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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Military and Naval Forces of the Dominion of Canada.

VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1875.

No. 33.

The Volunteer Review

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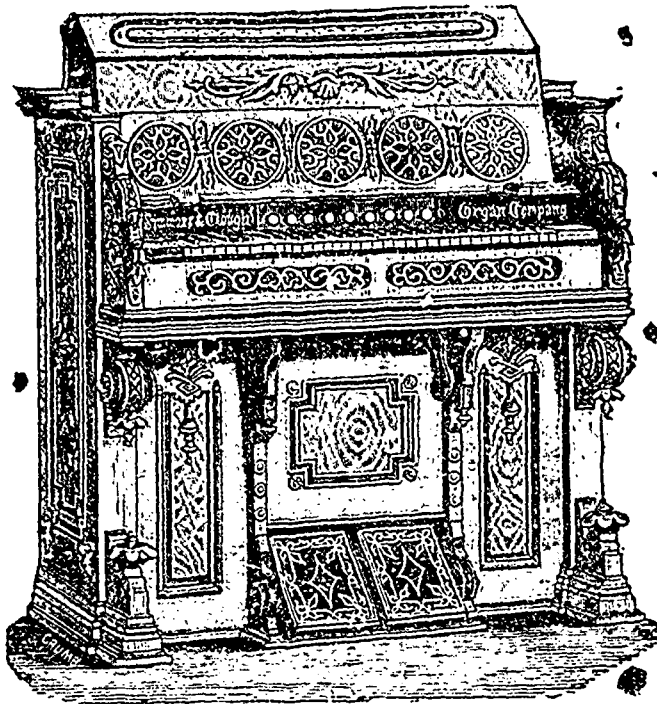
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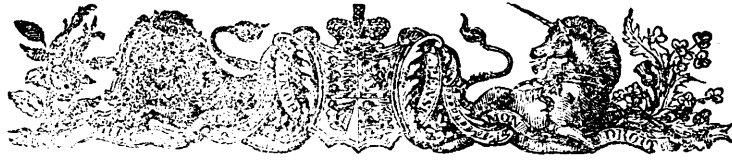
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VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1875.

No. 22

NEWS OF THE W. K.

The Wimbledon Team arrived at Montreal on the 11th.

A cargo of sugar direct from Java arrived at Montreal on the 11th.

We regret to learn that a fire broke out in the town of Cobourg, on the morning of the 10th, by which the Government drill shed was destroyed. The cavalry, upon returning from camp, returned their arms and accoutrements into store at the drill shed, and all were destroyed by the fire. A large amount of ammunition was also destroyed. The fire, it is supposed, was the work of an incendiary.

Two thieves who stole \$1,500 from P. D. Browne, exchange broker, Montreal, on the 10th inst., were identified by the conductor of the New York express and arrested at St. Johns on the 11th. Nearly \$1,200 was recovered.

A tornado passed over the city of Philadelphia on the 11th causing great destruction to property.

A heavy storm on the 12th did great damage in the Orange Valley, N.Y., sweeping away dams, bridges, roads, crops etc. Dewellin Park, Orange, was materially injured. The total loss is estimated at \$75,000.

A new blight has come on the potato crop in some parts of the Province of Ontario which threatens to be even more fatal than the Colorado beetle. The stalks split badly near the surface of the ground and the vines die away very fast, the roots relax their hold on the tuber, and the whole plant can be pulled out of the ground with out the slightest trouble. It is causing considerable anxiety among the farmers, as they know of no way of fighting this new disease.

The army worm appeared on Sunday 8th, at Sussex, on the Government railway line, east of St. John, N. B., and since that time the ravages they have committed and their immense numbers have created wide spread alarm. Myriads have attacked a field of barley belonging to Hugh McMonagle, and destroyed the grain in a short time. Other fields have been attacked in the same vicinity. A plan was adopted by McMonagle of running horse rollers over the road where they crossed. Although this crushed many, it did not perceptibly lessen their numbers.

St. Andrew's telegram says that the army worm invaded that town on the 10th, covering the streets, fields and lanes in every direction, devouring the grass and stubble, and is still advancing in spite of every opposition. The people are greatly alarmed. St. Andrew's is further west of St. John's than Sussex is to the east.

The salmon artificially bred last season at the Restigouche works, superintended by Mr. John Mowat, have been distributed in the rivers emptying into the main Restigouche and Chaleur Bay. There were disposed of in this manner about 705,000 fine, healthy young salmon. Also from the hatching house at Gaspé Mr. Vibert, the superintendent, has deposited in several of the neighboring rivers about 110,000 salmon fry.

Sir Charles Adderley's Shipping Bill has now passed the House of Lords.

A despatch from Tripoli to the United States authorities say that the American Consul and his wife, at that place, have been insulted by Tripolitan sailors. Orders were at once given that the United States war ship Hartford should proceed to that port, and that enquiries should be made into the case.

A dreadful calamity occurred at Bridesburg Arsenal on the 7th August. A terrific explosion occurred which was heard a considerable distance. The building in which the explosion occurred was literally blown to atoms. Between thirty and forty lives were lost. Great excitement prevailed over the shocking accident, the cause of which is yet unknown. Bridesburg, where the U. S. Arsenal is situated, is four or five miles out of Philadelphia, in the 23rd ward on the Frankfort Creek, near its mouth on the Delaware. Most of the population reside on the opposite side of the creek. The arsenal was in command of Lt. Col. T. G. Treadwell.

A raft of two million feet of timber was lost on Lake Erie during a gale on Friday night, August 6th. Two vessels went ashore on Lake Michigan in the same storm.

According to the Gibraltar Chronicle, there is some probability that the Emperor of Morocco will shortly pay a visit to England.

A scuffle has taken place between the Russian and Prussian guard, on the frontier boundary between the two countries. Several of the guards were wounded.

The Spanish troops have defeated the Carlist forces at several points. The Government of Spain is about calling for an additional 100,000 men in order to speedily quell the insurrection.

A riot has occurred at San Miguel, lasting three days, during which time several atrocities were committed. The rioters were incited by Priest Palacios. President Gonzalez, however, has had fifty of the rioters shot in squads, while Palacios was forced to be present during their executions.

The continuous rains which have fallen recently in France threaten further inundations, particularly in the neighbourhood of Lyons.

A Cronstadt letter gives an account of the grand reception of the American fleet under Admiral Worden, in the German, Swedish, Norwegian and Russian ports, including a grand review of the Swedish, Russian and American fleets, comprising fifty of the heaviest naval vessels afloat, stretching some two miles, by the Czar, King Oscar of Sweden, and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, at Cronstadt. After this review the above party, with a numerous retinue, boarded the frigate *Franklin* and were the guests of Admiral Worden.

A despatch from Miranda, Spain, says all the Carlist villages on the plain of Alava have submitted to the government of King Alfonso. The Carlist forces are concentrating in Navarre and on the frontier of Biscay. Don Carlos is at Estella.

The Orangemen of Glasgow, G.B., and the Home Rulers created a riot during the O'Connell celebration.

A London despatch announces the death of John Boyle Bernard, the dramatist. The deceased was born in Boston, Mass.

Mr. Schœrzer, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, won a silver cup at the fine shooting contest at Stuttgart, Germany, on Saturday.

An insurrection has broken out in Bokhara and the Khan has fled.

An amnesty demonstration was made in Glasnevin Cemetery where O'Connell is buried. Forty thousand were present including several members of Parliament. Resolutions were adopted in favor of Home Rule and amnesty for imprisoned Fenians.

The *Copinione* says foreign ecclesiastical establishments in Rome are preparing the necessary deeds for the conversion of their real property into Italian rentes, in conformity with the law of 1873. The sale of the property of the Irish College will begin on the 11th inst.

A Rome despatch states that in an oration on O'Connell by Professor Durie in the Church of St. Agatha yesterday, O'Connell was claimed as a pioneer of the revival of Catholicism in England, and the discourse was Ultramontane and triumphant.

The Prussian railways under State administration, have been authorized to carry free of charge, goods returned from the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, belonging to German subjects.

The crew of the ship "Clydesdale," of Greenock, bound for Quebec, have refused to sail in her as they she is unseaworthy.

A waterspout burst over the town of Kerkin, Rhenish Prussia, to-day, inundating the place and doing great damage. A bridge and several houses were swept away and 13 persons drowned.

Victor Hugo welcomed the American rifle team to his residence.

A Warning voice from the Spanish Armada.

BY MAJOR GENERAL T. B. COLLINSON, R.E.

(Continued from page 374.)

Composition and Strength of Naval Forces.

The composition of the English fleet and its strength compared with population, deserve consideration. The total tonnage of all kinds gives about one ton to every 140 of the then population of England. The tonnage of the present ironclad fleet of Great Britain gives about one ton to every 80 of the population. The numbers of men on board the Royal ships was about 1,750th of the population. The number included in the Naval Estimates, now made, are altogether about 1,540th of our population. The total number of adult males in the seafaring professions of that time, judging by an estimate made in 1572, must have been (including the Royal Navy) about 22,000, or 1,200th of the population. The number of adult males in the present seafaring professions (including 60,000 in the Royal Navy) is about 350,000 or about 1,90th of our population. Thus the fleets, both Royal and mercantile, and the whole marine of the country were small for their day, as compared with our time. The remarkable point is the very large proportion of this small marine, that was available for the defence of the country: The men in the Royal ships were about 2 7ths of the seafaring men, and the whole number employed was about 5 7ths of them. If we take the former of these to represent the peace establishment of the Navy, that proportion would give us now about 100,000 men, in place of the 60,000 we annually provide for. And if we take the latter to represent the war establishment, that proportion would give us 250,000 men. During the great war with France, at the beginning of this century, we employed nearly 150,000 men in the Navy; and I believe it has been estimated that we should now require at least double the strength of our peace establishment on an outbreak of serious war.

There were two modes at that time, in which the mercantile marine could be brought in to assist the Royal Navy. The first was by the impressment of sailors; that is to say, it was then understood that every man in the country was liable to be called upon to assist in the defence of it, either in the Army or in the Navy. This practice was used at the time, because the pay in the Royal ships was not sufficient to attract the mercantile seamen, except when a prospect of booty was added to it.

The second mode was the requirement from certain of the port towns of quotas of ships and men to be furnished by them in war time, as a return for special commercial privileges granted to them. Thus we see that at sea, as on land, the principal was that as the wealth of the country increased, those who gained the chief profit should be prepared to defend what they had got by their enterprise. We have lost the idea of that principal, and have only kept the power of impressment in its most obnoxious form; and thus it has come to pass that with the greatest sea-commerce the world has ever seen, we have no system of securing it against a rival power, except by a costly permanent war fleet; which, though very expensive in peace, is quite inadequate for the demands of a serious war.

It is also remarkable how, in that spring time of British commerce, all those demands on the lives and property of the sea-merch-

ants, seemed only to rouse the enthusiasm of all to a pitch beyond what was required of them. The port towns not only supplied vessels beyond the quotas asked, but private persons equipped and themselves brought ships to the support of the admirals. The spirit of the people having been preserved and organized, rose equal to the great occasion. The action of the English at sea, at that period, may be fairly compared to the deeds of Greece at Salamis. The English, like the Greeks, virtually took to the sea with their whole available maritime force, and their spirit was an earnest of their ability to do the work before them. The tone of all the letters is like that of Nelson and his sea captains; exultation at the opportunity of at last having a good fight with the great rival; a clear perception of the difficulty, but also a resolute mind to meet it, and a confidence in their intimate knowledge of the ships they were to fight in, and the sea they were to fight on.

And as was said in the *Times* the other day, commenting on the works of that gifted and patriotic writer who died last month, "It was well for us that English commercial enterprise took that form in the days of Queen Elizabeth. Had these Devon gentle men stayed at home tilling their paternal acres; had Hawkins, Forbisher, and Drake, confined themselves to coasting voyages in the narrow seas, the story of the Armada would have ended differently, in spite of the elements; and in place of being mistress of her vast Colonial Empire, England might have seen herself a province of the House of Austria."

Construction of Ships.

With respect to the size and construction of the vessels, the opinion of the experienced sea-captains of the time was generally in favour of the smaller and handier English vessel. "Grande navis grande fatica" says Sir Walter Raleigh. Lord Howard calls his ship (the Ark Royal, 800 tons), with evident delight, "the best addition for all conditions." When the adventurous mariners of England took to the great ocean, they were obliged, no doubt, to give up the galley, from want of labourers for the oars, and to use small sailing vessels manned by a few very good seamen; and to compete with the great Spanish galleons, they had to be quick and handy. This suited their genius, and they and their ships became famous together; but we must not assume that the smaller size was deliberately selected for a great naval war. Indeed, the English seem to have been quite as much behind hand in the theory of shipbuilding, then as they have been almost ever since; and to have borrowed their ideas from the Netherlands. Lord Howard's first demand after his first engagement with the Armada was for larger ships; and, as we have seen, Sir W. Monson preferred larger vessels and a proportion of galleys for sea fights. The whole of the vessels of that period of all nations, apparently, carried so much top hamper as to be obliged to give up a large part of the hold to ballast; hence the number of attending victualling ships; the victualler was to them what the collier is to a modern squadron, and gave the limit of their cruising power. This was also limited by the unwholesomeness of the vessels after a short time; the number of men put *hors de combats* by this cause was a very serious loss both to the English and Spanish fleets, but more so to the latter on account of their crowded state. Otherwise the English ships appear to have been very well built, as far as the workmanship was concerned, and cheaply.

The armament of both Spanish and English fleets was probably alike in point of size of guns. Sir W. Monson gives a list of the guns in use, and said that demi-cannon (30½ lbs. ball, carrying 170 paces point blank) was the largest gun commonly used on board ship. Sir W. Winter mentions culverins (17½ lb. ball, 200 paces P. B. range) and demi-culverins (9½ lb. ball, 200 paces P. B. range); and, after the second day's fight, Medina Sidonia sent off an express to Parma for 4, 6, and 10 lb. balls. The ranges of the guns given by Monson should be borne in mind in the account of the fighting; some of the English guns being, no doubt, of good iron construction may possibly have been better shooting guns than the bronze pieces of the Spaniards.

Government Delays.

The Royal drag had not, therefore, the same effect on the wheels of Neptune's car as it had upon the chariot of Mars. It was felt however, and produced quite as much noise. Hawkins wanted to cruise off Spain, but the expense (£2,700 per month) was too much for the great Queen. What a Chancellor of the Exchequer she would have made for these days! Lord Howard complains, in March '88, that Sir F. Drake's squadron is not allowed to be completed, and that some of the large men of war are kept lying idly in the Medway at Chatham, "to defend the church there," he supposes; "sparing and war have no affinity together." "Money and jewels will not redeem the time." And he includes Lord Burghley among the economists. "I pray we do not curse, for this, a long grey beard with a white head without." Mr. Puff was apparently right when he called on Lord Burghley to shake his head as if there was something in it.

There were alternate panics and fits of economy worthy of the most peace devoted government of commercial days. Even in the beginning of 1588, when we know Philip was hoping that Parma was already in England, the fleet was much dismantled, and many seamen allowed to go; and immediately afterwards they had to be refitted at a greater expense, and an inferior lot of men taken to replace those who had gone to seek employment elsewhere. Then, at a time when the goodwill of the sailors was of so much importance, the rations were reduced, and issued monthly, with such delays, that the fleet was short of food during the whole operations. It appears as if the Government of England, at the time, was unable to realize the crisis, which we can see now was occurring in the fates of Spain and England; that the former, if not checked, would inevitably continue her course of aggrandisement, and swallow up first Holland, then England; and that the latter was at a point in her existence, at which the people were both prepared and able to rise to the occasion, and gain a new footing in the world in fair fight.

One can hardly believe it possible that such infatuated economy existed in those days, but we have an instance in our own days of the deliberated blindness of a Government in like case. In 1858, when there were rumours of war in the political air, the Royal dockyards of England were allowed to get reduced into such a condition that if the whole force of them had been put on the work of fitting out the vessels lying in harbour for war, irrespective of building new vessels and of chance repairs, it would have taken two years to do the work.

A list of the whole of the Royal ships mentioned in Bruce, as having been employed on this service, is appended, and in it will be seen several well known names in the

British Navy. If any record was to be put up in this Institution of the historical deeds of the Navy I do not think there could be any names more worthy to commence the list, than those of the captains of these ships. And of all those names, many of them renowned in the world, I feel certain that there could not be a noble one to head them than that of Lord Charles Howard. A nobleman of England and a Catholic, he sacrificed his feelings and his ease, and without hesitation, drew the line between his adherence to his faith and his allegiance to his sovereign. Throughout the whole proceedings he shows the high minded honesty of an English gentleman, coupled with a skill and gallantry worthy of the best days of British seamen.

Preparation in Netherlands and Scotland.

We must not omit the preparations made by the United States of Holland and towards counteracting the Armada, for, without them, the junction between it and Parma would have been effected, and that great commander would have made a much more vigorous effort to land his troops in England. In the autumn of 1587, as soon as Parma had taken Sluys, they blockaded that port, and Newport and Dunkirk; and, by April, 1588, they had 90 war ships and 50 merchanters, varying in size from a gunboat to 1,200 tons employed on this service. The large square rigged vessels were stationed between the Flemish Coast and England, those of smaller size lay within the banks off the former, and the sloops and flyboats lay close in shore. The admiral of Holland was Warmond, and the admiral of Zealand was Juan de Nassau. These fleets, it will be seen, played an important part not only in blockading Parma, but in assisting to secure the results of the victory gained off their shores. And even after the great Armada had disappeared into the North sea, the danger that was still apprehended from Parma (so great was his renown) was so felt, that the English admirals showed great anxiety to get back to the Flemish Coast to watch him.

Neither must we omit to record the part played by Scotland. The young King James had been personally doubting which side to take, but the mass of the people of Scotland settled the question for him, by showing, unmistakeably, like the English people, their determination to adhere to the Reformed religion. In 1586, King James made a definite treaty of mutual defence with Elizabeth, in case of invasion of either country. Nevertheless, in June, 1587, Philip spoke of a simultaneous invasion from Scotland, when the Armada should appear by troops in his (Philip's) pay; but these were apparently to be furnished by the nobles of the Catholic party in Scotland. It, however, so far affected the arrangements in England that the militia forces in the northern counties were all kept there.

Cost of Naval Preparations in England.

We have got considerable data on the subject of the cost of the fleet, in the accounts of Sir J. Hawkins, the controller (who apparently had as sad times under the Tudor sovereigns, as ever a controller of the present day had under the most economical Government). But there is a difficulty in determining the whole cost of the naval preparations during the year in which they were expecting the Armada; because the Queen, in her anxiety to save expense, ordered ships into harbour as often as she could, and the crews were either paid off or put on reduced rates, and the bulk of the expense of the merchant ships fell on the

seaport towns which furnished them, or on private individuals. Sir J. Hawkins gives a statement of all the expenses paid by him for the eleven months, from 1st November, 1587, to 30th September, 1588, for H.M. ships, coasters, and volunteers, over and above the charges borne by the seaport towns and others, and not including victuals. This was £77,295, of which about £24,000 appears to have been spent on merchanters. In Bruce, there is an estimate of the cost of victualling H.M. ships and others for 18 months, from 1st July, 1587, to 31st December, 1588, which was £86,331, of which about £20,440 was for merchanters. From these two accounts the total cost of the 31 Royal ships, during 12 months, would have been about £90,000.

For estimating the cost of the merchant ships engaged, we have the following data:—The tonnage paid by the Crown to the owners, was at the rate of 2s. a ton per month, which, for the 20,000 tons employed, would be £2,000 per month. The wages of the seamen so employed were 14s. a month, and their victualling was estimated to cost as much more, so that the 9,000 men employed in the merchant ships, at 28s. per head, would have cost per month £14,600. Now whatever proportion the Queen paid, the owners of the merchant vessels would have had to incur the balance of the expense to make up that amount. The fore it is fair to assume that the cost to the country during the twelve months could not have been less than £175,000 for the merchant vessels, and £90,000 for H.M. ships, or about £260,000 altogether. And if we take the purchasing power of money in necessities of life to have been in 1588 six times what it is now, that amount would be equivalent to about a million and a half pounds, and this fell on a population of about 1/3rd of the present population of Great Britain, and consequently would be the same to them, as if we expended £12,000,000 in one year. The cost of the effective services of our War Navy at present is about £8,000,000 per annum.

Cost of the whole Naval and Military Defences in England.

Thus we see that the people of England had made arrangements for the defence of their country, which would have involved an expenditure for army and navy in the course of twelve months of a sum which would be equivalent to about 90,000,000% at the present day, which is more than the cost of our naval and military forces in 1813—the most expensive year of the great war with France—and double the cost of the Crimean war in 1856.

(To be Continued.)

The Russian Navy.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

Herr von Lengenfeldt, whose observations on the Russian army we have already noticed, supplies a vast amount of information concerning the Russian navy also. The foundation of the Russian Navy is due, as is well known, to Peter the Great, and dates from the close of the seventeenth century. At the time the second Azov campaign the fleet consisted of merely 2 ships of the line, 23 galleys, and 4 fire ships, manned on the whole by some 500 men. By 1711, however, the naval force of Russia had undergone considerable development, and comprised no fewer than 15 ships of the line, with 4 frigates, and various smaller craft, armed altogether with 1,117 guns, and manned by upwards of ten thousand seamen. The Czar

Paul, who had a great leaning towards the navy, assumed the title of Admiral General himself, and during his reign as many as fifteen ships of the line were launched. Nevertheless, by the time that Alexander I. ascended the throne, Russian statesmen had had arrived at the conclusion that Russia could never become a great naval power. Still the committee appointed for reforming the fleet decided in favour of building first class vessels, and fixed the naval force in the Baltic at 27 ships of the line, comparing 9 with 100, 9 with 74, and 9 with 64 guns.

In 1857 a reduction of the Russian navy was effected, owing partly to the necessity which existed for converting the sailing into a steam fleet, and partly to the Treaty of Paris, which limited the number of war vessels on the Black Sea. Subsequently to that period all steamers were kept ready equipped for war, and merely a small number of sailing vessels were retained for exceptional services. Only those naval squadrons which had their full complement of steamers retained their full crews, the others being placed upon a peace footing, while the transport fleet and companies were done away with and the arrest companies handed over to the civil branch of the service. The effect of these reforms was to reduce the fighting element in the Russian navy to 20,000 men, and the non-combatants to little more than a quarter of that number. Later reforms have been directed towards imparting a more thorough warlike training to the great mass of seamen and to reducing the coast and assistance commands as far as practicable. The ships, too, have all been classed according to their sea going capabilities.

We gather from Herr von Lengenfeldt that in June of last year the Russian fleet comprised 27 armour plated vessels, including 1 double turreted mastless iron clad, 8 frigates, 3 floating batteries, 2 corvettes, 10 gun boats, and 3 double turreted monitors for coast defence. These ships are armed with 11 inch, 9-inch, 8 inch, 6 inch, and 4-inch bore steel breech loading cannon, the charge of powder for which varied from 1 1/2 lb. to 9 1/2 lb. They carry 197 guns in all, are of 11,460 horse power, and 83,316 tons burden. The fleet further comprised 177 steamers—namely, 4 ships of the line, 3 frigates, 13 corvettes, 7 clippers, 4 steam frigates, 35 gunboats, 11 steam tugs, 6 yachts, 25 schooners, 4 transports, 41 small steamers, and 24 launches. The 40 sailing vessels included 3 schooners, 2 tenders, 12 yachts, 3 transport, 6 barques, and the floating docks, in addition to which there were 306 harbour vessels comprising 6 floating docks, 4 life boats, and 295 crafts of various kinds.

Thus the entire fleet consisted of 550 vessels, besides 2 corvettes, a clipper, a schooner, 4 steamers, and a couple of transports, all of which were engaged exclusively in harbour service. At that epoch there were 4 iron clads, two of which have since been transferred to the Black Sea fleet, and 5 steamers in course of construction. The total number of guns carried by the non-armour plated ships of the Russian fleet amounted to upwards of 900.

The Baltic fleet comprises the 27 ironclad, already mentioned with an armament of 197 guns, altogether with 60 wooden steamers, including 4 ships of the line, 3 frigates, 8 corvettes, 6 clippers, 28 gunboats, carrying 5 guns each, besides 1 iron gunboat, 4 steam frigates, 4 sea going steamers, and a couple of sea going yachts. These non armour plated ships carry altogether 708 guns, are of 13,500 horse power, and 72,053 tons burden. The Baltic fleet also includes 11 sail-

ing vessels, consisting of a transport, 8 yachts, and a couple of launches, together with certain river craft, comprising 4 yachts, 2 transports and 17 steamers. Attached to it, moreover, are the flotilla of the Vistula and the Finland lake, merely numbering 6 vessels in all. The ships forming the first sea squadrons of the Baltic fleet are divided into three detachments of two squadrons each, which perform the service by turns, two of these detachments cruising every year while the third remains on coasting duty.

The Black Sea fleet consists, in addition to a couple of recently constructed iron clads, of 2 popowkas, 2 corvettes, 1 sea-going yacht, 7 steamers, and 12 launches, carrying in all 53 guns. Excluding the iron clads, the various vessels of this fleet have a steam power of 3,842 horses, and are of 21,308 tons burden. The Caspian flotilla, which comprises 7 steamers, 3 gunboats, and a couple of schooners, armed altogether with 49 guns, is of 1,186 horse power and 4,446 tons burden. It has, moreover, a complement of 10 sailing vessels, including 2 gunboats, 6 bargues, 5 of them armed, and a couple of transports. The Aral flotilla, composed of 5 steamers, 1 cutter, and 1 floating dock, carries 15 guns, is of 217 horse power, and 850 tons burden, and on the White Sea there are 3 war vessels with 4 guns. Finally, the Siberian flotilla—consisting of a clipper, a schooner, 5 gunboats, 1 sea-going and 8 armed river steamers, together with a couple of transports and 4 cutters—has an armament of 46 guns, a steam power of 1,704 horses, and is of 7,750 tons burden. Three sailing vessels, in addition, are attached to it.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

OTTAWA, 13th August, 1875.

GENERAL ORDERS (21).

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Ottawa Field Battery of Artillery.

To be Veterinary Surgeon :

2nd Lieutenant James Harris, from No. 1 Battery, Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

Wellington Field Battery of Artillery.

To be Veterinary Surgeon :

Edward Alexander Andrew Grange, Gentleman.

Durham Field Battery of Artillery.

To be Veterinary Surgeon :

Willet James Hinman, Gentleman.

Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

No. 1 Battery, Ottawa.

To be Captain, provisionally and specially :

1st Lieutenant Thomas Evans, V. B., vice Egleson, promoted.

No. 5 Battery.

The Head Quarters of this Battery are hereby changed from Nepean to Ottawa.

7th Battalion "London" Light Infantry.

Adverting to No. 1 of General Orders 8th October, 1869, in which the resignation of Major Thomas Miller is therein accepted, the General Order is now amended by permitting Major Miller to retire retaining rank.

10th Battalion or "Royal Regiment," Toronto.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant William Henry Weston, M. S., vice Rodolph G. Hirschfelder, left limits.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Frederick A. Caston, M. S., vice Robert F. Joseph, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensigns, provisionally :

Charles Reid, Gentleman, vice Caston, promote.

Edwin All. Mumford, Gentleman, vice Allan Stuart Scott, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

19th "Lincoln" Battalion of Infantry.

Adverting to G.O. 11th March, 1870, Surgeon Augustus Jukes having been Surgeon in the former 20th Battalion and transferred therefrom, takes rank and precedence from the date of his appointment as Surgeon : 3rd February, 1865.

24th "Kent" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 5 Company, Bothwell.

The resignation of Captain John W. Holland is hereby accepted.

25th "Elgin" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Surgeon :

John Hare Newton, Esquire, M. D., vice Gustin, resigned.

To be Assistant Surgeon :

Daniel Samuel McColl, Esquire, M. D., vice John Martin Penwarden, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

30th "Wellington" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 2 Company, Guelph.

To be Captain :

Ensign John Cleghorn, V. B., vice George Bruce, who is hereby permitted to re-tire retaining rank.

No. 8 Company, Whitlington.

To be Lieutenant :

Sergeant Major George Davis Porter, M. S., vice Whitten resigned.

44th "Welland" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Quarter Master :

George White, Gentleman, vice Orchard, retired.

49th "Hastings" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 4 Company, A. adoc.

To be Lieutenant :

William F. Seymour, Gentleman, M. S., vice William Strachan Volume, left limits.

59th "Storront and Glengarry" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 5 Company, Farran's Point.

Erratum.—Adverting to No. 1 of G. O. (17), 25th June 1875, read "To be Lieutenant, provisionally : Sergeant Major John Denenny," instead of "Denerry."

BREVET.

To be Majors :

Captain Andrew Carmichael, V. B., No. 7 Company, 56th Battalion, from 14th April 1875.

Captain John Butler Checkley, V. B., No. 6 Company, 56th Battalion, from 12th Aug. 1875.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Compton Troop of Cavalry.

To be Cornet provisionally :

Sergeant Albert Carr, vice Edward William Jennings, left limits.

6th Battalion "Hochelaga" Light Infantry.

The formation of two companies of Infantry to be attached to this Battalion is hereby authorized.

9th Battalion of Rifles, "Voltigeurs de Quebec."

No. 1 Company, Quebec.

The resignation of Ensign Godfrey Gourdeau is hereby accepted.

No. 3 Company, Quebec.

To be Lieutenant :

Lieutenant Gustave Evanturot, M.S., from No. 1 Company, vice Simard resigned.

23rd "Beauce" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company, St. Francois.

Lieutenant Alfred Blanchet having left limits his name is hereby removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

55th "Mégantic" Light Infantry Battalion.

No. 1 Company, Kinnear's Mills.

Adverting to No. 1 of G. O. (17), 26th June, 1874, Captain Henry J. Miller takes rank and precedence from 12th September, 1873.

No. 5 Company, Ste Julie de Somerset.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

Paul Mignot, Gentleman, vice Crepeau resigned.

The resignation of Ensign Ernest Pécoud is hereby accepted.

64th Battalion of Infantry or "Voleurs de Beauharnois."

To be Assistant Surgeon :

Léonidas Michael Brunot, Esquire, vice Ludger Lafard, deceased.

70th "Champlain" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 5 Company, St Prosper.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Claire Massicotte, M.S., vice Alfred Trudel, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Forchester Provisional Battalion of Infantry

No. 1 Company, Ste. Claire.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Arcadius Fortier, M.S., vice Louis H. Fortier, left limits.

Kamouraska Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

To be Adjutant :

Lieutenant G. Etienne Tache, M.S., from No. 4 Company, vice Isaie Dessaint, deceased.

No. 2 Company, Kamouraska.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Paul Dupuy, M.S., vice Arthur Michaud, left limits.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Florian LeBel, M.S., vice Dupuy, promoted.

Portneuf Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

To be Assistant Surgeon :

A. G. Eusèbe Beaudry, Esquire, M.D., vice Gendron.

No. 2 Company, St. Raymond.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Elie Frenette, M.S., vice Martel.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Jules Martel, M.S., vice Frenette, promoted.

To be Ensign :

Sergeant Alfred Parent, M.S., vice J. Martel, promoted.

St. Raymond Infantry Company.

An Infantry Company is hereby authorized at St. Raymond, in the County of Portneuf.

To be Captain :

Sifrois Martel, Esquire, M.S.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

1st Lieutenant George W. Hamilton, G.S., Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery, from 20th July, 1875.

2nd Lieutenant James A. Carrie, G.S., Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery, from 20th July, 1875.

2nd Lieutenant H. Vincent Meredith, G.S., Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery, from 20th July, 1875.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick Engineers Company.

To be 1st Lieutenant :

Lieutenant William Mountain Andrews, M.S., from 3rd Battalion, Victoria Rifles, Montreal, vice Perley, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally :

George Black Megan, Gentleman, vice Robinson, resigned.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

1st "Halifax" Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

To be Captain :

1st Lieutenant Frederick Henry Oxley, M.S., vice Brevet Major Henry J. Parker, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining his Brevet rank.

To be 1st Lieutenants :

2nd Lieutenant George H. Wilcox, M.S., vice Oxley, promoted.

2nd Lieutenant John McCrow, M.S., vice Donald Robb left limits.

The resignation of 2nd Lieutenant Charles E. Brown is hereby accepted.

Pictou Battery of Garrison Artillery.

A Battery of Garrison Artillery is hereby

authorized at Pictou, in the County of Pictou.

63rd "Halifax" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Major, from 15th July, 1875 :

Captain John D. McIntosh, M.S., vice Anderson retired.

To be Captain from 15th July, 1875 :

Lieutenant James M. Mumford, M.S., vice McIntosh, promoted.

To be Lieutenants, from 15th July, 1875 :

Ensign James E. Dimock, M.S., vice Walsh, promoted.

Ensign James Milsom, Q.F.O., vice Bond, promoted.

Ensign John McInnes, M.S., vice Mumford, promoted.

To be Ensign, from 15th July 1875 :

Color Sergeant Daniel B. Realy, M.S., vice Dimock, promoted.

Private August M. Loida, M.S., vice Milne, promoted.

John Hawkins Anderson, Gentleman, M.S., vice Angwin, resigned.

Sergeant Thomas James Egan, provisionally, vice McInnes, promoted.

To be Surgeon :

William M. Cameron, Esquire, M.D., vice Sinclair resigned.

To be Assistant Surgeon :

Donald A. Campbell, Esq., M.D., vice Fullerton, resigned.

Victoria Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, Baddeck.

The resignation of Ensign James McLeod is hereby accepted.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Summerside Battery of Garrison Artillery.

A Battery of Garrison Artillery is hereby authorized at Summerside in Prince County.

To be Captain, provisionally :

Thomas Kelly, Esquire.

To be 1st Lieutenant, provisionally :

James W. Howe, Gentleman.

Prince County Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

A Provisional Battalion of Infantry is hereby authorized to be styled the "Prince County Provisional Battalion of Infantry," with Head Quarters at Summerside, to be composed as follows :

An Infantry Company at A.berton, to be No. 1 Company.

An Infantry Company at Tryon, to be No. 2 Company.

(For continuation see page 393)

CONTENTS OF No. 32, VOL. IX.

POETRY:—
 The Rights of Woman..... 382

EDITORIAL:—
 No. LXXX of the Journal of the "Royal United Service Institution"..... 378
 Historical Incident of the War of 1812-15 ... 378
 The Reason why Russia was so Anxious to Preserve the Peace of Europe..... 378
 On What Slight Grounds the Peace of the World Depends..... 379
 Torpedo Experiments..... 379
 News of the Week..... 373

CORRESPONDENCE:—
 "The Aldershot Manœuvres"..... 380

RIFLE COMPETITION:—
 Wimbledon..... 374
 Ottawa Rifle Club..... 377
 Park Lane Butts..... 371
 Scottish Volunteer Firing..... 377

SELECTIONS:—
 A Warning Voice from the Spanish Armada..... 371
 Postal Regulations..... 377
 Brigade Camps..... 380
 Death of Sir Francis Bond Head..... 381
 The Freedom of Dundee..... 382
 The Meteorological Observations of the Dominion of Canada..... 383
 County Rifle Association..... 381



The Volunteer Review,
 AND
 MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

"Unbribed, unbought, our swords we draw,
 To guard the Monarch, once the Law."

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1875.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Letters addressed to either the Editor or Publisher, as well as Communications intended for publication, must, invariably, be pre-paid. Correspondents will also bear in mind that one end of the envelope should be left open, and at the corner the words "Printer's Copy" written and a two or five cent stamp affixed to the flap of the communication (communication) printed thereon will pay the postage.

LIEUT. J. B. VINTER, of Victoria, and Captain H. V. EDMONDS of New Westminster, are our authorized Agents for British Columbia.

The speech of His Excellency the Governor General (which we published in a late issue) has been freely criticised by the English press, and we are happy to say in no hostile spirit.

Indeed, the calm utterances of a statesman, the unbiassed convictions of a matured judgment, and the evident practical experience of a nobleman illustrious by his position and eminent by his personal talents could not fail to make a profound impression on the most sceptical; especially when it is well known that the speaker is universally beloved by the people he rules.

One of the greatest blessings of British constitutionnism is the fact that the Sovereign, and, as a matter of course, her representatives are placed above the exigencies of party—in other words—are the true representatives of the people and the peoples interest; and it is in this connection the unbiassed criticisms of our Excellent Governor carries with them a force and conviction

that cannot fail to be of service to this country.

We have had a long list of talented, as well as illustrious viceroys, the results of whose administration of Canadian affairs can be read, and are summarised in the admirable speech now before us; and at the top of that list of eminent men history will yet place, as the people of Canada have already, the talented and illustrious speaker.

In an address filled with practical truisms—the Canadian people will most heartily respond to that in which the speaker claimed every man in the Dominion as a "personal friend"—and such is the case, not only as regards himself and his gifted consort in their capacities as representatives of our Gracious Queen, but also as the hospitable and genial residents of a country whose best political and social interests they have done so much to advance.

To the people of Canada the day which closes the administration of the Earl of Dufferin will be one of regret, although they value too highly his service to the Empire to allow any selfish considerations to interpose between him and the mere exalted position which those services demand.

Our English contemporaries have at last found in the Sovereign's representative in Canada the realization of the idealistic perfection of British Constitutional Government—a Constitutional Ruler—and apart from every other consideration the people of Canada are not likely under any circumstances to change the reality of monarchical freedom for the shallow of Republican license and the substance of mob despotism.

The *Volunteer News* of the 14th July, which comes to us considerably enlarged and improved (if that was possible) has the following paragraph:

"The *Volunteer Review* makes the following statement:—'The Grand Trunk Rifle Brigade has been disbanded by orders from the English Board of Directors, who were under the impression that the Volunteer duties of the men interfered with their duties to the Railway Company.' We should like to see the names of those English directors published for the benefit of British patriots. The Grand Trunk Brigade was, we believe, one of the most efficient in Canada, and we hope the English directors have satisfactory reasons for their action. At home, we hardly think they would act with the same high hand towards our Volunteers. Volunteering may be different in Canada to what it is at home, but the services rendered by our citizen soldiers, at their own expense and inconvenience, need not interfere with their private and civilian duties. We had always understood the Grand Trunk Company encouraged Volunteering among their employees."

We can only refer our contemporary to any London share list for the names of the "Patriotic Directors," and to the following "Brigade Orders:"

"MONTREAL, 15th May, 1875.

"No. 1. I have received from Lieut. Col. Hickson, a letter from the Militia De-

partment, to the effect that they had received his resignation as commandant, and also that of the whole force, and that they have accepted it; also that all arms, accoutrements, ammunition, and clothing, now in possession of the Brigade, be returned to the nearest District Stores. The storekeeper in such district is to be notified in advance of the shipment of any of the articles, and a requisition on the printed form for the return of the articles into store to be sent to them. These instructions are to be carried out without delay, and I enclose the printed forms alluded to.

"It is with the deepest regret that I thus have to separate myself officially from one of the greatest organizations of the kind ever formed in any country. With all the elements of discipline already formed in their daily railroad life, and having also a vast number of non-commissioned officers and men in her Majesty's Service in the ranks, they became as a military body invaluable, as has been testified on many occasions by distinguished military men of her Majesty's Service. In drill, on the rifle field, and with their excellent bands, they achieved many successes over the various Volunteer corps in the Dominion; they had also two of their number engaged in winning the great Kolapore Cup at Wimbledon in 1872.

"I shall always look back with pride at having been connected for so long with such a distinguished Volunteer force; and in bidding you adieu, I say that as I never forget my comrades in the 60th Rifles, so with the same pleasure shall I look upon my old comrades in the once distinguished Grand Trunk Railway Brigade.

"(Signed,) P. W. WORSLEY,

"Lieut.-Colonel, Brigade Major, G. I. R. B."

Lieut.-Colonel HICKSON is the officer in command of the Grand Trunk Brigade and the Managing Director in Canada.

Lieut. Colonel WORSLEY has been an officer in the regular service, and commanded our first Canadian contingent at Wimbledon two years ago. We have repeatedly detailed the principles on which our military organization has been founded as that of purely voluntary service in peace and the enforcement of duty if necessary in the event of war. Under those circumstances the Grand Trunk corporation provided, as in duty bound, a contingent which its Brigade Major truly describes—for what reasons they have withdrawn that contingent is not yet quite apparent, and probably will not transpire till Parliament meets—but in any case it is decidedly against their own interests.

Their employees were not bound to a compulsory service, but were looked on solely as guards of the company's property whose efficiency were enhanced by discipline, and the force was worth *four times* its numerical strength owing to its peculiar training. We can heartily sympathise with the gallant Brigade Major.

We have great pleasure in presenting the annual report of the Royal Colonial Institute to our readers—the great service the late Honorary Secretary has rendered the Empire demands the fitting tribute which his successor accords, and we are rejoiced to see the fruits of his labours in the increasing

usefulness of the Institution and its successful advocacy of the true principles of the Federation of the Empire:

"In presenting their Annual Report on the present occasion, the Council have to deplore the great loss the Institute has sustained by the death of their late Honorary Secretary, Mr. Eddy, who expired very suddenly while attending the Social Science Congress at Glasgow, on the 3rd of October last. By his untiring zeal, indomitable energy, and great ability, combined with a disposition of the utmost kindness and thoughtful consideration for everyone with whom he was brought into contact, he won the confidence and regard of every Fellow of the Institute, and gave an impulse to its progress which was apparent in its rapidly increasing influence and success during the period he held the office he so worthily and honourably filled.

Mr. Frederick Young, who has been long a member of the Council, has, since his death, undertaken the duties of Honorary Secretary in his place.

The Council have the pleasure to report that the favourable progress noticed in the last Report still continues to be made by the Institute. The number of Fellows elected during the past year has been 105, of whom 50 are Resident and 55 Non Resident.

The Hon. Treasurer's statements which will be presented with this Report show that the financial condition of the Institute is satisfactory.

Pursuing the same policy as hitherto, the Council have sought by every means in their power to give to questions of Imperial interest in connection with the Colonies an active and energetic support. Among the most prominent of those which have engaged their serious and particular attention may be mentioned the Fisheries of Newfoundland and the Island of New Guinea.

With regard to the former a Committee has been constituted for the purpose of collecting information and drawing up a report to the Council on this most important subject.

The rights of the two countries to the fisheries of this valuable colony involving questions of such vital interest between England and France, this Committee have felt the necessity of their investigations into them being most carefully pursued; and this work has of necessity consumed a great deal of time. They have not yet completed their labours, but it is hoped, that they will ere long present to the Council a report of much interest, and one which it may be expected will be of considerable value.

With regard to New Guinea, the Council felt the paramount necessity of urging our Government to initiate prompt steps for taking possession, without delay, of the eastern part of this valuable Island. This they were induced to do from the fact of the rapidly increasing British commerce through Torres Straits, and also the further fact that Captain Moresby, of H.M.S. 'Basilisk,' had recently discovered a new passage on the Eastern shores of New Guinea, where he had already planted the British flag. By this passage a saving of 300 miles will be effected between Australia and China, rendering it certain, therefore, to become the tract for the future commerce of the world.

With this view they organized a most influential and representative Deputation, which waited on Lord Carnarvon on the 29th of April last, and presented a memorial to him, setting forth at length the reasons for their desiring the Government to adopt the policy they so strongly recommended. The

result of this interview with the Colonial Minister was, they consider, very satisfactory; and they have reason to hope, from information since received of the desire felt in Australia that this annexation should take place, that it may ere long be effected. Should this be the case, the Royal Colonial Institute will have reason to congratulate itself on having taken so vigorous and timely an initiative in a question of such great and Imperial importance, more especially as affecting so vitally as it does the interests of the Australian portion of the Empire.

The papers read during the Session have been of the greatest interest, and the attendances at many of the ordinary meetings of the Fellows of the Institute and their friends, including a large number of ladies, have been greater than at any time previously.

The papers comprise—

1. What are the best means of drawing together the interests of the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and of strengthening the Bonds of Union. By the late C. W. Eddy, Esq.

2. The Permanent Unity of the Empire. By F. P. Labilliere, Esq.

3. Fiji, Past and Present: By F. W. Chesson, Esq.

4. New Guinea. By A. Michie, Esq., Agent General for Victoria.

5. South Africa. By T. B. Glanville, Esq., late M.L.A. of the Cape of Good Hope.

6. American Protection and Canadian Reciprocity. By R. G. Haliburton, Esq.

7. Forty Years Since, and Now. By H. B. T. Strangways, Esq., late Attorney General of South Australia.

These will be very shortly published and distributed amongst the Fellows.

The Council have to acknowledge, with thanks to the Donors, that valuable Donations of Books, Papers, and Specimens of Colonial Produce continue to be presented to the Institute.

The Second Conversazione given by the Institute was held at the South Kensington Museum, on Friday, the 18th inst.

The anticipations derived from the great and marked success attending the Conversazione held last year have been fully realized, and the Council feel sure that a reunion of this character, while it is very pleasant to the Fellows and their friends, is also most useful in keeping up the sentiment, to which they attach so much importance, of promoting friendly intercourse and good feeling among those who are connected with the various portions of our widely scattered but magnificent Colonial Empire.

In conclusion, the Council assure the Fellows that it is their desire to continue energetically to promote the great principle of the 'Unity of the Empire,' the keystone of the policy which they advocate, as being in their opinion the best bond of its permanent security, and of its power and influence among the other nations of the world.

By Order,

FREDERICK YOUNG,
Hon. Sec.

June, 1875.

LIST OF DONORS.

His Grace The Duke of Manchester; The Right Hon. The Secretary of State for the Colonies; Lord Alfred S. Churchill; Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Governor of the Cape; Colonel J. Amber Cole; Dr. Hooker, F.R.S.; G. P. Moodie, Esq.; Major General Collinson; Hon. P. E. de Roubaix, (M.L.C., Cape of Good Hope); Edwin Gilpin, Esq., M.A., Nova Scotia; The late C. W. Eddy, Esq.; Abraham Hyams, Esq., Jamaica; Gisborne Molineux, Esq.; James A. Youl, Esq., C.M.G.; Major White, Secretary General Post Office of Canada; Rt. Hon. W. H.

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WE republish in another page an article from the *London Times*, of July 7th, on the suppression of "The Court of Queen's Bench"—for its historical value; at the same time we cannot help remarking that the spirit of restless innovation under the specious name of Reform is gradually and surely changing, not for the better, the time honored institu-tions of Great Britain. It would also appear that those changes are brought about by that class least capable by training, and habits of thought, of discharging the functions of Legislators—the lawyers. The whole history of constitutionalism will not show a single good law prepared by a professional lawyer, and the case before us is no exception to the general rule.

The *Gazette de Lausanne* of June 17 says that the Federal Council has settled the terms of its reply to Russia relative to the Brussels Conference. Switzerland does not refuse to participate eventually in the sub-sequent deliberations upon the subject of the usages to be observed in warfare, but demands certain modifications by which countries will retain the right of utilising their means of national defence.

We learn from Montreal that the seventh annual prize meeting of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association, commenced at Point St. Charles, on Tuesday last, under favorable auspices. Total number of competitors shows a falling off, owing to the absence of the G. T. R. Brigade, but a large number of Volunteers from the country Districts have come to town, and some crack shots from New Brunswick and Ontario; a party of gentlemen from New York are also expected. The detachment from Wimbeldon had not arrived on the opening day which was a disappointment to their friends; no doubt they will appear before the meeting closes. The steamers this week are being delayed by fog in the Gulf.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

HALIFAX, 2nd August, 1875.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir.—Some correspondence has been going on lately with regard to certain appointments made to the Staff of the camp at Dabert. It appears exception was taken to three of the appointments, viz., that of Brigade Musketry Instructor, Camp Quartermaster, and Orderly Officer.* The first named gentleman has never belonged to the active force of the Dominion. The second is a sergeant in the Cumberland Provisional Battalion who was promoted for the occasion, though totally unfit for the superior position. The last named is a young gentleman of this city, without a commission, and with no other qualification than a second class certificate, granted, as he says, by the Military School in Fredericton New Brunswick, although after a careful perusal of the lists of those who obtained certificates at the Institution in 1872-73 and 1874 his name cannot be discovered. Now the question is, would it not be better in future to take the officers for staff appointments from the Battalions in camp, and not as was done in this case, where the action of the Deputy Adjutant General has been much commented on. Your correspondent "High Boots" was the first to notice that these appointments were made contrary to Regulations and Orders. The Orderly Officer is the only one who has attempted to answer the communications which appeared in the *Herald* of this city, but at the same time does not make his case a clear one. In justification of his appointment, he says—"That he passed the Military School at Fredericton New Brunswick, and received a certificate."

* Our correspondent, we think, is under a mistake, as the following are reported to Head Quarters, as the Officers employed in connection with the camp at Dabert. Lt.-Major Sutherland, 5th Batt. Camp Quartermaster; Major H. C. Yeomans, late 5th Batt. Musketry Instructor; Lieut. Robert Christie, Cumberland Batt. Camp Quartermaster; Ensign J. H. Anderson, 6th Rifles Orderly Officer. This gentleman obtained a 2nd class certificate at the Military School, Fredericton, dated, 7th June, 1872.—*Vol. Rev.*

Now it is all very well for him to tell the public that he is qualified for the situation, but does not deny that his appointment was in direct violation of the Regulations and Orders by which the Militia is governed. General Orders (7) 23rd April 1875 referring to these camps, expressly state that,— "Only officers whose appointments have been notified from Head Quarters will be authorized to receive pay." But the most glaring violation was in the appointment of the Camp Quartermaster, who, although a sergeant, received an officer's pay. A man as before stated, quite unfit for the responsible post to which he was appointed, and very likely by this time, has returned to his former rank. The Brigade Musketry Instructor, (when heard from), will probably justify his appointment on the score of having at some time kept a register for competitors at some rifle match at Bedford, beyond which it is very doubtful if his military experience extends. In conclusion, it may be asked, if the opinion of one who can add p.s.c., after his name, is not more to be relied upon, than that of one, who had the opportunity to obtain these honorable initials, but failed to pass the required examination during a course of study at the Military College at Sandhurst.

TRAPPE FORTE.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AND OUR ARMY.— There is a paragraph in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, given as though upon authority, which it would be well to officially contradict. It states that "it was the Empress Eugenie who resolved that the Prince Imperial should do duty as a subaltern attached to his battery in preference to his serving on the staff, the selection been left to her Majesty." We (*Pall Mall Gazette*) cannot believe that this was the case. The young gentleman in question is understood to have fairly earned a lieutenant's commission in his passage through Woolwich Academy. But this was—for very good reasons, no doubt—declined for him, and hence his name is not and never has been on our Army List. He may, of course, serve at Aldershot as a gentleman volunteer with a particular battery; but this cannot in any proper sense make it "his battery" nor himself one of the officers. And to put him upon the staff of an army in which he has never served a day would be an insult to common sense we believe our authorities incapable of. The Duke of Connaught himself served much more than the two years which are the minimum qualifying time before a regimental officer can be put on the staff. And indeed, though just now the proper rules for staff appointments are being somewhat dangerously ignored by those who make them, we have happily got past the age when it would have been safe to appoint a prince without any qualification but his being a prince.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

M. F. C. vs. V. R. C.

As previously announced, the simultaneous rifle match between the Montreal Rifle Club and the Victoria Rifle Club of Hamilton took place yesterday. A good many spectators gathered at Point St. Charles Ranges to watch the representatives of Montreal, and the brilliant series of scores they witnessed was the subject of remark. The average of the team is over 64 points per man, and for twelve men is considered something quite remarkable. We have to

congratulate the Montreal Club on their performance.

The following are the scores taken from the Registers:

MONTREAL RIFLE CLUB.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Ross.....	23	26	26	75
Turnbull.....	23	26	23	72
Thomas.....	27	25	19	71
Wall.....	22	26	21	69
West.....	26	18	20	64
Fraser.....	23	19	21	63
Ivingson.....	21	21	20	62
Ferguson.....	22	21	19	62
Tribey.....	22	18	21	61
Esdale.....	22	18	20	60
Stenhouse.....	20	24	15	59
Marie.....	21	17	15	53
	272	259	240	771

Average.....64.25 per man.

VICTORIA RIFLE CLUB.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Murray.....	26	20	24	70
Mason.....	23	20	23	66
Mitchell.....	22	24	20	66
Adam.....	23	21	18	62
W. Mitchell.....	22	20	19	61
J. Mitchell.....	24	20	15	59
A. Pain.....	22	23	14	59
T. Mitchell.....	23	11	18	52
G. Murison.....	21	21	10	52
F. Schwarz.....	20	14	8	52
	226	194	169	589

Average.....58.90 per man.

The "old" Wimbledon targets (i.e., 1873) were used. During the whole time the wind was very strong and right in front. Hamilton shot with only ten men, making 539 points. Highest individual score 70 points. A gale of wind was blowing at the time. Deducting the two lowest scores of the Montreal team, Hamilton was beaten by 70 points. Making the average of ten men on each side, Montreal wins by 54 points.

BEDFORD SHOOTING.

E Co. 66th H.V.B.I. Capt. Dence went to Bedford yesterday for its annual firing. The following are the results at the several competitions

First Competition.—Officers Medal and \$5, won by Sergt. Birkenhead; 2nd, \$4, Sergt. O'Malley; 3rd, \$3, Sergt. Henderson; 4th, \$2, Corpl. McIntosh; 5th, \$1, Pvt. W. Johnson.

Second Competition.—Company's Gold Medal and \$5, won by Corp. McIntosh; 2nd, \$5, Pvt. W. Johnson; 3rd, \$4, Capt. Dence; 4th, \$3, Sergt. Henderson; 5th \$2.50, Sergt. Birkenhead; 6th, \$2, Sergt. O'Malley; 7th, \$1.50, Pvt. E. Johnson; 8th, \$1, Pvt. McKay; 9th, \$1, Pvt. Goldworthy; 10th, \$1, Pvt. Kane; 11th, \$1, Pvt. Cookston; 12, \$1, Pvt. Burnish.

Consolation.—1st prize \$3, Pte. Wilson; 2nd, \$2, Pte. Inglis; 3rd, \$1.50, Pte. Fraser; 4th, \$1, Corp. Doyle; 5th, \$1, Corp. Dewolf.

Additional Prizes.—Highest total score—130 pts., Sergt. Henderson, 1 pair boots. Highest total at 200 yards., 10 shots, Corp. McIntosh, pair vases. Highest at 400 yards 10 shots, 35 pts., Sergt. Henderson, 1 ham. Highest at 500 yds., 10 shots, 29 pts., Corp. McIntosh, album. Highest at 600 yds, 10 shots, 37 points, Sergt. Birkenhead, \$2.

The company returns thanks to the following gentlemen for their generous contributions to the prize fund of the company:—Hon. P. C. Hill, Mr. M. Dyer, Mr. Essoz, Ald. Connolly, Dr. Farrell, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Morris, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Davidson.—*Halifax Reporter* 4th August.

(Continued from Page 389.)

An Infantry Company at Port Hill, to be No 3 Company.

To be Major Commanding:
Lieutenant Colonel John Hunter Duvar.

To be Adjutant:
Lieutenant Hubert Hunter Duvar.

To be Surgeon:
Henry F. Jarvis, Esquire, M. D.
No. 1 Company, Alberton.

To be Captain, provisionally:
George K. Montgomery, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:
Lieutenant Edward C. Maxfield.
No. 2 Company, Tryon.

To be Captain, provisionally:
Thomas Ives, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:
Alexander Howatt, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company, Port Hill.

To be Captain provisionally:
Herbert Yeo, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant provisionally:
William R. Ellis, Gentleman.

No. 2.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

SCHOOL OF GUNNERY.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SECOND CLASS "SHORT COURSE" CERTIFICATES.

1st Lieutenant George W. Hamilton, Montreal Garrison Artillery.

2nd Lieutenant James A. Carrie, Montreal Garrison Artillery.

2nd Lieutenant H. Vincent Meredith, Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery.

Sergeant J. Wilson, Montreal Field Bat.

" J. K. Pollock, do do

" H. McIntosh, do do

Corporal J. Yuill, do do

Acting Bombardier John McConky, Militia Artillery.

Acting Bombardier Nazaire Payette, "B" Battery.

Guaner F. Cuthbertson, "B" Battery.

" Robert Bruce, do

" John Edleson, do

" Joseph Mellon, do

" Thomas Murray, do

" R. J. Rendell, Montreal Field Bat.

" Leslie Macpherson, do do

" J. Marsh, do do

No. 3.

RESERVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF GLENGARRY.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Major Angus McDonell, vice Hon. D. A. Macdonald, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining his rank.

To be Major:
Captain Robert Blackwood; from No. 1 Company Davidson, vice A. McDonell, promoted.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE SOUTH RIDING OF BRUCE.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:
Major Christopher R. Barker, vice J. Walker, deceased.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF BEAUCE.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:
Major Thomas Jacques Taschereau, vice Duchesnay, deceased.

To be Majors:
Captain George Lessard, from No. 4 Company Division, vice T. J. Taschereau, promoted,
Christian Henry Pozer, Esquire, vice H. E. Taschereau, left limits.

No. 4 Company, Division.

To be Captain:
Lieutenant John Gillenders, vice Lessard, promoted.

To be Lieutenant:
Louis Germain Alfred Legendre, Gentleman, vice Gillenders promoted.

To be Ensign:
Robert McKenge, Gentleman, vice Noel Gilbert left limits.

No. 7 Company Division.

To be Captain:
Lieutenant Leger Pepin, vice Augustin Boldue, deceased.

To be Lieutenant:
Ensign Francois Gosselin, vice Pepin promoted.

To be Ensign:
Joseph Boldue, Gentleman, vice Gosselin, promoted.

No. 9 Company Division.

To be Ensign:
Hubert Langeois, Gentleman, vice Prudent Marceau, resigned.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

SECOND REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF VICTORIA.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:
Major W. B. Boveridge, vice W. R. Nowcombe, deceased.

By Command,
WALKER POWELL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

REVIEWS.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York, have just published the July number of *Blackwood's Magazine*. The following are the contents:—The Dilouma—Part III; Paulo Post Mortem; Under the Mask; Sketch of Canada as it now is; Abole of Snow; Conclusion; New Books; Speke's Nile—Livingstone's Congo; Horatian Lyrics; Modern Scepticism and its Fruit.

The reprint of *The British Quarterly Review* for July has been issued by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York. Contents as follows:—Augusta Troversorum; Shakespeare's Character and early Career; The Future of the English Universities; Sin and Madness from a Physician's Point of View; Church and State in India; Mr. Disraeli as Minister; Edgar Allan Poe; Contemporary Literature.

The periodicals reprinted by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly*, *Edinburgh*, *Westminster*, and *British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price, \$4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all, and the Postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

WATERLOO DINNER IN SHEFFIELD.—On the sixtieth anniversary of the battle of Waterloo on Friday, 18th ultimo, the annual dinner was given to the surviving participants in that memorable battle. This dinner is given by the kindness of Lord Wharcliffe, the Mayor (Ald. Firth), and Thomas Moore, Esq. It took place at the Rifeman's Canteen. Four old soldiers sat down last year, but this year only three were present. Their combined ages amounted to 256 years. They were—John Heathcote, aged eighty-seven, who was present in the 1st (Royal Scots) Regiment; John Dunkley, aged eighty-six, of the R.A., supposed to be the only Waterloo Artilleryman alive; and George Cutts, aged eighty-three, of the Grenadier Guards. The last, whenever he hears the memorable words immortalised in song, "Up Guards, and at 'em," is fired up with military enthusiasm. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts, as well as the health of Lord Wharcliffe, were proposed, and drunk with enthusiasm. Great amusement was created in the course of the evening by the singing of military, naval and hunting songs by the veterans.

DEATH OF A WATERLOO VETERAN.—Thomas Chapman, a man much respected, died at Comberton on the 18th instant—the sixtieth anniversary of the famous battle of Waterloo, in which he was engaged. Chapman had been in thirty-two engagements, and it was at Waterloo that he received the blow which caused him to retire from active service. He was shot in the cheek, and it is not a little remarkable that ten years afterwards the ball was extracted, it is said in Cambridge. Chapman, who was eighty-five years old, and the last of the Waterloo veterans receiving pension in the Cambridge district, leaves a wife and eight children, forty-seven grandchildren, and eighteen great grandchildren.

M. Thiers having a year ago sent his "History of the Consulate and Empire" to General Manteuffel, whose exertions in avoiding conflicts during the German occupation after the war had led to friendly relations between them, General Manteuffel wished to present Frederick the Great's works to M. Thiers. The Emperor, hearing of his intention, desired to share in this mark of respect, and forwarded a splendid edition in thirty-four quarto volumes, which Prince Hohenlohe has presented to M. Thiers, together with a letter from the general.

THE SCHOLAR AND THE WORLD.

In medieval Rome, I know not where,
There stood an image with his arm in air;
And on his lifted finger, shining clear,
A golden ring with the device "Strike here!"
Greatly the people wondered, though none guessed
The meaning that these words but half expressed
Until a learned clerk, who at noonday
With downcast eyes was passing on his way,
Paused, and observed the spot and marked it well
Whereon the shadow of the finger fell;
And, coming back at midnight, seized and found
A secret stairway, leading under ground.
Down this he passed into a spacious hall;
Lit by a flaming jewel on the wall;
And opposite a brazen statue stood
With bow and shaft in threatening attitude.
Upon his forehead, like a coronet,
Were these mysterious words of manna set.
That which I am, I am; my fatal aim
None can escape, not even you luminous flame!"
Midway the hall was a fair table placed,
With cloth of gold, and golden cups encased
With rubies, and the plates and knives were gold
And gold the bread and viands manifold,
Around it silent, motionless and sad,
Were seated gallant knights in armor clad;
And ladies, beautiful with plume and zone,
But they were stone, their hearts within were
stone,
And the vast hall was filled in every part
With silent crowds, stoney in face and heart.

Long at the scene, bewildered and amazed
The trembling clerk in speechless wonder gazed;
Then from the table, by his greed made bold,
He seized a goblet and a knife of gold,
And rashly from their seats the guests' up-
spring,
The vaulted ceilings with loud clamors rang,
The archer sped his arrow at their call,
Shattering the ambient jewel on the wall,
And all was dark around and overhead;
Stark on the floor the luckless clerk lay dead.

The writer of this legend then records
Its ghostly application in these words:
The haenge is the Adversary old,
Whose beckning finger points to realms of gold.
Our hosts and perils are the downward stair
That leads the soul from a divil or air;
The archer, Death; the flaming jewel, Life;
Terrestrial goods, the goblet and the knife;

The knights and ladies, all whose flesh and bone
By avarice have been hardened into stone;
The clerk, the scholar whom the love of pelf
Tempted from his books and from his nobler self.

The scholar and the world! The endless strife
The discord in the harmonies of life!
The love of learning, the sequestered nooks,
And all the sweet serenity of books;
The market place, the eager love of gain,
Whose aim is vanity and whose end is pain!

Extract from "Mortiori Salutams," by Henry
W. Longfellow, in *Harpers' Magazine for Aug.*

The Trowel Bayonet.

Among the changes which improvements
in the art of war are constantly making in
its weapons, there is none more noticeable
than that which now largely does away with
the hand to hand encounters of the past.
Robert Bruce cleaving the skull of Sir Henry
Bohun through his massive helmet at a
single blow is the type of an antiquated
school of warfare—a school which depended
on physical strength and close quarters for
its success. Modern Science, however, with
its improved long range guns, does its dead-
ly execution at a distance, and protects sol-
diers so far as possible from the assaults of
their enemies. Human life is economized
by those inventions, which, though they
make war the more deadly while it lasts,
yet by diminishing its duration, really re-
duce its destructiveness. The adoption of
the breach-loading rifle by our Government
was a step forward which seemed to call for
some corresponding modification in the
bayonet, which has for many years been re-
cognized as of comparatively little practical
value. It has been said that during our
civil war a bayonet wound was quite as
great a curiosity as a strictly honest soldier,
and this fact emphasizes the need of mak-
ing this weapon of more utility than it has
been of late years.

It has been reserved for our towneman,

Colonel Edmund Rice of the United States
Army, to meet the want here indicated in a
very satisfactory manner, and there seems
no good reason why his invention should
not be generally adopted by the Govern-
ment. He has made a bayonet which,
while equally well adapted as the one now
in use for aggressive purposes, has a very
important value as a weapon of defence.
This is attested by the experience of army
officers who have seen it used, and know
just what it is capable of accomplishing.
In the volume of reports of experiments
with Rice's Trowel Bayonet, made by officers
of the army, pursuant to instructions from
the War Department, there is abundant
evidence of the efficiency of this arm. It is
so made as to serve the purposes of a pick
and shovel, and thus to enable troops to
protect themselves from attack by throw-
ing up entrenchments which will place a
comparatively small body of men in secu-
rity against a much larger force. The very
short time necessary for the accomplish-
ment of this work would be almost incredi-
ble were it not authenticated by the testi-
mony of competent military men. Thus,
Major-General Pope says he has seen the
bayonets tested so that, in fifteen minutes,
two companies of infantry so covered them-
selves that they could not be seen at a dis-
tance of fifty feet in front of an embank-
ment which had been thrown up by them
with the bayonet, and which could not be
penetrated by a musket ball fired at a dis-
tance of ten feet. Other evidence makes it
appear that this statement of General Pope
is within bounds, in its eulogy of the trowel
bayonet, and there seems little doubt that
a few moments is all that is needed to en-
able a soldier provided with this arm to se-
curely entrench himself. The weight of
evidence is strongly in favour of the trowel
bayonet, and the objections urged against
it by the minority reports are only an illus-
tration of the opposition which any im-
provement is sure to excite from persons
who are attached to the instruments and
methods to which they have been accus-
tomed.

On a rough estimate, the report gives the
opinions of fifty one officers, including Gen-
erals Sherman, Pope and Terry, in favor of
the bayonet, and seven against it. Among
the latter is the Chief of Ordnance, whose
opinion is based on the conflict of testimony
in regard to it; although, as we have shown,
this conflict comes from a very small minor-
ty. One of the objectors, Captain Morris
of the Third Infantry, shows by his statements
of the time which it took his company to
entrench itself with the trowel bayonet, that
as diggers they were much inferior to the
average, and suggests that they were not in
a position to test its capacity in the line.
It is urged that the trowel bayonet is not
ornamental, but as utility rather than orna-
ment is the object aimed at, this objection
may be set aside as immaterial. The ord-
nance officers generally favor an earth trowel
with a wooden handle, but such an addi-
tion to the soldier's regular equipments
would be a burden to troops on the march
which would detract both from their com-
fort and efficiency. Nor does the objection
that troops would dig with the bayonet
while on the gun seem tenable, for there
would probably be very few cases of this
kind, and those would occur among such
men as under the present system endanger
their barrels by thrusting them into any ob-
ject in their way. There really seems to be
no solid objection to the trowel bayonet,
which while equal to the old weapon for
offensive is infinitely superior to it for de-
fensive purposes. We trust, therefore, that

Colonel Rice's invention which has alrea-
been issued to quite a number of regiments
in the United States Army, besides being
requested by some of our own and fore-
States, will be generally adopted for use
this country.—*Boston Daily Globe.*

The Court of Queen's Bench.

A HISTORY OF TEN CENTURIES.

An august and ancient tribunal—the
most ancient and august of any save the
"High Court of Parliament"—yesterday
virtually ceased to exist. The Court of
Queen's Bench, which represents a tribunal
held before the King himself at least a
thousand years ago, sat yesterday for the
last time, and in all human probability will
never sit again. It may not technically
cease to exist until November, and until
then it survives merely as a *mens rationis*—
an idea or conception of the mind; but it
will actually assemble no more. It held a
sitting on Monday for the purpose of giving
judgments, and those judgments will be
its last, for, unless something unforeseen
happens, it will never sit again. It is im-
possible (as Lord Coleridge observed a year
or so ago) to contemplate without a feeling
of interest, and perhaps a passing pang of
regret, the extinction and passing away of
so august and ancient an institution. Even
in this country, so tenacious in its traditions
and institutions and, most of all, in its ju-
dicial institutions, the Queen's Bench as it
was curtly called, or, to use its correct legal
title, "the court of the King before the
King himself"—"*curiam ipso rege*" was the
most ancient of all, and far more ancient
than Parliament itself; for it can be traced
back clearly in the substance of its nature
and character; and in the essence of its
jurisdiction to the time of Alfred—above
ten centuries ago. It is a curious circum-
stance that, reckoning from the accession of
Alfred in 871—the earliest date at which
such a jurisdiction can be shown to have
been exercised—to the year 1870, when the
original of the judicature act which abol-
ished it was introduced, just a thousand years
should have elapsed.

It is one of the greatest glories of Alfred
that he gave a close and zealous attention
to the administration of justice—especially
criminal justice—by all the judges in his
dominions, and corrected their errors or ex-
cesses; and in all succeeding reigns down to
the Conquest, and ever since the Conquest
down to this day, there can be traced the
existence of a tribunal, held originally be-
fore the King in person and his council, be-
fore which all inferior judges were liable to
be cited, their abuses or excesses of juris-
diction corrected, and their exercise of their
jurisdiction compelled and controlled. It
is exactly that jurisdiction which the Court
of King's Bench has always exercised since
it existed by that name, its great distinction
being that it was the court of error from all
criminal courts, and that it was the court
which exercised a sovereign jurisdiction
over the magistracy, and a supreme power
in the way either of commanding them to
exercise their jurisdiction in cases within it,
or of prohibiting them from exercising it in
cases not within it, or of setting aside their
sentences if they exceeded their jurisdic-
tion, or of punishing them if they abused it.
In short, the very jurisdiction which,
from Alfred's laws and Alfred's life, we find
that great sovereign, like so many of his
successors, exercised in person, this great
court has exercised ever since it existed as a
legal tribunal, with that proud name and

title so well expressing its ancient origin, and so clearly showing its identity with its ancient original, "The Court of the King before the King himself." So early as the reign of Henry II. we find it mentioned by that name and title—"as held before the King himself" though in the reign of Edward I. we find the King insisting that the judge should follow him wherever he went to sit in his council, and as late as the 15th century it was sometimes described as held "before the King in Council"—"*coram Rege in Concilio*." Lord Coke proudly boasted that, like the chancery, its title was "*Coram Rege*," and he boasted that it excelled the chancery indignity as being "*coram ipso rege*."

But, in truth, these two great courts were in dignity the same, both being held before the King in person or his council, and both exercising the high prerogative jurisdiction which Lord Bacon described as the "Prætorian jurisdiction" of the chancery and the "Censorial jurisdiction" of the King's Bench. There is reason to believe that the jurisdiction of the Star Chamber was but an irregular development of the high jurisdiction of this great Court before it was clearly defined and established, and when the Star Chamber was abolished all that was legal in its jurisdiction, or rather was not strictly legal, passed to the King's Bench and went to augment its lofty jurisdiction. One part of it most certainly had that origin, the jurisdiction exercised on "criminal information"—a jurisdiction long controverted, denied, or doubted even by Lord Hale, and not firmly established until it was sanctioned indirectly by statute after the Revolution. It was felt that there must reside somewhere the power of exercising an extraordinary jurisdiction for punishment of great delinquencies which could not await the slower process of ordinary law, and so that part of the jurisdiction of this great court was recognized. So, again, in this great court resided the power of supplying the defects of all inferior judicatures in the trial or execution of criminals, and for this purpose it could remove a case from any other court and bring it before itself; and send a case into any county in England for trial, having for that purpose, as Lord Coke said, "sovereign and supreme authority," an authority so high that in any county where it sat Courts of Assize could not be held, being deemed subordinate tribunals, while this great court was sovereign and supreme. From the earliest times it has been the function of this court to exercise that which has ever been the peculiar prerogative of the crown,—namely, to prevent "a failure of justice." For that purpose it was invested with an extraordinary jurisdiction, far surpassing that of the ordinary criminal courts of the country—a jurisdiction capable of being exercised without the ordinary forms of law, and out of the scope of the ordinary rules, and only controlled by the broad principles of the constitution, of which, in its best days, this court became, indeed, the great judicial guardian. Even governors of colonies, judges, magistrates, and ministers of state could be before the high court arranged for misconduct and punished for abuse; and its jurisdiction was subordinate only to Parliament itself.

In this great court resided, as the old lawyers loved to say, the *plenitudo potestatis*—the fulness of power to do or to enforce justice, which could supply the defects of all inferior tribunals, and contained within itself whatever was necessary for the purposes of justice, unfettered by the narrow rules of ordinary judicature. This high pre-

rogative was remarkably displayed in a recent famous case, when the court exercised its powers for the purposes of justice with a vigour which no other tribunal in the realm could have exerted. But other and still higher functions belonged to it, even the dread power of life and death, which belonged to it as the great court of criminal justice before which offenders of the highest rank were brought to trial. It possessed also the extraordinary power of directing the execution of the last dread sentence of the law on criminals convicted before other tribunals, and who for any reason had escaped the execution of their sentences, but who after any lapse of time, could be brought before this high court, and he, by its direct order, consigned to execution. It was thus that Raleigh was brought before this court to receive sentence, and thus that Ratcheffe stood on its bar to be tried for treason in a rebellion thirty years before; and thus in innumerable cases the extraordinary criminal jurisdiction of this court has been exercised over offenders the most distinguished, and of the highest dignity and rank. It is to be feared that its history would have to be written largely "in letters of blood." Its traditions, indeed, are dreadful and terrible not less than lofty and august; and as the present chief justice said, when speaking as an advocate in this very court. "At some periods the courts of justice smelt like the shambles." Its history is marked by the names of many noble victims, whose memories impart to it a character more of horror than of lustre. On the other hand, as well in ancient as in modern times, its jurisdiction has been exercised under some of the most eminent men who have adorned our annals. The names of Hale and Holt, and Hardwicke and Mansfield four of the greatest names in our judicial history—belong to this court, and in latter times the names of Kenyon, Edenborough, and Tenterden, though far from being so illustrious, at all events upheld as great lawyers and great judges the high character of its judicature.

Such has been the history, such the traditions of the high court which ceased to exist yesterday, and to Sir Alexander Cockburn, certainly, in many respects, not the least distinguished in the series, belongs the melancholy distinction of being the last Lord Chief Justice of England. The jurisdiction of the court is true, is preserved by the Judicature Act and is vested in a division of the High Court of Judicature. And its peculiar jurisdiction is vested in that division exclusively. But as a court—as that great court which has existed ever since the Conquest as a distinct and separate tribunal, with that high and lofty jurisdiction which could originally only be exercised by the King in person, and was so exercised by our sovereigns ever since the time of Alfred, as that great court of the King, inferior only to Parliament in greatness and in dignity—its history closed yesterday. All its proud distinction and its lofty traditions expire and pass away, and become as things of the past. It has, however, a great history, a history of ten centuries' duration, closely connected with the constitution of the country through a long succession of ages, and associated with a series of great names and historic—often tragic—events; and it was not fitting that it should pass away forever without a word by way of memorial, and in some measure of regret.—*London Times*, July 7.

Lord Dufferin on Canada.

It is a pleasure to any true politician to read a speech like that in which Lord Dufferin on Wednesday responded to the congratulations of the Canada Club. That it has in it the ring of the old oratory, of the days when men cared to be eloquent and audiences therefore cared for eloquence, is nothing—is, perhaps, in the present congealed condition of public taste, even an advantage. It is the tone of the speech which is so refreshing, the pleasant feeling it leaves as of a bracing yet pleasant breeze the impression it produces of a political life in which there are vigor and health, fulness and even joy. English politics have become so languid, and in some ways so melancholy, men hope for so very little from politics, and have become so content if only there is no misfortune, that a Viceroy who tells them that his dominion is occupied by a people who are "one of the most intelligent and happiest of the off-sets of the English race;" a people rapidly developing "into a proud and great nation;" a people with a social "atmosphere which seems impregnated with the exhilarating spirit of enterprise, contentment and hope;" a people which feels that its destinies are as great as its possessions and that it is equal to deal with both makes society raise its head with a glance of amused but half incredulous surprise. Is there a politician left with spirits like that? Is there a nation in existence that is really young, young in energy and heart and hope, believing in its own future, and content with its own present? It can never be true, least of all when told us by a man who is not clad with success, not "off his head" with a victory, not drunk with the champagne of power, but almost coldly constitutional, pleased that his Ministry should be the true governors, rejoicing in the strength and vigilance of Opposition, full of sincere confidence in the capacity and honesty of a Parliament of talkative representatives. Lord Dufferin talks like a king, but like a king who thoroughly believes in the limitations on his own power, who has a cordial delight in his own fetters, who could sing because his people are showing the determination and the capacity to cut out their own way. He is glad, like any other king, over his "realm," the "extraordinary magnificence and extent of mountain and plain, valley and river, lake and forest, prairie and plateau," which make Canadians exult in the possession of "our own dear Canada," but he is jubilant, unlike most kings, over Ministers, exultant over the possession of opponents, gay because there is a mighty neighbour on his borders, happy because within his sway there is a land of Celtic Catholics more plentiful than the English themselves. No such figure has appeared before Englishmen for years, and society, while involuntarily cheering, hardly believes that its own satisfaction can be wise or enduring.

And yet it is most of it visibly true. Lord Dufferin, no doubt, owes something to his Sacerdotal blood and to his Irish training, and to that fine gift bestowed upon so few, which enable its possessor to rise to his best when appreciativeness is most required, which makes him most eloquent when his theme is praise, most lively when he has to thank, most lucid when he is depicting glad some things, but he has not invented his tale. There has been no rise in our recent day like the recent rise of Canada. The dull, ill-populated, discontented colonies which seemed always on the point of revolt, and were constantly on the verge of failure,

which looked enviously at the rise of the bordering Republic, and half-distrusted, half-despised the mother country, have been welded into a people which feels itself a nation, which has overcome its first difficulties, sees its way to future greatness, and is at liberty to enjoy the favours God has bestowed on it—endless territory, broad streams, an industrious people, a climate which exhilarates like the climate of the Union without the drawback of wearing out men's nerves, and the strange luxury of a political protection which enlarges every career, multiplies every success, and ensures security without exacting in return dependence. Were the Dominion independent, the highest posts in Canada would be open, but the highest posts in an Empire would be shut. Were she only an ally, her security would be purchased by something of humiliation, or worse, by a spirit of reliance fatal to honourable independence; but being what she is, an ally within the Empire, a protected State whose protector is but herself again, an actual portion of the whole body, yet with separate vitality, she enjoys a condition absolutely unique in history. She can grow in the middle of the world as the States grew in their isolation. Her people are accustomed to say that they will play in relation to North America the part which Scotland has played in Britain, but if Canada fills up as she is doing, if English emigrants learn as they are learning, that life there is happy, if her political class can develop, as Lord Dufferin says they are developing, statesmen equal to their needs, her place may be a larger one than this, and North American historians may hereafter trace with anxiety and pleasure the rise of a fiercer Prussia in the political system of their continent. The social system of Canada, if not English, differs widely from that of the United States. Her political organization is based on another, and, as we believe, more vital principle, the sovereignty not of a parchment, but of the representatives of the people. Her geographical position is entirely detached, and though not fortunate as to boundaries, is at least as fortunate as that of Prussia, where an assailable boundary has helped as much as any other cause to produce an unassailable people. The thing she most needs now is a succession of men who can preside over her destinies, and control her foreign policy, and interpret her constitution in an adequate spirit; and Lord Dufferin has not only shown that he can perform those great functions, but by the spirit in which he speaks of them has made it far easier to discover his successor. If he can be so gloomy the Vice-royalty of the Dominion must be tempting, and many a politician of mark in the world, conscious of powers for which there is no scope at home, and of energies for which there is no outlet, must as he reads Lord Dufferin's speech sigh for Lord Dufferin's position. Statesmen in England have avoided these great governorships, because they regarded them as stepping stones, and knew that success would not lift them to English power. But if the stepping stone is high enough to be of itself the end, if this Northern Vicereignty be really, as Lord Dufferin evidently thinks, and as by unanimous Canadian testimony he has made it, a Constitutional kingship, what better prize except the Premiership has the Empire to offer? To preside over a nation with a life and a social system and a destiny, to smooth the way of Constitutional government, to correct the aberrations of Liberalism, to help to choose out the fittest rulers, to

have the right of advice and the certainty of grave attention, and to do these things on an adequate arena, in circumstances which compel a world to watch, and amid a people with capacity of appreciation, is a career which may well tempt alike the loftiest and the most able. In showing to the political class that such a career is possible, that in the greatest of British Colonies a man may be a Constitutional King, and yet be appreciated, Lord Dufferin has done a service to Canada possibly more enduring than any of the many for which she as yet appreciates him. Call no man happy till he dies, and no Governor successful till he has retired; but Lord Dufferin, whatever his fortune or his fate, has at least enabled us to perceive the ideal which a Constitutional Governor-General should attain. The attainment of that ideal will be all the easier if it is well understood that for those who attain it time has officially very little meaning. Lord Dufferin already speaks of his "term," but why, unless he desires it, should he have a term?—and he has no right to desire it. He cannot come back and rule us, and, short of that, what can fate do for his happiness, or his fame, or his usefulness to mankind, better than keep him where he is? It is our loss, no doubt, and some day, when the bad hour arrives, Englishmen may feel that their circle of choice for power need not be limited to the middle aged magnates who are choking the benches of St. Stephen's, and who among them have not as yet produced one ruler—for both Sir R. Peel and Mr. Gladstone began as boys—that Britain has among her Viceroy's, and Ambassadors, and Governors, and Generals, and Admirals another reservoir of capacities nearly as large as the Parliamentary one, and full of larger men; but at present, and until misfortune shakes us out of our groove, what better place for a man like Lord Dufferin than the constitutional guidance of the Canadian Dominion?—*London Spectator.*

The *Globe St. Petersburg* correspondent says:—"Admiral Popoff's round boat system continually encounters great opposition and would have been shelved long ago were it not for the supineness of naval critics and the severe press laws, which prevent individual or public opposition from asserting itself too strongly."

The North Germans *Allgemeine Zeitung* has propounded an ingenious theory concerning the recent proposal of Mr. Dixon to render elementary education compulsory throughout England. The bill was rejected by a majority of nearly a hundred, and the reason, according to our foreign contemporary, is not far to seek—obligatory instruction would doubtless be the first step to a scheme of general and compulsory military service! If anything would console the Hon member for Bermingham for the failure of his measure, we should think the thought of what his constituents, the inhabitants of that peace-loving town, had escaped, would do so.

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