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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VIII.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1874.

No. 27.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Barnum's Great Show is to exhibit in Ottawa on the 13th and 14th of July. It is universally admitted to be the largest and best travelling Menagerie on this Continent. And as the people of Ottawa are famed for their patronage of Circuses and all kinds of Shows, we have no doubt but that Barnum's will be literally cramed. It is some time since a Menagerie worth going to see has made its appearance here, so this will be a real novelty to many, who will gladly embrace the opportunity of seeing it.

The Manitoba Legislature is now in Session, and amongst the measures submitted was one providing for the re-adjustment of the representation, and one for the abolition of the Legislative Council.

The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie has gone to Quebec, it is said, to make an inspection of its advantages, in order to decide upon the site for the new Military College. Kingston was visited and its facilities ascertained a few weeks ago.

West Peterboro', contrary to all expectation, has elected Mr. Scott, a Liberal Conservative, as its representative in the Local Legislature, by a majority of six.

We understand the Hon. Mr. Fournier will assume the portfolio of Minister of Justice, and Mr. Geoffrion, M.P., that of Minister of Inland Revenue. These changes have been generally anticipated for some time.

Rev. Lachlin Taylor D.D., has been appointed immigration lecturer in Europe on behalf of the Dominion.

The crops in Western Ontario are very promising. Fall wheat and oats are in capital condition. There is more than an average yield to the acre.

A company, with the Hon. Dr. Robitaille at its head, has been formed to connect the Intercolonial Railway with Paspebiac Harbor on the Baie des Chaleurs. The distance to be traversed is about one hundred miles. The object is to shorten the ocean voyage to Europe. Paspebiac Harbor remains open throughout the winter.

From Halifax we learn that the statement about the wreck of the cable steamer *Furber* proves to be a canard. After leaving Halifax she experienced continuous fogs near Torbay, where she was greatly delayed, but hopes to reach Portsmouth in a few days.

Chief Justice Wood has decided that the Manitoban Courts have jurisdiction over the Scott murderers. Lepine is to be tried at a special session in September.

Competition has driven down the fare by steamer between Quebec and Montreal to cabin \$1, steerage 25c. The Richelieu Company are putting on two new steamers, the *Canada* and the *Berthier*.

An Indian Council has been in session at Sarnia. Speeches were made in favour of enfranchisement,— those accepting to forfeit their rights as Indians.

The French Canadians of Canada and the United States, held a grand convention last week at Montreal, with a view to induce those French Canadians who had gone to the States to return to Canada. Several addresses were delivered. The benediction of the Holy Father was received by telegraph. An attempt to elect Louis Riel as a member of a general committee of management was, after advice, withdrawn, as likely to injure other than favor his amnesty.

The *Times* says the Government have offered Attorney General Walkem the necessary assistance for the obtainment of his credentials, as the Ministerial representative of British Columbia. The signature of His Excellency the Governor General will, doubtless, be appended to these papers in a few days, when Mr. Walkem will be in a position to proceed to England.

The American Pilgrims have disbanded at Rome, and many of them are returning to their homes.

Henry Grinnell, who fitted out the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, died in New York on the 2nd inst., at the age of seventy-five years.

Mr. Mathew Bell Irvine, Deputy Controller of the Ashantee expedition, is in town and staying with his brother, Mr. James Irvine, of the Union Bank.

From an article in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, it appears that Canada, last year, made about 20,000,000 lbs. of cheese, averaging 11½ cts. per lb., and realizing about \$2,000,000. Of this sum Ontario secured about \$1,825,000, the balance scattered over the Provinces.

At about ten o'clock, p. m., the comet, the lowest star in the "dipper" and the Pole star, form almost an equilateral triangle. Now you can find it.

Despatches from Spain report that the Republican troops are greatly excited over the reports of the murder and mutilation of the wounded by the Carlists and it is feared that they will make sanguinary reprisals. Several accounts represent that the Carlists were on the point of retreating when Gen. Concha was killed.

It is announced that President Grant will attend the re union of the Grand Army of the Republic at Paterson on the 22nd inst.

A recent number of the *London Gazette* says that the Queen has appointed the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Aberdeen, Earl Delaware, the Earl Belmore, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, M. P., the Right Hon. A. S. Ayrton, Lieut.-General Sir J. L. A. Simmons, Mr. T. E. Harrison, (President of the Institution of Civil Engineers,) and Mr. William Galt, to be the Royal Commissioners to inquire into the causes of accidents on railways, and into the possibility of removing any such causes by further legislation.

King George of Hanover has purchased a palace in Vienna. It is said that he purchased it from a banker named Epstein for three million guildens.

The Czar, as a punishment to his nephew, the Grand Duke Constantine, for the theft of his mother's diamonds, has banished him to Caucasus for life, and deprived him of the Cross of St. George, which was bestowed upon him for achievements at Khiva.

The soundings for the Japan cable show that at least six submarine mountain ranges lie between Honolulu and Yokohama. The summits of one range reach to the surface. The height of these submerged mountains is from 6,000 to 12,000 feet, and their peaks are covered with coral and lava. The remainder of the ocean bed seems to be a level plain.

Calcutta, 3rd.—Reports from where the famine has prevailed are most favorable. The native crops are in excellent condition. The number of persons employed at the relief works has decreased to 250,000, and only 400,000 people are now being fed by Government.

The funeral of Gen. M. Concha took place to-day. The ceremonies were very imposing and the crowds of spectators on the line of procession were immense. Marshal Serrano and all the Cabinet Ministers followed the coffin.

The Carlist force at Estella number 38,000. Gen. Zabala has 108 canon and hopes of his speedy victory are increasing. The Carlists energetically deny the charge of the massacre and mutilation of the wounded and prisoners as charged against them.

Madrid, 2nd.—The Republican troops are fortifying the line that was planned by the late Marshal Concha, to connect the Carlists in a small district of country destitute of resources.

SOME UNTOLD STORIES OF THE LATE WAR.

London, Saturday, May 2, 1874.

The Prussian correspondent of the *Times* spoke a few days ago of certain mysterious letters addressed to the Emperor William during his uninvited presence at Versailles, which having been discovered after his Majesty's departure, at the Prefecture where he established his head quarters, have since been published. Specimens of the letters which the King received from all parts of France, are, in fact, contained in M. Delerot's recently issued *Occupation de Versailles*, which seems to me the most interesting and most complete work on any one subject, or portion of a subject, hitherto produced in connection with the Franco-German war. The Emperor William, resembling in that respect the late Duke of Wellington, is, it appears, in the habit of reading and annotating all his letters, and it is said that etiquette alone prevents him from answering them with his own hand. This he could not have done in the case of the afore said epistles from correspondents in France, who naturally did not sign their names. But he read and made marginal notes upon all that seemed deserving of special attention. In one, from Strasbourg after the surrender he is addressed as "*Sire bombardeur!*" Another commences in English, "Old rascal!" After which the writer takes refuge in French—a language quite as rich in insulting expressions as our own. A third is subscribed, "*Un français qui ne t'aime pas,*" against which the Emperor has written, "*Il me semble!*" Among the multitude of curious facts brought forward, often for the first time, in this interesting book, I will mention two—one relating to Prince Bismarck, the other to the war contributions, owed systematically and on so large a scale.

Prince Bismarck is naturally not a stealer of clocks, but he was exceedingly anxious to obtain possession, by fair means, of the clock which had marked the hours while Thiers and himself sat before it discussing the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. Lending over the dial of this ornamental time-piece which had so fascinated the great diplomatist, and which reminded him of the crowning triumph of his life, was a figure of the devil, the sight of which had, it appears, irritated Thiers beyond bearing, causing him to cry out, from time to time, "*Ah, ce diable! ce, maudit diable!*" Bismarck, had he been a vain man, might perhaps have taken these exclamations as addressed to himself. In any case they interested him, and it was he himself who told the story to the proprietress of the house in which he had taken up his quarters. He at the same time offered her any amount for the clock—the infernal machine, as Thiers considered it—which had struck the hour in which France formally succumbed to Germany. But the patriotic lady would not do business with the arch-enemy of her country on any terms. Bismarck, to the last moment, begged that the magic clock might be ceded to him, and when he went away left his address that it might, if possible, be sent after him. Then two of his aides de camp appeared, and prayed to be allowed to purchase the clock that they might offer it to their chief, who had set his heart upon it. They were prepared to pay exorbitantly for it, not, they said, a million francs, but anything within reason or even considerably beyond. But no; the clock was not for sale.

M. Delerot, however, declares that when, a short time afterwards, the clock was examined the pendulum was missing, and he suggested that the enterprising aides de camp must have detached it, and carried it off to present it to Bismarck at Berlin.

Now, as to the contributions and an ingenious means employed for levying them, I know that the invading army was accompanied by civil officials of all kinds, and even journalists, whose duty it was to establish newspapers in the occupied towns, but until I found the fact set forth in M. Delerot's book, I was not aware that the conquerors brought with them professional money-lenders. These obliging gentlemen, with their usual affability, offered to take bills from the various municipalities, and in return to advance them enough money to enable them to pay whatever contributions might be demanded from them. Nancy in a moment of weakness gave her acceptance, the usurer attached to the German armies declaring, no doubt, that he would not press for payment, that the bill could be renewed at maturity, and so on. Versailles, however, held out the Mayor protesting that it was enough for the town to pay away all the ready money it possessed without mortgaging its future. The official bill-discounter pretended to represent "a syndicate of German bankers," but he doubtless drew his money from the military chest.

One can see that M. Delerot has had constantly to swallow his rage in carrying out his determination to present, as much as possible, facts without comments; and the result is a work in which the author could not show himself impartial, but in which he has, in a certain measure, striven to be impartial, and has, in a certain measure, attained his aim. He has nothing but praise to give the Crown Prince of Prussia, and he speaks well of the officers of the Prince's staff, and of the staff of the King, or "general staff of the entire army," whom he was astonished to find retiring at every available moment to the Public Library of Versailles, where they showed themselves indefatigable students. Moltke used also to frequent the library, but not for purposes of study. He went there to forget his anxieties, "to refresh his mind," as M. Delerot puts it, "with the masterly prose of George Sand." M. Delerot perhaps does not know, but certainly would not be astonished to hear, that Count Von Moltke is, in a literary point of view, one of the most cultivated men of the present day. He told Colonel Stoffel, when he was in Paris with the King, during the Exhibition of 1867, that though he admitted he ought to be the last man to complain of such a thing—his Majesty occupied himself too exclusively with the army; "and I am not sorry," he added, "that he has now an opportunity of seeing in the magnificence of Paris that without neglecting his army, a sovereign may interest himself in other elements of greatness."

If Moltke had died ten years ago he would never have been known as a soldier, except indeed to some few students of eastern affairs, who might have remembered his being beaten at the head of an Egyptian army by an army of Turks. But he did not, when he was in Egypt, "occupy himself exclusively with the army." He also studied "other elements of greatness;" and besides the letters on Egypt which Lord Duff Gordon has partly reproduced under the impression that they were the work of "a Prussian officer lately deceased," Moltke is known to have made notes during

his sojourn in the East, on a great variety of subjects. He wrote, too, a description in great detail of the supposed site of Troy, where, *Iliad* in hand, he demonstrates as a soldier and a military engineer that the Troy of the ten-years' siege did, in fact, stand. Moltke's paper on the remaining traces of the siege of Troy (for that is what it amounts to) has been published in English. Not so a very characteristic letter from Moltke to a German poet who had administered to him large, though, all things considered, not excessive, doses of praise in a poem on the subject of the new German Empire. "The poet," he wrote to Oscar Von Redwitz, in thanking him for his book, "must be prodigal. He distributes with full hand diamonds and pearls, the stars of heaven and the flowers of the earth, and in the same way he lavishes praise. This is the sense in which I take it, when your poem likens me to the great men of the past. For those men were great in misfortune, and then especially so, whereas we have met with nothing but success. Now, call that chance, luck, destiny, or the will of God—men alone do not produce it; and such gigantic results are essentially the outcome of circumstances which we can neither create nor control. The excellent but unfortunate Pope Hadrian had these words inscribed on his tomb: 'What a difference does the epoch make in which the activity even of the best man is cast!' Often the greatest work may be wrecked by the same invincible force of circumstances which bears the least great along. If, not from any vain or false modesty, I am obliged to look upon a good part of the praise you bestow upon me as undeserved, I am not the less grateful for it, for verses like yours are indeed more lasting than monuments of brass and marble."

The Berlin correspondent of the *London Times* says of the letters referred to above: "His majesty's remarks are certainly very interesting, and deserve to be re-printed at length. But equally worthy of note is what the emperor said when he heard of their publication. Upon the subject being mentioned in his presence the other day, the emperor, who is very methodical and orderly, and the last man in the world to leave important letters behind him, began to laugh, and said, 'So they have found them at last. I left them on purpose, because I thought they had better remain in the country which originated them.' The letters are all in French, and mostly came from French towns, though some were posted in England, Holland, Italy and other countries. Many are anonymous, and not a few are illustrated by unflattering caricatures."

Madrid, 29th.—Despatches were received by the Government this morning that Marshal Concha was killed yesterday in an attack by the Republican troops upon the Carlist entrenchment at Muro, three kilometers from Estolla. When the National forces learned of the death of their commander they returned to their former positions without disorder, leaving no prisoners in the hands of the enemy. The command of the Republican army will now be taken by General Sobala, President of the Council.

War in the East.—A despatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from St. Petersburg, says alarming rumors prevail in that city respecting the situation of affairs in Central Asia. It is reported that the Amir of Kashgor has seized the Russian envoy and, fearing war in consequence of the act, has concentrated 10,000 troops on the frontier.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE MILITIA FOR 1873.

APPENDIX No. I

(Continued from Page. 200)

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 8.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON.

6th November, 1874.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that the quota of Active Militia required to be furnished from the Military District under my command is 3,264 of all ranks

The total nominal strength of the force in the District, where the respective effective Corps complete to their established strength as authorized, would be 2,795.

The total actual strength of the force, when mustered at the time of the annual drill for 1873-74, was 2,154. There are five (5) companies whose drill is in progress—290. Total, 2,444.

There are 820 officers and men wanting to complete; and to meet this discrepancy, new corps have been recommended as shown below, vice others become non-effective.

The Active Militia in the District consists of the following corps, which at the time of the annual drill, turned out as follows :

	Officers.	Men.
<i>8th Regiment of Cavalry,</i>		
Lt. Col. Saunders (7 troops).....	19	275
<i>Newcastle Field Battery.</i>		
Captain Call	4	50
<i>New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.</i>		
Lt. Col. Foster (7 batteries).....	25	363
<i>62nd St. John Battalion of Infantry.</i>		
Lt. Col. McShane (6 companies)..	20	230
<i>67th Battalion "Carleton Light Infantry</i>		
Lt. Col. Upton (10 companies)...	35	472
<i>71st "York" Battalion of Infantry.</i>		
Lt. Col. Marsh (5 companies) ...	22	252
<i>73rd Northumberland, Battalion of Infantry.</i>		
Lt. Col. Ferguson (4 companies). 8		157
<i>74th Battalion of Infantry.</i>		
Lt. Col. Beer (4 companies).....	16	165
<i>Dalhousie Infantry Company.</i>		
Captain Barberie.....	1	40
<hr/>		
Total.....	150	2,004

The undermentioned corps have not yet completed their drill, but will do so during the winter months :

- New Brunswick Engineers—Captain Parks.
 - St. Stephen Infantry Company—Captain Hutton.
 - Deer Island Infantry Company—Captain Lloyd.
 - Bathurst Infantry Company—Captain Burns.
 - No. 1 Company, 73rd Battalion—Captain Hutchinson.
- The following Corps, though recommended have not yet been accepted :
- N. B. Brigade Garrison Artillery—Captain Beckwith.
 - Provisional Battalion—Major McAdam, (4 companies, one of them a new company.)
 - 71st Battalion—Captains Ross and Clayton, (one new company added.)

The annual drill was performed in accord, accordance with the general orders of 30th May.

and 23rd June, 1873, and order to give a full detailed account of the proposed alterations to the force of the brigade division separately, instead of by seniority of corps in the district.

The drill having been carried out for the most part at company head quarters instead of at battalion or brigade camps, as heretofore, my report must necessarily be brief.

I must say however, that while I am of opinion that many good results have been produced this year, I by no reason consider this method of performing the annual drill as effective as the former system.

In proof of the good results, may be mentioned.

(1) Although brigade camps had become almost an indispensable institution, and had been rendered attractive to the force and beneficial to the country, this being the commencement of a new period of service, in many corps, by having drill at company head quarters, ample opportunity is afforded the captain to recruit to the full strength, and the time being spent almost entirely at squad and company drill, men will in future more eagerly assemble in camp, and they will be better prepared for battalion and Brigade drill and field manoeuvres, and the people generally, as time goes on, will, I doubt not, more and more appreciate the advantages of having camps of instruction periodically formed in their midst.

(2) Our late Adjutant General has justly pointed out that, as a rule, "reduced militia estimates means reduced efficiency and power of defence," and while I am sure none will allow that the force of the Dominion is in process of deterioration, as on no better foundation could be placed than that on which it now stands, and the best spirit pervades the force. Our rulers, however, may consider that "there is need for economy in any system intended to last," and in this view of the question, it may be desirable to have the annual drill performed at stated periods in the same manner as it has been this year—say 1st year, at company or battalion head quarters, at the option of officers commanding corps; 2nd year, in battalion camp; 3rd year, in brigade camp.

It must be added that all my inspections during the year, commanding officers of corps, and captains of companies, expressed themselves in favor of the brigade camp system. As regards the present not being as effective a system of carrying out the annual drill, as that which hitherto prevailed.

I may say (1) that men, who for two successive years had attended the more attractive brigade camps, and had found—even the most busy—that they could attend them with advantage themselves, and without inconvenience to their employers, having this year returned to the routine of squad and company drill, now find this plan neither as interesting nor instructive as the former.

(2) However careful the "supervision" of officers commanding corps may be, and however great the desire on the part of captains of companies to carry out drill and target practice "regulations" both in letter and spirit, it becomes apparent that one corps cannot vie with another, and, while loyalty and patriotism never flag, there is at local drill a want of the enthusiasm that characterises our battalion and brigade camps. It is, however, due to officers of all grades to say that I consider they conscientiously performed their duty at this drill and target practice. In the absence of Government prizes, local subscriptions were obtained to further this important object.

(3) It is impossible to have the inspection and payment of each company on the last day of training in every instance, as the drill of several companies, many miles apart may take place at the same time, and it is a serious drawback not being able to pay the men on completing their period of drill.

It should be stated, in conclusion, that, although it was left optional this year to commanding officers to assemble their corps in battalion camps under the old system, in consequence of the prevailing rumor that there were to be "no camps," arrangements for drill were made accordingly, and when the general order was published, but one commanding officer (Lieut. Colonel Saunders) availed himself of it.

1st BRIGADE DIVISION—Lieut. Col. Inches, Brigade Major.

No. 5 Battery Garrison Artillery Woodstock—Lieut. W. P. Donnell.

This battery was inspected by Lieut. Col. Jago and myself on September 9th.

Lieut. Colonel Jago reports that the commanding officer, Lieutenant Donnell, appears to be active and energetic, and has got a large number of men on his roll, whilst many others are anxious to join. I saw some shot practice, made from one of the two six-pounder guns with which this battery is armed. The carriage of the other gun is so worn that it is impossible to fire it; and I should recommend that the gun used at this inspection for shot practice, should not on any account be used again, except in a case of urgent necessity.

Lieut. Colonel Jago adds, "I trust that before another year's drill takes place, that this battery will be turned into a field battery. I can only repeat what I stated last year, that the country about Woodstock is more suited to a field battery than any other part of the Province; that the facilities for obtaining horses are good, and that the officers and men are willing and anxious to serve. The battery, as at present constituted and arranged is of no advantage, neither to the country nor itself." I am happy to state that the battery has re-enrolled as a field battery, and the recommendation to that effect will shortly be submitted.

67th Carleton Light Infantry—Lieut. Colonel Upton.

Lieut. Colonel Inches, Brigade Major, inspected the nine (9) out station companies of this large battalion during my temporary absence on duty in King's and Westmoreland, from 5th to 15th July, and that officer's report will be transmitted so soon as received by me.

I inspected the Head Quarters Company No. 1, Captain Bourne, on the 9th of September, and though its drill was not completed on that day, I have much pleasure in reporting favourably, as to the efficiency then attained, reflecting much credit upon the Captain and his subaltern officers.

In fact, efficient as the battalion as a whole is, it is only what may reasonably be expected from the class of men of which it is composed, representing one of the finest farming counties in the Dominion.

71st Battalion.—Lieut. Colonel J. Marsh.

Accompanied by the Lieut. Colonel and other members of the battalion staff, I inspected the different companies of this battalion at their respective head quarters on the following dates:—

Fredericton Lt. Cropley 13th Aug.
Smith's Corner Capt. Christy 15th Sept.

St. Mary's " Staples 20th Sept.
 Fredericton Junction " Alex. 26th Sept.
 Stanley " Wilkinson 2nd Oct.

I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which the captains and sub-lieutenants appear to have carried out the "Regulations." It evidently required but little "supervision" on the part of Lieut. Colonel to ensure their doing so; and though separated widely, each company seemed eager to excel, while the best spirit prevails, and, on my part, it is hard to say which is the best drilled comp. The 71st Battalion has a very efficient band.

The recommendation for disbanding certain non-effective corps in this Brigade Division, and substituting others, submitted on an I referred to in my last report has not, I regret to say, as yet been acted upon.

2ND BRIGADE DIVISION—Lieut. Colonel Otty, Brigade Major.

8th Regiment of Cavalry—Lieut. Colonel J. Saunders,

Camp, Apohaqui, 16th July, 1873.

This being the only corps in the Military District under my command that assembled in camp for the performance of its annual drill, it deserves especial attention.

The camp occupied the same site as last year: on the grounds of the Lieut. Colonel. No more desirable situation could be selected.

Each year's experience brings fresh enthusiasm, and increased *esprit de corps* to this fine regiment so frequently commended for its efficiency by the highest authorities, and as a result of my inspection on the 16th July, I have only to repeat what I have often said, that the corps is in the "most satisfactory" condition, considering the very limited time annually at its disposal for drill.

The assistance rendered to the Lieut. Colonel by the Brigade Major, Lieut. Colonel Otty, last year, in regulating the system of interior economy of the regiment, had the desired effect at this camp, both officers and men appeared to know their duty, and to do it.

In proof of the popularity of this corps, I may add, that besides the Member of Parliament of the county, J. Downville, Esq., and several officers from St. John, there were large numbers of county ladies and gentle men present to witness the inspection.

With the exception of 50 sets of saddlery lately issued, the equipment is old and nearly unserviceable.

In the Veterinary Surgeon's (M. P. Greene, Esq.) report, he states that "there are a great many saddles totally unfit for use, and they are the cause of keeping many horses off parade, owing to injuries from the saddle." A fresh issue of saddlery is urgently required.

Mr. Greene also states that, "a medicine chest (for horses) is indispensable, as horses are very liable to accident and disease, from their being exposed to the open air, and congregated in such numbers." I beg to support this officer's suggestions, and to submit his report (A.) for favourable consideration, as it contains a list of medicines required.

As regards the health of the men in camp Surgeon Sharp reports that, "we have never had so healthy a camp since the organization of our regiment. This, we think attributable to two causes; first, the cool dry weather it has been our fortune to experience; and secondly, to the men becoming inured to camp life, thus taking better care of themselves."

New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.—Lieut. Colonel Foster

Lieut. Colonel Jago and I inspected the four Batteries at St. John, on the 11th September, and that officer reports (Report B., herewith enclosed), "That this year they performed their drill at days and hours chosen by themselves, on the guns mounted in position at this place (St. John). The result has been in every way satisfactory, and the shooting made by each Battery, in its own practice, and at the annual competition on the day of inspection, has never been excelled. I append the Practice Reports of the different Batteries, and also those for the days of the competition, and I should wish particularly to draw attention to the shooting made by the winning Battery, (Major Guillard's) in the first competition, when 5 rounds were fired in 6 min. 30 sec., 32 prs., sea service cartridges, at a range of 1,500 yds., with the most excellent effect."

Lieut. Colonel Jago adduces strong arguments in favor of "all the Garrison Batteries in this Province performing, during the coming year, 8 day's drill at their own head quarters, and 8 days, either in Camp or Barracks, in St. John," in all which arguments I entirely concur.

And he adds "that he considers the Artillery Force in New Brunswick is steadily advancing in excellence and efficiency, and the greatest credit should be given to Lieut. Colonel Foster, Commanding the Brigade, and all the Officers of the Artillery in New Brunswick, whilst thanks and credit must also be given to the N. C. Officers and men, who by their hard work and cheerful sacrifice of their time for small remuneration, make the force in New Brunswick one it is a pleasure to inspect."

62nd St. John Battalion.—Lt.-Col. McShane.

I inspected this corps in the Barrack Field at Saint John, on the 16th October, and not only was the attendance large (per Company), the men clean and soldierlike in their appearance, the arms and accoutrements in excellent condition, but the drill was creditable alike to the Lieut. Colonel, his officers and men, even a marked improvement since last inspection. Among the many spectators present, several of the old officers of the Battalion, including Lt. Col. Ray, who expressed themselves much pleased at the satisfactory state of efficiency of the corps.

The absence of the regimental Band was accounted for—it has recently been reorganized—I have already adverted to the Competitive Drill successfully carried out in this corps.

When recently supporting Col. Evans' suggestion as to allowing "a limited number of bona fide volunteers of both arms married, and of unexceptional character, to occupy the Infantry and Artillery Barracks at St. John—now vacant—rent free, under such rules and restrictions as may be considered necessary," I had much pleasure in stating that I consider that at no previous time was the volunteer force of St. John in as efficient a state as at the present moment."

(To be continued.)

The King of Dahomey recently gave an order to a West Coast merchant for a coffin, and the latter has commissioned a Birmingham merchant to execute His Majesty's wishes. The coffin is to be a most elaborate metal one, and will cost about £1,000.

BAZAINE IN CAPTIVITY

An occasional correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* supplies to that journal, under date May 9, the following account of a visit to Marshal Bazaine.

A few days ago I started off early in the morning from Menton on a journey of three hours by rail to Cannes, for the purpose of paying a visit to my old friend Bazaine. The French Government had given me permission nearly three months ago, but sad circumstances intervened to prevent me availing myself of their consideration. The railway curves gracefully round the beautiful shores of the Mediterranean, and passes through the series of towns whose pleasant sights and healthful climate have made them their favourite winter resorts ever since the days of the Romans. At Cannes we took a boat modelled after those used 2,000 years ago, and very soon we had reached Isle St. Marguerite, which is about three miles from the mainland. On arrival it is necessary to ascend steps some 200 feet to the fortress, which is built upon the rock, and overhangs the ocean. The garrison consists of one company, 125 men. I was escorted to the presence of Monsieur Marchez, a Corsican, Director of the service for the Interior Department, who is the controller of the fort and the guardian of the prisoner. Desiring that my companions might be permitted to look at the inside of the fortress, I made the application but a message had to be sent to them outside of the walls; "No one enters here without permission from the Government." Politely enough the Director received me, and instructed a subordinate to escort me to the Marshal's apartment. We passed through the guard room and ascended a staircase to reach an open space, paved with bricks, in front of Bazaine's window. On entering the room the Marshal met me at the door, and cordially pressed my hand. Let me here say that I found nothing in his appearance changed. His manner was as easy, unaffected, and composed as in the days of his freedom and power. Before entering I observed to the Director, "I do not know your regulations, but I have half a dozen morning papers, which I have brought for Bazaine, if it is permitted." "Not at all. He cannot receive anything." So I laid them on the mantel piece, knowing that I could easily tell the Marshal all the news. But it seemed to me a restriction entirely superfluous, and not in keeping with civilized ideas, thus to deny a prisoner of state the privilege of reading what was passing in the world. Bazaine's sitting room is a small but comfortable one, neatly and plainly furnished. Hanging upon the walls was a fine likeness of the Pope, with a Latin autograph. A bright boy of eight, a handsome girl of five, and a chubby youngster of three were racing and romping, chattering and laughing, heedless of the Marshal's repeated injunctions, in parent tones, to keep quiet. They at least know no unhappiness; the bright colour of youth and health and all their movements proved that their hours flew fast away upon joyous wings. We chatted for some time, occupied by me mainly in giving him information of contemporary incidents. Then we sallied out upon the paved promenade, bounded by the parapet, where a small space was reserved for his use, and there we paced up and down, discussing various topics in connection with current events. The parapet in front of his door extends about eighty feet, the width of the pavement is about thirty feet. The height of the wall is about eighty-three feet, and

one looks over the sea breaking upon the foot of the cliff a hundred feet beneath. Along the sea wall another parapet runs perpendicularly to the first one, until it reaches a wall some hundred feet distant. Toward the interior a newly constructed wall, about twenty feet high, connects the house with the parapet, and cuts off all communication with the fortress. Possibly this was done to prevent possible sympathizers from demonstrations or offers of service. An effort had been made to establish a miniature garden inside the space within the sea wall; but it is not permissible to use the cistern water for flowers, and the Marshal was afraid they might be parched to death before a rain came. When the blazing summer sun comes down upon those stones and bricks in July and August it must be pretty hot. But the Marshal is an old campaigner, and I presume can stand it very well.

If anybody wished to escape from this place, it seemed practicable enough. Looking over the battlements, the descent is not difficult it could be made with very little exertions, and a boat stationed beneath might easily carry off at night an escaping prisoner. But such a thought would never enter the Marshal's brain. He has been always rather indignant that they did not crown the edifice of his persecution by shooting him. But, as the Government did not dare do that in the face of the civilized world, he is content to bide his time, and live under the fostering care of France's present rulers. It gratified him much to hear from me how great and general had been the expression of dissent, out of France, to the finding of the court. A Colonel of the late Paris Commune has just been degraded and I mentioned the description of his mental sufferings, as given by the *Parisian Press*. "This is something you at least have been spared, by the dispensation from that infliction," said I. "But," said he "the moral punishment has been executed; all the force of the law has been exerted against me, and I should not have suffered any more at the mere humiliating ceremony. I preferred to have been shot, but the authorities did not wish it. And my opinion of the conviction, and own easy conscience, would have made me entirely indifferent to any action which they might have chosen to take." My views on the sad moral defaultance exhibited so painfully on too many occasions in France during the past three years he did not attempt to controvert. He discussed frankly the singular anomaly that the French army, which had boasted so long of its thorough discipline, now contained officers who had openly avowed, during his trial, their indisciplinable and mutinous spirit, and their conspiracy with Rosel, or the Commune, and others, to overthrow him during the siege of Metz. And yet not one of these officers had ever been censured. Some had been promoted.

The view from the parapet was magnificent, the outlines of the coast showing villages and chateaux interspersed with groves; promontories jutting into the sea; while at one point lofty mountains came out in bold relief. The elevated amphitheatre in the background was covered with forests and the rich verdure of spring. A gay flotilla of sailing-boats dotted the waters of the bay. While we promenaded Mme. La Marechale came out and joined us, walking between us and taking her full share in the conversation. She is, as you know, a Mexican, with dark, lustrous eyes, black eyelashes, and eyebrows beautifully curved, a mouth indicating unusual resolution, and

a radiant, lovely face. After all, if a man is deprived of liberty, his fate is greatly ameliorated when such a companion and the three charming children are present to share the captivity. So far as communications with the outer world are concerned, the wife is a prisoner under exactly the same regulations as the husband. During a brief interval, while the Marshal was engaged with the Director, I turned to the Marechale, and expressed my own, and, I think, the general, admiration of her wifely devotion. Her reply appeared to be touching and dignified. "In Mexico the women as well as the men are all brave. They do not desert friends in extremity. When I married the Marshal I was seventeen. He was at the summit of power with fortune and friends to support his future, and not a shadow to overcast it. He gave me that bright and enviable position; and when power, and fortune, and friends have vanished, my place is by his side, to share the crust of bread and all the privations with the same devotion and affection that were due to him in the zenith of his prosperity." Subsequently, alluding to a fervid eulogy on her conduct in one of the Paris newspapers, "I did not see it," she said, adding, with a contemptuous snap of the fingers, "I do not care that for it. The outrageous treatment of the Marshal has made me as utterly indifferent to public opinion as if none existed."

Naturally in the course of our conversation the talk turned upon the pending battle in Spain. Bazaine seemed to think that the civil war would still rage, even if Don Carlos achieved a signal success. But, notwithstanding the great intimacy which had existed between him and Queen Isabella, Mme. Bazaine was frank in the expression of a different opinion. The Spanish blood and temperament were quick and impetuous. Don Carlos, entering Spain with his drawn sword and without resources, creating an army, and fighting battle after battle, virtually conquering a kingdom against hopeless odds, would, in the event of success at Bilbao, find it easy to enter Madrid. Enthusiasm would quickly kindle, and the general acquiescence follow. So, at any rate, thought Mme. In reference to her husband's usual state of mind, Mme. Bazaine assured me that he was cheerful and never sad. He had nothing to be sad about, unless for the ingratitude and treachery of former professed friends. The cowardly manner in which he had been treated should give rise to no other feelings than those of disdain or indignation.

With regard to the future, it will not surprise you to learn that Bazaine bases no hopes on the supposed good disposition of the Government, and the Radicals he knows full well are his bitter enemies. On the other hand, M. Thiers was ever his fast friend, believing in his loyalty, aiding Lachaud in the defence by suggestions, and dissenting from the decision of the court. Convinced by the injustice of that condemnation, M. Thiers would certainly take steps for his liberation, even if temporary exile should be the commutation. The Bonapartists also would certainly liberate him if they were in power. Need I say that the two persons who, in the Marshal's opinion, have deserved best of their country in the hour of her humiliation are the Ex President and the Ex Empress! The Empress because at a time when she might have saved her dynasty by a timely application of the lead and steel at Paukko's command to a few hundreds of the Paris mob, the very men who afterward set up the orgies of the

Commune, refused to do it because she deemed every drop of French blood precious to the national defence. M. Thiers because of his patriotic and successful efforts to repair the misfortunes of a war against which he protested, but was powerless to prevent.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

"A" BATTERY CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

The annual competition of the "A" Battery, School of Gunnery Rifle Association, took place on the 15th June at their own ranges.

1st Match—Open to all members of the School of Gunnery Rifle Association. Ranges 200, 500, and 600 yards. Five shots at each range.

	Points
1st Prize, . . . Major Cotton . . .	\$8 47
2nd " . . . Capt. Holmes . . .	6 47
3rd " . . . Major Irwin . . .	4.50 46
4th " . . . Gr. Ryan . . .	3 50 43
5th " . . . Sergt. Walters . . .	2 50 41
6th " . . . Qr. Mr. Craggan . . .	2 00 40
7th " . . . Gr. Eades . . .	2 00 38
8th " . . . Lieut. Drury . . .	1 00 38
9th " . . . Gr. Gregor . . .	1 00 37
10th " . . . Sergt. Biggar . . .	1 00 36

31.50

2nd Match—Open to all non commissioned officers and men of the School of Gunnery Rifle Association. Ranges, 300 and 400 yds. Five shots at each range.

1st Prize, . . . Gr. Eades . . .	\$10.00 31
2nd " . . . Sergt. Biggar . . .	5.00 30
3rd " . . . Walters . . .	4.00 30
4th " . . . Gr. Murray . . .	2.00 29
5th " . . . Ryan . . .	2.00 29
6th " . . . S. Sergt. Bramah . . .	1.00 29
7th " . . . Tr. Callaghan . . .	1.00 28

\$25.00

3rd Match—(Sweep-stakes)—Open to all members of the School of Gunnery Rifle Association. Entrance, \$1. Ranges, 300 and 500 yards. Three shots at each range.

1st Prize, . . . Lt. Peters . . .	\$4.00 20
2nd " . . . Major Cotton . . .	4.66 20
3rd " . . . Gr. Marlow . . .	1.33 17

CONSOLATION.

Three rounds at 400 yards.

1st Prize, . . . Br. Brown . . .	\$3 00 11
2nd " . . . Br. Munroe . . .	2 00 10
3rd " . . . Gr. McGregor . . .	1 50 10
4th " . . . Sg. Maj. Mortimer . . .	1 00 10
5th " . . . Gr. Marlow . . .	1 00 10
6th " . . . Tr. Maj. Rackett . . .	0 50 10
7th " . . . Staff Sgt. Branch . . .	0 50 9
8th " . . . Corp'l Stroud . . .	0 50 9

\$10.00

Tête de Pont Barracks, Kingston, June 25, '74.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

New York, June 14.—In the Rifle match for the Remington diamond badge and other prizes at Creedmoor took place yesterday.

Col. John Badine, General Dakin, A. J. Roux, E. H. Sandford, J. L. Price and H. Fulton were the winners in the order above named, the distances were 500, 800 and 1,000 yards. There were 32 contestants, no artificial rests or telescope sights were allowed. The aggregate scores of the winners—Bodine 69, Dakin 65, Roux, 64, Sandford 36, Price 55, Fulton 54. The highest score obtainable with the number of shots allowed was 84. Practice for the Irish team will commence next week.

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The Volunteer Review,
AND
MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1874.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Letters addressed to either the Editor or Publisher, as well as communications intended for publication, must, invariably, be *pre-paid*. Correspondents will also bear in mind that one end of the envelope should be left open, and at the corner the words "Printer's copy" written and a two or five cent stamp (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 H. V. EDMONDS for New Westminster and adjacent country.

The *Edinburgh Review* for April contains a very valuable article on *Hydraulics of Great Rivers* which deserves consideration, inasmuch as the Dominion of Canada has to deal with the question of the Navigation of Great Rivers on a larger scale than any other State on this continent and under more peculiar conditions of climate and topography; and we propose to review the article referred to for the purpose of shewing how necessary it is to have minute and detailed observations of all the phenomena connected with the *regime* of our water ways as well as the most close and accurate surveys of their basins or the area tributary to the streams which make such rivers as the St. Lawrence and Ottawa. And here it will not be amiss to remark that it is a great national loss that the original surveys of Canada were not topographical surveys, in the proper sense of that term, they were merely *divis-*

ional, i.e. mathematical lines drawn to given points for the purpose of dividing the surface into counties, townships, or lots; and the amount of topographical information furnished on plans rudely got up was small indeed; the result of all this must be an extensive trigonometrical survey of the whole Dominion in which its exact topography will be the primary object. As a question of political economy this will every day henceforth be assuming larger and more important dimensions.

The largest and most important rivers in the world are to be found on the American continent, especially in that division known as South America, and as they are generally navigable for the greater proportion of their lengths without artificial appliances; and owing to the climatic and topographical causes present some extraordinary phenomena, at stated periods, it became necessary for the Government of the Argentine Republic to obtain skilled professional advice regarding "the *Pavane* the *Uruguay* and the *Plata estuaries*. The application for such advice was made to Mr. JOHN FREDERICK BATEMAN, the eminent British Engineer, who sent out as his assistant a Mr. J. J. REYV, a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers of Vienna, who appears to have made a partial survey of the rivers named, and published on his return an elaborately illustrated memoir of the operations and results of 3 years survey and observations. This appears to have been done without the consent of the Engineer who employed him and an injunction was sued for in the British Court of Chancery to prevent the publication of the book, although it was not granted; yet the Vice Chancellor in giving judgment reflected severely on Mr. Reyv's conduct in publishing notes which were in strict justice the property of another. The *Edinburgh Review* has conveyed this information in a foot note at the close of its very able article, and we give it to our readers as a professional item of the legal aspects of the relations between engineers and their assistants.

The Reviewer opens the subject with a reference to the necessity of exact knowledge, especially in a country like England, where hydraulic phenomena is of such importance, and says: "We shall be safe at all events in assuming the position that it is highly essential that hydraulics should be thoroughly understood in this country. The question how far this is actually the case is, however, altogether different. It is one to which a reply is manifestly important. But that reply should not be lightly hazarded. It is one as to which it is worth while to take some degree of trouble in order to arrive at certainty. Our health, our comfort, our prosperity; the amelioration of our climate, the yield of our agriculture, the facilities for our manufacture, the requirements of our commerce, are all so intimately dependent on a thorough knowledge of hydraulic law, as

well as of hydraulic practice on the part of our engineers and architects that the question whether our command of the subject is really the best attainable by the human mind, is one of great interest to us all. We have good grounds for forming the opinion that the laws of hydraulic action are far from being thus thoroughly understood even by the professional and scientific men of England. We may be challenged as we are of course aware; for a scientific justification of this doubt. But before entering into an inquiry that may tend to become somewhat technical in its nature we will offer a reason why, at the first glance it is not unlikely that our knowledge is imperfect.

"In all natural science there exists a broad distinction between phenomena of a delicate and exact nature that may be made the subject of careful experiment; and phenomena on a scale of magnitude and grandeur that can be the object of observation alone. We may weigh to the fraction of a grain the water absorbed by a plant: we can only look on with awe at a sudden inrush of a great tidal wave. To a certain extent all our physical knowledge is experimental. However searching and comprehensive may be the action of physical force (as in the simplest and sublimest case that of the great force of gravity) careful experiment is a necessary preliminary to the determination of the uncontrolled applicability of that force in each instance. It is only when we obtain mathematical proof that we are justified in ascribing the course of phenomena to the sole action of any great primary law.

"Now, when the laws investigated are of great magnitude and of corresponding simplicity much inconvenience may result from drawing inferences from experiments made on a scale that is comparatively small. It is far safer to reduce than to enlarge. From good observations in cases where bulk, weight and velocity are all very high (as in the movement of the planetary bodies) we may deduce rules applicable to cases of minor magnitude and movement with much greater accuracy and safety than can be attained by a reversal of the process. It is far safer to predict the course of a small stream or the effect of a small tide from observations of a great river or a rapid sea, than it is to estimate the movements of the Atlantic from observations of the Mediterranean, or to gauge the flow of the Plata according to our experience of the Thames."

In those opening paragraphs, we have an assertion made for which there is no warranty but the mere opinion of the writer. All the laws governing hydraulic action have been well understood and practiced for more than one hundred years and were known in part or whole for periods to be measured by more than one thousand. In modern days they have been arranged and

formulated by ETTLEWINA PRESSY, DU BEAT, WEISBACH, TREDGOLD, NEWTON, WATT and others, by whom the experiments necessary to determine the flow of water on all and under all conditions have been made and verified with singular accord, so that probably in no other science have such accurate results been arrived at, so that there is a department of natural science better understood by engineers who have given the subject that attention its importance deserves than any other, it is that of the laws which govern hydraulic action.

The last of these paragraphs contains an evident paradox, the investigation of the phenomena affecting the heavenly bodies proceeds from a comparison of the known laws governing the movements of much smaller and more easily gauged bodies; the observations necessary to establish the weight, size and distance of the moon, for instance, the nearest of all those to us is determined by instruments measuring the fractions of space and by comparisons with known objects and forces the underlying elements or factor in which are the laws that govern "the simplest and sublimest case, that of the great force of gravity."

The comparisons between the Atlantic and Mediterranean are not applicable to the case of any two rivers even should they be the largest, the smallest and most insignificant on the face of the Globe. Oceanic movement has been a measurable quantity and even it owes its force to gravity; but the motion and the laws governing it which produces the effect can only be arrived at by mathematical induction of the most complex character whereas, an accurate survey of the basin of any given river, its channel and a careful series of observations coupled with their action on the streams will enable the engineer not only to arrive at the volume of water it will discharge at any particular point but also to predict with considerable certainty what effect will be produced on its regime by any known operation. As this subject is one of very considerable interest we propose to investigate it thoroughly, and in a future paper give extracts from the *Review* which seems to claim for Mr. J. J. REEVY the discovery and development of a new law of hydraulic science, but it will be found that this very feature has been thoroughly well understood long before that accurate observer ever saw the Parana.

Our good neighbors of the United States understand the science of political economy to perfection. In the first organization of their military force they were guided by the principle that like the Sidonians of old they "had no business with any man," and consequently their army would be small. But in order to make wise provision for placing at its head well trained officers and affording scope of sudden expansion, the West Point Academy with its admirable system was wisely created, in

order that the officers therein trained should be available to the service of the country, such members as were not immediately employed with the army, especially the scientific and staff corps were employed in making an admirable survey of the coast line of the United States, and this was gradually pushed inland till nearly the whole territory occupied by that power on this continent has been subjected to the geometrical operations of its engineering corps. An article entitled "Western Surveys" will be found in another column and will show the extent in a partial degree of the labors of those highly trained cadets of its Military College; but extensive as those labors have been they measure but a small part of the services rendered by the Engineer Corps of the United States to the country.

All the great Public Works, harbors, canals, river improvements and hydrographical surveys have been designed and executed by those officers with economy and success. The establishment of a Staff College in Canada on the model of the West Point Academy gives the country the opportunity of inaugurating a similar system with the cadets which that institution will add to the ranks of the Canadian Army in the next decade, and it will be a true appreciation of the economic use of talent which the people will have paid for developing that it shall be consecrated to the service of the country. In the meantime there is no institution to prepare the way for employment of the passed cadets of the Staff College; it is true, the Department of Public Works offers a splendid opportunity but it is entirely civilian, the cadets are not yet trained, and ten years at least must elapse before the College can supply such a number as would make any perceptible difference in the public service. We think some preparation is necessary beforehand and that it might be effected without cost of any kind by simply making that Department—as far as the Engineering Staff is concerned—the Royal Canadian Engineer Corps—and filling up the vacancies which may occur by admission from the passed cadets. Two very important objects would thus be gained—a standard of professional capability would be erected and maintained, and employment provided for the future officers of the Canadian army.

It is well known that no protection whatever is accorded by law to the engineering profession, and there is absolutely nothing to prevent any man calling himself or even swearing in a court of justice that he is a Civil Engineer, whether he has been trained or educated for the profession or otherwise, and there is now in the Public Service scores of people whose knowledge is bounded by the practical use of the level or transit, but who, nevertheless, write C. E. after their names, and by family connection and influence fill positions which should be the prizes of professional capacity. It is not for the benefit

of the nation that such a state of affairs should continue, and there is now an opportunity of rectifying a grave political error without resorting to offensive legislation therefor. We see what careful organization has effected in the United States and hope that Canada will be wise in time.

We republish today two articles from *Broad Arrow* of 16th May, under the respective captions of "Foreign Policy" and the "Czar and the Army." In the first the unsettled state of the foreign relations of Great Britain and Europe in general is clearly demonstrated, the motives of action of Russia and Prussia are defendably, and the peculiar danger to the British Empire hinted at, as well as the probability that in the hands of the present administration the foreign policy of England will be of a more vigorous character than that of their predecessors. It is very evident that the course of events will affect us as an appendage of the Empire in a greater or less degree; in a greater, if our neighbors will gravitate towards an alliance with the two great despotic European powers; in a less, if towards England and the Confederacy Austrian, French and Italian, of which she will be the head, for there can be no question that the defense of the sick man will be the point on which the contest will centre.

In the second article our contemporary takes what small comfort he can out of the presumed innate perception of the Emperor of all the Russias respecting the difference between forced conscription and free enlistment and its effects on the moral of the soldier; but he must be a very different man indeed from his father if he goes away with any other impression than that acute observer found during a far more intimate acquaintance with English characteristics, while it is quite safe to say that his idea of the "nation of shopkeepers" will not be materially altered by the miserable military exhibition he is likely to witness, and old Blucher's idea of London being a capital essay to plunder will be confirmed beyond doubt. Even in this article our contemporary takes occasion to display the characteristic of his country, when he refers to the fact that "The soldier, however, although he does his work brings no money into the Exchequer to provide for his maintenance" and "the British soldier is the most expensive fighting machine in Europe." This proposition and its corollary are the most mischievous and unsound ideas it is possible to promulgate—it sets the mind of the reader altogether off the true question at issue and substitutes therefor a fallacy. Since the cost of an army is set down as a superfluous outlay unwarranted except as a sort of moral obligation due to the fulfillment of engagements entered into during the darkness of a bygone age, and not in its true relation to the enlightenment of the present day. Whereas,

in reality, the outlay on military preparation is as remunerative a transaction as any other commercial undertaking, and if the soldier does not make a direct return of money to the Exchequer he jeopardises his life to enable others to labor with both hands for that purpose. Any arguments on this question would be superfluous if every one of our merchantmen were obliged to double or treble their crews, go heavily armed and prepared for resistance, and if all those trades that now labor in peace, making money for themselves and the Exchequer, were obliged to devote half their time to acquire military discipline and doing military duty, would it not cost the people of Great Britain many times the £24,000,000 sterling, per annum the army now costs? It would at least cost four times as much, and the work would not be half as well done; this mercantile view of the cost of what is as necessary an outlay as insurance, or the investment of capital for profit lies at the root of all England's troubles respecting the efficiency of her army and navy—the fighting machine—her soldiers and sailors—are not half paid for the services rendered the country; and while all parties will freely invest money in costly mechanical experiments, such as the reorganization of the fleet, or rather its destructive improvements in artillery or equipment—the fighting machines—the soldiers and sailors, whose toil and lives are to make those mechanical contrivances effective are in a worse condition than when they were at the commencement of the present century; their pay has not improved and the end of the career is the workhouse, economy has abolished pensions, and economy, mercantile economy has robbed soldier, sailor, and officer alike. Our object in noticing these articles is to point out to our readers the possible complication in which we may be at any time involved, as well as the fallacies which have taken the place of common sense in the minds of the people of England. We look upon the display of troops before the Emperor of all the Russias as an exhibition of the nakedness of the land and an inducement similar to that offered his father on a former occasion, to bring matters to a crisis at once. Our readers will remember that JOHN BUCHER and his compeers succeeded in persuading the late Emperor, NICHOLAS that England would not fight. The Crimean war followed, The review of the British troops before the Emperor ALEXANDER will be likely to confirm him in the idea that she cannot fight, and that the present opportunity is not to be thrown away.

DOMINION DAY in the city of Ottawa was celebrated with more than usual eclat. Business was suspended, and hundreds of persons took advantage of the cheap fares on the steamers and railways to make excursions to different parts of the country. In

the city there were attractions for those who who wished to remain and for strangers who came to see the capital. But the chief place of attraction was the Military Camp. At an early hour hundreds started for the Camp ground to witness the Military Review, which was a grand affair indeed. The Ottawa Garrison Artillery supplemented those in camp by turning out in full force under the command of Major Eagleson and headed by their fine band. The parade began at 9 a.m., Colonel Jackson being the chief officer in command. On the staff with Colonel Jackson were Col. Powell, Colonel Fletcher, Colonel Wily, Col. Ross, Colonel Macpherson, Colonel Brunel, Major Mattice, Captain Butterfield, Capt. in Jones and Lieutenant Supple. The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie and the Hon. Mr. Scott were present and expressed themselves highly satisfied with the review. The usual manoeuvres, marching past and skirmishing were indulged in, and the volunteers although but a short while in camp were complimented on the steadiness of their movements, knowledge of their drill, and cleanliness and general appearance.

On the word of command—"open column first review order," the staff officers and Messrs. Mackenzie and Scott advanced from the passing point to where the men were drawn up, the amalgamated bands of the Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery and the 42nd Battalion, playing the National Anthem. Commencing on the right with the cavalry, they inspected the battalions in the same order, the Premier expressing himself well satisfied with the general appearance and bearing of the men as he passed each corps. After the force had been thus inspected, they marched past in open column, the cavalry taking the lead, followed by the field battery.

The appearance of the cavalry was remarkably good, the line being even and the horses moving as a unit. In addition to their marching there is another highly commendable feature in the cavalry, and that is their reputation for cleanliness in camp, as well as in their personal appearance, as that of their horses. Col. Lovelace (Drill Instructor) may well feel proud of the proficiency they have made in the short space of time they have been under his instruction.

The Ottawa field battery came next and a finer corps, we are safe in asserting, the Province cannot boast of. They were the admiration of all on the field. The drivers, it was plain to be seen, profited greatly by the instruction given them. In marching past the staff, there really was not a horse's head six inches in advance of the other, although the field was rough and strewn with boulders.

The Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery followed the Battery, commanded by Major Eagleson. No. 1 Company was in charge of Lieutenant Evans, No. 2, Captain Patrick, No. 4, Lieutenant Grant, and No. 6, Lieut.

Mara. Each company was fifty strong, and the whole brigade contained 693 non-commissioned officers and men. Their marching was, perhaps the most precise on the field. They were the only corps whose rear ranks could be considered straight, with the exception of the Pembroke Company.

The 41st Battalion came next. On the whole their marching was not so good as might be expected from such active looking men, the rear ranks of most of the companies having the same falling as other corps. The front ranks, however, were perfectly "dressed."

The 42nd Battalion, the largest one in camp, was next in order, having attached to it two companies of the 43rd and two of the 18th. The finest marching of any corps was that of No. 7 (Pembroke). Since this company entered camp it has been regarded as the crack corps, and so much so that they have been relieved of doing guard duty of any description.

The 56th Battalion, of which the Ottawa Rifles form a part, also made a good show. For neatness they certainly deserve praise, and no one knew it better than Lieutenant Colonel Jessup and Adjutant Mowatt, who have been so long and favorably identified with the corps. At the Prescott camp the 56th established a good reputation, and we are glad to see the men so zealous in retaining it. Their marching was excellent.

The 59th Battalion brought up the rear with a stand of colors, Queen's and regimental. The color party was rather meagre, however, and consisted of only two officers and one color sergeant instead of a party of six. No. 3 company was the only one of six companies of the battalion that did not march well. Not only the rear, but the front rank was irregular.

The force after passing counter marched and returned with a noticeable improvement on the former attempt.

The cavalry and field battery then came down on the double, the former in excellent line, and the latter jumping over stones and hills and making it remarkably uncomfortable for the men seated on the guns and caissons. The cavalry did a little skirmishing and, after retiring, the 41st sent out a line of skirmishers and were subsequently replaced by a line from the 56th. The field battery also fired twelve guns, when the whole force retired and again formed in review order.

At this juncture Lieutenant Col. Jackson announced that the review was completed, and the men would parade through the city.

Colonel Fletcher remarked that he noticed a marked improvement in the appearance of the men even during the past two days.

THE PARADE THROUGH THE CITY.

After a short rest the troops marched to

the city, their bands playing lively music, and followed by large crowds of citizens on foot and in carriages. They branched off from Nicholas Street, over Maria Street Bridge, and remained on Cartier Square for a quarter of an hour. From there they continued down Maria Street, up O'Connor, down Sparks and Rideau, and back to camp, where they were dismissed and given a half holiday.

The following was the order of march :

The cavalry, two squadrons under the command of Col. Lovelace.

The Field Battery under command of Capt. Stewart.

The Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery, under Major Eagleson, and headed by the fine band of the battalion.

The 41st Batt. Rifles in command of Lieut. Col. Cole, headed by a band.

The 42nd Batt. with seven companies headed by a band, and two companies of the 18th and 43rd Battalions in command of Lieut. Col. Buell.

The 56th Battalion Rifles, with four companies under Col. Jessup.

The 59th, seven companies under Lieut. Col. Bergin.

The camp was broken up on Friday morning and the men returned to their homes highly pleased with the treatment they received while in camp. Previous to the break up on Friday each man was paid his pay allowance. We congratulate Col. Jackson on the result of this his first camp, since his appointment to the Deputy Adjutant Generalship of Military District, No. 4, and we are sure he has every reason to feel proud of the proficiency made by the men while in camp, as well as of their orderly conduct both in and out of camp.

In another column will be found a very interesting description of a visit to the illustrious victim of French political rascality—**Marshal BAZAINE**—the close imprisonment amounting to absolute torture, a living death in point of fact, reflects no credit on the President of the so-called French Republic, more properly speaking the chairman of what that people are so fond of inventing—the Provisional Government—and it must awaken the more sympathy for the great soldier to find his sufferings aggravated under a comrade in arms. It is altogether a spectacle which could only be seen in France.

REVIEWS.

The *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, No. 76 of Vol. XVIII. has been received. It contains the following important articles: Economy of Coal as viewed by the commander of a Steam Vessel; Field Engineering as illustrated by some of the operations of the German Engineers during

the war of 1870 71; The Recruiting Question from a Military and Medical point of view; The Retreat of the *Ten Thousand*, a Military Study for all Times; Sanitary precautions to be observed in the moving and camping of Troops in Tropical Climates; The Ventilation of Ships especially of Low Free Board and Hospital Ships; Proposed formation of a Battalion for the Attack. The subjects in the present number are of special interest to the professional soldiers, especially those on field fortifications, and the celebrated Anotoxix a study surely for military students for all times. An appendix to Vol. XVIII. containing report of the 43rd anniversary meeting, the flourishing state of the Institute with a list of subjects and members accompanies the number.

A collection of thirteen excellent pictures, all fine works of art, embellish the July *Aldine*, which is the finest publication in the world for the draw-room. The pictures in *The Aldine* are now beautiful, interesting, and exquisite gems of art. Mr. Thomas Moran opens the July number with an appropriate and full page tinted picture—A Storm in the Mountains, which is full of the midsummer splendor and action of a July thunder-storm. David Neal contributes a full-page picture of Watt and the Kettle, it being a copy of his famous painting now on exhibition at the Royal Academy London. Young Watt is shown solving the problem of steam-power. Three charming pictures of Pennsylvania scenery are contributed by John Hows, a full-page showing the great Horse Shoe Bend at Kittanning Point, where the Pennsylvan Railway crosses the Alleghany Mountains. Another picture is Kettle Run, Altoona, a wild, gloomy brook in a deep woods. The last of this interesting series is the Old Aqueduct or the Connaught River, in Pennsylvania, which shows the ruins of a great stone bridge. An Indian Scout is a strong picture, showing the red with all his war trappings and ugly features. A Connoisseur shows the interior of an artist's studio, and reveals a whole volume of romance at the first glance. The picture is a pleasing study, one to charm. Our Pet shows as handsome a female face, with as perfect a profile as has ever been seen in print. J. O. Davidson has a full-page picture, After the Battle, which is a grand and graphic view of a fight at sea, where the war-ships have taken fire, and the sailors are leaping overboard. Three views of Westminster Abbey are given, an exterior view of the building, Entrance to the South Aisles, and the South Transept. This magnificent series of illustrations closes with a portrait of David Neal, the American artist in Munich. The literary contents are also of high order, embracing Literature, Poetry, and the Drama. The editorials are cleverly written. Subscription price, \$5, including chromos. The East and the West, James Sutton & Co., publishers, 58 Maden Lane, New York City.

THE VETERANS OF 1872.

This subject it will be remembered, was brought before the House of Commons during the recent Session by Dr. Bronse, M. P., for South Grenville. The following satisfactory correspondence on the subject has passed between the Militia Department here and the authorities in England:

LETTER TO COMMISSIONERS OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
Ottawa, May 20th, 1874.

GENTLEMEN—I am instructed by the Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence to request you to inform him whether, under terms of the Royal warrant of the 21st February, 1874, cases of men, who in the war of 1812, served in the Canadian Militia acting in co operation with the regular forces, and who are now infirm and destitute, will receive consideration from the Commission—a few such cases having been brought to his notice.

I am also desired by the Minister of Militia to request that if such applications will be received, instructions as to the particulars required, and any blank forms necessary may be sent to him.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) GEO. HURT,
Dy. M of M. & D.

The Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital,
London, England.

REPLY OF MAJOR GENERAL HURT, SECRETARY
ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA, S. W.,
Secretary's Office, June 15th, 1874.

SIR—I am directed by the Lords and others, Commissioners of this Hospital, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo., relative to men of the Canadian Militia who claim pensions under the royal warrant of 21st February, 1874, and to inform you that the claims may be sent forward, when the Commissioners will determine the merits of each case separately. The information to be given in such case is shown in the accompanying paper.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE HURT, Secy.

The Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

SECRETARY OFFICE,
ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA, S.W.

To enable name and Service to be traced on the Records of this Office, it is requisite to supply the following information, and to return this document to—

THE SECRETARY,

Royal Hospital,

Chelsea, S. W.,

to whom all communications relating to Pension should be addressed.

1. Name in full?
 2. Regiment in which he served abroad, adding also where he served and when?
 3. Regiments or Corps from which Discharged. If Artillery, state Brigade, Battalion or Battery?
 4. At what actions present?
 5. When and why Discharged?
 6. Has he Medals?
 7. Date of Admission to Pension, and rate of Pension?
 8. If not a Pensioner, date of Discharge from the Service?
- If in possession of a Discharge or Pension Certificate send it to this Office.

GEORGE HURT, Secy.

— Ottawa Times.

A SAILOR'S SONG.

In your issue of May 2, 1870, is a "Sailor's Saturday Night Song," written by Mr. Carter. I send you another written by Lieutenant (now Commodore) William B. Whittling, for Saturday evening, October 7, 1843, on board of the U. S. ship *Macedonia*, and sung on the occasion to the tune of "Sparkling and Bright."

Tho' far from home, o'er distant seas,
Strange skies above our heads,
Our ship to many a fairing breeze
Her swelling canvas spreads,
Or to the gale,
We cleave up sail,
And weather brace our haul,
Then reef away,
While lightnings play
Mid thunders in the squall.
Our hearts are light,
Our spirits bright,
As here to-night
We fill;
Our wives our toasts,
Our ship our boast,
We fear no host
Nor ill.

O proudly beats the sailor's heart
When storms sweep o'er the sea
For then it is his noble art
Proves him its lord to be,
When to his will,
His vessel still
Obeys each prompt command
Oh, are there not,
In the sailor's lot,
Joys never known on land?
Our hearts are light,
Our spirits bright,
While here to-night
We fill;
Our flag our boast,
Our ship our host,
We fear no host
Nor ill.

And when at last our cruise is o'er,
No watch to mar our rest,
Again we greet these friends on shore
Whose love our life has blest.
No gloom shall shade,
No care invade,
Where home's bright altars burn;
Earth knows no bliss
More sweet than this
Which welcomes our return
With hearts as light,
And spirits bright,
As here to-night
We fill;
Our wives our toasts,
Our home our boast,
We'll fear no host
Nor ill.

—U. S. Army and Navy Journal, 16th May.

WESTERN SURVEYS.

The New York *Tribune* gives an account of the survey under charge of Lieutenant G. M. Wheeler, U. S. A., the officer conducting the United States Survey West of the 100th Meridian.

The scheme of the survey primarily includes entire mapping of the Territories; not a sporadic survey, touching here and there on points of interest, but a complete one, connecting it with that of the Coast and Lake Survey and extending the determinations of locality over the entire area of the United States. The atlas sheets when finished will delineate the whole country west of the 100th meridian—an area of nearly 1,500,000 square miles. In the past three years the survey has covered 225,000 square miles, and at this rate it will take fully ten years to complete it without assistance from other sources.

Better to facilitate topographical representation, and to preserve uniformity of publication as to scale and size, the region west of the 100th meridian has been laid off in rectangles, each embracing about 18,000 square miles. Each map published will be on a scale of one inch to eight miles, and will represent the area in one of these rectangles. Thus as the work proceeds the maps will comprise a continuous series in atlas form. Six of these maps are now in the hands of the engraver, and the advance proofs indicate fine examples of topographi-

cal work, giving in detail the mountain systems, valleys, water-courses, routes of communication, etc.

Each belt of triangles is checked at distances not exceeding 200 miles by bases that now or hereafter will be further checked by the primary astronomical positions. The survey was most successful in obtaining the requisite topographical information over large areas in Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico. At the present time this is rapidly undergoing reduction for the final atlas sheets. Up to the present time, the area covered by the survey has been as follows:

TABLE SHOWING THE AREA SURVEYED.

	1869.	1871.	1872	1873	'69 '73
Nevada	26,400	27,200	6,200	...	59,800
California	...	19,150	...	...	19,150
Utah	...	...	34,400	2,500	36,900
Arizona	...	32,400	9,900	17,500	59,800
New Mexico	...	...	...	...	31,000
Colorado	...	...	...	21,500	21,500
Total	26,400	78,100	50,500	72,500	228,150

The total cost of this work has been a little less than \$225,000; approximately one dollar per square mile or one eighth of a cent per acre.

The following general subjects for observation will give an idea of the undertaking:

1. The establishment of primary geographical positions by astronomical methods.
2. Obtaining accurate topographical information by trigonometric methods of the various mountain systems of the valleys and of the detrical plains.
3. Determination of altitudes (hypsometrically.)
4. Careful study of geological formations.
5. Examination and collections of the living and extinct fauna and flora.
6. Investigation of resources (wood, water, grass and agricultural productions.)
7. Ascertaining location and extent of precious and economic minerals.
8. Observation of climatic oscillations and influences, and season of rain and snow-fall.
9. Selection of routes of communication for rail and common roads, for military and other purposes.
10. Researches as to utilizing the present water supply as a means of irrigation.
11. Ascertaining the condition of mining and other industries.

The first to attempt and organized survey were Captains Lewis and Clark, who were sent out under the auspices of the Government of the United States in 1804. They were absent until 1806. They were followed by Major Pike, U. S. Army, 1807, who discovered the source of the Great Colorado of the West. Reuter and Robertson were the next, 1818. After them, Major S. H. Long, U. S. Army, conducted an exploring party, under orders from the Secretary of War. The first explorers of the sources of the Mississippi were Lieutenant J. Allan and Mr. Schoolcraft, 1832. The wanderings of Captain Bonneville, U. S. Army, from 1832 to 1836, were woven into a graceful narrative by Washington Irving. In the order of dates, subsequent explorations were made by the following officers: Commander Wilkes, U. S. Navy, 1838-42; Nicolet, under Bureau of Engineers, 1836-44; Lieut. J. C. Fremont, Engineers, 1842; Captain Boone, of the Dragoons, 1843; Captain J. Allan, 1843; Lieutenant Fremont; 1844-45, assisted by Lieutenants Abert and Peck, Abert, Engineers,

1845; Franklin, Engineers, 1846-47; Abert and Peck, Engineers, 1846-47; Colonel St. George Cooke, 1846-47; Warner, Engineers, 1847-49; Derby Engineers, 1849; Lieutenant Webster, Engineers 1849; Lieut. Simpson, Engineers, 1849; Captain Murcy, Infantry, 1849; Captain Stansbury, Engineers, 1849; Colonel Johnston, Infantry, assisted by Lieutenants Smith, Bryan and Michler, Engineers, 1849-57; Lieutenant Parke, Captains Pope, Sitgrave, Lieutenant Woodruff, Engineers, 1851; Captain Murcy, assisted by Captain McClellan, Engineers, 1852. From 1852 to 1857 the explorations and surveys for a railroad route from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean were carried on, principally by officers of the Corps of Topographical Engineers. The resulting reports attained a world wide reputation on account of their valuable data, and to this day they are frequently consulted.

The Engineer Bureau of the War Department has, since its organization, published several hundred maps, which are the most accurate, and, consequently, the most frequently consulted. Of the map prepared and compiled by Lieutenant (now Major General) G. K. Warren, a large edition has been distributed. It is still the best map of territories west of the Mississippi river. To the common intelligence there is no medium that conveys information so directly as graphic illustration.

To secure an economical and yet thorough prosecution of the work intrusted to his charge, it is proposed by Lieut. Wheeler that the unit of force in any given area shall consist of three field parties, with at least one officer in executive charge, one to be known as the triangulation party, the two others as parties for collecting topographical, meteorological, geological, and other data. These parties will carry on their operations in lines nearly parallel and make a thorough trigonometric connection over the entire district surveyed.

For the main astronomical work there will be three distinct parties; one to occupy the central and connecting station at Ogden, Utah, to be in charge of an engineer officer; a second to occupy points accessible by railroad communication within the area west of the the 100th meridian, and a third lightly equipped for duty away from the railroad connections, yet at points where the telegraph has penetrated. The parties so organized would consist of one officer, in charge; officers in charge of parties and assistants; three civilian astronomical assistants; six civilian topographical assistants (including meteorological observation); four civilian geological assistants, one naturalist and three assistants; one photographer.

The following officers (besides civilian assistants) have been connected with the Survey: Lieut. Geo. M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers; in charge; Lieut. R. L. Hoxie, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Wm L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. S. E. Tillman, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Andrew H. Russell, 3rd U. S. Cavalry; A. A. Surgeon H. C. Yarrow, U. S. A., naturalist; A. A. Surgeon J. L. Rothrock, U. S. A., botanist; A. A. Surgeon C. G. Newberry, U. S. A.; Hospital Steward T. V. Brown, U. S. A., meteorological observer.

FOREIGN POLICY.

On the accession of the present Government to office we seriously warned our readers that the rock ahead was our Foreign Policy. It was in that direction that the

signs of the times were to be looked for, if anywhere. The interrogation of Earl Russell in the House of Lords, and the reply of the Foreign Minister, have fully justified our remarks. It is certain now that the action of the British Government would be prompt and decisive in defence of our treaty rights and duties, if events at which Lord Derby some what darkly hinted, demand our interference. Whether such events are likely to occur is altogether another question; but in the opinion of the Foreign Office, the peace of Europe is very far from being assured for many years to come. That, at least, is a fact to be seriously noticed, if not anxiously criticised.

The first reflection that it suggests is the probability that the next conflict in Europe will affect even greater interests than the last, and be spread over a much wider area. It is certain that France will again, of her own free will, encounter the power of Germany single-handed, and it is not less certain that her alliance, with Austria for example, would bring Russia into the field against the latter Power. But Austria keeps the key of Constantinople, and in this direction, if not in that of Belgium by the action of France, or of Luxembourg by the action of Germany, our own interests would be directly menaced.

No one, so far as we can learn, doubts the perfect good faith of the Emperor is only one Power in the State, and the Old Russian party can always show a bold front, and flash in the face of the Russian people the will of Peter the Great and the achievements of Catherine. But there is even a greater power than that of the Old Russian party, or the Czar. The march of events is independent of both; and we must give Prince Gortschakoff the credit of having plainly signified as much to our late Minister for Foreign Affairs. "We have no intention," said the Prince, "of attacking the Turcomans, and shall be happy to preserve amicable relations with them if they will only keep the peace and allow our caravans to cross their territory without molestation;" and then he plainly adds that the East Indian Government must share in the responsibility of keeping the unruly Khans of Central Asia quiet. That "manifest destiny" which has made England and Russia the joint arbiters of the whole Eastern world may therefore at any time seriously compromise the relations of these two great Powers to each other.

The repudiation of the Black Sea Treaty and the annexation of Khiva are recent instances in point, proving that the admitted honesty of the Czar weighs but as a feather in the scale against "manifest destiny" when the opportunity occurs to advance the traditional policy of Russia. Like that of the Church of Rome, it cannot really be changed by events, though the statesmen who shape it to particular ends may be like the wary mariner who steers his ship and trims his sails to catch a favouring breeze. The law of Russia's political existence is "progress," and there is no counteracting law of nature to fix the limits of her expansion, until she reaches the confines of our own more advanced civilisation. It is simply not possible that the semi barbarous Khanates of Central Asia should remain in a state of quiescent indifference between two such gigantic political forces as those of England and Russia. It is equally impossible that a land locked Empire, with the vast extent and natural resources of Russia, should be forever prevented from gaining access to the ocean. These two things—perpetual progress so long as there shall remain a barbarous front

tier, and perpetual striving for the free expansion of her own resources—are at the heart and lungs of the Northern Colossus, and "manifest destiny," we may rely upon it, will sweep away like gossamer the subtle diplomatic threats which threaten them with strangulation.

It thus appears that both from the European and the Asiatic point of view, there is reason for anxiety for the future, and, at the present moment, when we have the Czar in England and our lay Government in office, we are naturally anxious to hear whether the opportunity will be turned to account in the interests of future peace. No great Power ought henceforth to "draw into war." When certain State interests are manifestly incompatible, it is the duty of those who are entrusted with the conduct and guardianship of them to arrange the conditions of their future existence. The first step to the discovery of the *modus vivendi* in such a case is the frank admission of the necessities on either side. When these are clearly defined, the solution of the problem plainly lies within the limits of reason.—*Broad Arrow.*

THE CZAR AND THE ARMY.

Although our Imperial visitor has expressed a wish that his sojourn in this country should be considered of a private nature, and that he should therefore be spared taking part in the festivities which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been organized to celebrate the presence in this country of the Czar of all the Russias, yet there is a very general wish on the part of the English public to give a cordial welcome to the father of our new Princess, as also is there a desire on the part of the Czar to meet the people in places of public resort. But the Czar has very properly and naturally chosen his own opportunities. The private nature of his present visit has given him licence to choose his own pursuits, and while, therefore, he resigns himself to be the centre of observation of as many dwellers in London as care to gaze on him, yet his public appearances will be chiefly at places to which he has gone in the indulgence of his own personal tastes. Thus, the Albert Hall and the Crystal Palace, our two great musical institutions will be honoured with the presence of our august visitor, while the Army, and all that relates to it, will be made the special subject of inspection and inquiry by the Czar during his brief visit.

When, some time since, it became known that the Czar would be likely to visit Aldershot, to be present at a sham fight of British troops, to see our Artillery on parade, and to inspect Woolwich Arsenal, a very general feeling arose that the little military show we had to offer could not possibly impress His Majesty, and that the meagre force that we could throw into the field would seem to him ridiculous when compared with the great masses of men he has been accustomed to review in his own country and the huge army that has assembled in Germany to do him honour on his road thither. But, in point of fact, so far from England having any cause to be ashamed of her Army, she not only may congratulate herself on its practical efficiency, but may rest assured that the Emperor of Russia will not be led away by mere appearances, but will appreciate at its value a highly organized, if not a numerically strong, military force, into which enlistment is voluntary and in which forced service is unknown. With us the Army is practically a trade—the recruiting sergeant has to enter the labour market and

bid against the more liberal offers of the employers of civil labour. That he succeeds at all is a remarkable fact, but that he succeeds so well speaks highly for the administration of military affairs in this country. As labourers soldiers are not a remunerative investment, even at the price we pay for men. A civil labourer, although, perhaps, he may receive five, or six, or seven shillings a day, earns the money with which his employers pay him. The soldier, however, although he does his work, brings no money back into the Exchequer to provide for his maintenance. It is not to be wondered at, then, that the British soldier is the most expensive fighting machine in Europe, for whereas abroad people are forced to serve in the Army, whether they like it or not, with us the Army is only adopted as a profession by those who are attracted to it by the advantages the Service holds out and the permanent benefits it entails. From this point of view—and the Emperor of Russia is too practical a soldier to take any other—the English Army is altogether a unique force. Numerically weak it may be, but it is capable of expansion as necessities may arise, and it is supported moreover by an auxiliary force which itself is quite fit to stand side by side with the majority of foreign battalions. Indeed, the Militia as a campaigning force is most valuable, and has proved its powers of endurance in the autumn manœuvres in which it has been employed.

It is not only on the parade ground at Aldershot, that the Emperor purposes to make his acquaintance with the English Army. The Artillery Review at Woolwich, even as a show of numerical strength, will be a remarkable event. Our Artillery is undoubtedly, in point of equipment and general attention to all matters of detail, the most highly organized in Europe; but, that it should be gathered in such force as it will be on Thursday next, must prove to the Czar that, altho' our infantry, the battalions of which may be considered as mere frames, to be filled in as necessities arise, make no great show, our Artillery, which cannot be so hastily augmented, is kept at a considerable establishment, and that our Ordnance Corps are quite up to the Continental standard, both in efficiency and relative strength.

If we compare the reviews of this week with those which the Emperor of Russia has recently witnessed, the comparison must show our Army to be an excessively small one. But the corps His Majesty will see in England, are not of the same kind as those he has left behind him on the other side of the Channel. The material of the two forces not only differs, but the conditions of service are at variance in every respect. On the Continent, in countries where the conscription exists, the Army is always practically on a war footing. With us, in time of peace, it is simply a nucleus, on which to form a force of any strength the country may require. The worst alarmists cannot argue that the machinery we possess for military organisations is inefficient; and, while this is so, we have nothing either to blush for or to fear. It is, moreover, said that an army can be had at any time for money. We possess, then, not only the means to obtain one, but the men to fill it; and it is a great question, whether in time of real necessity we should not still maintain the exceptional credit of being the only country where the conscription is unknown, and that patriotism would not fill the ranks without our having to recur to a system of forced enlistment.—*Broad Arrow.*

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 3rd July, 1874.

GENERAL ORDERS (18).

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

ANNUAL DRILL.

Adverting to No. 3 of General Orders (13) 2nd June, 1874, the following Corps is removed from the list of Corps not entitled to pay on completion of the Annual Drill for 1874-75.

Mil. Dist.

No. 5.—No. 5 Co'y. (Stanbridge) 60th Battalion, Capt. Bockus.

35th Battalion of Infantry or "The Simcoe Foresters."

No. 2 Company, Collingwood.

The resignations of Captain Daniel Hunter McMillan and Lieutenant Adam R. Creelman, are hereby accepted.

No. 7 Company, Orillia.

The resignation of Lieutenant William Dunn, is hereby accepted.

38th "Brant" Battalion of Rifles.

This Battalion is hereby permitted to assume the additional designation of "Dufferin Rifles."

47th "Frontenac" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major from 22nd June, 1874: Captain George Hunter, M.S., from No. 2 Company, vice J. Craig, deceased.

To be Paymaster, from 22nd June, 1874: Sergeant Martin Strachan, vice Christopher Langwith, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 2 Company, Inverary.

To be Captain:

Ensign William Hunter, M.S., vice G. Hunter, promoted.

59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Battalion of Infantry.

To act temporarily as Adjutant with rank as Lieutenant:

Ensign John F. Smart, M.S. 2nd from No. Company, vice Brevet Major Donald A.

Macdonald, who is hereby placed on the Retired list retaining rank.

To be Surgeon:

Heriot Lindsay, Esquire, vice Angus McDonald, left limits.

The resignation of Assistant Surgeon Alexander Falkner is hereby accepted.

No. 1 Company, Cornwall.

To be Ensign, specially and provisionally:

George Charles Smith, Gentleman, vice George McMahon, resigned.

No. 2 Company, Cornwall.

To be Captain:

Banard Davey, Esquire, V.B., (formerly Lieutenant No. 1 Company) vice G. Matice, appointed Brigade Major.

To be Ensign specially and provisionally:

Eugene Bethune, Gentleman, vice Smart, appointed to act as Adjutant.

No. 5 Company, Furray's Point.

To be Ensign specially and provisionally:

Richard William Garrett, Gentleman, vice S: P. Shaver promoted.

BREVET.

To be Majors:

Captain James Munro, M. S., No. 8 Company, 22nd Battalion, from 11th June, 1874.

Captain and Adjutant Daniel Mowat, V. B., 56th Battalion, from 18th June 1874.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

17th "Levis" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, Point Levi.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Rigobert Bourget, M. S., vice Arthur Caron, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

23rd "Beauce" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company, St. François.

Ensign Dominique Poulin having left limits, his name is hereby removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

No. 4 Company, St. Vital de Lambton.

To be Lieutenant, from 1st instant:

Joseph Godbout, Gentleman, M. S. vice Blanchet.

Ensign Moise Jodoin having left limits, his name is hereby removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

58th "Compton" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Gould.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Alexander Ross, M. S., vice Johnson W. Vaughan, left limits.

64th Battalion of Infantry, or "Voltigeurs de Beauharnois,

No. 4 Company, Beauharnois.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Louis Arthur Prud'homme, M. S., vice James DeLorimier, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

No. 5 Company, Beauharnois.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Wilfred Siméon Danis, M. S., vice Saul Martin, left limits.

Three Rivers Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major, commanding, from 21st May, 1874:

Captain François-Xavier Lambert, M. S., from No. 2 Company.

To be Adjutant, with the rank of Ensign:

Jean B. Emond, Gentleman, M. S., vice William Henry Grant, who was appointed to act temporarily.

To be Quarter Master:

Sergeant Philippe Fortin, vice Gustave Edouard Fortin, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 2 Company, Rivière du Loup, en haut.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Joseph E. Pichette, M. S., vice Lambert, promoted.

No. 3 Company, Berthier en haut.

To be Captain:

Joseph O. Chalut, Esquire, M. S., vice Charles Edmond, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 4 Company, St. Gabriel de Brandon.

To be Captain:

Ensign Joseph C. Henault, M. S., vice J. B. A. Bouvier, who is hereby placed on retired list retaining rank.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant Colonels:

1st Lieutenant and Major Wm. McGibbon, V.B., Montreal Field Battery, from 23rd April, 1872.

Major Samuel Rogers, V. B., 11th Battalion, from 26th June, 1873.

Major John Burwash, M. S., St. Andrews Troop of Cavalry, from 10th July, 1873.

By Command of his Excellency the Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lieut.-Col.
Acting Adjutant General, of Militia,
Canada.