

THE NEW BRUNSWICK BATTALION.

AMONG the corps disappointed of the expectation that they would be sent to the North-West may be counted the Provisional New Brunswick Battalion still on active service at Camp Sussex.

LT.-COL. MAUNSELL, D.A.G.,

whose portrait we publish this week has, according to the St. John Telegraph, been over thirty years a soldier. In May, 1855, he was gazetted an ensign in Her Majesty's 15th Regiment. At Aldershot, in 1857, he attended a course of instruction on military engineering, which was in the curriculum of the senior department of the Royal Military College, and subsequently he was employed in connection with this course of instruction on the staff at Aldershot. On November 27, 1857, he was appointed a lieutenant in his regiment, and later on, in February, 1859, he was gazetted instructor of musketry. In March, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of captain, and in 1862 was acting adjutant and instructor of musketry at the 8th Depot battalion. Col. Maunsell sailed for New Brunswick in January, 1864. An opportunity was offered him to see active service with the army of the Potomac during the whole of the spring campaign of 1864, ending with the taking of Richmond, and during which he was temporarily attached to Gen. Grant's staff. He was gazetted Adjutant-General of Militia of this Province on November 22nd, 1865, and besides the organizing work was called in 1866 to the western frontier to protect the province against the Fenian invasion. From 1871 to 1880 he has been in command of tactical brigade corps at Fredericton, Woodstock and Chatham, and also of schools of instruction, three at Fredericton and one at St. John. During August and September of 1880 he attended a course of military studies at Woolwich, and received a certificate from the director of studies. On his return to Canada he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General for military district No. 4, with headquarters at Ottawa, and in 1883 was made commandant of the infantry school corps at Fredericton; having previously taken a course of instruction at Aldershot and visited the different headquarters of army corps in Germany and France. On Lieut.-Col. Taylor being transferred to Nova Scotia, Col. Maunsell was re-appointed Deputy Adjutant-General for Military District No. 8, for the Province of New Brunswick. Those who know Lt.-Col. Maunsell best staked a great deal on qualities that have enabled him to make such a proud record, and they looked for gallant achievements under such a commander if his battalion's turn had come to go to the front.

LT.-COL. BLAINE,

of the 62nd Battalion (St. John Fusiliers) and acting as junior major of the provisional battalion called out for active service, is an example among many of how sterling character and capacity for superior position enables a man in Canada to attain the object of a worthy ambition. Although not born in St. John he has been a resident of that city since childhood. On leaving school, forty years ago, he entered the bookbinding of Messrs. J. & A. McMillan and advanced step by step in his trade until he became foreman of the large establishment, a position in which he has the full confidence of his employers. In 1864 he entered the Queen's Own Company (Capt. Sullivan) of St. John volunteers as a private and since that time has been permanently attached to the militia force of New Brunswick. As it was with his trade so it has been with his militia experience. He rose gradually from the most humble position in his company to the command of the battalion, and in every position he held always enjoyed to the fullest extent the confidence of his superiors and inferiors. After serving in the rank of sergeant for several years, he was made sergeant-major in 1867. He next passed through the grades of ensign and lieutenant, and in 1871 was appointed adjutant, with the rank of captain in 1872. His next promotion was in 1875, when Lieutenant-Colonel Mauchane was made brigade major. This left the colonelcy of the battalion vacant, and Major Sullivan was appointed to the command, Captain Blaine major. Colonel Sullivan only held the command for a year, when he resigned. Major Blaine was thereupon appointed lieutenant-colonel, his commission bearing date September 8th, 1876. For nine years he has been in command of the battalion, during which time it has reached its present state of efficiency, now ranking as one of the best infantry corps in Canada.

MAJOR GORDON,

whose portrait we also present this week, holds the rank of captain in "A" Company,

of the Infantry School Corps, at Fredericton, which forms part of the battalion that New Brunswick was to have sent to the North-West. We are not acquainted with his previous military career.

[The portrait of Lt.-Col. Beer, senior major of the battalion, was received too late to appear in the present number. Ed.]

THE PROPOSED MEDAL.

FURTHER information and mature consideration have brought us to the unwelcome conclusion that the suggestion that application be made for a medal to be struck, in commemoration of the services of the troops who have fought and conquered in the now rapidly closing campaign, was not well grounded. No instance is on record of Imperial troops having received such an acknowledgment for having engaged in the settlement of a domestic disorder. The nearest case that could be quoted would probably be the New Zealand medal which Gen. Middleton wears, but this again was granted to British troops who fought against virtually a foreign foe. Now, the Canadian forces have in their present expedition been simply engaged in putting down a disturbance within their own country, notwithstanding the scene of action lay 2,000 miles from the homes of many of them. It is clear the Queen could not be asked to grant a medal for such a service, and that it would be hardly consistent for the Canadian Government to bestow one. Indeed, when all things are taken into consideration, it will be seen that those who turned out and fought in connection with the Fenian raids are better entitled to be decorated than the gallant troops who have given their services in the performance of what has been essentially a civil, or police, duty upon an enlarged scale.

CHANCES FOR THE VICTORIA CROSS.

MR. F. W. CURZON, who is a lithographic artist in civil life, was an employé of the Toronto Lithographic Company until called out for active service. He has seen considerable service in the ranks of the Volunteer Militia, having originally joined D Company, Queen's Own Rifles, in 1871; but he got transferred to E Company of the 10th Royals, in 1879, as private. Afterwards, when that corps was reorganized as the Royal Grenadiers he became a member of G Company in 1881. He now fills the highest non-commissioned rank in that company, which is commanded by Capt. Bruce, Sergt. Curzon has acted as instructor of recruits and drill-instructor to his company. He is a good shot, and is one of the marksmen selected to compose the Wimbledon team which will shortly sail for England.

Though Sergt. Curzon's act of gallantry has been brought into notice, there is good reason to believe that individual performances of a similar character and equally praiseworthy may be fairly attributed to several others. If the friends of Privates Acheson and Lloyd of the Queen's Own, referred to in the following extract from a private letter respecting the fight at Cut Knife Creek, published in the *World*, will be good enough to furnish us their photograph, we shall be happy to place their noble conduct on that occasion just as prominently as Sergt. Curzon's before the public:—

Lloyd was wounded in this way. He and E. C. Acheson and some more Queen's Own men, with some Battleford men, were cleaning out the coulees at the close of the fight. When they were retiring, a Battleford man was shot, and fell. The Queen's Own soon after saw the Battleford man lying where he had been shot. The Battleford men said he was of their number, and was dead. The fire was so hot that they would not go back for him. Acheson and Lloyd remonstrated, but the Battleford men still refused to go after their comrade, so, finally, Acheson went out to pick the man up, Lloyd going with him and covering him with his rifle. Just as they left the cover, they were fired at, but went wide, and after that Lloyd sailed after the Indians who got up to fire by drawing beads on them, when they would at once lie down again. Finally, when they had nearly reached cover again a fellow with a red tassel, who had been doing a great deal of firing during the day and did very good shooting, popped up and fired at Acheson, but Lloyd was too quick for him, killing him on the spot. In the excitement of the moment Lloyd turned round to say, "Acheson, I killed him," and was instantly shot in the back. His wound was thought to be very serious, but he is now much better.

The Battleford volunteer above referred to was Private Arthur Dobbs, who died on the battlefield, and whose portrait appears in the current number.

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References—Rev. W. WIELLIANS, late Pres. C.M. Conference.

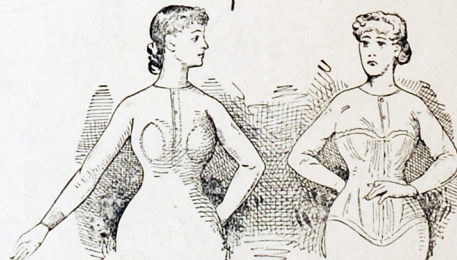
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THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL

AND ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

No. 7, published on the 15th May, contained the following illustrations:

A brave Scout's untimely end; Camp of the 7th Battalion (Fusiliers) at Winnipeg; The Battle of Cut Knife Creek; Scenes with the North-West Field Force; Portraits of Interest. Also a two-page cartoon (by J. W. Bengough), entitled "And Now For Business," in which Major-General Widdison is represented as preparing to strike the decisive blow against the Rebels.

No. 8, published Saturday, May 23rd, contained the following illustrations:

A Look out from the Qu'Appelle Trail; Departure of the Montreal Garrison Artillery; Experiences of the Royal Grenadiers; Funeral of Two Members of the 90th Battalion at Winnipeg; also a fine two-page SUPPLEMENT, showing seven sketches of Camp Life in the Experiences of the Royal Grenadiers; and four incidents of the Battle of Fish Creek (from sketches by our special artist, Mr. Curzon).

No. 9, published on the 30th May contained the following illustrations:

In the Skirmish Line at Batoché; The 65th Battalion (Mount Royal Rifles) at Port Arthur; Lieut.-Col. Gray, M.P., Commanding the Toronto Field Battery; A Zebra in the North-West; The Artillery Shelling the Enemy at the Battle of Fish Creek; The Application of the First Bandage on the Battlefield—No. 1; also, the usual fine two-page supplement entitled "The Bayonet Charge at Batoché."

No. 10, published on the 6th June, contained the following illustrations:

Brigade Funerals of Lieut. Fitch and Private Moor, Royal Grenadiers; How the Royal Grenadiers got their Dinner before Batoché; Major Larmour's Portable Rifle Pits in Action; Big Rifle, the last of the Rebels; The 28th Battalion (Buffers Rifles) of Brandon; also, a fine two-page Supplement showing sundry sketches from the front, by Mr. F. W. Curzon.

No. 11 published on 13th June contained the following illustrations:

A Royal Grenadier's chance for the Victoria Cross; Views at Qu'Appelle, S.W.T., from sketches by Mr. R. B.

Urmon; Camp Denison, Humboldt, N. W. T., from sketches by Trooper E. Kershaw, G.G.H.G.; sketches from Battleford by Lieut. Washmore, I.S.C.; The 62nd Batt. (St. John Fusiliers) called out for service in the North-west, crossing the Market Square en route for the Intercolonial Railway Station, from a sketch by Mr. John E. Miles. Also a fine two-page supplement, being a splendid portrait for framing of Major-General Middleton, C.B., commanding the Militia Forces of the Dominion, from the latest photograph by Topley of Ottawa.

Copies of any of the above numbers can be obtained from local booksellers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

The publishers have an artist accompanying the expedition, and many of the above illustrations are from his sketches.

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