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# Volunteer Review

**MILITARY** GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VIII.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1874.

No. 25.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There was a meeting of the "Canada party held at Toronto on the 16th inst., attended by eight members who nomi nated officers for the ensuing year. All interest in this party is dying out,

A new kifle Association called the Lennox and Addington, has been formed at Odessa, Ont. It includes all the volunat Odessa, Ont. It teers of the county.

The skeletons of five men were found in excavating on section 16 of the new canal here, near the Welland Railway Station. They are probably the remains of soldiers, as the battle of Beaver Dam was fought at this point.

The annual match of the Ramsay Rifle Association will take place this year at the rifle range, Almonte, commencing on Monday,6th July. There will be offered in prizes about \$200, divided into seven different matches.

At the monthly meeting of the Sergeants' less, lst Prince of Wales' Rifles of Montreal, held at their Mess room, on Wednesday evening, June 3rd, 1874, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—"That the thanks of the Sergeants Mess, 1st Prince of W. of Wales' Rifles, are due and are hereby tendered to the Bandmaster and members of the Band of the Governor General's Foot Guards for the splendid and handsome manher in which they received the representatives of this Mess on the occasion of their hate excursion to Ottawa, and their unre-mitting acts of kindness so unweariedly extended to them during their stay, and hope that at any earl day, they will have an opportunity of reciprocating their kind-

That the Secretary Treasurer be instruc ted to forward a copy of the above resolution to the Bandmaster,

Washington Senate.—In the House the bill to ascertain the possessory rights of the Hudson Bay Company and other British sub lects within the limits which were subject of ward of the Emperor of Germany under the Treaty of Washington, of May 1871, and for Other purposes passed.

During last week more than six hundred people in Brooklyn have been visited with a hew and peculiar disease of the eye, which has received the name of conjunctivitis. Its ist symptoms are a slight soreness, which acon followed by a bloodshot condition of the eyes. eyes. If not promptly and properly the patient is afflicted with violent in the head, and unless the eyes are absolute rest the sight may be de-

The President on the 18th inst. sent to the Senate the recently negotiated reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada.

The Spanish Government is in negotiation with the Credit Mobilier for the loan of 50,000,000 reals.

 Advices from Algiers state that a body of Moorish Insurgents invaded that city, but the French troops repelled them; 12 of the Insurgents killed and a number injured.

The Daily Telegraph has a special despatch from Central Asia announcing that a rebel lion has broken out in Khokan. Sixteen officials of high rank have been beheaded. The Russian Commanders in Central Asia have received orders to remain neutral.

The fire in the forest of Fontainbleau has been extinguished, after destroying ten acres of timber.

Havanna letters of the 13th inst. state that the expedition under Aguelcira had safely landed on the north coast with four thousand rifles, six pieces mountain artillery, and a large quantity of ammunition

When the steamer Parthia arrived at Queenston or the 16th inst., a large and unruly mob had gathered on the dock, awaiting the appearance of Rochefort, who was generally known to be on board. Rochefort passed down the gangway he was immediately recognized by the crowd who received him with hootings and execuations, and made a rush for him as he landed. The police surrounded Rochefort, who it is feared would have been lynched but for their protection. An intensely excited mob pressing forward, hooting and yelling, fol-lowed the Frenchman to the Queen's Hotel. From that place the police escorted him to the depot where only passengers were ad mitted. His arrival at Cork was not expected. He therefore passed through the city unnoticed and took the train at 9 p.m. for Dublin, whence he will proceed to London.

Rochefort reached London, June 19, 5 a.m. His arrival at Eusten Square station. was unattended by any demonstration.

An engagement between the Carlists and Republicans at Alcora resulted in the defeat of the former. The Government forces lost ten killed and eighty five wounded, and the loss of the Carlists are much larger. Among the killed was Don Enrique, son of Henry of Bourbon, while leading the Car-

Republican Concha expects to open an attack on Estella,

The latest advices from the scene of war in the North, are to the effect that the Carlists are certainly concentrating at Monte Jurra, near Estella, they have cleaned the county over which they passed of provisions, horses, and vehicles. Marshal Concha's force numbers 38,000 men. He has 87 pieces of artillery. There is some dissatisfaction be cause the attack upon the Insurgents has not yet been made. Quite a number of Marshal Concha's men are suffering from dysentery, attributed to raw onions.

The great crucible steel casting for the Woolwich new eighty one ton gun was run at the works of Messrs. Thomas Firth & Sou. Sheffield, on Friday last. In its production 194 men were engaged, who emptied 628 crucibles, each weighing seventy pounds net, into the casting pit. The weight of the castings in the rough is therefore about twenty tors, its length in the mourd being thirteen feet and dameter forty-two inches. When it has been allowed to cool in a very gradual manner for some time, it will be sheathed and well hammered by the twenty-five ton Nasmyth hammer of firm, until it is of proper size and suitable density. It is destined to form the interior tube of the great piece of ordnance alluded to, and is the largest steel casting yet turned out. It will be turned, tempered, etc., at Woolwich.

The Republican Journals of Paris of the 16th speak in the most eugolistic terms of the members of both Right and Left Centres of the Assembly because of their vote yesterday against the restoration of a mon-archy. They say the vote in the Assembly though it does not proclaim a Republic, shows that a monarchy is impossible. leanist journals affect to consider that the action of the Assemby leaves the situation unchanged, and expresses belief nevertheless, that the consequence of the vote will be the consolidation of PresidentMcMahon's

The Right Centre is negotiating with the Right and with a portion of the Left Centre, in the hope of orming a new majority upon the programme based on the bill submitted by M. Lambert De St. Croix on the 15th instant, providing for the confirmation of President McMahon's powers.

The organization of a Second Chamber, conferring the right upon President McMahon to dissolve both branches, and appointment of his successors by joint convention of the two Chambers. The negotiations will probably prove abortive, the Left Centre adhering to the provision of Casimir Periere's Bill,

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF TPB MILITIA FOR 1873.

#### APPENDIX No. I

(Continued from Page, 279) MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 6. MONTREAL, 18th Dec. 1873.

Sir,-In conformity with your instructions I have the honor of forwarding you my

annual report for 1873 74.

This report is short; the greatest part of the corps in Military District Number Six not having as yet performed their annual drill; some intending to do so during this

winter, others in the spring.

None of the corps in the 4th Brigade Division, under the command of Lieut. Col. D'Orsonnens, Brigade Major, have as yet begun the annual drill, except the " Mont Royal" battalion, which is now doing so at head-quarters, Montreal.

In the 5th Brigade Division under the command of Lieut.-Col. Hanson, Brigade Major, two companies only have performed their annual drill—they are number two | Three Rivers Provisional Battalion, Captain Lambert, and number four Three Rivers Provisional Battalion, Captain Bouvier.

Number two company was inspected at Riviere du Loup en Haut on the 19th July last. There were present on parade; non-commissioned officers and officers.

was good, with trifling exception.

last.

Present on parade—officers, non commissioned officers and men, 54.

The clothing is quite unserviceable. The other corps in this Division will perform their annual drill during winter or in the spring.

The target practice return for this Division will be forwarded to you in a few days.

In the 6th Brigade Division, under the command of Lieut. Col. de Bellefauille, Brigade Major, the 55th Megantic, Lieut. Colonel Barwiss in command, went into camp, and were inspected on the 9th July last.

There were in camp on said date of inspection—officers, non commissioned officers and men, 274.

The independent companies of Ste. Gertrude, Victoriaville, Gentilly, Sorel, St. Simon, St. Pie, St. Gregoire, Becancour, Nicolet, Arthabaska, St. Hyacinthe, Wotton. Wolfestown, St. Norbert, Bulstrode, will drill sometime during this winter, others during the coming spring.

I have offered the government two troops of cavalry, a battery of sixty-seven men at Nicolet, and a battalion of foot artillery under Major Labranche at Montreal; that is to say, " they are all ready to enlist and go to work," but, as it seems, they are not

wanted. In the 4th Brigado Division, the three companies of the North-St. Placide, St. Beniot and St. Eustscho-are getting rather disorganized; the men have served their three years. I think it would be desirable three years. for the benefit of the service that they be replaced by a "field battery," under the command of (Doctor) Captain Marsil, of St. Eustache, a man who has done a great deal for the service, and a man who has made a special study of artillery, &c., &c., &c.

In some of my former reports I have EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH-WEST. of the Depretment upon a few other sub-jects. I shall not represe that in this, but will be as short as possible, and pray to be considered.

Yours Truly,

A. C. DELOTRINIERE HARWOOD, Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 6.

The Adjt. Gen. of Militia, Ottawa.

> MILITARY DICTRIOT, NO 7. Quebec, 7th November, 1873.

Sin, - In pursuance to the instructions contained in your circular memorandum dated Ottawa, October 24th, 1873. I have the honor to forward (enclosed) an inspection report of the corps of Active Militia in this district who have performed the annual drill for 1873 74; also a list of such corps as had not been inspected on the 1st November

I also forward herewith a detailed statement of the nominal strength of such corps ss have put in their drill, and one of their actual strength on parade inspection, which will show that the average attendance has so far been very good. The total nominal strength of all ranks for all the corps who have been inspected up to date being 2,066, and the total actual strength 1,976. This The state of drill was very satisfactory— great improvement on the attendance of last well up in skirmishing. The state of arms year can, I believe, be partly accounted for by the fact of companies and corps being Number four company was inspected at allowed to select their own time and place of St. Gabriel de Brandon, on the 17th July drill, which of course facilitates attendance and interferes least with private avocations. I am happy to state also that in most corps I noticed a considerable change for the better in proficiency at drill and attendance to their duties.

I also forward herewith a return of target practice of such corps as have performed their drill for this year. The country corps of this district, through want of targets, had been unable to give much attention to firing until last year. The large per centage of recruits in the different companies has made the average rather low. I would in this connection respectfully submit the advis-ability of not having untrained men firing so many rounds during one period of train ing, as the short time they must necessarily devote to it has a tendency to their hurrying their firing or leave a part of it undone. Un-skilled men require more time in aiming than practiced soldiers, and tolerably quick firing with them means nothing but waste of ammunition. Most Battalions have only one six hundred yards target, and if all the mon of five or six companies are to fire forty rounds in eight days, having to travel sometimes a considerable distance to their range, it seem obvious that the men must either be hurried through their firing or have little time left for anything else. of the battalions inspected this year have found it impossible to complete the prescribed course.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, L. A. CASIULT, Lieut. Colonel, D. A. G., Commanding, Military District, No. 7 Lt.-Col. W. Powell,

Acting Adjt. General, Ottawa.

(To be continued.)

THE EXEMY TO BE DEALT WITH.

(From the Toronto Mail June 6th.)

When Sir John Macdonald first proposed to establish a Mounted Police Force in the North-West Territories some of his political opponents thought proper to impugn the motives which suggested the step, and to insinuate that such an organization would prove an onerous and altogether unnecessary burden upon the country. Further information has, as usual, in duo course justified the action of the late Minister of Justice, and borne ample testimony to the foresight by which his statemanship provided for coping with an evil of somewhat alarming magnitude. Those who have imagined that the establishment of the Mounted Police was not required will no doubt change their opinion upon learning the object of the expedition which is to start for the far West in the course c'a few days.

From information received by the Government some time ago it was learned that a band of desperadoes from the United States had entered upon British territory, where, well-knowing that no force existed capable of punishing their misdeeds, they have been pursuing a lawless career of so aggravated a nature that it became absolutely necessary for the Canadian Government to assert its authority and mete out a full measure of justice and retribution. Intelligence received from time to time through officers of the lludson Bay? Company, as well as from agents of the United States Government, has supplied a certain amount of trustworthy in rmation respecting the whereabouts of these ruffians and their numerical strength. From what has been gathered from various sources it would appear that outlaws to the number of about five hundred have established themselves upon British soil at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, where they have built a fort and made ample provision for defence against either Government forces or the Indian tribes. They have established an illicit still, the product of which forms the principal commodity bartered with the natives for furs. The unfortunate red man, yielding to the tempations offered, purchases the fatal fire water, and in the fre-quent *melees* which results from the orgies follow many an Indian has been murdered. Whatever article of utility the native hunter may exchange the trophics of the chase for is almost certain very shortly afterwards to find its way back to the outlaws' fort in traffic for whiskey. The ruffians carrying on this neferious trade are for the most part living with Indian women obtained from the various tribes either by purchase or violence, and the crime, immorality, and sacrifice of life resulting from the existing state of affairs demand immediate and stern action by the Government. It might be supposed that the advance of the life is the content of the life of the content of the life of the that at the advance of the expedition about to be sent by the Dominion to suppress these disorders the guilty parties would disperse and flee from justice; but it appears highly probable, from a full consideration of their rituation and numerical strength, that they will defy the authorities and offer a desperate resistance to the officers of the law. The outlaws are men accustomed to border warfare, and who have for years been used to encounter the dangers and hardships attending residence beyond the limits of civi lization and in the midst of hostile Indian tribes. Many of them are deserters from the Uunited States army, while others are men who have had to fleo from justice, and

who dare not show themselves: again

American territory, where J. e Lynch, if not the regular courts of, is ready to deal assion of almost n lar. Those deswith them for the co every crime in the canten lar. peradoes, fighting as the will with initers round their necks, mry accordingly be expected to offer an obstinate resistance to the Canadian authorities, and it is therefore well that every precaution should be taken to secure success to the projected expedition. As we have already stated, the out-laws are supposed to number at least five hundred, and it appears that they are armed in great part with Spencer repeating rifles, capable of firing, in succession, without reloading, seventeen shots. This, however, is not all. A short time ago, by a well planned raid across the border, they surprised a detachment of United States troops in an isolated fort, and appropriated six pieces of artillery. These have been placed in position in the fort before spoken of, so that it is not to be taken by assault without some difficulty. Some of the Yankee deserters are no doubt autillorymen, so that there is too good reasons to fear that their means for defence will be employed to some advant

Having described the object of the expedi tion and the difficulties to be encountered we will now proceed to give the means for accomplishing the former and overcoming the latter. The whole force, numbering 300 men all told, will be under the command of Colonel French R. A., an Imperial officer "lent" for a period of ten years to the Cana dian Government, and who has until recently been acting as Commandant of A Battery at Kingston, where one of the Schools of Gunnery is established. Col. French has, of course graduated at Shoeburyness, and he was se lected by H R. II the Commander in Chief for service in Canada owing to the superior qualifications he possessed for the post which the Dominion Government were anxious to fill. The men under his command he has himself carefully selected from among a vast number of applicants, and, having practically an unlimited choice, there is little flattery in saying that he has secured material from which to organize a corp d'elite. For the 150 appointments recently made at least 1,500 desirable applicants offered their services. The force is accordingly comservices. The force is accordingly com-posed of individuals chosen on account of healthy physique, good character, intelli gence, and smartness. Very few, indeed, of the recruits have failed to come up to the expectations of their superiors, and such have been allowed to take their departure, no difficulty being experienced in supplying their places with substitutes of the right stamp. The Norh West Police do not come under the Militia Act; accordingly they are notamenable to the strict discipline provided for by the Articles of War. The hold upon their faithful service and due subordination is therefore chiefly a moral one, the severest penalty for dereliction of duty being expulsion. As the inducements to join the force are generally as much love of adventure and a desire to see the Great Lone Land, as a wish for pecuniary gain, the members of the force are anxious to do their part in a thorough and conscientious manner, being found eager to acquire a knowledge of their duties, which they also perform with commendable flacrity. The pay for sub-constables is 75 cents per day, the superior grades receiving higher remuneration. All members of the force, who serve faithfully for the full term of three years, are entitled to a free grant of 160 acres of land on receiving their discharge.

entered the ranks, and one French gentle-man who bears a title. We have also heard of a young Englishman who, since he joined, has come into a property worth £30,000 sterling per annum; but he will not resign. The following is the form of oath administered to each candidate approved :

"I, \_\_\_\_\_, solemnly swear that I will faithfully, diligently, and impartially execute and perform the duties and office of ————in the Police Force of the North West Territosios, and will well and truly obey and perform all lawful orders or instructions which I shall receive , without fear, favor, or affec tion, of or towards any person or party So help me God." whomsoever

The North-West Mounted Police Force is limited by the Act of Parliament creating it to three hundred men. Of these 150, recruited last fall, are stationed at Fort Garry, while the remainder sleep to night for the last time in the commodious loronto barracks known as the New Garrison. The general organization of the body is similar to that of a cavalry regiment, and it is divided into six troops, with an appropriate number of offi-cers, designated Commissioners, Inspectors, and sub Inspectors. There are also the medical and veterinary staff, that important functionary the paymaster, farriers, smiths, wheelights, etc. The uniforms of officers and men are ident. al, with the exception that the former wear upon their wrists a twist of gold lace in the form of the Austrian knot. The clothing consists of scarlet tunic, on the Norfolk blouse principle, with gilt buttons bearing the impress of a regal crown; tight fitting cloth breeches and boots, with ordinary hunting spurs, for mounted service; dark trowsers with double white stripe for undress; cavalry forage cap with white band; and brown leather waist belt and pouch. What we may term non commissioned officers sport chevrons in gold lace, according to their grade upon the right arm. The force are armed with a Spider cavalry carbine and a single revolver, the latter to be worn in the belt. No swords are supplied; even the officers will be with. out them, and simply carry the same arms as the rank and file. This is a novelty for a mounted force which we believe must soon be abandoned. A sabre is not so heavy as to prove a serious incumbrance, while a trooper on service without his natural weap-on looks almost as helpless as a callow bird. It is certainly a great improvement to have the revolver carried in the belt instead of in a holster, as a dismounted man is not liable to be left at the mercy of his foes white his steed gallops off with his six shooter. A holster should, however, be provided on the siddle, in which the pistol may be carried when not likely to be required for immediate use, so as to relieve the man from the unnecessary burden upon his thigh which would befelt a serious matter in a long ride. While discussing the subject of arms, we cannot help pointing out what seems to have been an oversight, in furnishing the force with Snider carbines, when the improved weapon known as the Martini-Henry, the very best pos-sible to put into their hands, might have been precured. This price, moreover, as a sword baynot, not very dissimilar to the regulation hanger worn by pioneers, in that it is supplied with a sawback, which would be found very useful in camp. So far as our experience extends, the force about to proceed to the North West, which may have to encounter horse tribes of Indians, as well as intrenched white rufflans, is the first mounted body, civil or military, ever called

of some kind. It is quite possible the authorities may have desired to preserve so far as possible the civil character of the organization, but such a consideration should not be allowed to detract from the efficiency of a body whose operations, if it comes to fighting, must be essentially military. In no civil force that we can think of are the men placed at such a disadvantage. The Gendarmerie of France and Prussia, the Sbirri of Italy, the mounted division of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the horse patrols of the Metropolitan Police are all provided with swords. Taking cases even closer in point, we may refer to the Austra lia and New Zealand Mounted Police and the cavalry of the United States army, all of whom have sabres. All the ordinary police in England, moreover, are provided with cutlasses, as well as revolvers, for dealing with serious disturbances, a humane consideration being at the bottom of this arrangement. It requires constant practice, a cool head, and a steady arm to hit the man you wish to with a pistol ball, and it has been found in popular tumults that generally the innocent and too curious bystanders suffer the effects of shots fired at rioters. A policeman with sword is not liable to hitwhether with the flat or the edge-any one but the iadividual he intends to, and hence the universal adoption of that weapon in

Europe for the civil forces.

In view of the formidable nature of the duty upon which the force has at once to enter, Col. French has taken the precaution to procure from England two nine-pound Armstrong field pieces, for which the necessary detachments have been told off. Ever since the force has been stationed at the New Garrison the horses appointed for these guns have been daily exercised in artillery manouvres so that they may be thoroughly accustomed to the performance of their very imporent duty. There are now nearly 180 horses with the detachment at Toronto. and fully 200 will accompany the force to the North West. The expedition will nec-essarily be accompanied by considerable baggage, for which numerous wagons and Red River carts have been provided. These latter, as probably many of our readers are aware, run upon wheels of immence circumference, with very broad tires, and the necessity for their use forms one of the best evidences of the depth of the rich loam, which allows an ordinary vehicle to sink to the hubs.

A visit paid to the New Garrison, a few afternoons ago enable our representative to witness the immense activity being displayed over the preparations. Detechments of men were severally being exercised at riding drill, cavalry manouvres, skirmishing dismounting, ball practice at the butts, stable duty, etc, and it was astonishing to observe the proficiency in many respects that the men had attained. Some of the wheels performed by the dismounted would have done credit to a troop of Life Guardsmen, while the total absence of worrying and fussiness on the part of officers and instructors, as well as the attentive manner of the men, showed plainly enough that "all hands and the cook" were working con amore. A considerable number of the troppers, we are informed, have already passed the Military School. A glance through the stables showed the horses comfortably groomed and cared for, the majority being in fine condi-tion, and only three invalids being reported among the whole number. The men them selves, we may here remark, have been in excellent health since they joined; at the time of our visit, three men were reported Many men of education and position have into existence and not provided with swords in hospital and these from (let us hope) acmorn till dowy ove" apparently does men good, if we might judge from the stalwart torms and bronzed open faces of the con-

stables. The detachment now in Toronto will, it is arranged, leave to morrow for Detroit, and proceed via St Paul to the frontier. men will dress in civilian's attire, and all the uniforms, arms accoutrements, harness, etc., will be forwarded in bond On reaching Brit ish territory, the force will be re-organised and proceed to Dufferin, a place some miles west of Pembina, appointed for the rendezvous of the two detachments. On the whole, stupendous steam hammer, erected in the force of three hundred being assembled, ar. Royal Gun Factories, Royal Arsenal, Woolrangements will be completed as soon as possible for an early start, and the route will be along the frontier direct to the scene of action. With Col. Fronch's strategic plan we are, of course, unacquainted, but the public may rest assured that no precaution that would ensure the success of the expedition will be neglected. The services of Hudson Bay officers and half-breed scouts have, we may presume, been already secured, and it is quite possible the loyality of the Indians may also be made contributory to the objects of the undertaking. A scarlet unitorm has been adopted for the Police, in order that no misconception may exist in the minds of either Yankee russians or Indian warriors as to the nationality of the force, and is, indeed, a glorious livery to fight in, if fighting has to be done. It may be remembered that the Russians admitted after Inkerman that the fight would not have lasted so many hours had the Guards-whom, in the fog, they mistook for Turks-not been wearing their great coats. It is to be hoped that "havelocks" or light Indian helmets have been provided for wear during the hot wheather, but we imagine very little has been overlooked that may add in any way to the com fort of the men. The expedition has to travel about eight hundred miles, and considering the amount of impedimenta that must accompany it we may safely calculate it will not reach the scence of action under a month. When its objects has been accomplished, re garding which we entertain no misgiving, even though the odds against the Police are five to three, it is expected that the force will return dropping detachments along the frontier, who will at once set to work erect ing forts and establishing the nucleus of agricultural settlements, wherein they will henceforward grow grain for their horses and "grub" for themselves. It is understood that the United States Government will send a military force along the southern side of the frontier to co operate with the Dominion expedition, and between the two it is to be hoped the outlaws will be either shot, captured, or dispersed. It is not to be concealed that t' 2 Mounted Police are going upon a dengerous duty. In which there is little glory to be won. The natural pluck of individuals, under strict discipline and able command, will no doubt crown their efforts with succeess, though possibly a scalp or two may be lost in the encounter. In such case we can only say:

"Sharpo be the blade and, sure the blow, Apd short the pang to undergo!"

It is presumed that no man has joind the force without first counting the cost. The inducements, however, to men of the right stamp, are not only seductive but substantial. Those who would eventually settle in

cidental kicks from chargers which a horse favourable auspices, while to sportsmen desire would describe as "only just a little, who long to "run" a buffiele or for a crack playful." Hard work at drill, "from early at a grizzly there will be afforded a fine chance. In conclusion we can only wish the gallant fellows God speed. Wore they soldiers, it would be no compliment to hope they would have no fighting. As the matter now stands the public will be happy to learn that they have vindicated the law without resort to arms.

#### THE GREAT STEAM HAMMER.

A work of national importance has been consummated in the completion of the wich, for the manufacture of the great artillery of the future The apparatus, which was ordered to be in readiness, if possible, by the 1st of May, in anticipation of the visit about to be paid to England by the Emperor of Russia, has been, by dint of in industry, finished a week within the date, and yesterday morning, in the presence of Colonel Campbell, C.B., R.A., superintend ent of the department and other office, the steam pipes were charged for the first time and the hammer was worked. At the first trial it moved with the greatest possible ease, and the big steam cranes on either side, each of which will lift from eighty to one hundred tons, swung round with perfect freedom. One of the cranes lifted into its place a hug steam cylinder, which is to be employed to lift one of the furnace doors. The enormous power of the new hammer can only be fully realised by seeing it in operation; to say it is the largest and most powerful in the world conveys but a faint idea of it magnitude and capabilities. Although it has been described as a 30-ton hammer, the weight of the falling portion is really within a few pounds of 40 tons, and the force of falling weight is accelerated many times by the use of steam to drive it down from the top. It is estimated that the use of "top steam" is equal to a lowing the hammer to fall of its own weight from a height eighty ft. It has been allowed a striking fall of 15ft. 3m., and it has not yet been determined what is the actual ferce of the blow it will strike. The hammer is forty five feet in height, and covers with its supports a base of about 120 feet square. Above the ground it weighs five hundred tons, and the iron used in the foundation below wighs It has cost altogether about 665 tons. £50,000, the greater part of which has been paid to Messrs. Nasmyth, Wilson, and Co., the patentees and manufacturers. On Thursday one of the furnaces from which the hammer is to be fed was also set to work. It is large enough to make a comfortable dwelling house, and an omnibus might be driven in at the door way The door of the furnace weighs seven tons, and is, as usual, an iron frame filled in with fire bricks of which the required 1500. The Emperor of Russia will, it is expected, visit the Royal Arsenal about the 3rd week in May, when the heaviest portion of a 80 ton gun will be welded by this hammer in his presence.

Some progress has already been made in theRoyal GunFactories at Woolwich Arsenal in the manufacture of the experimental 80ton gun, which is intended to furnish data for the construction of the guns of the In The length of the gun over all will be 27ft., the bore being 24ft. long. The calithe NorthWest will be afforded an opportunity of viewing "the promised land" with cessively, the gun being bored up after each out any personal expense, and under highly series of experiments. The 14 inch calibre Stirting, Ont.—Capt. A. Bethune, to Sept. 74. 200

will take a projectile of 1100lb., firing a maximum charge of about 190lb, of speci ally manufactured powder; the 15 inch will take a 1400lb, shot and about 245lb, of pow der; the 16-inch will throw a 1650lb. shot with about 300lb, of powder. The heaviest gun now in the Service, the 12-35 tons (Woolwich Intant) can pierce 15 inches of iron at the muzzle. The ranges at which the projectiles for the 80-ton gun will perform the same feat will be—for the 14-inch shot, 3300 yards; forthe 15 inch shot, 5200 yards; and for the 16-inch shot, 6500 yards, nearly four miles. At a fighting range of 500 yards the Woolwich Infant will penetrate 14 inches of iron; but the 80-ton gun, with a 14-inch calibre, will pierce about 17 inches; with 15 inch calibre, about \$81 inches; and with the i6-inch calibre, about 20 inches. The maximum ranges at which shells could be thrown into a fortress will be--for the 12-inch, about 9000 yards; 14-inch, 10,000 yards; 15-inch, 10,200; 16-inch, 10.300 yards, or close upon six indes.—Breat Arrow May 9th.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

Ine Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communientlons addressed to the Voluntien Review

"A" BATTERY CANADIAN ARTILLEY.

Last Tuesday morning the Premier, ac companied by Lieutenant Colonel Fletcher, Scots' Fusilier Guards, made a thorough inspection of the Forts about Kingston, with a view to estab'ishing the new Military Colego there. The large stone building known as the "Stone Frigate," situated on Point Frederick, seemed to possess all the necessary requirements. The Premier expressed himself as much impressed with its adaptability. After the inspection that returned to the Tête de PontBarracks,inspect ing en route a field gun detachment and the horses of "A" Battery at drill on Barrie field Common, where a number of the Premier's friends paid their respirts to him, the Band of the Battery playing in the squire. The officers entertained Colonel Fletcher at lunch, the Premier having a previous engagement. They returned to Ottawa by the afternoon train.

Tête de Pont Barracks, June 13, 1874.

Da Faur intendeds, when the bill of Periero comes up for debate, to distinctly warn the Right that 336 deputies are prepared to demand the dissolution of the Assembly, if organization of the Republic is provented.

Goulard is very sick.

The King of Siam has had a dinner service of silver made in London at a cost of £10,000.

REMITTANCES Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 20th inst.

Almonte, Ont.-Major Jas. D. Gemmill, to [April, 1874. \$2.00]

#### JOHNSTON AND LEE.

A very interesting piece of information comes to us for the first time in the rencent. ly published "Narrativo" of the Confeder. ate General Johnston, regarding the Peninsular campaign of McCiollan. It has often been objected to Johnston as a strate. gist, that his position at Yorktown was essentially vicious. The following extracts will show that the real responsibility for the position rests on Robert E. Lee:

On reporting to the President, I was informed by him that my comman I was to be oxtended over the Departments of Peninsuls and Norfolk; and his excellency desired me to visit those Departments immediately, to ascertain their military condition, before as suming the command.

I wont to the Peninsula as soon as possible, reaching General Magru ler's head-quarters early in the morning; and passed the day in examining his works with the assistance of General Whiting, who accompained me for the purpose, and in obtaining all the pertinent information General Mag-

ruler could give.

Before nightfull I was conviaced that we could do no more on the Peninsula than delay General McClellan's progress toward Richmond, and that, if he found our in-trenchments too strong to be carried cer tainly and soon, he could pass around them by crossing York River. It seemed to me the more probable, however, that he would open York River to his vessels by demolist. ing our water batteries, and passing us by water, unless tempted, by discovering the weakness of our unfinished works between Yorktown and the head of the inundations, to force his way through our line there. For these reasons I thought it of greatim portance that a different plan of operations should be adopted without delay; and, leaving General Magruder's headqurters at nightfall, I hastened back to Richmond to suggest such a one, and arrived next morn ing early enough to see the President in his office as soon as he entered it.

Instead of only delaying the Federal army in its approach, I proposed that it hould be encountered in front of Richmond by one quite as numerous, formed by uniting there all the available forces of the Confederacy in North Cirolina, South Corolina, and Georgia, with those at Norfolk, on the Peninsu'n, and then near Richomond, n luding Smith' and Longstreet's divisions, which had arrived. The great army thus formed, surprising that of the United States by an attack when it was expecting to besiege Richmond, would be most certain to win; and the enemy defeated a hundred miles from Fort Monroe, their piaco of refuge, could scarcely escape destruction. Such a victory would decide not only the campaign, but the war, while the present plan could produce no decisive result.

The President, who had heard me with apparent interest, replied that the question was so important that he could hear it fully discussed before making his discision, and desired me to meet General Randolph (Secretary of War) and General Lee, in his office, at an appointed time, for the purpose; at my suggestion, he authorized me to invite Major Generals Smith and Long street to the conference. I was confident of that the Confederate government ought to announced.

meet McClellan's invasion with all its available forces. In giving the invitation to General Smith, I explained to him the object of the conference, after which we agreed perfectly upon the course to be advocate

ting the memerandum in the Appendix) at the President's request, General Magruder's defensive arrangement, as I had done to him, and representing that General McClellan's probable design of molesting our batteries at Gloucester Point and Yorktown, and turning our position by transporting his army up the river, could not be prevent. ed, so that the adoption of a new plan was necessary.

Major-General Smith was then asked by the President to give his opinion, and suggosted the course we had agreed upon : the assembling all the Confederate forces available far the purpose, pear Richmond-Mag' ruder's troops, and Huger's from Norfolk, to arrive among the last-and assail the Federal army when, following Magruder, it

came within reach.

In the discussion that followed, General Rundolph, who had been a naval officer, objected to the plan proposed, because it included at least the temporary abandonment of Norfolk which would involve the probable loss of the materials for many vessels of war, contained in the navy yard there. General Lee opposed it, because he thought that the withdrawal from South Cirolina and Georgia of any considerable number of troops would expose the import. ant scaports of Charleston and Swannah to the danger of capture. He thought, too, that the Pepinsula had excellent fields of battle for a small army contending with a great one, and that we should for that reason make the contest with McClellan's army there. General Longstreet took little part, which I attributed to his deafness. I main tained that all to be accomplised, by any success attainable on the Peninsula, would be to delay the enemy two or three weeks in his march to Richmond, for the reasons already given; and that success would soon give us back everything temporarily aband. oned to achieve it, and would be decisive of the war, as well as of the campaign.

At six o'clock the conference was adjourn ed by the President, to meet in his house at seven. The discussion was continued there although languidly, until one A.M., when it ceased, and the President, who previously had expressed no opinion on the question, announced his decision in faver of General Leo's opinion, and directed that Smith's and Longstreet's divisions should join the army of the Peninsula, and ordered me to go there and take command, the Departments of Norfolk and the Peninsula being added to that of Northern Virginia.

The belief that events on the Peninsula would soon compel the Confederate govern. ment to adopt my method of opposing the Federal army, reconciled me somewhat to the necessity of obeying the President's

Paris, 19th.- In the Assembly to day an amendment to the Municipal Organization bill was adopted, which completes the defeat of the measure. The amendment in effect maintains the existing system of municipal elections, striking out the clause which provided for minority representation the support of the former, for at Fairfax by cumulative voting. It was adopted by a Court-House and Centreville we had discussed the general question, and agreed surprise. The withdraw of the bill was that the Confederate government and to

GERMANY "AT PEACE."-The Pall Mall Gazette remarks. "The Peace Society and all respectable enthusiasts who believe in early disarmament will learn with some regrot that the increasing development of the The conference began more than an hour enormous works of Kerr Krupp at Essen before noon, by my describing, (and exhit has made it necessary for him to advertise for a gigantic loan for the special enlargement of the profitable business he carries on in the manufacture of guns. The amount to secure is £1,500,000, secured on the works as a first charge, and bearing five per cent. interest; but the issue of the first allotment of £900,000, which was to be closed on Tuesday, was made at ninety six. and the special attraction offered to capi talists of repayment by a sinking fund, which is arranged so that by means of successive drawings the whole loan is to be clear. ed off between 1876 and 1883 at the rate of £110 returned for each £100 of principle subsribed. It is understood in Germany that the already vast works at Essen have for some time past been unable to meet the increasing demands on them made partly for the rearmament of the German army and fortresses, and partly for foreign States. There are large orders, for in-stance, from the Turkish Government outstanding, not to mention other States whose promises of payment are more tempting than those of the Porte. A fact like this, which may be measured in solid coin, advanced in great part from the savings of careful capitalists, may perhaps weigh against the opinions we have recent. ly been favoused with that the cause of arbitration has made real progress since the grand experiment at Geneva of which we are so proud."

> CANADA CENTRAL EXTENSION .- At a late meeting of the Renfrew County Council, held at Pembroke, the question of voting a bonus for the extension of the Canada Centrail Rulway was taken up. There seemed to a general impression that Ottawa should also aid the extension Several of the Reeves stated that the city had lost a large portion of the Upper Ottawa trade, which had gone to Brockville, merely on account of Renfrew being the terminus, but they felt certain that as soon as the extension was complet. ed to Pembroke we would recover it. A requisition was adopted granting a bonus of \$150,000 for the above purpose provided the bonus granted to the Pombroke & Kingston Rulway could be withdrawn. There is every possibility it will, the latter company having failed to carry out the conditions of the by law authorizing the

> Washington, 19.-The Committee on Foreign Relations had the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty before it to day, but as barely a quorum was presented, no definite action was taken The treaty was printed this morning, headed confidential, and copies furnished to individual Senators, with each name written on the title page. Senators to-day are in-clined to believe the treaty will be postponed till next session, as its consideration would involve more debate than could now be afforded.

> Telegraphic report from Paris say that the Government has consented to accent the ammendment to the Municipal Bill, extending for two years the operation of the present law providing for the nomination of mayors by Government.

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# The Volunteer Rebiew,

#### MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

#### OTTAWA, TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1874.

To Correspondents.—Letters addressed to either the Editor or Publisher, as well as Communications intended for publication, must, invariably, be pre-pid. 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 (according to the weight of the communication) placed thereon will pay the postage

LIEUT. J. B. VINTER, of Victoria, is our authorised Agent for Vancouver Island, British Columbia. As is also Captain II. V. EDMONDS for New Westminster and adjacent country.

WE again refer to Colonel FLETCHERS's valuable report on the Military Academy at West Point, United States, with the full assurance that, he has rendered the country a great public service, in placing before it in such a concise form the details of the organization of that celebrated military school. As we are about to establish a similar institution the knowledge collected and reviewed in his usual happy manner is most valuable, and yery few readers will differ in opinion with him as to the course Canada should pursue under the circumstances, while everything really practical and valuable in the organiza tion, management, course of training and education at West Point should be copied with such modifications as suit our social condition, everything not necessary for a totally different military organization should be left out. Col. Flerenen has offered a valua ble suggestion respecting the training of Canadian cadets,-after their cologe course

has been completed by service in the Imperial Army,—such a course is not only einhent by practical and worthy serious attention, but it must, in the very nature of things, be the proper mode of employing those gentlemen who will devote their talents to the noblest of all professions.

We should then have the advantage of possessing officers who had seen actual service—men trained in the peculiarities of their own country and climate with a practical knowledge of the Art of War acquired under other conditions, but still available under the application of general principles.

In another page will be found an article from the Toronto Mail of the 5th June, entitled "Expedition to the North West," which will rather astonish most of our readers. The organization of the Mounted Police has been going on for over a year, and the establishment of those 500 outlaws, with their seventeen shooter Spencer curbines and six pieces of artillery, are entire ly novel features in the reasons why that force was called into existence. The late Adjutant General, Colonel P. Robertson Ross, in his report for 1872, after making the overland journey advised the organization of a corps of mounted riflemen to prevent the evilsarising from the influx of whiskey traders and the occasional forays of Indians from the United States'border as well as to afford protection to settlers and gold diggers on the Saskatchewan, but certainly an expedition of the character pointed out by the Mail was not then contemplated, and we cannot conceive what reasons could have governed the authorities to keep it a profound secret till now, or by what means they effected that very desirable object as the enterprising and ubiquitious reporter knows at once. not only what has happened, but also that which is never likely to occur, If the case is what has been detailed by the Aail, the expedition should be fully as large as that sent out under Sir GARNET WOLSELY, as the affair is by far more serious; and as that gallant officer won his knightly spurs on that occasion it is to be hoped that a peerage at least will await the success of Lieutenant Colonel FRENCH, as he has by far the most difficult and dangerous service to perform with onefourth of the force required to put down the thirty odd bull hunters that held Fort Garry in 1870.

As to the composition of the force constituting the Mounted Police there can be no question but it is probably the very best as respects officers and men ever organized in Canada, or likely in any other country. Our advocacy of the volunteer principle on our military organization was founded in the knowledge that it would bring out the best element in our population, and the mounted police shows the truth of the asserted fact. Moreover, the officers of the force are all men of experience, Colonel French is well known as an artillery officer of superior at

tainments and ability, Col. MacLkon was Bri. gade Major to the Red River Expedition, and amongst the Sub Inspectors there are men who have held high commands in that force, We cannot, however, exult with the Mail in the policy which called the force into existence; First, because the name or designation is a misnomer; secondly, because the number of officers and men have been fixed by arbitrary rule, or rather law, beyond which it cannot be expanded without setting legislative authority at defiance, and the interests of the country may at any time demand such expansion; thirdly, because the force is not under martial law, and without 'the control of the military authorities of the Dominion. The name of mounted police will convey to the desperadoes about the Belly River the idea of a lov of sixth-ward constables led on by a Steve Banch or a Matsell. If they are of the stuff so vividly painted by the irrepressible reporter and under tolerable command, they will be certainly capable of cutting out more work for Col. FRENCH's force than it will be capable of managing. If they have been able to surprise a detachment sufficient to man six field pieces, they will likely be able to deal with a detachment of United States' troops equal to the mounted police—for it is evident not more than two hundred of the latter will be available for active operations. As a mere piece of policy (if anything like what the Mail points out is true) a detachment of the Active Militia at least 600 strong should have been sent to the North West, and the force organized for service there should have been known as soldiers, not as constables in scarlet.

As it is presumed that dismissal from the force is the only punishment which can be inflicted, the impolicy of sending men kept together by no other tie than this, on a distant as well as dangerous expedition, is evident TheIrishConstabulary after which they were modelled was a purely local force, better paid than the regular soldier with duties of a strictly civil character to perform and was never sent or ment to be sent on a distant or dangerous expedition. This question of discipline is the weak point of the Mounted Police and will go far to neutralize the taient and energy of its officers. Masses of men cannot be held together by a mere moral tie. Power necessary to coercion will produce and enforce discipline without which nothing can be effected in a military point of The organization of the mounted police was a compromise and concession to the purely mercantile element in the Commons, and as a consequence is a blunder.

The following letter on the important subject of "Heavy Guns," is taken from the United States Army and NavyJournal of 9th May, its practical value is easily understool, and there can be no doubt of its application in land batteries,

The same difficulties are to be encount:  ${\bf r}$ ed in fighting guns at sea. There appears to be no method yet devised for enabling a vessel to mark her opponent in a similar manner to that detailed, but in approaching shore batteries the trignometrical observations easily taken on board will enable her to determine distances as well as that proposed, still a plain and practical rule or methods would be most desirable. On board a broadside vessel the apparatus described might be used with advantage, but in turret ships its application would be a matter of some difficulty. The whole subject is of great in t rest and importance, and we hope to see some of our Canadian artillery officers devise a range finder applicable to land and

To the Editor of the Army and Kavy Journal.

Sin: That a more accurate and ready means of pointing heavy guns is desirable, will be admitted by every rtilleryman. Our present method is clumsy, and correct point ing by it, at a moving object is simply im possible. Pointing consists of two distinct operations, namely, giving the direction and giving the elevation, each of which is attended with a set of difficulties peculiar to itself. In the first operation these arise trom indistinctness of vision, coarsness of sights, the necessity of giving the direction before the elevation, and the difficulty experienced by the men, guided only by the indefinite commands of the gunner, in traversing to the desired position with promptness and precision. Most of these difficulties can be overcome by a proper use of the telescope. I am not aware that any determined effort has ever been made in this direction. I remember some rude attempts of the kind in 1861, but the necessity of removing the apparatus from the gun before firing, and the difficulties attending adjust mont, caused their abandonment as imprac-The great mistake and cause of every diffiulty on that occasion, was attaching the pointing apparatus to the piece. I would propose an instrument for pointing entirely separate and distinct from the gun; an instrument by which two or more guns could be pointed simultaneously, and which would overcome most of the difficulties experienced For long under the present system. ranges a telescope would of course be used. but instead of attaching it to the gun or any part of the carriage, I would mount it over a disc or plane table permanently fixed on a pedestal of some sort between the guns. The telescope should revolve horizontally on the axis situated in the vertical plane passing through the centre of the gun pintles. The arc of fire should be graduated on the disc, and also on the traverse circle, so that when the index finger attached to the traverse fork and that on the disc marked the same degree, the axis of the piece and the line of collimation would be in parallel vertical planes. With such an instrument the guns could be pointed at any elevation, and the sim corrected up to the very instant of discharge. The commands to the men at the traverse wheels being definite, would be executed promptly, and much precious time, now wasted, would be awed. The instrument is simple and need not be expensive. The telescope, perhaps, the most expensive part, is not absolutely essential in all cases, as common sights attached to the straight edge on the plane table would be sufficiently accurate for short range firing.

The chief difficulty attending the second

operation of pointing, is the correct deter-mination of distances. This can be readily overcome by trigonometry. Simultaneous observations at a moving object from the ends of a long base line, however, are not always obtainable; besides this method involves a certain amount of calculation, which should be avoided as much as possible when the co operation of enlisted men is required. A method which would enable the artilleryman to determine the position of an approaching enemy by inspection, is what is needed. To effect this I would propose the following. Obtain a correct chart of the following. With the position of table No. 1 channel. as a centre, and the extreme effective range as a radius, describe an arc, and lay off and graduate on it, the arc of fire. These graduat tions would correspond with those on the traverse circle. Then taking into constant. tion the time required for leading, and the probable speed of the approaching vessel, determine other radii and describe concentricares, each of which would mark where the enemy should be subjected to the fire of the battery. These arcs should be marked in the channel in some way so that the gunners could be practiced in determining with the eye which are a vessel was beyond. proper elevation to carry the shot to the different ares should be determined by experiment and marked on the breech. Now, suppose an enemy approaching He would be observed while yet beyond extreme effect tive range, and the battery prepared to receive him. The guns would be louled and elevated so as to carry to arc No. I, and the direction would be given and constantly corrected as he approached. To deliver the fire effectively, it only remains to determine the instant he is on that arc. For this purpose a second plane table, at some distance from the first, is necessary. On it should be pasted the chart above referred to, showing the different arcs alroady described. The tuble should be oriented, and the point at which it is situated determined on the chart. Around this point as a centre the sight or straight edge with the table is provided should revolve. The operator at table No. I having determined that the ship is approaching, and beyond are No. , brings the telescope to bear on it, and reading the degrees marked by the index finger, gives the necessary command to the men at the traverse wheels, and causes the information to be conveyed, by signal or otherwise, to the operator at table No.2. The latter brings the straight edge to the graduation on the are indicated, and applying his eye to the sights, waits until the vessel comes in line, when he signals fire. If the observations have been properly male, the guns are correctly pointed. It an error has been made in determining which are the vessel is approaching, it would be appearent to the operator at No. 2, who could correct it for subsequent fires. When a vessel's position is once found, no difficulty would be expedienced in dealing with it during the remainder of the

No. 2 table might, like No. 1, be made of a permanent nature, the various arcs and graduations being engraved thereon, and a telescope used instead of sights.

If these suggestions should meet the eye and approval of any one in a position to give them a practical test, my object in writing this paper will be attained.

Fort H—, May 2, 1874.

23rd May, will give our readers an idea of good riders, as are nearly all mounted Ger-

the meaning of discipline as practiced in what some amateur soldiers laud as the ne plus ultra of military efficiency and per fection-the Prussian Army.

Highly as we esteem those qualities that go to make a perfect machine of a series of individual units, yet few will differ from us in saying that the realization of the idea is hardly worth the price at which it may be bought. There is alway something more that, the more mechanical power required, and that is the brain to set it in profitable operation. History gives us the essence of former experiences in this direction and it shows that highly disciplined Prussian soldiers were bouten by badly disciplined French soldiers within the last seventy years. Although probabilities are against it a repetition is not impossible, and a thorough mus tery of strategy may compensate for objectionable minor tactics.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sin .- Perhaps it may be of interest to some of your readers to know what information and impressions were gained by an ex member of the National Guard, N.Y., in recent observations of the Gorman Army, as scon m the principal cities and barracks.

I was fully confident I should find better soldiers than I had seen in France.or Italy, which I had carefully noticed for comparison but I did not imagine such great perfection in drill, such iron discipline, as is ovident in the German soldiers. They are, I am satisfied, unapproachable. In every comsatisfied, unapproachable. mand and overy execution I saw in Germany, there was testimony of the administration of able brain. The Prussians them-selves regarded Von Moltke as the greater than a Napoleon, and to him is accorded the great glory of the grand success of the Germ in arms so far beyond their dreams. The Germans are not at all a handsome people, but they are remarkably sturdy tooking, of enduring physique and avaraging taller then the French or Italians. They look as if they could murch all night and fight well next day. Great point is apparently mide in drilling the men to long endurance. I saw a school of recruits one afternoon drilling, as systematically as in the manual, at vaulting fences, climbing ladders and "peg poles," jumping over strings and ditches, and practising on para lel bars. One of their first schools is the fatiguing bayonet drill, and they are also trained in long cross country murches. Officers seem to be unnecessarily harsh and strict, but from their confidence and the absolute servility of the rank and file, there con be no doubt that there is "a great gulf fixed" between the soldier and the officer, that the command of an officer is the voice of the infallible king, and must be obeyed to the echo, whe. ther it bring at the critical moment glory or There is a constant and unsparing death. attention to details that makes a dress parade of every doll in effect. I saw a review before the king at Dresden, and while it was clearly certain that every man was at his best, it seemed to me no better work than I had seen in the barrack drill at Ber-

In the review referred to all were in white pents, and the brilliant sun on the helmets, with a large proportion of cavaly, made an The following letter which appeared in the inspiring scene. The king's stall numbered United States Army and Navy Journal of about forty five officers, all of whom were

Frenchias far as I have seen. Cavalry horses were of uniform size, color, and with tails "hanged" to even lengths. They were evidently carefully trained as in the case of mounted bands of fifty and sixty men, and in the artillery they wheeled at the com-mand without other apparent guidance though it may have been that of a spur.

The tactics in the manual differ greatly from ours, and are executed with most rapid motions—probably at the rate of 180 per minute. In many movements a regard is obviously had to the aving of time, such as coming from a "right shoulder shift! to an "order," to a "fix bayonets." By the way, at a right or "left shoulder shift," (which latter is the position of the piece when pass ing in review, the guards rests squarely on the shoulder; the band of the piece uppermost, the too of the butt on the breast and : the hoel vertically above it. This gives ease to him who carries the musket and insures a perfect rake to all at an angle which cannot be conveniently varied,

In Austria, I noticed the pieces were generally "toted" with the right shoulder in the sting supporting the weight while the hand was useful merely in steadying the stock. This is a perfect index of the comparative laxity and deliciency a arent in the Austrian and Hungarian troops. Flank movements are combined with units of four in the Prussian tactics, and battalion movements are as easy and rapid as necessity might seem to require. In the review the troops passed twice before the king, being the second time in close column. Afterwars line was reformed and the king and staff passed in inspection from right to left only. At the same time the bands played simultaneously and until he had quitted the field, while as he approached, each regiment at command give a short but load acclaim-The disco d was indescribable, but the noise, with the steadiness of the troops, made it not unimpressive.

At Potsdam, I saw the drilling of a large battalion, which is made up of constantly changing details from different barracks, which are thus combined in order to insure uniformity of drill. In ver saw such execu tion, particularly in the manual, and yet I have always been proud enough of a few soldiers in New York to claim they couldn't be beaten. I should judge these unlucky fellows were practiced ten minutes in direct marching in squads, on the point which provides that the toe must strike the ground

Target practice is regularly and carefully maintained, and Potsd on echoed with sounds that rung like 22nd Regiment buil's eyes at Greedmoor. The troops have a bit of leather with a strap covering the front sight, means of which they are enabled to stack with bay onets unnxed. The bayonets are of the sword pattern, and bandsmen carry short s vords.

I have had nothing to lead me into prejudice favorable to undue praise of these Germans; but I was speedily brought to see the secret of their strength and the reason why they so soon overpowered poor France; and I am satisfied they are invincible against the arms of any single nation, unless it be the overflowing hosis of Russia. The old heroic spirit and unrelenting discipline of the Romans seem to dwell in present force under the "coal scuttle" helmets of the Deutschers, and the laws of the kingdom enforce thor-Oughly the greatest necessity and best qualifications for all day fighters—an intelligent | England by the ringing of bells, and educated mind. With such mechanica | s. lates and the usual demonstration.

man officers in contradistinction to the perfection, such numerous and complete organization, such moral courage and train ed reasoning faculties in I such able leaders. who shall prevail against thon. ?

J. W. C.

Lucerne, May I, 1874.

#### REVIEWS.

Blackwood for May has the following articles :- The Story of Valentine and his Brother-Part V.; Hercules; Convivium l'emplace; Alice Lorraine, Part III; Inter national Varieties, No V.; Dates and Dates; The Budget and the Income Tax; A Knight of Rhineland; Our Fair Wind, The Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 41 Barclay Street New York.

We have also received from the same Firm the London Qua terly for Ap il, the contents of which are as follows :- The War between Prussia and Rome; Samuel Wilber: force; The Medical Charities of London; Russian Advances in Central Asia; The alleged Apostacy of Wentworth (Lord Strafford; Political Carriestures; Gillray and his Successors; Irish Home Rule in the Eighteenth Century; Discoveries at Troy; The Fall of the Laberal Party.

The Phree ological Journal for July contains a list of topics, which it would be diffi cuit to improve, for the entertainment and instruction of its many readers. The matter is at once fresh reasonable, crisp, and earn. est. Witness the following: F. V. Hayden, the Geologist, with a fine portrait; The Dean of Chester England, with portrait: Vice and Crime-a clear consideration of man's negligence as the natural law; The Primeval Race Double Sexed -a curious essay, yet founded on some not unsound premises; Eyes: their difference and Signitications -an elaborate and facinating paper -thirty illustrations; Angus Worth, a story which ladies will appreciate; A Summer's Vacation, which tells how a party of thirty enjoyed themselves in the Rocky Mountains, and gives numerous off hand portraits; The Real Lady-a good pen-portrait of a nobie character; How to Govern and Train Chil dren-shall we Whip ?-valuable suggestions to Parents; Proff. Divil Swing, with portrait-shows up that Chicago divine, Portrait and Sketch of J. Edgar Thomson. A humorous cartoon, hitting a certain fashion, closes the number pleasantly. Price, 30 cents; \$3 a year. Aldress S. R Wells, 389 Broadway, New York.

According to the last German army list the German army numbers now 1,324,910 men with 2.710 cannons. I've field forces number 705 700, the field reserve forces 243,540, and the girmson troops 371,700

Saturday the 25th was the 37th anniversury of Queen Victoria's accession to the thr ne, and was observed in various parts of England by the ringing of bells, firing THE LECENT MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

We are inclined to believe that those who are charged with the administration of the Department of Militia and Defence are as a rule well pleased to receive from officers and others, who are interested in the Volumteer Force, hints or suggestions pointing to the attainment of a desirable improvement and eliciency. Militia officers are entitled to make representations of the kind we have indicated. In that direction they can indulge their dispositions for complaint, criticism, or advice. But a wholesome rule, of discipline closes to them the avenues of public discussion open to ordinary citizens. We find officers, and officers in command airing their grievances and indulging in criticism, not we should say of the most temperate kind either, through the medium of the public press, thus placing themselves in open conflict with the discipline to which they are understood to be subject, and which it is their duty to enforce in their command. We need not stigmatise the conduct of those who thus assume a freedom that they ought to know is not permitted to them, further than to say that it is grossly insubordinate and must be dealt with in that character. It is quite evident that no m dulgence can be granted in a license that is so hable to be abused and to result in damaging consequences. We find an example of the kind of transgression of which we complain in the Globe of Monday last, in the form of a letter signed "Lieutenant Colonel," and which, we were pleased to see, received a well morrited robuke from the paper in which it appeared. The correspondent must scarcely have been impressed with the chances of his violent and, from him, highly improper communication finding favour even with those whose sympathies my m has with its sentiments, much less with those who could form their position give early effect to suggestions properly

Respecting the recent Militia General Orders, we still adhere to the opinion we ex pressed a f.w days ago. There mry be, however, as intimated by the Globe, a few exceptional cases in which previous good character and perhaps active service estab fish claims to recognition superior to those of the average delinquents. These, it is not improbable, may yet be dealt with in a man ner that will not impose upon them there proach of having secured by favouritism a status to which by the standard of their actual efficiency they were not entitled. Of the force coming within the scope of the General Order of the 2nd June, it is alto gether probable that there may be some companies, perhaps battalions that may not be in a position to turn out. Such occur rences were not unknown in former years, and we have reason to believe that applica ations have already been made to the Darpartment, in view of the approaching dail, by some corps that are sensible of their ina bility to meet the requirements of the Ser vice. Should such prove to be the case there needs be no doubt that the Acting Adjutant General will select the more deserving of those who have come short of the standard fixed dy the general order, the number requisite to replace those who will have declined to come forward. It will be highly satisfactory if a remedy for apparent grieval cescan be found in this unobjection able way. There will be universal agreement with the Globe in its expressions of contidence in Lieut. Colonel Powell .- Ottawa Times.

#### RIFLE COMPETITION.

CREEDMOOR-LONG RANGE SHOOTING-THE MATCH FOR THE REMINGTON BADGE.

(Special Correspondence, Vol. REVIEW.)

New York, Monday, June 15, 1874.

The Match for the Remington Diamond Badge, postponed from the pravious week, took place at Creedmoor on Salurday. Unusual interestwas manifested in the contest as the distances are the same as are to be fired at in the forthcoming International Match between the Irish Eight and a like number of American-born marksmen. The conditions of the match are as follows :- Open only to members of the National Rifle Association. Weapon-any breech-loader, not exceeding ten pounds in weight, trigger not less than three pounds testpull, telescope sights ex-cluded. Distance, 500, 800 and 1,000 yards; any position: seven rounds and two sighting shots at each distance; entrance fee.\$1; the twenty making the highest score at 500yards to compete at 800, and the ten highest at 800 to compete at 1,000. The prizes were: First, the Remington diamond badge, to be held subject to competition, and \$25; second, Whitworth rifle, presented by Mr. T. C. Clarko, to be held subject to competition and life membership in NRA, which may be transferred by the winner if desired; third, cash, \$10; fourth, cash, \$5; fifth, cash, \$5; sixth, cash, \$3.

There were thirty-two entries for the match the firing for which commenced promptly at the hour announced, 3 p.m. Lieutenant Fulton made six bulls eyes and one centre at 500 yards, a score of 27 out of a possible 28. At the second distance, 800 yards-R. Omand made six bulls eyes and one outer, 26. At the 1 000 yard range Cipt. Bodine scored 20 and won the match. making at this distance three bulls eyes, two cen tres and one miss. General Dakin who also scored 20 at 1 000 yards made it with two bulls eyes, two contres and three outers.

Range-500, 800, and 1,000 yards.

Names.	•	Totals.
Captum Bodin		. 69
General Dakin	l <b></b>	. 65
A. J. Roux		. 64
	l <b></b>	
J. L. Price		. 55
Lieutenant II.	Fulton	. 54
R. Omand		- 52
J. S. Conlin		. 50
J. T. B. Collin	l	. 49
G. W. Yale		. 47
G. Crouch		. 46

The first and second prizes have to be won three times before they become the property of the winners. The diamond badge is of gold, a 500 yard target encircled by a laurel wreath and suspended by two chains. The target and clasp enameled in black, the bulls eyo being a diam and weighing 12 carrets and of the purest water. Elven competitors were allowed to enter the lists for the list distance, instead of ten as called for in the conditions. Mr. G. Crouch being allowed to compete having made an aggregate of 41 at the two first distances, whereas Mr. E. H. Sanford who was entitled by his score at the second distance, to a place among the chosen "ten" had made but 40. R. Omand one of the competitors, hails from Hamilton, Ont. He is a member of the 13th Battalion and one of this year's Wimbledon Team. He came here first on the opening of the Creedmoor range and was hired by the Remingtons to us, their rifle in the matches here. He is not eligible to shoot in the International Match.

There was but a slight wind in the early | singes of the match, but a strong forth westerly breeze was blowing when the last distance was being fired. The scores although remarkably good would have been higher had the wind been more favorable. Enough his, however, been shown to prove that there are some first class shot, among us and that with a little practice we will be able to produce a team that will give the Irishmen a good rub.

The tillemen here are beginning to open their eyes to the fact that the Irishmen have got a considerable "pull" in restricting the American team to native born citizens only. This excludes naturalized citizens among whom are numbered some of the best Hat shots.

#### THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

Colonel Philips, Grenadier Guards has been appointed to the command of the camp at the ensuing meeting of the National Rifle Association, and the Council has just issued the following list of the dates on which the various prizes will be contested:

Monday, July 6th.—The Alfred, Alexan—

dra (500 yards), Snider Nursery, Secretary of ( State for War (900 yards), Henry (1000 yards). Carton, Walter Scott, Burroughes and Watts, Snider Association Cup 4200 yards). Curtis and Harvey, Extra Prizes 19t Series Running Deer and Halford and Martin Smith, Pavillion and Abingdon Works prize.

Tuesday, July 7tn.—Queen') (200 yards, Daly Telegraph (300 yards), Secretary of State for War(900 yards), Henry (1,000 yards), Carton, Bass, Windmill (500 yards). Burroughes and Watts, Walter Scott, Extra Prizes, 1st series (if necessary) Snider Association Cup, Windonll (200 yards) Curtis and Harvey, Running Deer, Halford and Martin Smith, Pavillion and Abingdon

Prizes.

Wednesday, July 8th.—Queen's (500 yards), Alexandra (600 yards, Secretry of State for War (900 yards), Henry (1.000 yards), Bass, Windmill (500 yards), Burroughes and Watts, Carton, Walter Scott, Snider Association Cup (-00 yards), Curtis, and Harvey Windmill (200 yards), Running Deer, Halford and Martin Smith, and Pavillion and Abingdon Works Prizes.

Thursday, July 9th.—Queen's (600 yards), Alexandr (600 yards), Societary of State for War (900 yards), Henry, Bass Windmill (500 yards), Burroughes and Watts, Lords and Commons Match, Carton, Snider Asso ciation Cup (200 yards), Cartis and Harvey, Windmill (200 yards). Graphic, Running Deer, Halford and Martin Smith, and Pavi lion and Abingdon Works' prizes:

Friday, July 10th.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Prize, St. George's Challenge Vase, Windmill (500 yards), the Martins, Secretary of State for War (closes at luncheon), Henry, Carton, Bass, Graphic. Walter Scott, Burroughes and Watts, Suider Association Cep (200 yards), Curtis and Harvey, Running Deer, Halford and Martin and Smith, Pavilion and Abingdon Works' prizes.

Saturday, July 11th.— China Cup. St. Loger, Small bore Sweepstakes (300 yards), Henry (closes at noon) Queen's 2nd stage practice; Ludies' Any Rifle, probably; International Studer Match; Bass, Graphic, Walter Scott, Burroughes and Witts, Curton, Volly, Curtis and Harvey, Saider Association Cup (closes at nom); Halford and Martin Smith, and Paytion and Abingdon Works' prizes.

Monday, July 13th .- Albert, 200, 600 and 900 yards, Ludies' Any Rifle, Carton, Oaks, Live to 340 negatives.

Bass, Walter Scott, and Burroughes and Watts, Graphic, if necessary; Any Rifle Association Cup, Curtis and Harvey, Hallord and Martin Smith, and Pavilion and Abing-

and Martin Smith, and Pavinon and Adong-don Works' prizes.

Tuesday, July 14th.—Queen's 2nd Stago Ladies, Any Rifle (at 5 p.m.); Ashburton Challenge Shield (Pbulic Schools); Spencer Cup (Public Schools); Snider, Wimbledon Cup, Rifle Derby; oxtra prizes; 2nd Series, Army and Navy Challenga Cup, Bass. Wat-ter Scott. Burroughes and Watts, Curtis and Harvey, Carton, Any Rifle Association Cup, Graphic, Halford and Martin Smith, and Abingdon Works' prizes.

Wednesday, July 15th.—2nd Stage, Albort; 3rd Series, extra prizes, Any Rifle, Wimbledon Cup, Chancellor's Plate (Universities), Arthur, Army Prize; 2nd Stage, Figure Chancel Fugge, Army Prize Any Liout. General Eyro's Army Prize, Any Rifle, Assaciation Cup, Irish International Trophy (probably), Biss, Walter Scott, Burroughes and Watts, Carton Ludies' Snider Curtis and Harvey, Halford and Martin Smith, and Pavilion and Abingdon Works'

Thursday, July 16th. - Elcho Shield Permanent Staff Sergeants Prizes, Cirton, Maient Staff Sergeants Prizes, Cirton, Ar.ny Riflo Association Cup, Rajoh of Kolo pore's Cup. \*Bass, Walter Scott. \*Buroughes and Watts, Ladies' Snider, \*Cartis and Harvey, Pavilion and Abingdon Works', \*Halford and Martin Smith prizes. Those muked with the asterick denote that the contest will close at evening gun fire.

Friday, July 17th.—Duke of Cambridge prize, the Dudley. Consolation, Olympic Army Rillo Association Cup (close at luncheon), Loyd Lindsay Mounted Rillo prize, Running Doer, and Mirtin Smith. The latter closes at luncheon.

On Saturday, July 18th, the prizes will be distributed, and the usual review takes place before the Duke of Cambridge.

Sonorry in Mexico. - Sonor Castilla, Al-cane of Jacobo, in the State of Sinaloa, has officially reported to the perfect of his district that, on April 4, he arrested, tried, and burned alive Jose Maria Bonilla and his wife Diega, it having been proven that they had bewitched one Silvestre Zuccarias. The day before the execution Citizen Porras, as a final test, made Zuccarias take three swallows of blessed water, whereupon the latter vomited fragments of blanket and bunches of hair, The cleade says that the people were exasperated against the sorcerers and demanded that they should be burned. The sentence was executed with his approvid. He adds that he has his eye on other sorcerers, against whom complaint has been made by the citizens. The Official Diario confirms the report of the outrage, and says soveral families of the town have since compelled the officer to burn another old woman and her son for the same cause. The general Government has asked the authorities of Sinaloa to send a detailed report of these proceedings, and to take measures to protect the lives of persons threatened with similar violence.

In the French Assembly today on reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings loud complaints were made by members of the inaccuracy of the lists of yeas and mays. General Cissy and three others said they had voted in favour of the motion for urgency. On the Left Centre's bill a deputy who voted against the motion declared that seven members of the Left, whose names were recorded in its favor, were not present when the vote was taken. He demanded a rectification of the vote which, according to his statement ought to stand 339 affirma

#### I AM DYING:

Raise my pillow, husband dearest,
Falat and fainter comes my breath,
And these shadows stealing slowly,
Must, I know, be those of death;
Sit down close beside me, darling,
Let me clasp your warm strong hand,
Yours than hasever a stained me
To the borders of this land.

For your God and mine -our Father, Thence shall ever lead myon, Where upon a throne eternal, Sits Ills own and only Son. I've had yts one and been decaming O'er the past of J wan I win; Your by year I've wanbred backward Till I was a child a jain.

Dreams of girthood and the moment When I sood your wife and bide, Hox my hear, thrided with love's triumph In that hour of wom m's pride; Dreamed of thee and all the earth-cords Firmly twined arouned my heart—Oh! the bitter, burning anguish, When first I knew we must part.

It has passed—and God has promised All thy footsteps to artend; He that's more than friend or brother, He'll be with you to the ead, There's no shadow o'er the portal; Leading to my heavenly home— Christ has prom sed iff sumort t, And 'tts He that bids me come.

When fife's trials wait around thee, And its chiming billows swell, then, Thou'lt thrugh heaven that I am spaced Thou'lt then feel that wall is well." Bring our boys unto my bedsid, My last blessings let them keep— But they're sleeping—d) not wake them— They'll learn soon enough to weep.

Tell them often of their mother;
Kiss them for me when they wake;
Lead them gently in life's pathway—
Live them doubly for my sake;
Casp my hand still closer, durling,
This, the last day of my life,
For to-morrow I shall never
Answer when you call me "wife."
Fare thee well my noble husb and,
Faint not health the chastening rod,
Throw your strong arm round our childern,
Keep them close to thee and God.

#### REPORT ON THE MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT, U.S.

(BY LIEUT.-COL. FLETCHER.)

(Continued from page 288.)

Such, given gonerally, is the routine of a culet's life from the time of his entry into t in accelemy, up to the end of his four yours' course, broken, if he behaves well, by a two months' furlough at the expration of the first two years.

It now remains to be seen how he rises from class to class, and how the final graduation is accomplished.

There are two examinations in every your, one in January the other in June; these are conducted by the Academic Board, consisting of the Superintendent, the Commindant of Cadets, the Professors and the Instructors of Practical Military Engineering, Ordnance, and of Gunnery. To this Board is assigned the general supervision of the system of instruction the purchase of books, &c., and it reports directly to the Secretary of War. The June examinations take place in the presence of the Board of Visitors, the members of which are appointed each year by the President of the United States, and whose duty it is to report to the Sec eltry of War for the information of Congress on the state of discipline instruction, & ., of the academy. They usually consist of members of Congress, heads of educational establishments and other emment persons, the only proviso being that no person who has being dismissed from the academy should ever be appointed a visitor, nor any graduate until the expiration of ten years from the period of graduation.

The half yearly examinations are held to | determine the progress made by the cadets, which is calculated mainly from the marks which they obtain at the daily recitations, checked in some measure by the results of a viva voce examination. All cadets declar ed deficient in any one of the several branches of study, or in discipline are, as a rule required to withdraw from the Academy, although in some special instances they are reduced to a lover class. most important examinations are held by the whole Academic Board, the less important by Committees of the Board. Of the former, the June examination ranks first, as by it the final standing and consequent subsequent careers of those who compose the first class is determined. January examination of the fourth class standing second, as on its results depends the liest classification of the fourth class, when usually from one sixth to one eighth are pronounced deficient, and are removed, The decision as to whether a cadet should graduate, i. c., whether he should be quali fied for obtaining an appointment to the army, rests on his having passed through the four years' course of the Acudemy with out being found deficient in any one branch of study or of discipline.

The proportion who fail (judging by the slatistics of sixty one years, from 1802 to 1853,) is more than one half, 4.626 stadents having been admitted into the Acidemy during those years, of which only 2,020 have gradu ited.

Since the commencement of the war, every order who has graduated has entered the army, the commissions to be granted being in excess of the number of those who piss the find examination. The rewards for success are the publication in the army register of the names of the five senior cidets, and the selection according to his position in the list of graduates of the arm of the service the cadet would desire to enter. The first of these rewards is much coveted, and the future career of these successful cadets is a satisfactory proof of the correctness of the judgment formed of their character and capabilities whilst at the Academy.-

In the published list of the selected five of each year from 1818 to that of the great civil war, are found the names of a large majority of officers who have attained fa ne in the service. Among these who became well known in connection with the war of 1861, are Generals Lee, Pendleton, Ewell, Bernard Mongs Bragg, Beauregard, Halleck, Resecranz Franklin, MocClellan, &c., &c., and whatever may be the political opinions of the men at present connected with West Point, tuey must feel proud that its system of education should have brought to the front officers such as those here enume rated.

In regard to the selection of the branch of the service in which the cadet may elect to serve, the engineers rank first, then the ordnance, which is unrepresented as a distinct arm in Europe in armies, and in some measure resembles our manufacturing departments, then the artillery, and lastly, bracketted together, the cavalry and infantry.

The culets usually make their selection in the order thus given; the engineering service being that which is most sought after, It sometimes, however, happens, that a pre erence will be shown for the civilry, although the service entails almost complete bonishment from civilization, as all calets are to be equal, not only as re-

ments on the plains to protect the frontier agunst the Indian tribes.

The culets who choose the engineer ser vice, are sent to the headquarters of that corps at Long Island, to what answers, on a small scale, to the engineers' establishment at Chathum. There they undergo a course of instruction in military engineering, and in the actual command of men, which is considered necessary before they undertake the work that in peace time is required from American engineers, viz.: tl.o supervision of public works, especially of harbour improvements. The artillery go through a course of practical gunnery at Forcess Munroe, which resembles the artillery school at Shoeburyness. The cavalry and infantry join their regiments.

It has been alleged that many of those who graduate adopt a civil in place of a unlitary career, in which the education they have received ensures them remune-rative employment. This may have been the the case in former years, when the educational institutions of the country had not advanced to their present excellent condition, and when professions had not acquired that distinctive character which appears to pertain to a higher condition of civilizition. For instance, when railways were tirst established, the engineering acquirements of the cadets, together with their acquaintance with methods of discipline recommended them for employment, and the efficient manner in which they perform ed their duties, gave them a prestige which continued after the first need had been supplied. Even then, however, the cadets as a rule entered the army, and only after some years' service accepted these appointments. Now the colleges and schools educate young mon as civil engineers as well as for other pro'essions, and consequently the United States officers seldom look for anything beyond their army career.

The question that next arises is the cost of muntaining this school of instruction, and on referring to the Estimates, it will be seen that the total amount spent on the Academy during sixty two years, viz.:- from 1802 to 1864, was \$7,133,235, and during the last ten years the greatest annual expenditure has been \$183,796 and the lowe-t \$146,940. This expenditure includes the purchase of lands, erection of buildings, furnishing of libraries, class rooms and barracks, the pay of professors, of ordets, and orollicers (in addition to their army pay and allow nees), fuel, stationary, &c., &c., but not the forage of the fifty horses on the strength of the establishment, nor the wages of the laborers employed about the grounds, and who are provided by the gar-

rison.

The reports of the Barrls of Visitors serve as a guarantee, in addition to the results obtained, that the money voted has been well spent, and that the objects of the Academy have been kept carefully in view, and as far as possible have been fulfilled. Tuese objects include more than the mere preparation of officers for the United States army; this main end must be attained by a strict adherence to Reputlican principles, and by safeguards, lest the institution of West Point should indirectly encourage mistocratic tendencies. The Academy is to be open to all classes of the community, the education necessary for entrance must be within reach of those who can afford only to attend the ordinary schools, and the expenses are to be limited to what the the regiments are stationed in small detach | g rds their treatment by their superiors

but in their social relations among themselves. For this reason they are not permitted to possess any money, or private property, and in the opinion of some of the visitors, should be debarred in great measure from society and from intercourse nith the officers, as it is naturally found that the better born and the better bred cadets have more friends who are enabled to visit the Academy, and are, especially if they are the sons of old comrades, more up preciated by the families of the officers than hose who may not have possessed the same advantuges. On this point, however, there is a difference of opinion, some who are well capable of forming a correct judgment advocate soc ety as tending to soften the asperities of the life the cadets are called on to lead, and in regard to mixing tocially with the officers consider that they receive benefit by intercourse with men who have acquired the experience and are im bued with the principles of army life.

With regard to the classes from which the cadets are taken, they may as a body be filly considered as a fair specimen of Ameri an citizens. Careful records have been prepared, ranging from the year 1842, to 1863, and if the latter year he taken as affording an example, the following table will show the several occupations and professions of the fathers of the young

fathers who are or were farmers or plan-

ters	38
Mechanics	12
Judges or Lawyers	39
Merchants	-29
Boarding House or Hotel Keepers	5
	18
Army, Navy, or Marine corps	33
Clergymon	1)
In the Civil employment of the General	
or State Government	14
Miscellaneous, as Bank Officers, Editors,	
Professors, Masters of Vessels, &c	4:
The occupation not stated, or no occupa	
tion	19

Total for the year 1863 ......260

All, therefore, starting fair, as far as Republican principles can insure a uniform lerel, no variation is allowed in the education of the cadets. Their knowledge prior to entry into the Academy is presumed to testight, and in four years sufficient instruction with regard to what may be ac quired from books, and to what results from discipline must be inculcated to make them capable of fulfilling their duties as officers. It is recognized as a principle, that the training of the mind is more imporbut than the mere acquisition of know lidge. For this purpose mathematics are ued as the groundwork of the edu mion, and gradually as the cadet drances, the subjects of instruction become more technical, and there-ire, more military in their character. A bt∞me more theretood average standard is nimed at, and an corate acquaintanco with what is taught is apected. It is a subject of regret among ome of the superior officers, that the genonl knowledge, such as is comprised in what | susually termed a gentleman's education, enot sufficiently afforced at West Point, al that classics, lustory, and even English composition are in respect to the first on-That to ment success, troops must be compared to the value of multiry, truining tree that in the four year's course more imanded by officers who had learnt their multiple of the course five in place of the most important garrisons and states. The general knowledge of the

whether the young men would readily sub-mit to an additional period of severe dis-cipline and close confinement, and whether three and twenty would not be rather old to commence the duties of a junior officer. To obvirte this objection, and to make the ago of admission sixteen, in place of swenteen, might on the other hand result in difficulty in assimilating the discipline of boys with that of young men. That the course is a hard one all agree, and officers is looking back on their career at West Point, allow its great benefits without professing to feel a regret that it is over; their retrospect is not so pleasant as that of a min who thinks of the time he has spent at on English public school. Still, men who have even tasted the freedom of army life. go through West Point, and speak hi bly of the advantages they have thereby acquired. In one instance an officer, now an instructor at the Acidemy, had passed through a college course, had served as a Lieutenant in the Civit War, and had then entered the Academy and graduated after four years' study.

The effects of the education at West Point, both for good and for evil, may be seen in the United States officers. Their high tone, their acquaintance with all branches of their profession, their circful perfor-mance of duty for duties sake, and without hope of reward are very remukable. On the other hand, owing to the absence of special training for separate arms, they do not appear to attain so high a standard of perfection in technical knowledgess officers who are limited to one particular branch of the service, whilst in general information and in the history of other countries, both military and civil, they are ocasionally less prolicient than they ought to be. The life of an American officer has, however, in this respect, something to answer for; he is often stationed for from civilization, and far from even the military society of his comrades. without the means of procuring and transporting books, even if he should wish for them. The impetus to military study provoked by the recent wars of Europe, and kept up by the expectation of future active employment, is not present to fire the imagination and spur the energy of the American officer. He is inclined to look back on the past great war in his own country, where he doubtless gained much and most valuable experience; and, perhaps, to forget or rather fail to remember, that to avoid retrogression, continued advance is necessary.

And now, in conclusion, two questions suggest themselves; the first, which has already been partially answered is: Has the Academy fulfilled the o' jects which its founders had in view, and which the country that supports it, might expect in consideration of the expense it entails? The second is how far would its organization, its discipline and course of instruction, be suitable for countries other than the United States, for to graft meantionaly the matitutions of one nation on to those of another would probably have the same result as that of putting old wine into new bottles.

The Academy at West Point, as has been shown, had its origin in the struggles of the revolutionary war, when those who com exposition are in respect to the first on- monded the armies and guided the policy and to the others amost entirely of the insurrectionary States, saw clearly isent from the course of study, yet they that to merit success, troops must be com

frontier fortresses was selected as the place best suited for the garrison and school. As the requirements of the army increased, and as it became divided into detachments spread over a large extent of frontier, what was at first a place for instruction in the details of military duties became an institution for the acquirement of education, relating more particularly to the military profession, keeping at the same time clearly in view tho practical as well as the theoretical training, The cadets were soldiers preparing to be officers, and consequently were under the necessity of cireful instruction as well as of severe discipline.

The result has proved most satisfactory, the frontiers have been protected against the Indrus, whilst in the one foreign war in which the United States have been engaged viz. .- that against the neighbouring Republic of Mexico, the officers of West Point were selected for commands and for stall appointments in the volunteer troops that were raised, and they acquitted themselves in a manner that added to their own renown and to the reputation of the Academy. The great test of their value was however, afforded by the civil war of 1861, when the two divisions of the Union raised armics of a size hicherto unknown and unimagined on the continent of America, and when a people who had long lived in peace and knew nothing of the realities of war, were called on at once to experience its most severe trials. The small regular army of little more than fifteen thousand men, split up as it was by the divided opinions of the officers, who had in most interest taken gives recording as them. instruces taken sides according as they belonged to the Northern or to the Southern Sites, could do little or nothing as a body to influence the struggle. The great majority of the troops that fought in the war, were volunteers raised hastily from the States militia, and as a rule, officered by men elected to that position by the soldiers they were to command. Officers who had been trained at West Point, and who had returned to civil life, were indeed frequent ly chosen as colonels of the new regiments, notably Generals Grant and McClellan; but the nation did not believe in the necessity of military education, considering war to be a trade that anyone might practice without training or experi nce. There was also a feeling of j-alousy, especially in the Northern States, of the supposed casto tendencies of the West Point officers; whilst in some instances their own es, rit de corps lead them to prefer inferior grades in the regular army to higher commands in the volunteer force. For these causes the commencement of the war saw men appointed to high positions who had never teen trained as officers, and the consequence was that failure ensued. Gradually, however, the value of previous education become, felt, and as the war progressed, the West point officers more and more came to the front, until at its termination with scarcely an exception on both sides, those who have left a name in its history had previously received their training at the Acidemy. During its progress the cidets were eagerly sought for, and more than one instance can be quoted where lads left the Academy to Join the armies in the field, and within a little more than a year had attained the rank of general. There is no higher testimony to the value of military, training

several branches of their profession was in valuable to the West Point officers. They were not opposed to the more carefully trained soldiers, and to officers in some respects more highly educated in their peculiar branches of the service, which compose European armies, but they were required to take command at one time of interior at analysis of cavalry or extillery. infantry, at another of cavalry or artillery, or to put in motion the engineering intelli gence which existed n so remarkable a degree among the volunteer regiments. This work they did steadily, efficiently, and with the sense of honor and duty, inculcat ed at the academy; whilst in addition they furnished a leaven of soldierlike feeling that permeated the masses of men swept together into the vast armies that both sides brought into the field. As far as the American nation and the American army were concerned, West Point had proved a success, and every thinking man, whether on the Northern or on the Southern side, must acknowledge that the officers it has trained, were not only fully competent for the performance of their duties, but proved on a emergency that they were qualified to undertake responsibilities beyond what could have been reasonably expected from

In order to reply to the second question, viz.: -How far an institution conducted on the principles that govern West Point would be adapted to countries other than the United States, certain peculiarities of its constitution require to be carefully con sidered. In the first place, as has already been pointed out, the spirit of the nation requires that the Academy should be con ducted as far is possible on Republican principles, and should educate officers drawn from all classes of society; consequently the entrance into the Academy is by means of a low qualifying examination, and the four years' study and discipline are relied on to inculcate into the young men sufficient education to fit them for their future duties. With this object they work during these years under high pressure, and under a severe code of military discipline. This necessitates a large staff of teachers and of officers charged with their supervision; in deed, one officer to about every five cadets is the proportion at present allotted. In an ordinary military school it would be difficult to procure or to justify the employment of so many officers, but West Point is more than a mere school, it is almost the nucleus of the army to which its scattered officers return for duty in order to renew their studies and to remedy the inconveniences attaching to life passed away from the society of their comrades in charge of small detach ments. They remain at West Point for only four years, and consequently a large proportion have the advantage of a second course passed as instructors instead of as students. The cadets isolated from the world, and more especially from the busy money making world of the United States, are surrounded by the accompaniments of military life. They are brought into daily contact with officers who have distinguished themselves in the Civil War, or who have passed through the adventurous scenesof Indian skirmishes, and their severe military dis cipline has consequently a reality which the expectancy of engagnig in a similar career would naturally give it. Otherwise the control to which they are subjected would be too irksome for young men to endure. If they were training for a civil career, they would feel the tedium and restraint of the continual drills, and of the army regulations, which are essential as part of their tions than that of the command of a troop a mile and three quarters,

edocation. Even now after their two months' furlough, the severity of the West Point discipline somewhat affects them, but the prize is in view, as well as the feeling that to fail would be discreditable. In fact, the secrect of the success of West Point lies in the fact that the Commissions to be given in the army are few, and that although they may sometimes be obtained by direct appointment, or even in a few instances by service in the ranks, yet that a prestige attaches to a West Point officer which others do not possess; consequently, the cadets look with eager hope to the roward for their work which the fact of gradu ating at the Academy insures. They form a class, with their own traditions and their own esprit de corps, a class even more distant than the officers of European armies. Their men are usually Irish and Germans, few native Americans entering the ranks; thus the West Point officers preserve the historical memories of the service, and feel that although in peace time they may be neglected, yet on them must devotve the conduct of armies, which in the event of war, so great a nation as the United States would be forced to raise. The ties of society do not bind them together, as they come from all classes; even their nationality is so wide that the sympathy in this respect of a New Englander with a Texan cannot be great, but they have been educated in the same school, are ground in the same mill, and have consequently the double bond of union of a common education as well as of a similar profession. This esprit de corps acts on the officers of the army and reacts on the cadets, imbuing, them even as lads with the spirit that should animate officers. In fact, West Point is essentially a Militury Academy, and the success of its training depends on that aim being con-stantly kept in view. Under similar conditions an Academy resembling that of West Point could be initiated, but it is essential that a true military spirit should be infused. a spirit which can at first only be created by the influence of able men imbued with soldier-like feeling, and accustomed to military life.

(To be continued.)

### THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Post believes that the announcement that Prince Arthur has been raised to the peerage by the title of Duke of Con naught and Strathearn and Earl of Sussex will have been received by the country with much gratification, and for more reasons than one. In the first place, Paince Arthur has won for himself golden opinions; and all who have outwatched his career must be glad at the distinction conferred upon him. But there is another reason why the advancein rank of Prince Arthur will give general satisfaction, From his birth he has been, in a manner, specially associated with Ireland, and, with all the disaffection to England that unhappily has existed in the Island, the people have ever been well disposed to the Royal family. Anything in the direction of in creasing or strengthening the connection of the Royal family with Ireland will be deem. ed by perhaps the majority of politicians to be a decidedly proper and politic act. The raising of Prince Arthur to the Dukedom of Connaught may or may not be the prelude to a further strengthening of the ties between him and Ireland. It is to be hoped that it may be. The Duke is approaching the age at which he can be, and

of cavalry; and in due time it will no doubt be recognized as desireable and feasible that the Duke of Connaught should occepy a seat in Ireland suitable to his birth, his rank, his qualities, and his attainments.

The Siandard observes that the career of arms has in this country generally been made smooth and pleasant to Royal personages, their promotion has been rapsd, and their connection with the army little more than nominal. The Duke of Connaught, however, is an exception; he has regularly served his apprentizeship to the art of war in the engineers, artillery, infantry, and cavalry, and at the age of twentyfour is still only a captain of housears. It would be a gross flittery to say that his comrades have discovered in him a second Wellington; but it is only the simple thruth to assert that he has worked at his profes-sion steadily, that he has of his own accord studied the higher branches of it, that he is a good regimental officer, and popular with both officers and men. It speaks well for princes when gossip is not busy with their names, for young men of Royal blood are not only particularly exposed to temptation, but especially the object of idle and malicious reports, Prince Arthur is free from the slightest aspersions of any sort, not a word ever having been said against him. Public military opinion designates him as the intended successor of the Dake of Cambridge in the command of the army, but rumor is equally confident in assigning to him the viceroyalty of Ireland, and the selection of one of his ducal titles will be taken as countenancing he report. It is, however, more reasonable to believe that no definite plans as to his future employment exist, and that her Majesty is chiefly occupied with the thought of how best to prepare him generally for his exalted position as an English Prince.

The 81 ton gun, says the London Army and Navy Gazette, has already been commenced, and will soon be an accomplished fact. It is interesting to speculate upon the probable dimensions of the ammunition which will be required for different sizes of this monstrocity. Taking the three calibres
—one of which will be given to the new gun
—viz. 14 15 and 16 inches. To find that -viz., 14, 15, and 16 inches, we find that areas of the basis of the projectililes for the first and last would be 152 and 200 inches, respectively, allowing for the ordinary windage around them of 0.04 inches. The "Woolwich Infant," or 35 ton gun, has a projectile with an area for the base of 112 inches, and the projectile weighs 700lbs., hence we may safely assume that a proportionate weight of, say 950lbs., would be given to the projectile of the 81 ton gun, if bored only to 14 inches, but of 1,250lbs. if bored up to 16 inches. As, however. the proportions of the service projectiles for the various natures of the heavy ordnance, from the 7 inch to the 35 ton inclusive, are in an increasing ratio as regards weight, it is very possible that our estimate may be considerably within the mark, but we feel confident that we have certainly not exceed. ed it. The length of the Palliser shell of 950lbs, would be 3 feet 6 inches, that of the 1.250 lbs. shell 4 feet 8 inches, or, if placed uprigt, the heighth of an ordinary woman. The charge for the 950lbs. shot would be about 160 pounds of pebble powder; that for the 1,250 lbs. shot 210 pounds, or more than two barrels. The "racking" powder, or force of impact, which will be exerted by a 1,200 lb. projectile from the new gun, has been estimated at 15 000 tons at the muzzle, and 12,000 tons after travelling for