobo	3	47	....	....	"
			18	216	45	....	
Total			48	509	115	2		

Lieut.-Col. TAYLOR, D.A.G., Militia.

No. 2 MILITARY DISTRICT.

RETURN of Active Militia, shewing the Strength called out for Service on the Niagara Frontier, Ontario.

Corps.	Commanding Officer.	Head Quarters of Corps.	Officers.	N.C.O. and Men.	Horses.	Guns.	Disposition.	Remarks.
Cavalry Troop ..	Captain Gregory	Chippewa	1	13	15	....	Chippewa.	
" ..	" ..	Black Creek	1	13	13	....	Black Creek.	
" ..	" ..	Fort Erie	1	14	15	....	Fort Erie.	
			3	40	43			
Mounted Infantry Corp.	Captain Curry ..	Niagara	2	18	20	....	Niagara.	
" ..	" ..	Queenston	1	18	19	....	Queenston.	
			3	36	39			
Welland Field Battery	Major King	Port Robinson ..	4	61	55	4	Port Robinson on Welland Canal	
19th Battalion Infantry	Lt. Colonel Hon. J. J. Currie ..	St. Catherines ..	12	87	3	....	St. Catherine and Port Dalhousie	
			3	42	....	....	Niagara.	
" ..	" ..	" ..	3	42	....	....	Port Robinson.	
" ..	" ..	" ..	3	42	....	....	Welland.	
" ..	" ..	" ..	3	42	....	....	Allanburgh.	
			24	255	3			

APPENDIX G.

MONTREAL, June 4, 1870.

Sir,—I have the honor herewith to enclose to you copies of the report of the engagement, at Eccles' Hill, with Fenians, made by me to the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. OSBORNE SMITH, Lieut.-Col., D.A.G.
Com. No. 5 Mil. Dist.

The Adjutant-General Militia,
Ottawa.

(Copy.)

ECCLES' HILL CAMP,
28th May, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your orders, I proceeded, on the afternoon of the 24th instant, to Stanbridge, to assume command of the 60th Battalion Active Militia, which had been ordered there for active service, having previously, upon your suggestion, telegraphed to Frelighsburg from Montreal, that any inhabitants having rifles, who could be got together sooner than the volunteers mustered at their head-quarters, should take possession of and hold Eccles' Hill, if not already occupied by the Fenians.

I found, on my arrival at Stanbridge, but one company assembled (No. 3, Capt. Robinson), and that not at its full strength. I also learned from the Adj. of the Battalion, Capt. Kemp, that several inhabitants of the county, not enrolled in the active service had armed themselves, and under the direction of Mr. Asa Westover, of Dunham, had occupied Eccles' Hill, a strong position on the immediate frontier, in advance of Cook's Corner, and that the Fenians had moved up to within a few hundred yards of the boundary line, occupying a hill opposite to the Eccles.

Captain Kemp suggested, and knowing from your instructions during recent previous service on this frontier, the great importance you attached to the possession of this strong position, I acted upon his suggestion, and sent forward a picket to Cook's Corner, in support of the party occupying Eccles' Hill, with instructions to move forward at daylight to re-inforce it. I also ordered another detachment of 24 men, under Captain Bockus, of No. 5 Company, to move up as supports to Cook's Corner at daylight, and this detachment, also, under your orders, was moved up to Eccles' Hill during the forenoon, after your arrival.

Having accompanied the picket to Cook's Corner, and seen it marched off to the front, I returned to Stanbridge, and reported to you shortly after your arrival. While at Cook's Corner, two prisoners, who had been captured by the party of armed in-

habitants at Eccles' Hill, were brought in, one of them proving to be a Fenian captain named Murphy, the other a St. Albans teamster of the same name, believed to have been in the employ of the marauders. I sent them, under guard of a corporal and two men, to Stanbridge, making my force at the front, up to and until afternoon, 3 officers and 46 men.

Having proceeded to Eccles' Hill before me, I found, on my arrival, that the necessary disposition of men for the defence of the place had been already made by you. The sentries of the advanced guard of the enemy were then visible upon the hill opposite, but nothing indicated any immediate intention to attack us.

Upon your return to Stanbridge to make the necessary arrangements for bringing up the remainder of the force, I assumed command of the outpost. At this time a picket, consisting of an officer and 10 men, had been posted upon the right rear. The remaining men of the detachment, 2 officers and 36 men, were posted among the rocks and trees, and behind the fences stretching from the road to the crest of the hill, while our right flank was protected by a body of 35 armed inhabitants, for the most part sharpshooters. The numbers of the combined force at my disposal to resist an attack upon the post was, therefore, two officers and 71 men. But of these, between half-past 11 and half-past 12 o'clock, 15 or 16 were absent procuring dinner at neighboring houses.

At about 20 minutes before 12 o'clock, General Foster, the United States Marshal for the adjoining District of Vermont, waited upon me, desiring, as he informed me, to offer assurances that his Government and himself personally were doing all what was possible to prevent a raid, that the United States troops were being moved up to assist him in the discharge of his duty and enforcement of the neutrality laws as fast as they could be transported.

He also said he was charged with a message from the person in command of the Fenian force in front, to say that those under his command would not make war upon women and children, nor be permitted to plunder peaceable inhabitants, but would conduct their war in the manner approved among civilized nations.

I replied that I could receive no message from men who were mere pirates and marauders, and that it was scarcely satisfactory to those whom they intended to murder, because they were in arms for the defence of their Government and country, that their piracy would not be attended with unusual barbarities.

While we were in conversation, the head of the Fenian column began to advance. I called the attention of General Foster to the fact, who replied "I thought they intended to attack you soon, but not as soon as this." He then drove away in the direction of and past the Fenian party.

I hastily made such disposition of the men as seemed most advantageous, with Capt. Bockus on the left of the skirmish line, which rested upon the main road. As will be seen, from the statement above, the force at my disposal for the purpose of resisting the

attack made, was something less than 60 rifles. I have been unable to ascertain the precise numbers of the party of armed civilians.

The enemy advanced in close column from 150 to 200 strong, with a small advanced guard, at 50 or 100 yards in advance of the main body; on its approach to the boundary line, it was ordered to move at the double, and the advanced guard rushed across; so soon as it was upon Canadian soil I opened fire upon it. The fire was returned from the main column of attack still within the United States territory, when the conflict became general. Upon the first discharge one man, in the leading section of the advanced guard, was shot dead, and others wounded, and the remaining men comprising it sought refuge behind the neighboring barns and under a bridge near at hand. The main body halted, wavered, partially rallied again, and then, galled by the well-sustained and well-directed fire of our men, broke—all seeking refuge behind the houses and stone fences along the road, or making their way to a wood which crowned the summit of the hill opposite to our position upon the same (the western) side of the road, another man being killed and several wounded in seeking this shelter.

From this time, a desultory fire from behind trees and fences, &c., was kept up. A few minutes after the column was so broken, you arrived and assumed the command.

The fire of the Fenian column, while formed as such, was very ill-directed, sometimes more resembling a *feu de joie* than anything else. Hardly a shot came near us, till after shelter had been gained by the enemy.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

B. CHAMBERLIN, Lieutenant Colonel,

Commanding 60th Batt. Active Militia.

To Lieut. Colonel W. O. Smith,

Dep. Adj. Genl. Comdg. Militia,

Mil. Dist. No. 5.

(Copy.)

CAMP ECCLES HILL, May, 28th, 1870.

SIR,—I regret that pressure of work, and the difficulty of correspondence from bivouack, has delayed until to-day, my report of the proceedings of the force of Active Militia under my command.

Having been delayed in Montreal, it was nearly four o'clock a.m. on the 25th inst. that I arrived at Stanbridge Station with the Montreal Troop of Cavalry, and a detachment from the 3rd Battalion, "the Victoria Rifles," having *en route*, detached to the posts, ordered by you, the remainder of the force which I took from Montreal.

On arrival at Stanbridge, some 8 miles from Stanbridge Station, I ascertained that

the ground occupied by the Fenians in 1866, as their camp at Eccles Hill, near Cooks' Corners, which position I have mentioned to you as being very strong, and of which information has been given as being a probable place of occupation again by Fenians, was being held by some of our farmers and other yeomen of the adjoining parishes, to whom I had requested Colonel Chamberlin to telegraph.

I also ascertained that Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlin, M.P., of the 60th, or Missisquoi Battalion, who had arrived on the previous evening at Stanbridge, had promptly supported these farmers, with 24 men and an officer from one of the companies of his battalion, which I had ordered to muster at Stanbridge, and which was then assembling.

After an interview with Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlin, I arranged a meeting with him at Eccles Hill, to which place I at once rode, accompanied by Captain Gascoigne, your A. D. C., whose services you had kindly afforded me.

After having satisfied myself, from seeing a Fenian picket near the border line and from other circumstances, that an attack on the Eccles Hill was probable, I made up my mind, although disappointed in the numbers, that the short notice had allowed to muster, that I would hurry forward, as rapidly as possible, the Companies then assembling at Dunham and Stanbridge, and that I would endeavor to hold the hill.

I gave a few directions relative to the occupation of the position to Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlin, who, as senior officer present, remained in command, and then left for Stanbridge, to bring up all the force I could, and make the requisite arrangements for the transport of the other companies, commissariat, &c. About two miles from Stanbridge, a mounted messenger, from Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlin, overtook us, giving the information that the Fenians were on the point of attack, I therefore requested Captain Gascoigne to hasten on to Stanbridge and bring up every available man and at once rode back to Eccles Hill.

On arrival I found that the first attack of the Fenians, which was made along the road to cross the boundary line, in column consisting of three divisions, an advanced party, a main body and a reserve, had been repulsed by a handful of men at the outposts that Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlin had at his disposal, not exceeding, at the time of attack, fifty rifles.

The party actually attacking, thus repulsed, Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlin estimates at 150 to 200 men, the total number which formed the column, the reserve of which was, however, not brought into action, was, according to the statements of the United States Officials and others, subsequently fixed at about 350 to 400 men.

For the particulars of this first attack, and the very singular circumstances immediately preceding it, I beg to refer to the annexed report of Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlin.

The column having been repulsed, the men composing it broke into detached parties, some seeking shelter from our fire in the houses on each side of the road, some under cover of the fences, and some in a wooded and rocky knoll opposite to, and about 200 to

250 yards from the extreme front of our line, from which places they opened a desultory fire. At this time I arrived on the ground and assumed command.

Here it will be well I should explain the nature of the position. By referring to Map No. 5 of the Government Survey, you will observe that immediately to the west of the road leading from Cook's Corner to the United States there extends to the south a long ridge of ground, this, very much serrated and rocky, is also in a great measure covered with maple trees and sparse undergrowth; it ends in a tongue of land steeply sloping to the south, and affording admirable cover for defence; from the bottom of this slope to the boundary line, it is low and marshy, but practicable ground, for about 200 yards, with a small fordable stream running through it parallel to and on the Canadian side of the line 45.

On the United States side of the boundary line, the rocky ridge alluded to, again rises from the low lying intervening ground, the slope being somewhat similar to that opposite on the Canadian side. The road continues straight across the lines, at each side of which, for three or four hundred yards, detached houses of wood and brick forms a straggling hamlet, whilst to the southward the course the road takes is through a deep gorge formed by the ridge to the west, and Minister's Hill to the east. The Village of Franklin, Vermont, is distant about two miles and a quarter, and about half way to this village the Fenian camp and stores were at a place called "Hubbard's Corner."

Beyond desultory firing from the Fenians, returned when any opportunity offered by our men, there was no movement of any important nature until 5 o'clock p.m.; in the meantime, the Montreal Troop of Cavalry, Company of the 3rd Battalion Active Militia, and a further detachment of 20 men from the 60th Battalion, were brought forward, these arrived at half past 2 p.m., and with this additional force, I was enabled to strengthen the skirmish line, and better secure the right flank of the position.

During the afternoon a message was brought to me by a civilian from the United States, who requested that a flag of truce might be permitted for the purpose of removing the dead and wounded of the Fenians, I declined to admit any flag, or hold any terms whatever with marauders. About 5 p.m. it was evident, from the slackness of the Fenian fire, that, with the exception of those who had taken shelter in the houses along the road, there were but few men left, and the fire from these houses was now restricted to a few dropping shots as they were carefully marked by the skirmish line and searched by a shower of bullets whenever a shot was fired.

A quarter to six, a countryman from the United States came round our skirmish line, and informed me that a gun was being brought into position by the Fenians. I shortly after observed it about 1,200 yards from the front of our position—at this time I determined on advancing my force to the boundary line, in order to drive out any lurkers in the houses near it before dark. I therefore rapidly advanced the men composing the home guards and those from the 60th Battalion in skirmishing order, the Victoria Rifles

being posted on the right shoulder of the slope to cover the advance; this movement, which was well executed, had the effect of driving the Fenians in all directions from their cover in full and even ludicrous flight to the neighboring woods—not above a dozen shots were fired by them to arrest our advance at this time, their arms, accoutrements and even clothing being thrown away by them as they ran. In their flight several dropped to the fire of our men.

I had, as may naturally be imagined, much difficulty to restrain pursuit over the boundary, but am happy to say that, aided by the exertions of the officers, not a single militiaman crossed.

At nightfall three shots were fired by the Fenians from their field piece which had been retired to a position in the woods, but the fire was very ill-directed.

I laid the picquets for the night close to the lines, and the men not on duty bivouacked on the hill.

Yesterday morning, I ascertained that the field piece alluded to had been brought into Canada about a mile and a half west of our position, I at once ordered it to be seized, which was accordingly done. The Fenians, I am informed, are utterly disorganized.

It is highly gratifying to be able to report that we have no casualties, the whole of the men, not only those who were actually engaged but those who have subsequently arrived, are in the highest spirits, and only anxious for further work, they are naturally elated at the fact that with far inferior numbers they have met the Fenians under their chief leader at the very boundary line of the Dominion and at once driven them back in disgraceful rout.

It is impossible, with any certainty, to arrive at the Fenian loss in killed and wounded; three of the former were at one time plainly in view whilst another was reported as dead in the brook at the foot of the hill—during the night lights were seen moving over the fields in search of the dead and wounded who were then taken away by the civilians of the United States. From all the information I can gather, the Fenian loss may be set down as four or five killed, and fifteen to eighteen wounded; some accounts double and treble this number—we have buried one man inside our lines. Among the wounded is the so called "General" Donnelly. After the repulse at the boundary line, the Fenian leader the so called "General" O'Neil, took refuge in a brick house, from which he was turned out by the owner. O'Neil then hastened to the rear, and gave himself up to, or was taken by the U. S. Marshal for breach of the neutrality laws. The Fenian command then devolved on one O'Riley, and escaped convict.

On the following morning I ascertained that the Fenians were perfectly routed, and had broken up into small squads, abandoning their camp, and nearly all their stores of arms, ammunition, and clothing, which were very large, at Hubbard's Corners. Their rifles are of three patterns; the United States Government Springfield rifle, converted into a breech-loader of ingenious construction. The Spencer and a few Springfield

muzzle-loaders; the field piece is a rifled iron gun, breech loading about 6th calibre. The accoutrements and stores of the Fenians were of excellent description in most cases.

I cannot too highly commend to your notice the conduct of the officers and men of our force, who took part in the engagement, the same spirit with which the records of the Militia of Canada abound was again fully displayed.

Where all behaved well, I can make no special mention, with the exception of expressing my high admiration of the manner in which Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlin steadily and determinedly, with the handful of men at the outpost, repelled the first rush of the Fenians; the facts, however, so strongly speak for themselves, that no eulogium on my part is required to bring his conduct to your notice.

I have also to express my sincere thanks to Captain Gascoigne for the ready and valuable assistance he rendered to me, not only by the energetic manner in which he hastened forward the force at Stanbridge, but also for the subsequent aid afforded by him in the field.

I forward herewith a memorandum of our troops engaged on the occasion.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

W. OSBORNE SMITH,

Lieut.-Colonel, D. A. G. M.,

5th Military District.

To General the Hon. JAMES LINDSAY,
Commanding H. M. Forces in Canada.

Troops engaged in the Action with Fenians at Eccles Hill, May 25th, 1870.

CORPS.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Remarks.
Staff	2	0	2	
1st Troop Montreal Cavalry	2	24	26	
3rd Battalion Victoria Rifles	3	53		
60th or Misisquoi Battalion	6	66		
Home Guard	0	35		
Total	13	178	28	

W. OSBORNE SMITH, Lieut.-Colonel.

MONTREAL, June 5th, 1870.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to report to you that on the 22nd ult. I received from you a telegram, directing me to be prepared for a Fenian raid on the frontier lying within the District under my command, instructing me at the same time to keep the communication perfectly confidential.

I had, however, in consequence of information I had myself received, telegraphed to several of the principal officers of the frontier militia, to be on the *qui vive*.

On the succeeding day I received your orders to communicate with, and place myself under the orders of, the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

On the morning of the 24th inst. (which, being the anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday, was an occasion of assembling all the town corps of Militia), I received private advices from sources that I knew were trustworthy, that Fenian bodies of men were on the move to the frontier. I also ascertained that the telegraph wires had been cut in two or three places.

Not receiving a reply from Ottawa to one or two telegrams; and the order which I was expecting for the calling out of the militia not arriving, I feared interrupted communication, and I therefore took the extreme responsibility permitted by the 60th Section of the Militia Act, and called out a large portion of the militia of my district, including all the frontier and Montreal Corps.

I reported my action to the Lieutenant-General Commanding, who was pleased to approve of my suggestions as to the disposal of the troops instantly required on the frontier; and further that I should personally assume command at the threatened point of attack in the neighborhood of Freligsburg. I, therefore, having the great advantage of the Montreal force being assembled for the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday parade, was enabled to address the men, informing them that raiders were on the frontier, that from that moment they were on service, and that I required five companies at once to proceed to the frontier with me.

It is gratifying in the extreme to report that the whole Brigade responded most enthusiastically, and was ready then and there, if required, to move off to the frontier.

I proceeded the same afternoon, taking with me the Montreal Troop of Cavalry, and companies from the 1st Prince of Wales, 3rd Victoria Rifles, 5th Royals, and Hochelaga, (together with an officer and 20 men to reinforce Isle aux Noix, from the Montreal Garrison Artillery), to St. John.

I took on the troop and the company of the Victoria Rifles to Stanbridge Station, leaving, with the exception of the detachment which went to Isle aux Noix, the remainder of the companies from Montreal to garrison St. John, together with the 21st Battalion and the Garrison Battery of Artillery of that place.

I directed Lieut.-Col. Fletcher to secure the safety of St. Johns from a sudden dash with the fore-enumerated, and, on the following morning, to proceed to the Huntingdon

frontier, and assume command, with the same orders as given in the previous muster in April.

At Malmaison, I detached a party of the 21st Battalion to guard the bridge there, over Pike River.

Arriving at Stanbridge Station, about midnight, I at once marched to Stanbridge, between seven and eight miles from the station, with the troop and the company of the Victoria Rifles.

The roads were deep and miry from heavy rain, and the night intensely dark, but the men who had been under arms, and with little refreshment since early morning, performed the march uncomplainingly; at daybreak we arrived at Stanbridge and procured such shelter for the men as could be obtained. Here the 60th Battalion were assembling; and here I ascertained that, in accord with a telegraph dispatched on the previous day by me, through Colonel Chamberlin, a body of farmers and others, to the number of 20 or 30, had occupied a strong position called "Eccles Hill," and I further ascertained that Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlin, who I had seen the previous day, in Montreal, and instructed as to the disposition of his battalion, had with soldier-like instinct, reinforced these farmers, known as the "Home Guard," with a subdivision of one of his companies of the 60th Battalion.

I have omitted to mention that, before leaving Montreal, the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding had been pleased to place at my disposal the services of his Aide-de-Camp, Captain Gascoigne, of the Fusilier Guards, whose energetic and willing assistance I beg to remark upon.

Accompanied by Captain Gascoigne, and leaving the troop and the company of rifles, together with the assembling men of the 60th, at Stanbridge, to gain a little rest, I proceeded to the frontier at Eccles Hill; and conclusively ascertained the presence of a Fenian force at the other side of the frontier. I disposed the men of the 60th there present, and the Home Guard Volunteers, in such position as seemed best; and having received information that the Fenians were getting reinforcements, and would attack next morning, determined to strengthen the handful defending Eccles Hill, and make it, as I always thought it should be, the point of defence of the Missisquoi frontier.

The further proceedings of the men of the gun under my command, and the engagement with the Fenians, and their absolute repulse and rout on the 25th, are so fully given to you already in the copy of my report to the Lieutenant-General, that it is needless to recapitulate the same.

On the 26th instant, the force under my command having been considerably strengthened by the arrival of men belonging to the 60th Battalion, I was enabled thoroughly to picket the front of my position.

On the 27th, I ordered up the whole of the 52nd Battalion which had arrived at Freligsburg (with the exception of a sub-division, which with the Cookshire Cavalry, was then as

a post of observation), to Eccles Hill, as information was given of a fresh attack being imminent.

On this day the United States Marshal for Vermont, General Foster, came over the lines, and informed me that a company of the United States troops was on the way to Franklin, about two and a half miles from my position, and that the Fenian arms which had been abandoned after their flight from our troops were to be seized.

The officer commanding the company, with officers under his command, was good enough to pay me several visits, and to assure me of his intention to endeavor to prevent any further Fenian attacks.

With the exception of shots fired at a long distance from the woods on the United States side of the frontier, no further annoyance was offered after the attack on the 25th.

The field piece which was captured, remains with the men of the Home Guard of Missisquoi, who seized it by my direction when brought into our lines.

At the request of the friends of a Fenian shot and buried in our lines, which was conveyed by a Deputy of the United States Marshal, I gave the body to them.

Several stragglers who were either Fenians, or friends of Fenians, were, during two or three days succeeding the attack of the Fenian leader O'Neil, found in our lines, but being without arms, and not the slightest proof of guilt being forthcoming, after due investigation, I dismissed them.

One Captain (so-called) Murphy, with his driver, I have committed under the "Habeas Corpus Suspension Act" to Sweetsbury Gaol. The proofs of this man's guilt seem to me complete; he is, I believe, one of the raiders and pillagers of Freligsburg in 1866. I am waiting for some evidence from Missisquoi in relation to him before sending a full report.

For four nights, the men under my command at Eccles Hill, were without blankets, and, in some cases, even great coats, but there was not a complaint.

Their conduct as regards sobriety, amenability to discipline, endurance of hardships, and courage in the field, enable me to state to you with pride that I believe them to be inferior to no troops in the world for the qualities I enumerate.

The orders which have been issued for their dismissal from actual service have been promptly carried out.

The pay not having arrived for billets, &c., previous to the dismissal, I have authorized the pay of the quarter-masters, &c., to be continued until the billet accounts are settled, which I doubt not you will approve of.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. OSBORNE SMITH, Lieut.-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant-General Militia, No. 5 Military District.

APPENDIX H.

To Colonel P. Robertson-Ross, Adjutant General Militia, Dominion of Canada.

SIR,—The officers of the 16th Battalion, V.I.M., aware of the importance which you attach to rifle practice, avail themselves of this opportunity to express their views on the working of the Dominion Rifle Association.

They take it for granted that in making a grant of \$5,000 per annum, the object of the Government was to increase the efficiency of the whole force—especially of the non-commissioned officers and privates—in the use of the rifle. It is the opinion of the officers of this battalion that that object has not been attained; and, further, that there is no prospect of attaining it so long as the Government grant is distributed as at present.

They are convinced, therefore, that a change is not only desirable, but, in the interests of the volunteer force, imperatively demanded; and they respectfully suggest that you represent to the Minister of Militia the importance of making the following changes, viz.:—That instead of having the prizes competed for at an annual gathering in any one place, the grant should be distributed amongst the several battalions of the Dominion—say \$100 to each battalion.

The officers of the 16th consider this change necessary, because, according to the present system, comparatively few non-commissioned officers or privates obtain any of the prizes; and this, not because proficiency in rifle-shooting is confined to the officers, but because the majority of the men are unable to bear the expense of attending the annual meetings of the Association.

They would state, in conclusion, that so far as this battalion is concerned, the good effect of the small grant given this summer is already apparent, in an increased anxiety amongst all classes of volunteers to become proficient in the use of the rifle; and they have the honor to subscribe themselves

Your obedient servants,

WALTER ROSS,

Lieut.-Col. Commanding.

Camp, 16th Battalion,

6th September, 1870.

A. J. WRIGHT, Capt. No. 1 Company	
WM. PATTERSON, do 3 do	
SAMUEL WEEKS, do 4 do	
J. H. ACKERMANN, Lieut. 5 do	
JOSEPH CLAPP, do 6 do	
E. W. JOHNSON, Capt. 7 do	
N. A. PETERSON, do 8 do	
WM. R. DEMPSEY, do 9 do	
MARSHALL RICHARDS, Lieut. No. 6 Co.	
S. GIBSON, do 3	
WALTER ROSS, Jun., do 1	
GEORGE HAYES, do 4	
R. B. OSTRANDER, Ensign 5	

Ensign No 3 Company	
ALOA VANDUSEN, do 6 do	
THOMAS BOG, Lt.-Col., Major 16th Battalion	
FRED. WHITE, Major, do	
GEO. A. SIMPSON, Capt. and Adjutant	
J. MILTON PLATT, M.D., Assist.-Surgeon	
DONALD ROSS, Quarter-Master	
H. CHADD, Acting Paymaster	
JAMES W. ANDERSON, Lieut. No. 9 Co.	
JOHN N. CUNNINGHAM, Ensign do	
ENSIGN A. WOOD, No. 4 Company	
JAMES TENNANT, 7 do	

APPENDIX I.

MEMORANDUM.

LONDON, ONTARIO, Jan. 14, 1871.

In 1867, and again in 1868, when it was understood that the Bill with respect to the militia and defence of Canada was about to be brought before the House, I asked the attention of the Militia Department to the subject of furnishing and maintaining horses on as permanent a footing as possible, for the field artillery, and as the plan I then proposed is one which in my opinion would work successfully, I append extracts from a letter written by me at the time, to a very influential member of the House of Commons, requesting him to bring my suggestions under the notice of the Minister of Militia; the date is 5th May, 1868, after I had read the draft of the Bill then before the House, and which became the Militia and Defence Act, 1868.

EXTRACT.

"I will venture to trespass for a few minutes on your valuable time, to bring under your notice what appears to me to be an oversight in the Militia and Defence Bill, now before the House. I mean the want of any power of maintaining a supply of draught horses for the service of the field artillery as now organized, consisting of eight batteries, the efficiency of which depends entirely upon their means of rapid movement.

"Of the eight batteries, that which I command has been always the best maintained in this respect, London and its vicinity being better supplied with the proper class of horses than most of the headquarter towns of the field artillery, but for the past two years the owners of horses, finding that the enrolment of their animals for the small remuneration granted was the occasion of serious loss, and that the exemptions from taxes declared by law, did not free themselves from carriers' licenses, to which a great many of them are liable, began to withdraw their horses, and the difficulty of keeping up the required number is consequently greatly increased, so that unless some consideration or advance in the pay at present authorized, is granted, I am convinced that a permanent staff of horses cannot be maintained.

"The field batteries as at present organized, though small, are in other respects reasonably serviceable, but the equipment and valuable stores must moulder into dust, if horses are not to be found to work them effectively.

"Having repeatedly brought this subject under the notice of the authorities, and having also published some remarks (full of typographical errors, by the way) in the *Volunteer Review*, in July last on the material defects in our field artillery organization, as they appeared to me, I have to acknowledge that these defects are fully recognized by the officer at present at the head of the militia of Canada, but as it is a question of departmental expenditure and for the Legislature to deal with, no power at present

"exists under which the Adjutant General could remedy so serious a want as that of efficient horses.

"It is my own experience, after nearly twelve years' service in one of the field batteries, that hitherto the supply of horses has entirely depended upon the personal influence of one or more members of the corps, and in this statement I am confident I shall be borne out by the officers of any of the other batteries.

"This is a state of affairs which might at any time render any or all of the field batteries worthless, and it therefore appears to me a serious omission in the proposed measure, which, providing in other respects for an efficient force of field artillery, leaves it to chance to make so expensive an arm valuable for the purpose of its organization.

"I propose that power should be given to officers commanding these corps to enrol horses of proper standard, by regular contract with the owners for a fixed period of from three to five years, or more, horses so enrolled to be marked or branded as in the Royal Artillery, and a regular registry kept so as to identify them at all times as animals covenanted or bonded for the Queen's service.

"The consideration to be offered being all the exemptions and pay now authorized by law, and in addition, for each efficient horse so devoted to the public service, that the owner should receive a fixed annual premium of \$12. I believe that this would be found a sufficient inducement to owners."

"I submit a rough draft of a clause which when put in proper shape, will, I think, meet the want which, as an officer of this arm of the force, I feel to be a very important one."

CLAUSE SUGGESTED.

"And in order to insure at all times a permanent force of horses for the service of the field batteries of artillery, officers in command of such corps are hereby empowered, subject to such regulations as Her Majesty may from time to time order or direct, to enter into contracts for the enrolment of horses for the purposes of these corps, in the name of Her Majesty, for any period not less than _____ years, or more than _____ years, and such horses when so enrolled shall be to all intents and purposes, whenever their services may be required for the purposes of the said field artillery, the property of Her Majesty, and such contracts shall be valid in law and binding upon the contracting parties in the same manner, and to the same extent, and to be enforced in like manner as any contract for supplies for the public service, and in addition to the exemptions existing under the authority of the Act of Parliament now in force, entitled &c., &c., all enrolled horses during their enrolment shall be exempted from tolls on highways, their owners from statute labor, and the imposition of any tax or license, municipal or otherwise, by reason of the ownership of such enrolled horse during the enrolment. And further, that a sum of money not exceeding \$ _____ per annum, shall be appropriated in the militia estimates to enable Her Majesty to carry out such contracts."

Having made these extracts as conveying my view of the subject on which the Adju-

tant General has now done me the honor to ask my opinion, I desire to say further, that the principle involved, appearing to me to be *the permanent maintenance of a class of horses adapted to the service for which they are required*, this object, heretofore, greatly depending upon private expenditure and personal influence, can best be attained by the adoption of some such plan as may be thus systematized.

1. Covenanted or bonded horses, the services of which will be strictly compulsory, a state of things which, though intended under the existing law, does not work practically.

2. Compensation on a fixed annual scale, payable at the expiration of each year of service. I suggest \$12 per horse and the present pay, and free forage when in camp or on service.

3. Exemptions from tolls, licenses, municipal or otherwise, seizure for debt, or distress for rent; and

4. Horses to be the *bona fide* property of the person enrolling, and free from every kind of lien or chattel mortgage, to be of the standard of not less than 15.2 and 10 to 12 cwt. to be subject to rejection, on inspection yearly by a veterinary surgeon.

I would further suggest that a veterinary surgeon to inspect the artillery horses once or twice in each year should be appointed for the whole of the force of this arm, paid when actively employed. This I believe would tend greatly to promote a better and sounder class of horses than often at present employed, and would assist commanding officers greatly in keeping up the efficiency of their batteries.

Farm horses are, generally speaking, sounder than those employed in towns, but many of my best horses and cleverest drivers are derived from the teamsters of London.

J. SHANLY,

Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Field Battery of Artillery, London.

REPORT OF
DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF MILITIA AT HEADQUARTERS, ON
UNIFORM CLOTHING FOR THE MILITIA.

OTTAWA, November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that, in accordance with instructions received, relating to the provision of uniform clothing for the militia of Canada for the current year, I proceeded to England, leaving Canada on the 26th August, arrived in London on the evening of the 6th September, and, returning, reached Quebec on the 9th October. A despatch, which His Excellency the Governor General was so good as to send to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, procured my admission into, and examination, in all its details, of the Royal Army Clothing Factory at Pimlico, from which dépôt I obtained patterns of cloth and clothing, a list of the prices at which materials were being supplied to the Imperial Government, and other information relating to the several descriptions of army clothing then in use in England, all of which proved of much value in making decisions for the supply of articles required for Canada, and enabled me to form an opinion for future reference, as to whether cloth and clothing of the descriptions required for the militia could be satisfactorily manufactured in Canada, either by contract, or directly by material being procured and made up under supervision of the Government, and according to the system now prevailing at Pimlico.

It may be well to state that when the description of clothing to be worn by the active militia of Canada was adopted, the consideration that uniformity with that worn by regiments of Her Majesty's regular army was important, in view of the fact that many of these regiments were stationed in the country, and that they would in cases of invasion, or other necessity, act in concert with the militia, and thus, while giving confidence to the latter, the similarity in colour of clothing would, in cases of attack by an enemy, prevent any undue advantage being taken as against the militia.

The colours then adopted were scarlet, with blue facings, for infantry; rifle green, with scarlet facings, for rifles; blue, with scarlet facings, for artillery; and, blue with buff facings, for cavalry, and as similar cloth and these colours could not at the time be satisfactorily manufactured in Canada, it was found that the manufacture of army cloth and army clothing were special branches, and as cloth such as that required was only made in England, under contracts for delivery, as required from time to time, a considerable saving would be effected by procuring the supplies for the militia from manufacturers who were under contract with the Imperial Government, while at the same time the Government of Canada would have the advantage accruing from the experience of the Royal Army Clothing Factory in decisions as to durability of materials taken into wear by the army from year to year.

For the manufacture of clothing, other than that supplied ready-made by contractors, the system adopted by the Imperial Government is to procure cloth and material considerably in advance of actual requirements, the articles so procured are paid for on approval by the inspectors; the process of making up, at the Royal Army Clothing Factory, then proceeds, under a regularly appointed staff. This system enables the Government to supply its wants without disappointment as to time, and holds contractors in check by comparative competition in prices from time to time.

With the exception of the Guards, who wear scarlet, all the regiments of infantry of the regular army wear tunics made of a red cloth commonly known as "brick dust," the actual cost of which, to the Imperial Government, is about 1s. 5d. per yard less than the scarlet worn by the guards. The average of the sizes of men in the army of Canada is considerably greater than that of the men composing Her Majesty's regular army, and as the infantry are provided with scarlet tunics, similar to those worn by sergeants, the actual value of a thousand uniforms for Canada, should exceed that of the same number applied for wear in England, by the cost of the extra material used in their manufacture.

The change in system, by which the annual drill is carried on in brigade camps, and where the men sleep in tents, is hard upon the clothing, especially that worn by the infantry, as the scarlet tunics are easily soiled, but even with this hard usage, a suit of clothing, such as that now contracted for, should answer for four annual periods of drill, even if the days in camp be increased to sixteen.

Having satisfied myself as to qualities and prices of the supplies contracted for by the Imperial Government for current delivery, I entered into contract with Sir Peter Tait & Co., of London, for the supply of the following articles to be made up according to Canadian sealed patterns, and ready for delivery by 1st February, 1871, viz:—

7,500 scarlet cloth tunics	@ 19/9
1,000 rifle green do	20/6
1,000 artillery do	21/
400 hussar do	27/6
250 infantry band do	19/11
15,000 pairs infantry double serge trousers	9/3
2,000 do rifle do do	9/3
1,000 do artillery do do	9/6
250 do artillery cloth trousers	15/
200 do artillery overalls, strapped with leather	21/9
500 do hussars overalls	21/
3,000 infantry forage caps	1/8
500 Hussar do	2/
5,000 infantry great coats large capes	20/
1,000 artillery do	22/6
500 hussar do	27/6

750 corporal chevrons.....	/4
750 sergeants do	/6
together with badges for rifle shooting, &c. &c.	

The patterns are as nearly as possible assimilated with those in use by Her Majesty's troops, and the quality of the several descriptions of cloth is in all respects superior, and selected with a view to obtaining the best material at the least possible cost to the Dominion.

The quality of cloth from which the tunics are to be made, is perhaps better than would be absolutely necessary in case the men were on actual service, and where new issues would be made at more frequent intervals, but for wear at the ordinary drills, the period of issue being more distant, it has been found more economical, all things considered, that the tunics for issue to the active militia be of superior quality.

In Her Majesty's regular army 1 tunic, 1 pair cloth trousers for winter, and 1 pair serge trousers for summer wear, are issued free each year; but in Canada the militia receive only one suit for wear during ordinary drills and parades, and to be equally available for summer and winter wear, and to remain serviceable for say four years.

The cloth trousers issued to soldiers of the regular army would be too heavy for summer wear by the militia in Canada, while the serge trousers issued, which were tried here for two or three years and found of too light material for winter. In this view, as only one suit is authorized for issue to the militia, I was of opinion that a saving to a considerable extent would be effected and the force be better served by securing the manufacture of trousers from a heavy double serge, which would better answer the changes in temperature during the seasons the men would ordinarily be on duty. I therefore arranged for the manufacture of this serge of the same quality, to be worn by infantry and garrison artillery in blue, and by rifle corps in green, the similarity in appearance as between the regular soldier and the militiaman will not therefore be materially departed from, while the Government and the militia will benefit by the change thus made.

During the past few years, the Department has undertaken to supply two different descriptions of uniform clothing for each arm, viz: one of serge, and the other of cloth, the first being less expensive but giving proportionally less wear.

The material of the serge jacket, although it will give good service, is from its nature liable to roughness, and thus detracts from the appearance of the men, after the second season's wear, and although in many instances the militia have elected to accept serge uniforms, on the ground that re-issues would be made more frequently, it is to be remembered that citizen soldiers have not as much time at their disposal as regular soldiers have for keeping their clothing neat and in good condition, it naturally follows that they should be supplied with articles not inferior in quality for general wear. It has therefore been an important consideration to secure clothing under the present contract

that will combine, from length of service, the greatest economy as regards expenditure, with comfort to the men wearing it, and at the same time retain its bright appearance.

The neat appearance of a corps of militia on parade has not only a good effect as regards the men themselves, but the public who pay the bills are not insensible to the difference in appearance of their own men when cared for in this respect, as compared with the representative militiamen in other countries.

The cost of the two descriptions of uniform for an infantryman is as follows:—

Serge Norfolk jacket.....	12/3
Single serge trousers.....	8/
Forage cap.....	1/8
	<hr/>
	21/11, equal to \$5 33

Scarlet cloth tunic.....	19/9
Double serge trousers.....	9/3
Forage cap.....	1/8
	<hr/>
	30/8, equal to \$7 46

And by comparing these two uniforms, and counting probable length of service, there seems a decided difference in favor of the latter.

The same remark will apply to uniform supplied to riflemen, but while the serge is the same in price, the cloth uniform exceeds the cost of that supplied for the infantry by eighteen cents, which will make the value of each suit \$7 64, and the artillery, which is still more expensive, costs for each suit \$7 91.

The average annual cost of the uniform clothing required for each infantry soldier may therefore be stated as follows: serge uniform \$5 33, say to last 3 years, costs per year \$1 78; cloth uniform \$7 46, say to last 4 years, costs per year \$1 87, or including the cost of the great coat, which is the same in all cases, and is intended to last 5 years, adds 97 cents for each year.

The man clothed in serge, great coat included, costs per year	\$2 75
do do cloth, do do	\$2 84

The uniform supplied for infantry bandsmen costs 10 cents per suit more than that supplied for the rank and file, and is principally caused by the broad stripe on the trousers, and the more expensive trimming on the tunic.

The hussar uniform is more costly than that supplied for any other arm, in consequence of the additional braiding on the tunic, and the heavier and more costly material of which the overalls are made, but it is to be noted that this clothing will not require to be so often renewed, and as the cavalry is limited in number, and the men continue to serve for longer periods, their being well equipped is a consideration. The cost of outfit over other arms is not so great as the figures at a first glance would seem to represent.

Hussar tunic, five years.....	27/6
do overalls five years.....	21/0
do busby, ten years.....	9/9
do forage cap, five years.....	2/0
great coat, six years.....	27/6

87/9, equal to \$21 35.

The uniform for each hussar therefore, costs, including great coat, an average per year of \$3 81.

The infantry great coat contracted for is made of grey cloth as usual, but the cape is to be larger than that now in use. This addition will prove a better protection to the men's shoulders, and is in accord with the pattern which will, without doubt, prevail in the regular army ere long. The number of great coats which should be supplied each year in order to make good deficiencies caused by ordinary wear and tear is 8,000, determined on the basis that the force is fixed at 40,000, and that each great coat will last five years.

From my examination of the system in operation at the Royal Army Clothing Factory, Pimlico, under the able direction of Mr. Ramsay as director of clothing, the superintendence of Colonel Hudson, and inspections of Colonel Erskine on the part of the Adjutant General, I became satisfied that for the present at least, and until the army of Canada has obtained very much larger proportions, such an establishment, even on a much smaller scale, and under Government direction in Canada, would, when compared with the present system of supply, and the increased value of labour here, result in loss from a pecuniary point of view.

The difficulty in producing cloth in Canada having a lasting dye in either of the colours now used in the tunics, will of necessity prove a barrier to the successful manufacture of such cloth, until some more effectual mode of dyeing scarlet, rifle green, and blue, is discovered and adopted; it is therefore apparent that so long as the cloth and all the materials required in the manufacture of these tunics must be imported from England the only question to be decided is that of the employment of labour necessary in making up the garments in Canada.

The value of the workmanship in making up a cloth tunic such as those now worn by the militia of Canada, is estimated by English contractors at 49 cents, and the cutting, according to the old system, at 19 cents; but by the new and improved system of cutting by revolving band knives, the actual cost is reduced by at least 10 cents, so that the actual outlay for cutting out and making up such a tunic by manufacturers, provided with the necessary machinery, may be estimated at 58 cents, a sum which would not leave a margin of profit to the workman, even in England, except in manufactories having large contracts, and where the necessary skilled workman, from receiving steady and continuous employment in such establishments, would always be available.

Heretofore no provision has been made by the Militia Department to secure reserves of clothing beyond the probable necessities of each current year; the purchases have, therefore, to be made, as a rule, in arrear, instead of in advance of requirements. I am,

however, of opinion that the time has arrived for a commencement to be made in Canada, for the manufacture from domestic cloths of such grey great coats, and Oxford mixture trousers, as may be hereafter required for the infantry, and have taken the necessary steps to ascertain values of material, and the practicability of carrying the same into effect. One of the necessary requisites to success will be at first that the orders of the department be given out at least one year in advance of the probable period the articles will require to be taken into wear, in order to secure—1st, the manufacture of the cloth without undue haste; and 2nd, the making up of the garments in a proper manner, so that if the qualities in make and finish should not turn out, on inspection, as contracted for, ample time will be afforded for a remanufacture, and the Department will not be compelled, from pressure and want, to take inferior articles.

Owing to the impossibility of procuring articles of outfit, such as those provided for by me, in England, except on special orders for their entire manufacture from raw material, much time is necessarily consumed under ordinary circumstances in carrying forward to completion the several articles necessary to be consumed in the process, but during the present year, the disturbing causes on the continent of Europe, and the very large orders sent in consequence from different European nations for execution in England, has filled the hands of all the firms employed in this department of supply, and tended to prevent such prompt deliveries as I desired; notwithstanding this, I effected a reduction in prices equal to six cents on each tunic, as compared with last year's prices, without deterioration in quality of material, also an addition to the value of the cloth required to be used for trousers, without extra payment. The articles contracted for are to be delivered in lots for shipment from Liverpool as ready, every shipment to be insured, and in case of loss the contractor is to duplicate packages on board without delay. In order to prevent injury to the tunics, they are to be packed for transport in bales of fifties, protected first by a cover of tarred cloth, and then covered with ordinary canvas, and strapped with rope. Taking the cost of packing into account, and adding inland transport, charges at Liverpool, insurances, outward freight to Ottawa, and my own travelling expenses, the whole of such charges will not cost the Department more than 3½ per cent. upon the value of the articles shipped from time to time. In this result, I believe no importer of merchandise into Canada by steamer from England, where the bulk bears such comparison with value of contents of packages, has secured better terms under winter rates, *via* Portland, while as regards all the articles of clothing, every item of knowledge has been made use of to obtain the best value possible for the prices agreed to be given.

The actual labour required in obtaining patterns and working up all the necessary details kept me fully employed during the brief period I remained in England. My passage money, per ocean steamship, travelling and incidental expenses relating to this service, amounted to \$460, a sum equivalent to about one-third of one per cent. on the value of the articles purchased.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

The Adjutant-General of Militia,
Ottawa.

W. POWELL,
Lieut.-Colonel, Dept.-Adj.-Gen. of Militia.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

LONDON, 1st November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my Report of the drill of the Volunteer Militia in this District as far as performed up to the present date, which includes the whole strength, with the exception of the 29th and 30th Battalions, who will perform their drill next June.

The corps which have performed their drill consist of

- 1 Field Battery,
- 1 Squadron Cavalry,
- 2 Troops Mounted Rifles,
- 9 Battalions Infantry,
- 2 Independent Companies,

being a strength of 342 officers and 3,174 non-commissioned officers and men actually present, and being an average of 3 officers and 49 non-commissioned officers and men per company, which is an increase of above 4 per cent. over last year's muster for drill.

In obedience to your instructions the whole of the Volunteer Militia in the 1st Brigade Division (except two independent corps in County Essex) assembled for annual drill at a Brigade Camp situate on the outskirts of Sarnia. This brigade consisted of

- The St. Thomas and London Squadron Cavalry,
- The Mooretown Mounted Rifles,
- E Battery Field Artillery, and the
- 7th, 22nd, 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th Battalions,

being a force of

- 4 Guns,
- 130 Horses,
- 2,406 Officers and Men,

and was supported on the river at Sarnia by the gunboat *Prince Alfred*, the guns of which were manned by the Goderich Garrison Battery.

Since this brigade had the great advantage of being for six days under your personal command, it would be superfluous in me to call to your recollection the general exemplary behaviour of so many men who were brought together in a large camp for the first time, the good discipline maintained, and the extreme readiness displayed by the officers and men in profiting by your instructions at the brigade field days.

The 32nd and 33rd Battalions assembled in a brigade camp at Goderich on the 13th September and were there inspected by you, and went through a field day of eight hours, under your command.

The system of brigade camps, inaugurated by you this season, appears to be the most popular method of performing the annual drill, and at the same the most instructive in the requirements for actual warfare, while there appears to be a general feeling of satisfaction at the result.

The men all cooked their rations in the usual camp kitchens, the expense of messing being from 19½ to 25 cents per man per day, which includes straw for the tents and wood for cooking with. The officers messes together by corps at an average cost of \$1 per day; but the battalions had also to go to the expense of building temporary sheds for mess-room, which burden would be saved them if the customary marquees for that purpose were provided.

The whole of the non-commissioned officers and men who performed annual drill, have, with a few unavoidable exceptions, fired 15 rounds each at target practice according to your orders, and I have the honor to forward the returns of their target practice, and would remark that these 15 rounds thus fired appear to be of more value in the improvement of the shooting generally throughout each corps than the whole of the 40 rounds previously issued.

There has been a large issue of new uniform and great coats to the force in this District, which is now well supplied, and each regiment has received handsome new uniform for its band, which is found to be an additional inducement to their efficiency.

While the several corps were assembled separately on parade for your inspection, the number of officers and men then actually present were counted either by myself or the Brigade-Major, who ascertained that the numbers corresponded with each parade state then handed in, and which was afterwards given to the District Paymaster in order that he might be able to rectify any errors which might inadvertently have been made in the pay lists.

The names of the successful competitors for the prizes for the best shooting as offered in Militia General Orders (26) are entered in the Inspection Report. The best shot in this District being Private Sheppard of No. 7 Company, 7th Battalion, who made 55 points.

I feel that this report would be incomplete did I not acknowledge the great assistance I have received from the brigade majors and other staff officers, as well as from the officers in command of corps in the District.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN B. TAYLOR,

Lieut-Colonel, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Military District No. 1.

P. S.—I have the honor to attach a memorandum from Lieut-Colonel Shanly, commanding the Field Artillery, of the requirements of his corps

The Adjutant-General of Militia,
Ottawa.

J. B. T.

E FIELD BATTERY ARTILLERY,

LONDON, November 7, 1870.

REQUIREMENTS.

1. I would again most strongly urge the necessity for encouraging the enrolment of horses by granting a yearly bonus.

Though fully horsed, two-thirds of the horses are inferior to the kind that ought to be enrolled, and would be if better inducements were offered.

Those now enrolled are for the most part such as cannot be relied on for permanent service or for hard work. This is the greatest difficulty in the battery, and entails much personal expense upon the commanding officer.

I hope for the consideration of the question of horsing batteries by the Department, believing it all important to their permanent maintenance.

2. Sleigh Equipment.—That in charge issued in 1856, frail and chiefly unserviceable and only for three guns. Could not a new equipment be had? I understood from Colonel Robertson-Ross that it could.

3. Great Coats.—The present pattern not adapted to mounted men, and I was given to understand that they would be charged, and the new cavalry pattern issued. Those in charge are in good condition, being in store, and only used in February and September of this year.

4. Swords are old heavy dragoon, issued to the battery in 1856, and useless for service. If gunners could be furnished with the Royal Artillery pattern (say 50). Drivers need not be so armed. Non-commissioned officers require light cavalry (say 6.)

J. SHANLY,

Lieut-Colonel,
Commanding.

Deputy Adjutant-General,
London.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 14th December, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the accompanying reports of my annual inspections of the Volunteer Militia Corps under my command.

Inclosed you will perceive is the annual inspection report of those corps which performed their annual drill for 1869-70, subsequent to my last annual report.

By far the larger proportion of the corps in Military District No. 2 have yet to perform their annual drill for the year 1870-71, as already returned, it being deemed advisable to postpone their drill until next June, in order that brigade camps may be formed at Niagara and Toronto, that month being selected and considered as pressing least upon the farming community, particularly as all the corps on the Niagara frontier were placed in Active Service early this summer—a good set-off to the annual drill of this year.

Requiring the rural battalions to assemble under canvas has been a source of much satisfaction and increased efficiency, especially with reference to the target practice required to be performed, ensuring thereby every man in camp performing a certain

amount of target practice—a most valuable addition to the annual drill. If I may be permitted to suggest, I would earnestly urge for consideration, the propriety of extending the annual drill to 16 days instead of 8—officers' pay according to rank, the men 50 cents per diem with rations. Battalion and brigade drill could then be carried out with far more effect, with an increased amount of target practice, so very essential to make a good rifleman.

The first attempt of a city battalion (in any district) to drill under canvas was made by the 13th Battalion (Hamilton), which marched from Hamilton to Grimsby, 20 miles, the latter part of July last, moving into camp same day, remaining under canvas 10 days, marched back on the 12th day without any casualties reported, thus performing their annual drill, and reflecting much credit upon the commanding officer, officers and men of the regiment.

With reference to the target practice performed by the four regiments, when in camp, the highest average regimental figure of merit, so far, may be claimed by the 31st Battalion (County Grey)—

Making an average of.....	17.07 points.
Highest Company average—Figure of Merit—	
No. 5 Company, 20th Battalion, County Halton,	
making an average of.....	23.76 do
Highest individual score—Sergeant Omand, 13th Battalion, Hamilton, scoring.....	50 do

The general efficiency and appearance of the force still continues very good. Average strength of corps mustering for annual drill very fair.

Arms, accoutrements and clothing in very fair order, particularly the arms which are very clean and in good order. It gives me pleasure to bring before your notice, that I still continue to receive the same efficient aid and support from the officers of the staff of the District in the performance of their respective duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. S. DURIE,
Lieut-Colonel.

Deputy Adjutant-General,
Military District No. 2.

The Adjutant-General of Militia,
Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
KINGSTON, 6th July, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose the annual inspection return of corps in Military District No. 3, which were not inspected by Lieut-Colonels Jarvis or Macpherson.

14th Battalion, Kingston.

This battalion performed the 13 days' drill during the year. I inspected it on the 24th May and found it in a very efficient state. There were 23 officers and 224 men present; arms and accoutrements clean and in good order; clothing good.

Garrison Battery, Napanee.

This battery performed the 13 days' drill during the year. I inspected it on the 15th June, arms, accoutrements and clothing, all in good order. The battery is drilled both with the rifle and the cannon, and is in a very efficient state, there were 2 officers and 27 men present.

Troop Cavalry, Napanee.

This troop performed the 13 days' drill at Napanee; men and horses in billets at a cost of \$1 per diem for man and horse. I inspected the troop on the 16th June, and found arms, saddlery, accoutrements and clothing, in good order. The troop is in an efficient state; there were—officers and—men present.

Garrison Battery, Port Hope.

This battery performed the 13 days' drill during the year. I inspected it on the 24th June, and found arms, accoutrements and clothing, clean and in good order. There were 3 officers and 27 men present; they are well drilled with both rifle and great gun, and are in a very efficient state.

Garrison Battery, Cobourg.

This Battery performed the 13 days' drill during the year, I inspected it on the 27th June and found the arms, accoutrements and clothing, clean and in good order. There were 1 officer and 27 men present, they are well drilled with the rifle and just commencing to exercise with the great gun. The battery is very efficient.

No. 2 Company 45th Battalion, Orono, has not performed the annual drill for 1869-70, and will not be returned for pay. There are 55 men on the roll; but in consequence of the captain resigning and moving away from Orono, and some difficulty in replacing him, the men were not called out in time to do the drill; I inspected the company on the 25th June; the arms and accoutrements were in good order, the clothing a good deal worn. There were 3 officers and 42 men present at the inspection; a new set of officers will be recommended soon for the company.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. PATTERSON, Lieut.-Col., Actg. D.A.G.

The Adjutant General of Militia,
Ottawa.

KINGSTON, 10th December, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the report of the annual inspection of the corps of active militia in Military District No. 3 for 1870-71. The whole of the corps in the

District (except the 14th Battalion at Kingston, and the Garrison Battery of Artillery at Napanee), have performed the annual drill for 1870-71.

A camp was formed at Kingston, composed of the

Frontenac squadron of Cavalry.

Kingston Field Battery of Artillery.

47th and 48th Battalions.

The Napanee Troop of Cavalry went into camp at Adolphustown, and the 16th Battalion at Picton.

A camp was formed near Belleville by the 15th and 49th Battalions. There was also one at Cobourg, where were assembled the

Northumberland and Durham Squadron of Cavalry.

Cobourg Garrison Battery of Artillery.

40th and 57th Battalions.

The 45th Battalion went into camp at Bowmanville, and the 46th at Port Hope.

You will see by the above statement that there were seven camps in the District.

The annual camp drill is of great service to the volunteers, but I would respectfully suggest that in future no single corps should be permitted to go into camp, but that *all* should be *ordered* to assemble in *Brigade* camps, and where *possible*, the *whole force* in the *District* should meet in *one* camp. June would be the best month for the corps in this district to go into camp. The arms and accoutrements of the several corps are in good order, the clothing in many cases is very much worn and discolored. Requisitions have been sent in by many commanding officers, and I hope, before the next annual drill all the corps requiring new clothing will be supplied.

The order for target practice has been carried out by the corps in camp, and the drill has been in accordance with the instructions contained in the Adjutant General's letter of the 19th July, 1869.

Boards for the examination of officers and others were formed at the camps at Belleville, Cobourg, Port Hope, and Bowmanville, when many candidates presented themselves, were examined and passed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. PATTERSON, Lieut.-Col., Actg. D.A.G.

The Adjutant-General of Militia,
Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4.

BROCKVILLE, December 16th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit this, my Annual Report for this District. The District embraces the Counties of Leeds, Grenville, Dundas, Stormont, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Renfrew, Lanark, and the City of Ottawa.

The several batteries, and battalions of Active Militia in the District, are as follows:—

The Ottawa Field Battery.

Captain Forsyth.

The Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.

Lieut.-Colonel Forrest,

Major Ross.

with the following batteries attached:—

No. 1 Battery.....	Captain Egleson.
No. 2 ".....	" Cotton.
No. 3 ".....	" Perry.
No. 4 ".....	" Cluff.
No. 5 ".....	" Hopper.
No. 6 ".....	" Graham.

The 18th Battalion, County of Prescott.

Lieut.-Colonel Higginson.

Major Shields.

Major Grant.

No. 1 Company.....	Captain Higginson.
No. 2 ".....	" McIntosh.
No. 3 ".....	" Butterfield.
No. 4 ".....	" Ogden.
No. 5 ".....	" McLean.

The 41st (Brockville Rifles.)

Lieut.-Colonel Crawford, M. P.

Major Cole.

Major Gwynne.

No. 1 Company.....	Captain Cooke.
No. 2 ".....	" Legge.
No. 3 ".....	" Lander.
No. 4 ".....	" Wright.
No. 5 ".....	" Brown.
No. 6 ".....	" O'Neil.

The Gananoque Battery of Artillery, Captain McKenzie, is attached to this Battalion.

The 42nd (Brockville Infantry.)

Lieut.-Colonel Buell.

Major Gemmill.

Major Scott (attached to Red River Force.)

No. 1 Company.....	Captain McDougall.
No. 2 ".....	" Redmond.

No. 3 ".....	" Spillman.
No. 4 ".....	" Fraser.
No. 5 ".....	" Redmond.
No. 6 ".....	" Anderson.

The Brockville and Ottawa Railway Battery of Artillery, Captain Worsley, is attached to this Battalion.

The 43rd Battalion, Carleton Infantry,

Lieut.-Colonel Bearman.

Major Corbett.

Major Falls.

No. 1 Company.....	Captain Stewart.
No. 2 ".....	" Holmes.
No. 3 ".....	" Morgan.
No. 4 ".....	" Conly.
No. 5 ".....	" Good.
No. 6 ".....	" Garvin.
No. 7 ".....	" Davidson.
No. 8 ".....	" Helmer.
No. 9 ".....	" McGregor.

The 56th Battalion, County of Grenville.

Lieut.-Colonel Jessup.

Lieut.-Colonel White.

Major Shepherd.

No. 1 Company.....	Captain Armstrong.
No. 2 ".....	" Mooney.
No. 3 ".....	" Campbell.
No. 4 ".....	" Clothier.
No. 5 ".....	" Bredin.
No. 6 ".....	" Checkley.
No. 7 ".....	" Carmichael.

The Iroquois Battery of Artillery, Captain McDonnell, is attached to this Battalion.

59th Battalion, County of Stormont and Glengarry.

Lieut.-Colonel Darby Bergin.

Major McLennan.

Major Wood.

No. 1 Company.....	Captain McCourt.
No. 2 ".....	" Mattice.
No. 3 ".....	" P. G. McLennan.
No. 4 ".....	" A. R. McLennan.
No. 5 ".....	" Burrett.
No. 6 ".....	" Fulton.
No. 7 ".....	" McDiarmid.

The Independent Companies are as follows :—

Pembroke Infantry Company.....	Captain Dickson.
Ottawa Rifle	" Mowatt.
Hawkesbury	" Urquhart.
Civil Service Rifles	" White.

There are no troops of cavalry in the District, and the want of them has been much felt. A troop of cavalry or mounted infantry would be most beneficial, and of the greatest use for patrol purposes, and also to act as videttes when occasion required. There has been one or two offers in different parts of the District, to raise either cavalry or mounted infantry, and I strongly recommend that some of the offers should be accepted.

DRILL SHEDS.

The Drill Sheds in the District are as follows :—

Prescott.....	One Battalion Shed
Perth.....	" " "
Gananoque	" 2 Company "
Cornwall	" " "
Lansdowne.....	" 1 Company "
Merrickville.....	" " "
Burritts Rapids.....	" " "
Miller's Corners.....	" " "
Carleton Place.....	" " "
Pakenham.....	" " "
Fitzroy.....	" Small "
Richmond	" 1 Company "
Goulburn	" " "
Manotick	" " "
North Gower.....	" " "
Vernon	" " "
Metcalf	" " "

The shed at Gloucester was blown down some time since, and the sheds at Bell's Corners and Huntley were burnt down during the late devastating fires in the County of Carleton.

The drill shed at Pakenham is in need of repairs, in consequence of its being struck by lightning.

Several other drill sheds require more or less extensive repairs, and if they could be painted, it would much tend to their durability, in addition to the required repairs.

TARGETS.

The following places in the District are supplied with targets :—

Gananoque	2 old and 1 private property.
Lansdowne.....	3 new.

Brockville	6 old and new, and 2 private property.
Prescott	15 left since the camp.
Iroquois	3 new.
Farran's Point.....	3 "
Lunenburg.....	2 cast.
Cornwall.....	3 new.
Carleton Place.....	3 "
Almonte	3 "
Pakenham.....	3 very old and unserviceable.
Perth.....	3 new.
Merrickville.....	3 "
Richmond	3 "
Metcalf.....	3 "
L'Orignal	3 "
Ottawa.....	9 and four private property.
Hawkesbury Mills.....	3

Total.....73 and 7 of private property.

The principal rifle ranges are at Ottawa, Prescott, Brockville, and Perth, besides some smaller ones in different places.

Target practice was carried on at the camp at Prescott in September last, and almost all the companies in camp went through the course, as far as the short time admitted; but some few did not finish on account of the time, and also state of the weather.

The want of an officer to act as Rifle Instructor, during the time of the camp, and be constantly on the ground, was much felt; and if, at future large encampments, one was especially told off and appointed for this especial and important duty, much valuable time would be saved.

The camp at Prescott assembled at that station on Monday, the 5th of September last, when the following corps were present, and went under canvas, viz :—

The 41st, Lieut.-Colonel Crawford.	
42nd, do	Buell.
43rd, do	Bearman.
56th, do	Jessup.
59th, do	Bergin.

They were inspected by the Adjutant General on Thursday the 3rd September, and were assembled for that purpose on a large field of Sir Charles Stuart, Bart.—the Government property at that place not being sufficiently large to afford space enough to drill a large force, in addition to the ground occupied by the tents.

The troops remained in camp until Wednesday the 14th September, when they returned to their several company head-quarters, previous to their going to their homes.

The number in camp were about 1,600, and on the inspection day by the Adjutant-General, 1,563 were on parade, the remainder being accounted for as being on guard, and as cooks, or on camp fatigue, military police, &c., &c.

The battalions were encamped "right in front," facing the west, and the 41st battalion, under Major Cole, occupied the worst and most stony piece of ground. This common, the property of the Government, would be a most excellent camping ground, if cleared of the rock and stone, which persons have offered to do, I am told, if they could be allowed to have it on lease for a term of years, subject to its being, at all times, available for camps and military purposes. The hospital for the camp was established in the fort, but the number of sick were comparatively few, I am happy to state, except the ordinary number of cases arising from cold and exposure to the weather, which though several had been accustomed to, yet there were still many that had never been in tent before.

The several corps were regularly drilled every day for about six hours, which included a commanding officers' parade daily. There were also three or four Brigade field days, when I commanded myself in person, or else they were drilled by the brigade Major. I am much indebted to the Mayor and Corporation of the town of Prescott, for kindly hiring carts and supplying water to the troops during the whole time they were in camp.

The hospital arrangements were admirably carried out under the different surgeons of battalions, and Dr. Brouse, surgeon of the 56th Battalion, rendered most efficient service.

The behaviour of the troops in camp was excellent, as testified not only by the officers but also by the inhabitants of Prescott.

The transport allowance to the officers and men, by railway, was found to be hardly sufficient, and several cases were reported to me where they were considerably out of pocket—although the railway companies, on some lines, took them at reduced rates—especially the Brockville and Ottawa, and St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railways.

The difficulty of procuring good ground for encampments, except at Ottawa and Prescott, and perhaps at Brockville, is very great, and high rents asked for the ground, where Government property is not available; and I would respectfully suggest that a sum of money be allowed, where the camping ground has to be rented.

The whole of the battalions in the District have now bands, with one or two exceptions, and are progressing most favorably; and if a certain amount was annually allowed for certain, to each band, upon being reported of exquisite strength and efficiency, it would prove most beneficial.

The several battalions require, for the pioneers of each corps, a set of tools—such as is usually served out in the regular service, and which would be of the greatest service, if the men were called out on service, or during the encampments.

I beg, also, further respectfully to recommend, that each battalion should be supplied with a medicine chest and panniers, to be in charge of the officer commanding the battalion, or the surgeon, and to be available at the shortest notice when the battalion is called out.

I am much indebted to the commanding officers, officers and men, for their hearty co-operation in carrying out all orders, not only during the encampments but at all other times also, and beg to tender them my warmest thanks.

The District Staff under me, composed of Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, Brigade Major; and Lieut.-Colonel Macdougall, District Paymaster, have performed their several duties to my entire satisfaction, and I have great pleasure in bringing them to your especial notice as most valuable officers to the Department.

I beg to submit the abstract of target practice returns, and also the abstracts of inspection reports, and other inspection reports of corps who have performed their drill for 1870-71.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. T. ATCHERLEY, Lieut.-Colonel,

D. A. G. Militia,

Commanding Military District, No. 4.

The Adjutant General of Militia.

MILITIA BRIGADE OFFICE,

BROCKVILLE, 16th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith, to hand you abstract report of my inspections of corps in this District, which, owing to your unavoidable absence, I performed.

The 18th Battalion, under command of Major Shields (Lieut.-Colonel Higginson being on leave), mustered at Hawkesbury Mills on the 27th of June, and were encamped on the property of the Hon. J. Hamilton, about one mile east of the village, on the bank of the Ottawa River. I was present with the battalion two days, and found that the usual routine of camp life was regularly carried out. The men improved very much in drill and appearance, and, with one exception, conducted themselves to the entire satisfaction of their officers. Target practice was performed by the whole of the companies while in camp; No. 1, however, owing to a very heavy rain, could not complete. I was present at some of the practice, and found that it was conducted according to regulation. The people of the neighborhood seemed to take much interest in the force, and turned out in large numbers to witness the inspection, which took place on the 6th July, during which time the men went through the usual battalion drill and skirmishing, firing ten rounds of blank ammunition; but as this was the first time they had practiced with blank, they were not very steady, and, as a rule, fired too rapidly. This, however, would soon be overcome by practice.

On the 7th July, previous to breaking up camp, the officers and men were entertained at dinner by Mrs. Hamilton, wife of Hon. J. Hamilton. The tables were tastefully arranged in a beautiful grove, and among the guests were Judge Daniel, Sheriff Treadwell, the County Attorney, and several other distinguished professional men and divines, and on which occasion several speeches were delivered, that of the Hon. J. Hamilton, and the Rev. Mr. Norwood, of Montreal, being particularly calculated to encourage the volunteers.

I am very much pleased to be able to inform you that the County Council of the united Counties of Prescott and Russell, has voted \$150 to purchase a stand of colours for this battalion, and authorized the warden to procure the same.

As the other corps were inspected for last year, I presume it is only necessary to refer you to the abstract.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,

Brigade Major, 8th Brigade Division.

Lt.-Colonel Atcherly, D.A.G. M. D. No. 4., Brockville.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5.

MONTREAL, January 3rd, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor, herewith, in accordance with your orders, to transmit to you reports of the inspections of corps of the Active Militia, in the District under my command, which I have held during the past year.

These reports include such corps as had not finished their annual drill for the financial year ending on the 30th of June last, at the date of my last annual report; and also, those which have completed the course of training for the current twelve months.

Of the latter, with the exception of three corps (the "St. Andrew's" and "Montreal" Troops of Cavalry, and the 1st or "Prince of Wales" Rifles), the only corps that have undergone inspection, are those forming the 3rd Brigade Division (Lieut.-Col. King's), which were assembled in camp near Sherbrooke, and of which, as you yourself did them the honor of inspecting them in last September, it is superfluous for me to remark at length.

It is gratifying, however, to me to note that on the occasion of the first assembling of these young troops in camp in brigade, their conduct and discipline were most satisfactory. With the exception of some casuals, and three companies, the whole of the prescribed course of musketry practice was performed by this brigade whilst in camp.

The system of performing a portion of the annual target practice whilst in camp, although it interferes, to a certain extent, with the ordinary annual drill, appears to me to be attended with the best results, as to the improvement of the men in this important portion of a soldier's training.

In accord with your instructions, I assumed command of the camp at Sherbrooke, and it is with pleasure that I beg to express to you my satisfaction at the manner in which I was supported by the officers, both staff and regimental, in having my orders carried out; and I especially wish to bring to your notice Lieutenant Hall, of the 53rd Battalion, who volunteered for the laborious post of brigade musketry instructor, and was constantly with the firing parties from daylight till dark, during the continuance of the training.

The arrangements for the camp, choice of ground, &c., were personally supervised by Lieut.-Col. King, with his usual energy and zeal for the service.

The St. Andrew's and the Montreal Troop of Cavalry performed their annual training consecutively, the former at St. Andrew's, the men being billeted; the latter at Selby Grange, near Montreal. The effects of an accident rendering me unable to inspect these corps, that duty was performed by Lieut.-Col. Bacon, whose report to me on their efficiency is satisfactory.

The 1st or "Prince of Wales" Regiment went through its training in camp, at St. John's. I found an improvement in the general state of this corps since my previous inspection.

The remaining battalions, in the City of Montreal, in my District, are performing their training independently, in accordance with the regulations for annual drill. With the exceptions just noticed, none have as yet completed the course, and therefore are uninspected; but I find that there is a marked improvement in the attendance at drill, and in general efficiency amongst the city battalions which have been drilling.

The calls for active service which were made on the frontier battalions of the 2nd, and the rural corps of the 1st Brigade Divisions, last spring, rendered it inexpedient, in the opinion of the various commanding officers, to call on the men composing these corps to proceed to camp for training up to the present time; it has, therefore, been arranged, with your sanction, to assemble the whole of these battalions, together with one or two independent companies in brigade, at Laprairie Common, about the middle of June next, for their training for the current year. This period of the year being that between seed-time and hay-harvest, is found to be generally most convenient for the corps in my district; in addition to which, the length of the days, and the usually fair state of the weather, render it the best time of the year for camping.

At an early date, I shall have the honor of presenting to your consideration some recommendations, which, if approved of and effected, will, I think greatly increase the military efficiency of my District.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. OSBORNE SMITH, Lieut.-Col.

Commanding Military District No. 5.

The Adjutant General of Militia,

Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6.

MONTREAL, 20th January, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the Inspection Reports of the three Brigade Divisions under my command.

The year 1869-70 has been a *year of school* for the Canadian Militia, besides the services of April and May last, when the volunteers of the rural districts particularly distinguished themselves by their promptitude to obey the call to arms, and by their good conduct.

The annual drills in camp last summer have strengthened very much the officers and men in their duties.

4th Brigade Division.

In this Division, the corps of the City of Montreal were inspected in December, 1869. The number of men was satisfactory, the drill good, and the arms and accoutrements in good order.

But since the departure of a certain number of officers for Red River, these corps seem to be in the way of becoming disorganized, and did not make as good an appearance in May such as they should have done.

In June, the Canadian Voltigeurs, of Beauharnois (64th Batt., V. M.) performed their annual drill for 1869-70, under tents, at Pointe St. Louis, near the Town of Beauharnois. To this battalion, which is quite new, I attached the Ste. Martine Company to enable them to profit by the advantages of a camp. They quickly acquired the behaviour and discipline of a good regiment. The battalion was under the command of Major Rodier. Major N. Labranche, acting as instructor, and Lieut.-Col. D'Orsonnens, Brigade Major, conducted the camp.

Under the direction of these officers, the Beauharnois Battalion and the Ste. Martine Company, commanded by Ensign Boudreau, made remarkable progress in manual exercise, and have learned a great deal of camp life.

The target practice was all the time kept up by each company in its turn.

The inhabitants of Beauharnois and the officers subscribed a pretty large sum, which was equally divided amongst the companies present in camp.

As there was but one target at Beauharnois, Lieut.-Col. D'Orsonnens caused the two city companies to postpone their target practice, as they could practice after the breaking up of camp, in order to give the others more time.

In a few days I will have the honor to transmit to you the names of the winners, with their number of points.

In September last the three companies of the County of Two Mountains, which had already performed eight days' drill out of the thirteen days for 1869-70, were called under tents to complete these thirteen days, and to make the sixteen days for 1870-71, thus giving to the men eleven consecutive days' drill.

Lieut.-Col. D'Orsonnens took the immediate command of that small camp. The conduct of the men was very good, and their progress truly astonishing.

The target practice was completed under the direction of the commandant, who, between the different drills, acted as Instructor of Musketry.

The camp ended by a Target Rifle Match between the officers, a silver cup having been generously presented by Madame d'Odette D'Orsonnens.

Lieut.-Col. D'Orsonnens won the cup by 32 points—10 rounds, 200 and 300 yards,—but presented it to Capt. Routhier, who had made 30 points.

5th Brigade Division.

In the course of July, 1869, in company with Lieut.-Col. Hanson, Brigade Major

of the 5th Brigade Division, I went to visit and inspect the several infantry companies of that Division. These companies were reviewed by me at their respective head-quarters.

I remarked in the men a soldierly appearance, and a great aptitude for military life.

They all appeared satisfied; their arms and accoutrements were in good order. The officers seemed to have the esteem and confidence of their men.

Lieut.-Col. Hanson has organized an association for target practice in his Division, from which I expect a great deal, as he conducts it very well.

Herewith enclosed is the return of the target practice which took place at Three Rivers during the 12th, 13th and 14th of October last.

6th Brigade Division.

Some time in the month of July last I went to St. Hyacinthe to inspect the camp there.

At that place there were ten independent companies assembled for their annual drill, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Audet, acting as Brigade Major, during the absence of Lieut.-Col. DeBellefeuille of this Division, temporarily attached to the Red River expedition. The camp was situated at about two miles from the Town of St. Hyacinthe.

The place chosen for the camp was one of the most favourable, with pure air, space for drill and manoeuvre. In front of the camp, ran a gentle river with clear and limpid water. The white and neat tents were put up with much order and symmetry. I visited the kitchens, which were very clean. I saw, in the hospital tent, three or four men sick, who appeared to be well treated. Their sickness seems to have been the result of sun stroke and fatigue. As the camp was situated at a certain distance from the town, and in order to give more éclat to the parade, the Commandant ordered the men (in the afternoon of the day of my visit), to proceed to the public place of the Town of St. Hyacinthe, where Lieut.-Col. Audet then ordered, in my presence, several evolutions, which were performed in a manner to prove that the corps had well profited by the time passed in camp.

I afterwards inspected the arms and accoutrements. Everything was in good order. I then addressed a few words of encouragement to the officers and men, who all went back to the camp well pleased, and in the most perfect order.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

A. C. DELOTBINIERE HARWOOD,

Lieut.-Col, D. A. G.,

Military District No. 6.

The Adjutant-General of Militia,
Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.

QUEBEC, 16th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor in accordance with your instructions, dated Ottawa, 25th October, 1870, to report upon the state of the Active Militia in Military District No. 7, which comprises two Brigade Divisions, viz., No. 7 Division, of which I am now fulfilling

the duties, and No. 8 Division, under the control of Lieut.-Col. Lamontagne, Brigade Major, at Quebec.

Following is an abstract of the strength of the Active Militia Force of Military District, No. 7 inspected since the 14th of June, 1870, of which a detailed report is hereunto annexed.

Corps.	Battalions.	Batteries and Independent Companies.	7th Brigade Division.		8th Brigade Division.			Grand Total.
			Officers.	Non-com. officers and men.	Officers.	Non-com. officers and men.	Horses.	
Field Battery		1			5	59	54	
Quebec Garrison Artillery		4			9	117		
Rifles and Infantry	12	61	125	1,739	75	999		
Independent Companies		8	6	90	16	225		
	12	74	131	1,829	105	1,390	54	3,455

The following corps have not been inspected for the annual drill of 1870 and 71, viz., the 8th Battalion Volunteer Militia Rifles, two troops of the Quebec Canadian Hussars, the Field Battery and the Eboulement Infantry Company, permission being granted to perform their annual drill at the most convenient time of the year. These corps will undergo their annual training during the winter and early next spring.

ANNUAL DRILL IN CAMPS.

The annual drill in camps has proved a great success; as by bringing men of different companies and denominations together, it has created an *esprit de corps*, and that spirit of emulation which greatly tends to the better efficiency of the force. Three battalions, the 70th Battalion, Portneuf Provisional Battalion, and the County of Quebec Provisional Battalion brigaded together at Deschambault, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Lamontagne, and I have much pleasure in testifying to the very creditable manner in which the brigade movements were performed. More battalions would have been brought together, but the distance some of them had to travel was too great, and the travelling allowance too small to permit their being brigaded. Since then the Government has increased the travelling expenses, which will allow me to bring, in a large divisional camp next year, the whole available force in my district.

I beg respectfully to recommend that next year 32 days' drill be allowed to the cavalry and field battery, owing to the particular service of each corps which requires more time to perform and make themselves efficient in the different branches of their service; also, that owing to the heavy ordnance issued to the field batteries 10 men and 10 horses be added to the establishment of field batteries, breach loaders should be issued to them.

FENIAN RAID.

Early this spring the volunteers in Military District No. 7 were called out on two different occasions to repel a Fenian invasion; and it is my duty to record, with what good will the whole force turned out to meet the enemy, being obliged to leave their homes at a precious time of the year, and a great many with their farm labours half done. Instances were reported to me where volunteers had to pay hired laborers to work their lands while they went to defend their country; and to their credit, must I state, that had their services been required on the frontier they would have behaved with credit to themselves and honor to their country.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The state of the arms was very good except in one battalion, as shown per report annexed. The officers have done their utmost to impress upon the minds of volunteers the strict necessity of taking care of the arms confided to them, and it is a satisfaction to see that in general their efforts have been successful.

CLOTHING.

The clothing presents, particularly where serge jackets have been issued, a rather soiled appearance. This is due greatly to their use in camps where men are obliged to sleep on bare ground, and some time in places where complete drainage cannot be carried on. I would recommend that in the next issue, cloth tunics should be served to the whole of the volunteers; which step would be seen with great pleasure, and would tend also to add to their appearance.

RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

Several associations have been formed in Military District No. 7, and I here annex the return of the 17th Battalion Rifle Association; the other returns having been forwarded to Ottawa.

The names of the Rifle Associations are as follows, viz., the Stadacona Rifle Association, the County of Quebec Rifle Association, and the 17th Battalion Rifle Association. The Rifle Club of Quebec has been in existence for many years, and consists of 50 members. Several of the members have regularly taken part in the annual meetings of the different Rifle Associations. The association is chiefly composed of civilian gentlemen, and military men have been allowed to join it.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Target practice has been carried on by battalions, where available ground could be procured, and the volunteers have taken much interest in the same and improved greatly in the use of their rifles. In battalions, where target practice returns have been furnished, I have made a minute examination, and hereby forward the names of winners of prizes allotted by Government for the two best shots in each battalion, viz.:—

17th Battalion, Volunteer Militia Infantry.

1st prize, Private Barth Bourret.....No. 1 Company.
2nd do do F. X. Chabot.....No. 2 do