

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



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. V.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1871.

No. 33.

THE INFLUENCE OF OBSTACLES.

GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY OF A THEATRE OF WAR.

From "the Operations of War explained and illustrated by COLONEL HANLEY."

The first requisite for following Military Operations is a good map of the theatre. It is not often easy to find one that is at once minute in necessary particulars and compendious enough to bring the essential features before us at one view. But any good map however general (sometimes indeed the better for being general as giving the main facts unconfused by secondary particulars) will afford a great deal of important information. For example—North Italy is seen at once to be a basin almost entirely surrounded by mountains. From these great watersheds a multitude of streams pour down to the plain along the central depression of which the great main drain of the Po collecting them in its channels conducts their waters to the sea.

Therefore belligerents operating from the east and west like Austria and France will find their paths crossed by a multitude of streams running north and south, while a great river traverses the theatre from west to east. North of the Po the mountains leave a wide plain traversed by many great roads; but south of the Apennin the hills crowd upon the river leaving space only for a single great road which lies in a narrow defile between Piacenza and Voghera. On the seaboard are Geneva, which was the chief base of the French in 1859, a great Port opposite a gap in the mountain barrier and giving access to the valley of the Po; and Venice, where the presence of a hostile force would seriously affect the position of the Austrian army on the Mincio, an element which proved to be of great importance in the negotiations of Villafranca.

In Spain we see a theatre the very reverse of North Italy in its essential features: for here the land rises from the coast towards the centre, and the line of the watershed traverses the country from the south-west in Andalusia to the north where it merges in the western extremity of the Pyren-

ces. From this spiral ridge ribs of mountain ranges extend east and west—between these run the great streams thrown off by the watershed mostly to the westward.

A French army entering Spain would therefore find its path crossed by barriers of mountains and rivers, which, when mastered, would become successive lines of defence against an enemy coming from the south. But they would form obstacles of a different character if an enemy should operate from Portugal in the direction of their length, and this was a mainly important feature in the Peninsular.

In the theatre of war in America the great feature was the line of the Alleghanies intersecting the Southern States, and passing its streams right and left into the Atlantic and the Mississippi—thus rivers crossed the path of a Federal army operating from the Potomac in Eastern Virginia and the mountains lay on its flank—circumstances, the significance of which was exemplified at Bull Run.

If we know then the precise nature of the difficulties offered by river or mountain barriers both when parallel and when perpendicular to the fronts of armies, even this cursory survey of a theatre will supply much matter for consideration respecting the chances of a campaign. The influence of these obstacles under different conditions will therefore form the chief subject of subsequent chapters.

More detailed maps and topographical descriptions will afford other important particulars. Respecting North Italy we shall learn from these what are the passes of the mountains into the country—what fortresses guard them—which are the great roads and railways, and where they cross the principal rivers that is in fact the relations between the avenues and the obstacles of the theatre of war.

As to Spain we shall find that the Pyrenees form a barrier between it and France, forbidding the supply of great armies except by roads which lie between the extremities of the mountains and the west on each side—that the great rivers far from marking the lines of the great roads (which in other countries so frequently lie along the banks) flow

in broken rocky channels difficult of access; that the cultivated districts are few and small compared with the extent of the country; that the frontier of Portugal is so rigid as to admit of only two roads by which Lisbon can be reached from Madrid; and we shall then comprehend the situation of the French armies in Spain, how dependent they were on the one great road on each side of the Pyrenees, how disjointed was their front when it faced towards Portugal, how difficult it was to subsist on the resources of the country, and how perilous to draw together the scattered parts of the army separated by rugged defiles which were held by Guerrillas. We see also the importance of the Fortresses of Badajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo—the doors between Spain and Portugal and Burgos on the main line back to France. To see and provide for such circumstances imparts vigor and unity of action to a campaign—not to see and provide for this is to carry on war by compromises and make-shifts and to end in disaster.

In England the country is so generally cultivated and the arable and pasturo lands are so intermixed that the fields are fenced on every side to keep the cattle from the crops, and it would be difficult to find spaces of any extent where armies would not be restricted to the road while marching, or where they could easily form front for battle. But in large districts of the Continent cattle are kept in stables and the crops are not separated by fences, while the chief causeways are thrice the width of our roads. In such countries armies move on a large front, the columns of Infantry and Cavalry in the fields in dry weather, the Artillery and trains on the roads.

Thus Belgium and the East of France are a succession of rolling plains where the streams and ditches are the only impediments. In other parts of Europe whole districts are devoted to pasturo as in Hungary and parts of Spain, and those great plains are equally free from obstacles. On the other hand North Italy is highly cultivated and scarcely any plains are to be found there.

It is evident that a careful and sagacious reading of the map of the theatre will reveal

to a great extent the character of the warfare of which it is to be the scene. Not only may a general plan be resolved on, but the nature of the marches and of the encounters may be foreseen and provided for, and the proportion of the different arms will be adjusted to the country in which they are destined to act. The cavalry that would have been only an encumbrance in the Apennines or at Rivoli found fitting fields at Eckmühl, Borodino and Ligny.

The powerful artillery that was easily transported and manœuvred in Belgium and which almost crushed the British at Waterloo, would have choked the narrow roads of Spain. Not only the army, but the character and extent of its supplies and equipment must depend in great degree on the aspect of the country, its resources, fertility and climate. These are matters to be dealt with by common sense joined to experience of the requirements of armies. But without going into minute details of topography and statistics, the map of the theatre will suggest military problems of a purely scientific kind.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

BY G. W.

Mr. Goldwin Smith is a gentleman the savor of whose reputation has been anything but acceptable to the political nostrils of Canadians, tho' it is now generally understood that his residence in the States has wrought a complete change in the spirit of his crude and youthful dream. It is never too late to mend, and doubtless hundreds of cultivated minds who have admired the force and clearness of his historical views, whilst they have deplored the perversion of his talents, have welcomed the return from the fields of his infatuation, of a prodigal so well worth reclaiming.

What has led to the mention of Mr Smith's name here was the perusal of an abstract of the lecture recently delivered by him at Berlin on the Franco-Prussian War.

Whatever may be said of Mr. Smith he cannot be accused of sounding any doubtful note as to the views he holds, and he appears to have been singularly clear in his judgment in the lecture in question.

The deplorable sufferings of unhappy France, have had the effect of judicially blinding very many respectable persons, whose hearts are more attuned to sympathy than are their minds to logical decision. With such, where their sympathies have not, from the first, been with the French nation, a re-action inimical to Prussia in proportion to her success, and to her necessary severities, has characterized the tendency of thought.

How unjust this is Mr. Goldwin Smith appears to have ably and conclusively shown, and the whole matter is simply and easily summed up.

The pretensions of France to regulate the balance of power, in fact to dominate over Europe, tho' time honored, were, rightly

considered, simply the arrogant presumption of the strong hand.

France provoked the war, not only originally, but, as the result has proved, with a rashness and weakness which, in effect, enhanced her wickedness.

How far this action was due to the caesar or two the People matters little. In either case the war was the result of that combination of ferocity, and, infatuated vanity, which it is to be feared is scarcely yet scourged out of her.

Prussia, with that masterly prevision which has characterized her leaders, simply held herself prepared. But her preparation was perfect, and involved, as all preparation should, the power to strike the first blow.

That the French military organization should have so helplessly collapsed in the hour of need, ought scarcely to have taken us by surprise, tho' it in reality did. And it is very remarkable, as indicating the unsound judgment, as well as the inability of English Regular Officers as a body, to interpret the signs of the times, that not only were they generally confident of the early success of the French arms, but their sympathies seemed to be entirely with the aggressive French nation.

If any body of men should, beyond all others, have been aware of the causes which induced laxity of discipline, and sowed the seeds of defeat in the army of France. If any one part of the body politic should have comprehended the significance of the Prussian system, and of Prussian preparations, surely that body should have been the officers of the British Army. Yet we find all their anticipations at the outbreak of the war, antagonistic to the Power which, it might have been known, had ensured success before beginning—and it never seemed to occur to these gentlemen that all the historic successes of France (as mentioned by Mr. Smith), had been against a divided Germany; and that she had never been pitted against a united Germany. Civilians may easily be pardoned for being unposted on these points, but surely it was the business of competent military authorities to see that the affairs of the army were in a position to form a correct estimate of the relative value of two systems so important as those of Prussia and of France.

Little sympathy can be felt with the unscrupulous policy of Prussia generally. Yet it may be remembered that she had before her an aim well calculated to dazzle the most conscientious statesman, if only his patriotism were devoted enough to deem the union of the Fatherland above all other considerations. And can results so grand, and in the long run, so beneficial, be achieved by any but the boldest strokes? There can be no question but that great and lasting good will eventually accrue to Europe from the unions of Italy and of Germany, and the removal, by the suppression of petty principalities in both countries, of many tempta-

tions to stronger power to aggrandize themselves at the expense of weaker.

Much has been charged to Prussian severity, but it may also be remembered that it is not in war that the hand of iron can be concealed by the velvet glove. The war was not of German seeking, and having to undergo its penalties, Germany would have stultified herself, as England is in the habit of doing, had she made mere child's play of it, and declined to indemnify herself, while Prussian forbearance with regard to Paris may well be contrasted, with the woful ruin wrought by the frantic tigers who fought and slaughtered in the detestable name of the Commune. Truly that hateful name may well stand for the "abomination of desolation."

Lastly—in grand contrast to the imbecile yet blood thirsty and destructive madness, which, it would seem is inherent in Frenchmen, and which the most terrible lessons seem inadequate to eradicate or to restrain—stands proudly forth to an admiring world perhaps the finest illustration of the God-like principle of *Discipline*, which that world has ever seen.

Lay it well to heart, O England, before thou suffer the glorious old traditions of honor, of empire, of invincibility, to be smothered by the cankered growth of a sordid apathy to all but sordid gain!

Lay it well to heart, O Canada, now in the day of thy youth! And ye, above all Militia men of Canada, and realize at once that nought of glory can be achieved without that principle which, combined with ceaseless energy, has been the grand secret of German success, and the temporary forgetfulness of which has done too much to tarnish the laurels of a recent service which would otherwise have shone with unsullied brightness.

G. W.

RIFLE MATCHES.

AT QUEBEC.

The fourth annual prize meeting of the "Stadacona Rifle Association" was opened on Thursday the 3rd instant, at the range on the Beaufort Flats. The day was beautiful and nearly every battalion in the Seventh Military District was represented, and there were competitors from the 60th Rifles and Royal Artillery. The contest opened with the

ASSOCIATION MATCH.

1st Prize—Presented by the Association	\$20
2nd do do do do	15
3rd do do do do	12
4th do do do do	10
5th do do do do	5
And 7 prizes of \$5 each	35
Ranges—200 yards; 7 shots; Government Pattern Rifles; open to members of the Association. Entrance 25 cents.	

The winners scores were as follows:—
 Major J B Amyot, 9th Batt. 4 3 4 4 2 4 4 25
 Capt Harder, G T R. 4 3 4 3 3 4 3 24
 Sergt Rouch, R A. 4 3 4 4 3 3 3 24
 Sergt Major Trudel, 9th Batt. 3 4 4 3 3 3 3 23
 Cl Sergt Valley, 1st 60 Rifles. 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 22
 Private J Fraser, 8th Batt. 4 2 3 3 4 3 3 22

A Gilmour, Esq., Rifle Club.	4	3	3	2	3	3	4	22
T Beckett, Esq., do.	4	3	3	3	3	2	3	21
Pay Master Frew, 8th Batt.	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	21
Lieut Wilson, G T R	3	2	4	3	3	3	2	21
Lieut Balfour, 8th Batt.	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	21
Capt Morgan, 8th Batt.	3	3	2	3	3	4	2	21

BATTALION MATCH.

1st Prize—Winning Battalion, Silver Cup and \$20 by Association.	
2nd Prize—2nd Battalion \$15, (provided more than 4 Battalions enter).	
3rd Prize—Highest individual score, by Association.	\$10
4th do 2nd do do do.	8
5th do 3rd do do do.	6
6th do 4th do do do.	4
7th do 5th do do do.	2

Ranges—200, 400 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each range; open to six men from each Battalion of Regulars and Volunteers in Canada, and from the Quebec Rifle Club; Government Pattern Rifles. Entrance \$1.

The score was as follows:—

	200	400	500	Tot'l
	yds	yds	yds	
8th Battalion.	94	102	93	289
54th do	80	103	91	282
Capt Morgan, 8th.	15	20	17	52
Ensign Holbech, 60th R.	15	15	20	50
Hon F W Aylmer, 54th R.	17	16	17	50
Sergt-Major Trudel, 9th.	14	18	18	50
Paymaster Frew, 8th.	17	16	17	50

The remaining Battalions entered in this match made the following scores:—6th R. Rifles 263, 9th Batt 247, Rifle Club 239, G T R Batt 216.

INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

The following are the scores of the winning Battalion, 8th Stadacona, Quebec:—

	200	400	500	Total
	yds	yds	yds	
Paymaster Frew.	17	16	17	50
Sergt Norris.	17	14	13	44
" Hawkins	16	17	15	48
" Holloway	14	18	16	48
" Baxter.	15	17	15	47
Capt Morgan.	15	20	17	52

LIÉUT.-GOVERNOR'S MATCH.

1st Prize—Presented by His Excellency Sir N. F. Belleau.	\$20
2nd Prize—Presented by the Association	15
3rd do do do do	12
4th do do do do	10
5th do do do do	8
And 7 prizes of \$5 each.	35

Ranges—400 and 600 yards; 5 shots at each range; Government Pattern Rifles; open to members of the Association. Entrance 25 cents.

The points scored being as follows:—

	400	600	Total
	yds	yds	
Lieut H Miller, 55th Batt.	19	16	35
Pte G A Shaw, 54th do.	18	15	33
T Beckett, Esq, Rifle Club.	17	16	33
Corpl W G Scott, 8th Batt.	18	14	32
Sergt Roache, R A.	16	15	31
Corpl Cleveland, 54th Batt.	16	15	31
Lt W. P Anderson, 55th do.	17	14	31
Capt Morgan, 8th Batt.	19	11	30
Color Sergt Kelley, 60th R.	14	15	29
Sergt A E Shaw, 54th Batt.	16	13	29
Sgt Maj Sutherland, 8th do.	16	13	29
Qr Master Thomas, 54th do.	17	12	29

The next match was for the

SWEEPSTAKES.

1st Prize—Half the sum subscribed.	} minus 15 per cent for the Association.
2nd do Three fifths of remainder	
3rd do The remaining two fifths.	

Range—500 yards; 7 shots; Government Pattern Rifles; open to all comers. Entrance \$1. Members of Association 75 cents.

This match was fired with the following RESULT.

	500	Tot'l
	yds.	
Sergt Hawkins, 8th Batt	44	33
Capt Cleveland, 54th do.	44	33
Sgt T Holloway, 8th do.	33	44

The next was a company match at 500 and 600 yards, between No. 1 and 2 Companies 8th Battalion, and the Rifle Club. It was won by the Rifle Club with one point.

	500	600	Total
	yds.	yds.	
Rifle Club.	56	56	112
No. 1 Co., 8th Batt.	60	51	111
No. 2 Co., 8th Batt.	67	39	106

INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

E'gn Maloney, 8th Bat.	16	17	33
Lt McNab, Rifle Club.	14	17	31
Lt Balfour, 8th Batt.	15	16	31

The highest aggregate scores in the 1st, 3rd, and 4th matches, shows remarkably good practice. They are as follows:—

	1st	3rd	4th	Total
	Match	Match	Match	
Sergt Roach, R A.	24	31	21	76
Corporal Cleveland, 54th Danville.	21	32	23	75

SPENCER CARBINE MATCH.

1st Prize—Presented by Association.	\$20
2nd do do do	15
3rd do do do	10
4th do do do	5

Ranges—200 and 400 yards; 5 shots at each range. Spencer Carbines, Government issues. Open only to Volunteers. Entrance 25 cents.

The scoring was as follows:—

	Total	Total	Grand Total
Sergt Norris, 8th Batt.	12	19	31
Hon L W Aylmer, 54th Batt.	16	13	29
Sgt Hawkins, 8th Batt	15	13	28
Col Lamontagne.	11	15	26

CONSOLATION MATCH.

1st Prize—Presented by Association.	\$20
2nd do do do do	15
3rd do do do do	12
4th do do do do	10
5th do do do do	8
6th do do do do	6
7th do do do do	5
8th do do do do	4
9th do do do do	3
10th do do do do	2

Range—200 yards; 5 shots; Government Pattern Rifles; open to all who have unsuccessfully competed at the meeting. Entrance 25 cents.

The score being as follows:—

	200	Ttl
	yds.	pts
Sergt Baxter, 8th Batt.	24	24
Sergt Maghan, City of Quebec.	24	33
Capt Barrett, 8th Batt.	23	34
Qr-Master Toole, 60th R R.	34	32
Capt Fortin, 9th Batt.	43	32
Lieut Scott, 8th Batt.	33	33
Capt Patterson, 8th Batt.	23	33
Corporal Leat, 54th Batt.	24	32
Mr James Day.	23	24
Sergt Clare, R A.	33	22

The last match was for all comers, four prizes of 20, 15, 10 and 5 dollars each, and for which a close and exciting competition took place, as will be seen by the

SCORE.

Names of winners.	Corps.	700 yds	800 yds	900 yds	100 yds	Grand Total
Qr-M Thomas, 54th Batt.	18	15	18	18	69	
Sergt Norris, 8th Batt.	18	14	18	13	68	
Ens Mahoney, 8th Batt.	16	17	16	12	61	
Sergt Hawkins, 8th Batt.	18	13	13	16	60	

This match closed the contest for 1871, and while we cannot but admire the public spirit which sustains such institutions, we regret to know that it bears heavily on individuals, although every sane man in Canada is persuaded of the great value to the best interests of the country. We hope to see greater liberality extended to our Rifle Associations; they are the cheapest possible means of defence.

WIMBLEDON TEAM.

The London Times of the 20th inst. has the following list of prizes won by the Ontario team:

The Canadian prizes, seven shots each, at 500 yards.	Pts.
Winner of £30—Capt. McCleneghan Canadian.	25
Winner of £20—Lieut. Birch, 2nd Bat. Toronto.	24
Winners of £10—Sergt. Wilkinson, Canadian.	24
Capt. Bell, Canadian.	23
Winners of £5—Sergt. Omand, Can.	22
Sergt. McMullen, Canadian.	21
Sergt. Kincaid, Canadian.	21
Private Murison, 13th Bat. Can.	21
Capt. Calton, Canadian.	20
Capt. Gibson, Canadian.	19
Sergt. Satche, 13th Bat. Can.	19
Sergt-Major Harris, Can. winner of a small bore Martini rifle.	17
Private Jennings, 2nd Bat. Can., winner of a large bore Martini rifle.	17

In the Nursery match, Lieut Little, 13th Bat. takes a £5 prize; Capt Gibson, £5; Private Oronhytekhah, £3; Sergeant Omand £2.

By later advices we learn that Captain Bell has been astonishing the camp with his wonderfully rapid performances with the Snider, scoring 85 points in 34 shots fired in the space of three minutes. The Minister of war was a witness of this remarkable feat. Capt McCleneghan, Woodstock Times, won Sir Peter Tait's hundred guinea prize. In the Nursery stakes, Little tied for the first prize with seven consecutive bull's-eyes at 500 yards, but was beaten in shooting off. Omand, Oronhytekhah and McNachton won prizes in the same match. There was quite a "fuss," over Murison—Col. Skinner requiring his services for the Rajah prize contest, while Ross, the captain of the Scotch team, claimed him also. The unanimous voice of the camp, outside the Scotchmen, was for the Canadians. For the Any Rifle Association's cup, Murison made 55 out of a possible 56; the competition had not closed at last dates, but it was thought Murison would win. Prince Arthur visited the Canadians. For the Albert prizes, Murison scored 79 and stood third, carrying off a £25 prize—80 points won the first prize. In the second stage of the same, four of the Canadians have qualified themselves to shoot, being one-fourth of the whole number permitted to enter.

The death is reported of Mr John Shiddell. His connection in the Trent affair with Mr Mason, now deceased, is well known.

THE GERMAN WAR NAVY.

The special correspondent of the London *Daily News*, recently at Wilhelmshaven, writes as follows respecting the German war navy:

The Prussian war navy, handed over to the North German Confederation, and now become the imperial navy, owes its initiation to Prince Adalbert, who is now the admiral commanding it. In the early days it was officered partly by officers of other nationalities, and by suitable men taken from the merchant navy. A naval school for training young officers was however, very soon instituted, and for a long time none have been admitted into the navy except through its portals. The following are the tests applied to a young officer to ensure his efficiency. The entry of a cadet is admissible between the ages of sixteen and seventeen; the applicant must come with a certificate that he has passed a gymnasium examination in the first class, and he has in addition to pass a stiff examination on the following subjects: arithmetic, geometry, trigonometry, stereometry, spherical trigonometry, physics (comprehending optics, acoustics, heat, electricity, magnetism, electro-magnetism, and induction), geography (physical and political), French and English languages, drawing; and when not educated in a gymnasium, history and Latin in addition. The aspirant then serves for one year in the cadet-ship, when he goes up for his examination for the rank of midshipman. The following are the subjects on which he has to satisfy by no means lenient inquisitors: navigation, elements of astronomical geography, logwork, etc. (technical and theoretical), taking solar, lunar, stellar, and planetary observations; construction and use of charts; practical acquaintance with the use and construction of the sextant, barometer, thermometer, sympiesometer, chronometer, the deviation of the compass, &c.; seamanship in all its details, practical and theoretical; examination in artillery; knowledge of powders—their composition, explosive force, burning speed, and projectile power; ability to judge between good and bad powder; methods of proving powders; the stowage of powder in magazines, afloat and ashore; transport of powder; classification and nomenclature of projectiles; acquaintance with their proper charges; knowledge of guns, gun carriages, and armour plating; knowledge of gunnery practice: with many other topics of a more technical and intricate kind. The lad then goes afloat on service for two or three years as midshipman, and then enters the Naval School at Kiel, where he studies for a year or a year and a half, at the end of which time he presents himself for his examination to pass from midshipman to lieutenant. This examination covers the same ground as the former, but is much more testing. He is probed to the bottom in navigation and seamanship, including tactics. Among the artillery subjects he is questioned as to the parabola in the flight of round shot and shell, the effects of impact with given materials, penetrating power of different projectiles, the probabilities of objective points, the details of foreign artillery armaments, and the use and effects of small arms in naval actions. In naval engineering he must have a full knowledge of machinery, including principles of condensation, expansion, &c., and of shipbuilding in all its details. He must be up in land fortifications and the manœuvres of an infantry force on shore. He must have full acquaintance with the regulations affecting discipline, and have the penal code (which

is the same as that in force among the German land troops) at his fingers' end. He must be accomplished in topographical draughtsmanship, and in the construction of plans for batteries, and the impromptu defence of places. In mathematics he has to demonstrate familiarity with the differential and integral calculi. Having thus shown himself to be an admirable Crichton, he is then at liberty to wait for his vacancy as sub-lieutenant. When a midshipman, he enjoys the daily pay of 1s. 6d. sterling on shore; afloat, 2s. or 2s. 6d. extra as table money. He must serve two years at least as sub-lieutenant but the average is from three to five years' service prior to the occurrence of a vacancy. After an average service of about six years as lieutenant, he becomes captain-lieutenant. At present this grade is attained without any additional examination, but it is intended to create an institution to be called the "Naval High School," of a similar character with the War school, attendance at which for a certain time is to be compulsory before the attainment of the rank of captain-lieutenant. As captain-lieutenant the term of service may average about six years; the next grade being commander; the higher ranks are, as with us, captain and admiral, the attainment to which is wholly dependent on the occurrence of vacancies. Promotion is, without exception, by seniority; it being assumed, and surely not without cause, that efficiency is secured in all by the rigorous examinations which have to be undergone. The naval service is with the exception of the officers of the merchant service taken into it at the beginning, and still remaining wholly an aristocratic one. It is the fashion to join it, and it is at once compulsory and the fashion to pass good examinations in it. It is an achievement, the secret of which the Germans seem alone of European nations to have mastered, how to make it the fashion with young noblemen to work, as he who worketh that he may live. On board a frigate the following is the cadre of officers:—1st. Captain; 2nd, Commander; 3rd, Navigating Lieutenant (who is always a captain-lieutenant, and is the senior officer next to the commander); 4th, Gunnery Lieutenant (who is also senior officer of the watch), and two or three junior watch officers (lieutenants), with the quantum of lieutenants. Under the navigating lieutenant there is no sailing master; the former is responsible for the sailing of the ship, and is aided by the best midshipmen on board. Similarly the gunnery lieutenant has no gunner under him, but is responsible for all artillery details himself. It is noticeable how, by the test of seniority, greater stress seems to be laid upon navigation than gunnery; on the same principle, probably, that in a cavalry regiment the horses are always objects of greater solicitude than the men. Every ship in the German service, even the smallest gunboat, is provided with detailed drawings and sections of every foreign war ship. Its weak points are specifically stated, and details given as to the spots to be aimed at with most likelihood of disabling the machinery. "My word," to quote the *naïve* remark of an officer with whom I happened to have conversation on this topic—"My word, I know the ships of your fleet better than your own young officers." And I saw enough to make me certain that this was no empty boast. Every ship possesses accurate and detailed charts of the naval ports of the world: and the examination to which officers are subjected on this, as on other topics ensures their acquaintance with them, so that pilots, the want of which was one of the piteous complaints of the French naval officers on the

farcical northern cruise of their fleet, are capable in emergency of being dispensed with. "L'Orient is a very difficult port to make; I would not like to try that without a pilot. Plymouth! there is not a lieutenant in the German navy who could not take a ship into Plymouth in the night time." This was what a naval officer quietly told me with whom I happened to have a talk on maritime affairs in a Berlin restaurant, and his testimony is confirmed from other sources. It seems plain Germany does not want for naval officers—her lack is of a fleet and of a seaboard. The solution of the fleet problem is simple, if costly; the consideration of the other matter involves questions into which I do not feel called upon to enter.

One word about the seamen. They are drawn from the sea-faring population in the same manner, as the army is from the inland population, the term of service being for three years. There are four classes. The first class, from which the petty officers are formed, comes from a naval school, the pupils of which enter as boys, and are taught seamanship in youth. The term of service of this class is twelve years, after which they are provided for in various capacities in the civil service of the Crown in the same way as long service non-commissioned officers of the army. The pay of first class seamen is about 1s 4d per day, in addition to food and clothing. It does not seem to be the custom to retain, while ships are not in commission, the services of any save these first class men. At Wilhelmshaven there are only about 200 sailors who live in the barracks on shore, and are all first class men, in every sense of the word. Some difficulty might be experienced in getting together efficient crews for a fleet at short warning. It is not sufficient to have good seamen, such as the merchant service would furnish; it would seem to a non-professional man that some experience in the handling of great guns would be advantageous. It is not easy to see how this can be obtained with a scratch crew; nor is it easy to see how, if indiscriminate and unconditional discharges are given when a ship is paid off, and anything but a scratch crew can be got together on short notice, taking into consideration the long absence from home of so many seamen.

Not the least interesting question affecting naval matters which the late war brought up was that of torpedoes. The opinion of those whose experience of them was largest is not favourable to the value of fixed torpedoes. It is impossible to be certain that they remain stationary. "You never know where they are," was the pithy remark made to me concerning those at the mouth of the Jade. Often they go adrift and get into a tangle in a single night, and they block the road for friends as well as foes. The best means for the application of torpedoes is judged to be by means of boats constructed especially as torpedo boats, which in a single night can lay down a belt of torpedoes in a fleet's pathway, or a ring of them round a fleet, ensuring the minimum of getting adrift possibility. But my informant's sententious summary was, "Torpedoes will never supersede forts, ships and big cannon, although they may help at a pinch."

Old theories about the necessity for negro labor in hot climates are dissipated in the light of fact and experiment. In parts of Louisiana whites are now cultivating cotton and sugar successfully, and suffer no more sickness than is usually common among the blacks.

FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY ITEMS.

A detachment of Russian soldiers near Tashkend having been overpowered by the inhabitants of the district, a body of Russian troops was sent from Samarcand, and it is said "the mutineers were massacred by thousands."

Besides the three turret-ships for the German navy, two of which are to be built at the Stetten Company Vulcan Works, seven corvettes are to be constructed at the royal dockyard of Dantzic.

Some arithmetician discovers that the French war indemnity of \$1,000,000,000 would in five-dollar gold pieces cover more than nineteen acres of ground used as paving. It would take one man 222 years to count them, at the rate of 100 a minute for twelve hours a day.

As the notorious Pearl Rock, within a few miles of Gibraltar, on which the *Agincourt* struck, has in times past been fatal to numberless British vessels, including several of war, Captain J. B. Ward, R. N., proposes to make it a British possession at once, and erect on it a lighthouse.

From India comes the story of a British sea captain who deliberately steamed away from a number of human beings who were struggling for life in mid-ocean, leaving them to their fate. These poor wretches were the survivors of a native crew, some of whom had been in the water upwards of thirty-six days.

The French Minister of War is making arrangements in reference to 214 cadres of battalions of chasseurs a pied, and 114 cadres of cavalry regiments, in view of the reorganization of the army. The army is to be raised to an effective of 320,000 with MacMahon as commander-in-chief.

Mr. E. J. Reed, C. B., late chief Constructor of the British Navy, has written a letter to the *Times* in which he neither admits nor denies the report that he has accepted services under the German Government, but complains that the report of which this was part was "unauthorized by him, and in some respects erroneous, and that his recent visit to Russia was purely a complimentary one, and had nothing to do with business engagements."

The British turret frigate *Devastation* was formally launched at Portsmouth dockyard on Wednesday July 12. The *Devastation* is the first of her class afloat, as a sea-going monitor, carrying 35 ton guns, and clothed with thickness of 14, 12 and 10-inch armor, and is therefore, looked upon in England as a triumph of the turret over the broadside principle of carrying guns of exceptionally large calibre at sea.

A regiment dear to the heart of "Caledonia stern and wild" is the "Scotch Grays," so called because it was raised in Scotland, and its men are mounted on gray horses. A short time since this splendid corps returned from Ireland to Edinburgh, and en route passed through Linlithgow, where resided a veteran retired officer of the Grays with his two daughters, widows of officers in the same corps. When the colonel of the regiment came to learn this, he halted a detachment in front of one of these ladies' houses, ordered the band to play a favorite air, and accompanied by several officers, called to pay his respects to his venerable brother in arms of '83, and his daughters—an act worthy of "an officer and a gentle-

About 300 torpedoes are said to be now sunk at the Black Sea, mouth of the Bosphorus, and the strait is believed to be impassible by a hostile fleet.

The *Lincoln*, a roomy ship of 1000 tons burthen, sailed from the Arsenal to day for Halifax, Nova Scotia with a large cargo of guns and ammunition for the defence of the colony and the North American station. The *Lord Panmure*, War Department vessel, Capt. Spriddle, sailed on Monday with a miscellaneous armament for the forts on the River Severn, which are at present occupying considerable attention.

LEATHER GUNS.—The Cuban rebels are said to have resorted to the use of leather guns, a species of artillery used by Gustavus Adolphus and other European commanders in times near and remote. The leather while wet is tightly wound round a wooden core or mould, in successive jackets, the under one being allowed to dry before the next is put on. A close and tight coil of good rope or cord completes the tube, the breech being made of hard wood, lined with tin. Such guns will fire some twenty rounds before giving away. The advantages they present are cheapness and easiness of construction, and portability, as a couple of them, with a four inch bore, can be carried by one man. They are usually fired from the ground or from a cart.

INEXTINGUISHABLE STORM AND DANGER SIGNAL.—An Englishman named Nathaniel Holmes has patented an "inextinguishable storm and danger signal light," which was first exhibited at the President's meeting of the Royal Society of London, on the 22nd of April, when it attracted great attention. *Nature* gives the following account of it and its uses: The peculiarities of the signal light are that it is self-igniting when placed in the water or thrown on the seas. Contact with water being the only means of igniting the lamp, it is inextinguishable when once ignited; neither wind nor storm has any effect upon the flame. The light is of intense brilliancy, and of great duration and can be seen for a great distance in the open air. Photographs may be taken by the light of this new signal. Experiments were tried on the evening of the 25th April, at 10 o'clock, in the presence of some scientific gentlemen to determine its brilliancy as a signal. A lamp was placed in a bucket of water on the top of Primrose Hill, and the light was so intense that after the signal had been burning for twenty minutes small newspaper print could be distinctly read at a distance of seventy feet, notwithstanding that the night was thick and foggy. This new signal light will burn for over forty minutes. In construction the lamp is exceedingly simple, and so contrived that when once burnt the whole may be thrown away. The chemical preparation contained in the lamp is a solid hard substance free from danger; not affected by heat, and so non-explosive; and the signal is comparatively inexpensive. Its application for marine signals are numerous. In cases of shipwrecks a few lamps thrown on the sea would illuminate the entire scene, and enable assistance to be promptly and efficiently rendered. For rocket line apparatus it is equally valuable, as bursting into a flame on falling into the sea, it would indicate the position of the rocket-line. In connection with life-buoys, it would be a mark to the drowning sailor. In life boat services it would be a signal to the vessel in distress, the brilliant light would greatly assist in the rescue. In cases of salvage, ships signals, and harbor warnings

the duration of the light renders this new invention of great value. As a railway signal, to be used by the guards and station porters in cases of accident it will be equally available, and will be of great utility.

RAILWAY BLESSINGS.—In the course of some remarks in Mr. H. V. Poor's *Railway Manual* for 1871-2, reference is made to the wonderful effect of railways upon agricultural products, by making markets possible which could not be otherwise reached. For example:—The cost of transporting a ton of Indian corn or wheat over ordinary highways will equal twenty cents per mile, and at such a rate the former will bear transportation only 125 miles to market, where its value is seventy five cents per bushel; the latter only 260 miles, where its value is \$1 50 per bushel. With such highways only the most valuable of our cereals will have a commercial value outside of circles having radii of 125 and 250 miles respectively. Upon railroads, the cost of transporting those articles equals only one and one quarter cents per ton per mile. With these works consequently, the areas within which corn and wheat will have a commercial value will be drawn upon the radii of 1,600 and 3,200 miles respectively. The area of a circle having a radius of 125 miles, is 49,087 square miles; that of a circle drawn on a radius of 1,600 miles, is 160 times greater, 8,042,406 square miles.

THE ROCK OF CASHEL.—A mixed committee of Protestant and Roman Catholic gentlemen has been formed in Ireland, for the purpose of purchasing from the Irish Church Commissioners, and securing from further decay, the well known "Rock of Cashel," with the ultimate view of restoring the now roofless Cathedral of St. Patrick's for public worship, and preserving King Cormac's Chapel. The "Rock of Cashel" is rich in historical associations. Upon its summit the ancient Kings of Munster had their palace, and were solemnly crowned. It is an old tradition that the king of that region was baptized upon the rock by the hands of St. Patrick. Cormac McCarthy, King of Desmond, crowned it with the beautiful Norman Church which still bears his name, and Donald O'Brien King of Limerick, added the fabric of the old cathedral, within the walls of which was celebrated the Synod of Cashel in A. D. 1172, just 800 years ago.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.—Notification is made in the *Gazette* that under the 12th and five next following articles of the treaty, Henry Howard Esq, Third Secretary to Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, and now employed in Her Majesty's Legation in the United States, has been appointed agent for Her Majesty's Government, and is authorized to receive at Washington any claims, of persons subjects to her Majesty coming within the provisions of these articles, and all persons having such claims are requested to forward them to Henry Howard, Esq, Her Majesty's Legation Washington, together with the requisite documentary evidence or information in support of the same.

A Peking, newspaper of extraordinary size is published weekly on silk. It is said to have been published more than a thousand years ago. In 1827 a public officer caused false intelligence to be inserted in this for which he was put to death.

The Tyne and Paris crews are quietly practising on the Kennebecassis River for the forthcoming race.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—I regret to feel compelled to take exception to some of the statements contained in that portion of Mr. Dawson's report, which appears in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, of the 31st ult.

I do not venture to suppose that any sinister motive can have operated, with a gentleman of Mr. Dawson's character and standing, to lead him to belittle the services of the late N. W. Force. It is therefore unaccountable to me that his account should retain so systematic a character of disparagement.

Mr. Dawson says,—

EXTRACT No. 1.

"Peace reigned everywhere, and the Col. commanding the Expeditionary Force was in a position to address the troops in the following strain :"

He then quotes Col. Wolsley's order thanking the Troops on their arrival at Fort Garry, as follows :

EXTRACT No. 2.

"From Prince Arthur's Landing to Fort Garry, is over 600 miles through a wilderness of forest and water, where no supplies of any description are obtainable. You had to carry on your backs a vast amount of supplies, over no less than 47 portages, making a total distance of seven miles, a feat unparalleled in our military annals. You have descended a great river, esteemed so dangerous from its falls, rapids and whirlpools, that none but experienced voyageurs attempt its navigation. Your cheerful obedience to orders has enabled you under the Divine Providence, to accomplish your task without any accident.

"Although the banditti who had been oppressing the people, fled at your approach, without giving an opportunity of proving how men capable of such labor could fight, you have deserved as well of your country as if you had won a battle."

Mr. Dawson then goes on to say :—

EXTRACT No. 3.

"The people to whom he alludes instead of flying at his approach, like banditti, were quietly following their usual occupations, except those who were out, at his particular request of making a road to facilitate the movements of Her Majesty's troops, and the soldiers had experienced guides on the Winnipeg, although the contrary is implied.

"A little latitude should, no doubt, be allowed under the circumstances; but with all due allowances, I may be permitted to enter a mild protest against a river which has formed the highway of the whiteman since he first made his appearance in these regions, being called so difficult from its falls, whirlpools and rapids that none but experienced voyageurs attempt its navigation. Why men, women and children have passed by hundreds up and down the Winnipeg, and the boats of the Hudson's Bay Company, some of them the most unwieldy tubs imaginable, are constantly used on its waters."

Now, I beg to deprecate the idea that latitude for misrepresentation, is to be allowed to a commander in recording the services of his troops; and I deny that Col. Wolsley

availed himself of so suppositious a privilege.

Without concerning myself with any political mistakes, which Col. Wolsley may be supposed to have made with regard to his conduct of the expedition, it is impossible to deny him the attributes of an able and energetic commander, and he is too thorough a soldier to seek to exaggerate the services of his command.

I deny that his order has exaggerated them. But I think it is not difficult to show, from Mr. Dawson's own statements, that he has conveyed an erroneous impression of the service which his Report purports to set in a true light.

Those who take an interest in the truth, as to the much-belied expedition, will be good enough to read the first three lines of Extract No. 3. These lines Mr. Dawson writes in the face of his statement higher up in the same column, that "the insurgent leader, who had remained in Fort Garry with some thirty men, went leisurely out as the troops marched in."

Does Mr. Dawson mean to say that, so long as no troops were actually present, Riel and thirty men did not dominate at Fort Garry, and that they did not constitute the "banditti who had been oppressing the people," alluded to by Col. Wolsley.

I further maintain, and every officer and man of the force will bear me out, that Col. Wolsley was perfectly justified in his statement contained in the 1st paragraph, of Extract No. 2.

The fact of the Winnipeg having been the "highway of the white man since he first made his appearance" &c., will in no way diminish its actual difficulty and danger—for heavily laden boats.

No doubt women and children have passed up and down by hundreds, but will Mr. Dawson pretend to say that they did so unaccompanied by men of practical experience in rapids, and inured to portaging? This is the "gist" of the whole matter. The guides of the Hudson's Bay boats—their crews—those of the N. W. Company—the early French are, and were doubtless, all experienced voyageurs, men to whom the currents of a rapid are as an open book to a masterly reader. Of course the Expedition had guides, and voyageurs, some of them excellent, but many of them almost useless, yet the admirable safety of the route did not prevent the starting of more than one boat in different rapids; in one or two cases in the hands of the ablest and most reliable guides.

The persons further instanced by Mr. Dawson are perfectly known to me, and he conveys an erroneous impression concerning them.

I should scarcely call the "Newspaper Editor" *very* late. But he undoubtedly was, until he grew tired at Fort Garry under alarm of the half breeds, who connected him (falsely) with the supposed death of the un-

fortunate Frenchman, who was chased into the river, and said to have been drowned.

But Mr. Dawson forgets that the Newspaper Editor's canoe was manned by two excellent Indians, who of course were well up in rapids navigation. Who does not remember the praises of "Joe" and "War busy" (I don't at all know whether I spell his respectable name correctly), so continually hymned at Thunder Bay by that courageous Editor?

Mr. Dawson speaks of both the Editor's Canoe, and that of the lady and gentleman he mentions as poorly manned. It is possible that the latter was so, but I can easily ascertain the facts; certainly two good Indians were sufficient for the moderately sized Canoe of the gentleman of the Press.

Did Mr. Dawson never hear of Hudson's Bay Boats (with all the experience and skill of their crews) being capsized and their cargoes lost on these pleasant currents and placid lakes? I and many others have.

Did he never hear of canoes, so far more easily managed than heavily laden boats, being capsized and smashed? I, and many others have.

I am inclined to strongly dispute that the Hudson's Bay Boats are "the most unwieldy tubs imaginable." I took one of the largest size from Islington Mission to Fort Garry, and another of a similar size—in both cases in lieu of my own boats) from Pinô Portage on the Winnipeg, to Deux Rivières, the one a distance of say 200, the other of say 400, miles; in the latter case, portaging her 42 times, always taking into consideration the facts of actual weight and size, I consider them, on the whole, far from unwieldy, and admirably adapted to the waters they have to navigate, and I cannot but think that the smaller size of these boats (somewhat larger than any of our own) would be the best style of boat for such a service as that recently performed.

I am far from desiring to imply that the service was one of extreme hardship or danger. It would be absurd and contemptible, and unworthy of a soldier to think of doing so, but truth is truth, and no disparagement of Mr. Dawson's will alter the fact that both trips, of course the outward one in particular, involved continuous, nay ceaseless, labor of a very severe character. Discomfort and danger go for nothing in active service, but there was enough of both to constitute a trial of men's mettle, and to justify the Col. Wolsley's eulogy of his men, and the narrow escapes which occurred at various times well warranted his allusion to Divine Providence.

It may be borne in mind that the "pieces" of the Hudson's Bay Company weigh 80 lbs--a barrel of Pork weighs at least 125 lbs the arm chests more—these alone afford an idea to the labor.

Selfishly speaking, I wish there were occasion for another such expedition, and that I might be fortunate enough, with the ad-

ditional experience now gained, to be employed upon it, but I think I shall, by and by, be able to convince many who evidently envy the Force its agreeable pleasure excursion, that they need scarcely wish a more thorough piece of service.

I am, Sir, &c.,

G. W.

THIRTY-FIRST BATTALION.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—Would you be so kind as to allow me space in your columns, of your really useful and patriotic REVIEW, to express the general opinions of several Volunteers of both rank and file, relative to a running fire of communications which have lately taken place through the several Journals of Ontario (especially the *Globe*)—and signed "Volunteer," "Lieut.-Col." and "Another Lieut.-Col." I would now beg to state in behalf of myself and several regiments of Ontario that we emphatically state that we Volunteers repudiate the sentiments and the motives couched therein, and highly disapprove of their conduct as soldiers, and gentlemen, for if any officer or man has a just cause of complaint, he has a just Military tribunal to appeal to any other course would be a direct violation of military laws, diverging from the Queen's regulations, by which all soldiers should be governed—but when we see such authority so grossly insulted, we now suggest that when all such grumblers commence such wanton tirades that they should draw dead lines by which they should define their own sphere of troubles, and not to embody the whole force. We are perfectly satisfied with the present existing Military laws, and with all the officers who have to dispense them. We are aware that the Militia laws are looked upon as a model law even in America, and is considered second to none on the Continent, and if there is any cause for dissatisfaction by those laws not being carried properly out, the fault is sure to rest with the Government, (as the *Globe* candidly stated) and not with the Adjutant-General or his staff. True, we all know, under all circumstances that there are drones; useless drones and grumblers whom nothing could satisfy, always turning up their noses; fellows who are not competent to take charge of a corporal's guard, much more a regiment. We know that there is a spirit of animosity existing between the active soldier and the drone, and the sooner that spirit is extinguished the better for the force. We have hundreds of Military School Cadets, young and active, who would take pride in soldiering, but there are no vacancies—drones are predominant. Gentlemen, for your country's sake make room. You are in the way; you keep back our young and gallant Canadian army, who will grow to such, if not blighted by your selfish spirit. We were, exceedingly sorry to hear that some men of some regiments acted so

unsoldier-like as stated. Now, as to sour bread, it would not occur a second time, and it is a pity indeed and scarcely worth while to have recourse to the measures stated for the few days in camp. Welcome, thrice welcome would the same bread be to the gallant Germans before the walls of Paris, or to the starving French soldiers behind them, each had a stern duty to perform; no playing soldier, no grumbling. We further state that the suggestions in a Lieutenant-Colonel's letter proposing a ballot meets with our contempt, as we wish to be Volunteers (not conscripts;) and as to the much dreaded recruit he so much fears—otherwise how is he to have soldiers. It is a pity that those gentlemen would subject themselves to be court martialed by their conduct for grossly violating all Military laws when they could directly resign, if they considered themselves aggrieved. They then would have the thanks of the country and of the force for making room for more useful men. But there is still something mysteriously treacherous about all their communications. If they intended them for the public good why not have the manliness to write above their proper signature. It looks too much like a snake in the grass to make an attack upon Staff Officers who were in all probability doing their utmost to have all matters properly attended to which, by the way, is no easy matter for the few days in camp. Or perhaps they considered it part stratagem to spring a mine, put all in confusion, and then commence a fusillade from behind a barricade. If so, gentlemen, blaze away; your fire is as harmless as you are useless. Volunteering you can't annihilate, which appears your grand object. The country won't recommend such gentlemen to be Adjutant or Deputy Adjutant Generals. You are a fire brand to whom the thanks of the country will not be given for your service or for the proposed alterations you have, unasked for or suggested, in our now best of Militia laws.

Yours respectfully,
A VOLUNTEER.

RIFLE MATCHES.

AT OTTAWA.

The Brigade Match of the Ottawa Garrison Artillery came off at the range on Monday and Tuesday (8th and 9th) last, the following are the scores.—

	THIRD CLASS.			Total.
	200 yds.	300 yds.	300 yds.	
Bom Deboucherville..	10	7	17	
Gunner Charles.....	9	8	17	
Corporal Rathwell.....	8	7	15	
Corporal Wade.....	11	2	13	

	SECOND CLASS.				Total
	200 yds	300 yds	400 yds	600 yds	
Gunner Watkins.....	14	17	8	2	41
Gunner Auger.....	10	12	6	7	35
Bandsman Blenning...12	8	5	9	34	
Bandsman Terry.....11	9	2	8	30	

	11	10	2	4	27		
Gunner Cawdron.....	11	10	2	4	27		
Gunner Wolff.....	14	7	4	2	27		
FIRST CLASS.							
	200 yds	300 yds	400 yds	600 yds	700 yds	800 yds	Tl.
Lieut. Grant.....	18	14	19	14	16	5	86
Gun'r Morrison.....	17	12	15	9	13	12	78
Sgt Major Cairns.....	16	14	17	14	10	5	76
Lieut. Cotton.....	17	11	18	5	13	5	69
Corp Cotton.....	17	10	18	6	10	8	68
Gunner Hearn.....	17	14	12	15	5	5	68
Band'n McEwen.....	16	6	14	8	13	9	66
Sgt Robertson.....	15	7	13	13	11	6	65
Sgt McDonnell.....	12	10	16	7	13	6	64

PRIZE MEETING—2ND DAY.
Firing began at 8 A. M., commencing with the

OTEL KEEPERS' MATCH.

Ranges 200 and 500 yards, five rounds at each. 35 entries. The following are the prize winners:

1st prize \$10,	Sergt—Major Cairns,	32 pts.
2nd "	8, Capt. DeBoucherville,	32 "
3rd "	6, Lieut. Cotton.....	31 "
4th "	4, Gr. McMahon.....	31 "
5th "	3, Gr. Robertson.....	30 "
6th "	3, Sergt. Walters.....	29 "
7th "	2, Sergt. Robertson.....	28 "
8th "	2, Capt. Hughes.....	28 "
9th "	1, Lieut. Walker.....	26 "
10th "	1, Sergt. Keating.....	25 "

BRIGADE MATCH.

Ranges 500 and 600 yards, five rounds at each. Entries 31. Strong wind from right across range.

1st prize \$7,	Lieut. Cotton.....	27 pts.
2nd "	5, Lieut. Grant.....	22 "
3rd "	3, Corpl. Cotton.....	22 "
4th "	2, Sergt. Major Cairns.....	21 "
5th "	2, Gr. Wolff.....	21 "
6th "	2, Lieut. Walker.....	20 "
7th "	1, Bandsman McEwen.....	19 "
8th "	1, Corpl. Hughes.....	19 "
9th "	1, Gr. Morrison.....	19 "

BATTERY MATCH.

In this match five batteries competed. Ranges 200, 300, 400, 600, 700, and 800 yards. 5 men of each battery. 5 rounds each range.

1st prize \$12,	No. 2 Battery.....	340 pts.
2nd "	8, No. 4 Battery.....	308 "
3rd "	5, No. 1 Battery.....	297 "

ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Ranges 300 and 500 yards, 5 rounds at each. 38 entries.

1st prize \$8,	Sergt. McDonald.....	34 pts.
2nd "	5, Lieut. Grant.....	32 "
3rd "	3, Lieut. Cotton.....	31 "
4th "	2, Capt. DeBoucherville.....	31 "
5th "	2, Gr. C. Robertson.....	30 "
6th "	2, Bandsman Blenning.....	30 "
7th "	1, Gr. Heron.....	30 "
8th "	1, Gr. Morrison.....	30 "
9th "	1, Sergt. Walters.....	30 "

CONSOLATION MATCH.

Ranges 200 and 400 yards, 3 shots at each range.

1st,	Sergt. Heron.....	34 pts.
2nd,	Bugler Ford.....	32 "
3rd,	Sergt. Yeomans.....	31 "
4th,	Lieut. Col. Forrest.....	31 "
5th,	Gunner Woods.....	29 "
6th,	Corpl. Heron.....	29 "
7th,	Gunner Holt.....	27 "
8th,	Bom Grant.....	27 "
9th,	Capt. Graham.....	26 "
10th,	Gunner Kilby.....	25 "

The meeting throughout was a grand success and all who took part in it were well satisfied. Col Forrest and the Committee of Management deserve the highest credit for the complete manner in which the details of the meeting were carried out. The Secretary, Mr. Duncan Robertson was especially active and deserving of credit.

THE
VOLUNTEER REVIEW
And Military and Naval Gazette.
VOLUME V.
1871.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW enters on the fifth year of its existence. When it was first projected fears were entertained for its ultimate success, as two efforts of a similar kind had been made and failed for want of support; but we are happy to say these fears were groundless, and that the VOLUNTEER REVIEW may now be said to be firmly established, thanks to the support it has met with from the hands of the Volunteer Force of the Dominion. It now circulates largely through Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and even the new Province of Manitoba has extended its generous support. Nor is it confined to these Provinces only, but in the Mother Country, and even the United States it has subscribers and supporters. No other journal in the Dominion has so wide and extended a circulation as the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, and therefore it offers unparalleled facilities to general advertisers. Our terms for advertising will be found liberal on application, either personally, or by letter *post paid*.

The VOLUNTEER REVIEW will be supplied to clubs at the usual reduced rates, viz:

CLUBS of Five and upwards will be supplied at \$1.50 per annum for each copy.

CLUBS of Ten and upwards at the same rate, the getter up of the Club to receive one copy *free* for one year. Payment strictly in advance.

No Volunteer officer can be well posted concerning the condition, movements, and prospects of the Force unless he receives the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

We number amongst our Correspondents and Contributors some of the ablest writers on military subjects in America.

Full and reliable reports of RIFLE MATCHES, INSPECTIONS, and other matters connected with the Force appear regularly in our Columns.

AGENTS.

Liberal terms will be offered to Adjutants, Instructors, and others who act as agents for us in their several corps.

LT.-COL. R. LOVELACE, is our General Agent for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

MR. ROGER HUNTER for that of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

REMITTANCES should be addressed to DAWSON KERR, Proprietor VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR Proprietor, to whom all *Business Correspondence* should be addressed.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:

All Communications regarding the Militia or Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Department, should be addressed to the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

Communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return/reject communications. Correspondents must invariably send us confidentially, their name and address.

All letters must be *Post-paid*, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

Adjutants and Officers of Corps throughout the Provinces are particularly requested to favor us regularly with weekly information concerning the movements and doings of their respective Corps, including the fixtures for drill, marching out, rifle practice &c.

We shall be obliged to such to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that we may reach us in time for publication.

CONTENTS OF No. 32, VOL. V.

POETRY.—	Page.
The Battle in the Channel	508
EDITORIAL.—	
The Press and the Militia	501
On "Kanuck's" letter	505
On "Centurion's" letter	508
News of the Week	506
Reviews	507
CORRESPONDENCE.—	
The Volunteer Militia—"Centurion"	498
G. W.	499
"Kanuck"	501
From Montreal—"B"	507
RIFLE MATCHES.—	
At Ottawa	499
SELECTIONS.—	
Volunteer Cavalry—The Lessons of the Decade Applied—(Continued)	497
Report on the Red River Expedition of 1870	508
The Prussian Field-Gun	497
Our Militia	500
Canadian International Team	500
Presentation to Lt.-Col. McEachern, C.M.G.	501
Useful Information	500
100th, or Royal Canadian Regiment	510
Number of Prussian Officers Killed during the War	510
REMITTANCES	510
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS	502
MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.	

S. M. POTTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, New York.

Are our only Advertising Agents in that city.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1871.

THE first chapter of the fifth part of Colonel Hamley's admirable work on "the Operations of War," appears in this issue, for the double purpose of directing the attention of those amongst the officers of our Canadian Army desirous of studying war as a science, to one of the best and ablest of modern writers on that subject, as well as to show the necessity for the organization of a corps of Military Engineers; a necessity by the way which all the would-be *Army reorganizers* except *Centurion* have forgotten. Its importance is, however, of such a character as to render action imperative, inasmuch as there does not exist at present sufficient topographical information to make it either an easy, safe, or certain operation to plan a defensive campaign for Canada, and utterly impossible to lay down except in vague terms a general plan of defence. There are, no doubt, a series of plans showing straight lines defining townships and farm boundaries, but no information of the slightest value respecting the topographical features of the country, and useful only in a general way to those planning a campaign against the country, for they furnish precisely the information Colonel

Hamley describes as being requisite for that operation.

On none of the existing plans are the correct courses of available or even travelled roads accurately laid down—the invariable representation of the mathematical straight line supplying their places—the direction of rivers, streams, hill ranges, and the disposition of swamps, woodlands, and rocky ground, are wholly wanting. Under those circumstances combined operations are impossible; not even those practical manoeuvres which have done so much to elevate the character of the Prussian soldier and officer in tactics and strategy can be undertaken because no officer would know where to direct his corps, what obstacles he might encounter, or what material he would be able to transport. This state of affairs is amply illustrated in Lieut. Colonel Dennison's narrative of the Fenian raid of 1866, in which will be found details of the uncertainty which prevailed in the minds of the commanding officers of the regular troops, as well as in that of the officer commanding the Volunteers relative to the movements of the Fenians on ground which had been fought over repeatedly fifty years before, and every inch of which should have been as well known as the streets of any of our cities. A most ludicrous picture is drawn by the able author of the perplexity which prevailed on this subject, and the fact that the Fenians had been enabled to advance along a deserted road whose existence was unknown to the authorities, is proof enough if one were wanted of the necessity for having correct maps of every locality in Canada, so that our military authorities would be at no loss to direct the operations of a defensive campaign.

It is not necessary to point to the stern lesson taught by the late Franco Prussian contest, during which it is asserted as a fact that Prussian staff officers knew the localities better than the French, and had better maps thereof. It is notorious that this very knowledge enabled them to defeat all the French combinations, especially for the defence of Paris, and no better argument could be adduced to show us the necessity for providing against such a contingency by organizing an Engineer corps. We commend the consideration of this to our Military Reformers.

THE Canadian Volunteers at Wimbledon have earned fame for themselves and admiration for their country. Nor is it too much to claim for them that as samples of the Canadian army they have most favourably impressed every military man capable of judging the material from which soldiers are made. Throughout the whole of this year the careful elaboration of the plan on which the Canadian Army has been organized, is demonstrating to the world the marked success consequent on its inception, while its members have been earning

triumphs abroad. The Volunteers at the Divisional Camps and the facility with which a force can be concentrated, attest alike the military spirit of the people and the ably considered as well as admirable measures devised to foster and direct it into the proper channel. Judging from the fruit it has already borne, the *Militia Bill* must be justly regarded as one of the highest efforts of statesmanship, and a measure destined to exercise a marked influence on the present and future of Canada. The exigencies of modern civilization demands that all the males fit to carry arms in a State should be trained to their use, and there can be little doubt that the smartness, neatness, cleanliness, and physical training which are marked characteristics of the soldier, will have a most beneficial effect on the intellectual, moral, and physical appearance of the youth of all classes and trades. The great mass of the young men engaged in agriculture contract from the nature of their employment a lounging and shambling gait by which it can easily be known whether the individual devotes most of his time to ploughing, mowing, cropping, or teaming, and this peculiarity brings along with it physical consequences of a deteriorating character which are invariably transmitted to the next generation. The full developments of these evils are to be found in our neighbours across the line of 45°, and if the occupation of the spare hours of our people (the requirements of our military service amounts to very little more), only checked that evil the country would be well repaid for its outlay of time and money—but it will do much more. The habits of a soldier—economy, personal cleanliness and order which he is taught, conducting to the discharge of his ordinary duties with the alacrity of a business man and a knowledge of his obligations as a good and intelligent citizen. It gives the individual units of the population a self-confidence which is felt throughout the whole social fabric, and strengthens the hands of the body politic. Moreover, a military organization while bestowing those benefits on the people, is calculated to secure national stability, a matter of chief importance to our commercial and financial interests, because people will freely invest money when they know it will be repaid with good interest, and be perfectly safe because the whole population are soldiers to defend it. The importance of the above to a country where nearly made capital will hasten the development of its resources by centuries is incalculable; its immediate effect being to enable the settler of to-day to enjoy the comforts of a civilization which this country could not boast of half a century ago.

To the fact that an efficient military system had been devised and put in operation is due the difference between the price of Canadian stocks on the English market to day and what they stood at in 1865, and to this dif-

ference is also due our great as well as unexampled prosperity, which this country will enjoy unaffected by panics, commercial or financial, as long as it is able to turn out 20,000 men at forty-eight hours' notice to defend its interests. Seeing then that this great prosperity is the immediate consequence of the *Militia law*, and having proved by experience the value as well as the necessities of the force organized under it, the duty of the people of Canada plainly points to the advisability of encouraging by every means the military organization called into existence by its provisions, which have been so wisely shaped as to admit of indefinite extension to meet all exigencies. In order to make the service attractive as well as useful to our young men, measures should be devised for sending to Wimbledon every year a full company of Volunteers, viz.: Fifty five non-commissioned officers and men with a captain, lieutenant, and ensign; the men to be drawn in equal proportions from each of the five Provinces, representing artillery, cavalry, infantry, and engineers, so drafted that neither officers or men should be allowed to form a part of the force during any subsequent visit to the one made as a regular turn of duty. This company should make the trip as first-class passengers, have the full pay of their respective ranks during the time engaged in the service without deduction, all expenses to be liberally paid, the cost would not exceed \$25,000 per annum, and the value to Canadians could not be estimated. In order to select the officers and men for this service, the Dominion Rifle Association should be located at Ottawa, confined wholly to Volunteers, no fancy matches allowed, and the military rifle the only weapon permitted. The fare of a certain number of Volunteers from the Provinces should be paid to each annual competition, and the highest aggregate scores should be selected for the Wimbledon force. The same rules should be applied to the Dominion competition. Parties selected should not be sent a second time till the whole force in each district was afforded a chance of competing either at Ottawa or Wimbledon. The funds for all this should be supplied by the Local Municipalities and by the Dominion Government, and the country would reap the benefits of increased efficiency in the force by the stimulants applied to excite emulation, and the inducement—the prospect of a trip to England, would offer to our young men to enrol themselves. A reorganization of the local Rifle Associations is a necessity of the case. They should be under the control of the Local Municipalities as far as the company prizes are concerned, and their management confided to the officer in charge of the local battalion. There can be little doubt but a measure of this kind carefully elaborated would have a most beneficial effect on the force and interests of the country, by showing the people of England

the style of soldiers Canada was capable of producing. Our present contingent contains too many officers. The rank and file should be made known to the people of England in their capacity as soldiers. It is very little use to train a few crack shots for exhibition. What will tell with marked effect is the manner in which the mass of the troops handle and use their weapons; and it is this proficiency the proposed scheme is designed to promote.

Our talented correspondent "G. W." has taken exceptions to a portion of Mr. Dawson's report, because it has not done justice to the Volunteer contingent of the Red River Expedition. There can be no doubt that the gallant 1st and 2nd Battalions have been completely overlooked, and very unjustly treated by the selfishness which confined all honorable mention of services and rewards to the regular troops engaged therein, whose numbers amounted to little more than half those of the Volunteers. Nor are our own military authorities free from blame in this particular; those Battalions done good service when needed, and an official recognition thereof would not have been out of place; nor would it be more than the field officers deserved if a brevet was issued on the occasion of disbanding the troops, and their services referred to in General Orders. We thoroughly sympathise with G. W. in this matter, and are of opinion that it is a far more serious cause of complaint than all the other fancied evils which have exercised the fertile imaginations of our Army Reformers since the Divisional Camps were established. Because the officers and men of a force that would do credit to any country have been allowed to retire to civil life without one word of recognition for the most valuable services which could be rendered to any country. Such a course is not calculated to make the service popular or serve the interests of Canada.

The following extract from the *Volunteer News* of 26th July will be read with interest, exhibiting as it does the good feeling of our British brethren to our people. The gentleman referred to is Mr. Charles McGe of the firm of McGe and Russell of this city, and the people of Canada owe him thanks for his exertions on behalf of their representatives at the Wimbledon meeting. He is perfectly correct in saying that the whole Dominion of Canada will be represented next year:—

"On Tuesday, a parting meeting with the Canadian team who attended the camp at Wimbledon took place at the Cannon street Hotel, London, for the purpose of presenting a cup and badges to Col. Skinner and his brother Volunteers. About 150 sat down to luncheon—Mr. Samuel Morley, M. P., occupying the chair. The chairman in presenting the medal to Col. Skinner, expressed a hope that before they left England some arrangement would be made with

regard to another cup to be competed for. In the meantime it was his duty to present those badges on account, which were inscribed 'as a memorial from a few friends in London to the Canadian Volunteers at Wimbledon.' He then presented the badges. Mr. McGee, of Ottawa, Canada, said it might not be generally known that the gentlemen who had received the badges only represented the province of Ontario, but he hoped in another year, when Government took the matter in hand, the whole Dominion would be represented. He had to express his thanks for the opportunity, given to the people of England of showing their sympathy towards Canada."

We publish in this issue a proclamation against breaches of the Neutrality Laws. As our readers are more likely to be affected by the penalties, and worse in the way of being entrapped into incurring them than any other class of the community, we ask their earnest attention to this document; merely remarking that the *free lance* is no longer recognized as a good soldier, or a respectable member of society.

The great question of the day in Great Britain is that arising out of the mode Mr. Gladstone has taken to abolish purchase in the British army. It has been called a *coup d'état*, but such a course of procedure under an established constitutional government, is not only unnecessary, but positively mischievous, as it furnishes a precedent for every unscrupulous demagogue, whom the fitful caprice of an ignorant democracy may heave into power on the tide of excitement, and those who now most loudly applaud the action of an unscrupulous versatile, shiftless, political harlequin, will find good reasons to regret their misplaced exultation and to curse the day they ever accorded confidence to such a set of political charlatans. The manoeuvre was not that of a Statesman—it remedied no evil—but if report speaks truly it only exposes another phase of the imbecility with which the affairs of Great Britain have been managed since its people recognized their great Statesmen—in Cobden, Bright and Gladstone; their Philosophers in J. S. Mills, Thos. Hughes, Dilke and the "Social Parasite"—and their political leaders in Beale, Beesely, Bradlaugh, and that eloquent ex Alder, Odger. It is related that Ronquillo, the Spanish Ambassador, remonstrated with James II, on the folly of listening to the advice of Father Petro and the Jesuit Cabal who were leading him to ruin: and being asked in reply whether the King of Spain did not consult his Confessor? replied that it was so; but *his affairs prospered accordingly*. The councils of England is now constituted by the most ignorant, bigoted, and selfish portion of her people, and her affairs are prospering accordingly.

It is reported that the Prussian Cabinet are debating on the propriety of instituting the purchase of commissions in their army—and if so, those who have clamoured for the downfall of the system in the British army,

will only exhibit the application of that natural law which sets a donkey braying, for no conceivable purpose but to hear the music of his own sweet voice; and in which laudible effort he is aided by all the *mokes* within hearing. For good or evil the action of the mountebank and his fellow quacks, at the head of the British Government, has become a matter of history; the instrument that gave it effect is as follows:—

THE ROYAL WARRANT ABOLISHING PURCHASE IN THE ARMY.

Royal Warrant, dated 20th July 1861.

To cancel and determine all regulations authorizing the purchase, or sale, or exchange for money, of commissions in the Army, from the 1st Nov. 1871.

Presented to Parliament by command of Her Majesty.

War Office, 21st July 1871.

Victoria R.

Whereas, by the Act passed in the session holden in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of King Edward VI., chapter 16th, intitled, "Against buying and selling of offices," and the Act passed in the 49th year of the reign of King George III., chapter 126, intitled "An Act for the prevention of the sale and brokerage of offices," all officers in our forces are prohibited from selling or bargaining for the sale of any commission in our forces, and for asking or receiving any money for the exchange of such commissions under the penalty of forfeiture of their commissions, and of being cashiered, and divers other penalties; but the last mentioned act exempts from the penalties of the said Acts, purchases, or sales, or exchange of any commissions in our forces for such prices as may be regulated and fixed by any regulation made, or to be made, by us in that behalf:

And whereas we think it expedient to put an end to all such regulations, and to all sales and purchases, and all exchanges for money of commissions in our forces, and all dealings relating to such sales, purchases or exchanges.

Now, our will and pleasure is, that on and after the 1st day of November, in this present year, all regulations made by us, or any of our royal predecessors, or any officer acting under our authority, regulating or fixing the prices at which any commissions in our forces may be purchased, sold, or exchanged, or in any way authorizing the purchase, or sale, or exchange for money of any such commissions shall be cancelled and determined.

Given at our court at Osborne, this 20th day of July in the thirty-fifth year of our reign.

By Her Majesty's command.

EDWARD CARDWELL.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association will take place at the Bedford Ranges, Halifax, N. S., on Tuesday, Sept. 5th. The prize list amounts to \$3,970, and will be published in next week's Review.

BRIGADE Major MacLeod, C. M. G., of the Red River Expeditionary force, visited Ottawa on Tuesday last. We are pleased to learn that gallant officer is in good health.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Gladstone's policy has already borne the same fruits on both sides of the channel. Last week a meeting of *Communists* had to be finally suppressed in Trafalgar Square, and this week an Irish Fenian meeting had to be dispersed with violence in Phoenix Park. On Sunday the 16th instant a mass meeting was convened by Mr. Smytho, one of those fellows whom Disraeli's bill has pitchforked into Parliament to be its disgrace and the curse of his country. One Sullivan, editor of the *Nation*, and John O'Bryne, editor of the *Irishman*—a trio whose sole importance has been derived from the imbecility of English political leaders, for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with the scoundrelly cut-throats now serving out their various terms of imprisonment for attempted murder, and the assigned place of meeting (according to J. S. Mill's idea, the property of the mob.) the Phoenix Park in front of the Wellington testimonial, and about 400 yards from the residence of the Irish Viceroy, where the Royal party were staying. The police very properly interfered as Smytho and his followers proceeded to business. A row ensued ending in the discomfiture of the mob with many broken heads, but as far as we can learn with no other damage. A Dublin mob is always cowardly, never dangerous except too leniently treated, and on this occasion they barely got their due. The Royal visit from which so much was expected was brought to an abrupt termination, the Prince of Wales and party leaving Dublin on the 7th, and it is likely that many years will elapse before its shores will be again visited by any member of the Royal family. Such is the end of Gladstone's measures of conciliation. He has succeeded in rendering the mob paramount in England and Ireland, but has not devised a single measure for the benefit of either countries, and nothing approaching relief to the masses of either country.

The Russian Grand Dukes have been paying a visit to London, and Mr. Gladstone doing the spread eagle on the Washington surrender at the Lord Mayor's banquet.

On Sunday, July 16th, at the Volunteer Camp at Wimbledon, the Bishop of Manchester preached a telling and faithful sermon from the text, "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers"—Romans, 15th chapter, 1st verse. We give the following extract:—"I venture to think and affirm, that a true spirit of patriotism, such as the Gospel not only permits but encourages, needs to be revived in England. The tone of society is sensibly lowered; and every man seems looking only on his own things. You see a general craven "*Sauvo qui peut*" in any moment of peril or disaster; a selfish scrambling after the best things when there is anything to scramble for. Burke lamented ninety years ago that the age of chivalry was gone; there is some reason to fear that

the ago of patriotism is going. Even among you—truly Christian as is your motto—even among you volunteers the spirit of insubordination is said to be creeping in, and duty calls to deaf ears. Officers cannot or do not command; men will not or do not obey. If you volunteer to defend your country in her hour of need, and the hour when she may need the strong hands of her children for her defence may be nearer than some of us in our dreams of silken ease imagine; let me very earnestly impress upon you that unless you carry with you to your work the principle of subordination and obedience, and the principle of self-sacrifice—the two great principles, as I conceive it, of Christianity, your aid, I take leave to say, will be of no more value to your country than “a staff of a broken reed, whereon if a man lean it will go into his hand and pierce it.” The great peril of the day—a peril both to the Church and to the State, in fact to all departments of the Commonwealth—springs not from without, but from within; not from the strength and multitude of our enemies, but from our own chaotic disorganization, the peril of confounding anarchical license and self-will with that divine yearning with freedom and that noble spirit of independence which have done so much to form the national character of Englishmen.”

The Act of Parliament disqualifying bankrupt Peers from sitting in the House of Lords has lately been issued. It enacts that every Peer who becomes a bankrupt shall be disqualified from sitting or voting in the House of Lords, or in any committee thereof; and further, if a Peer of Scotland or Ireland, shall be disqualified from being elected to sit and vote in the House of Lords. In Scotland a deliverance awarding sequestration of estates, on a petition for sequestration, is to constitute bankruptcy. Restitution, however, can take place, and provision is made for this upon the Peer paying his debts and receiving his discharge in a legal and honourable way. Any Peer disqualified by bankruptcy who shall sit or vote, or attempt to sit or vote, in the House of Lords, or in any committee thereof, shall be guilty of a breach of privilege, and be dealt with as the House of Lords may direct. This Act is made applicable also to any person who before or after the passing of the Act becomes bankrupt, and subsequently succeeds to a Peerage, whose bankruptcy has not determined at the time of so succeeding.

The French have paid another instalment of their war indemnity.

Petitions from the people to the Chambers for the establishment of a settled form of Government have been numerous. Amongst them, one from Lyons, praying for the restoration of the Imperial dynasty and something like the transportation to that paradise of French criminals—Cayenne, of the present occupants of office.

The Count de Cassagnac has had the

courage to defend Napoleon III. and the surrender at Sedan, very properly throwing the blame of all the disasters on the present administration, and as a consequence of the intrigues thereof—a pretty pack of scoundrels truly—to destroy their country for the sake of office; but it has ever been the fashion of mob rule.

The Count du Chambord, as Henry V., has issued a proclamation in which he states that the restoration of the legitimate monarchy must be followed by the adoption of the *drapau blanc* and *golden lilies*, in the place of the tri colour as the national flag. Most people characterize this act as folly, in reality an abdication of his pretensions, but a little study of the subject will show that he has accurately gauged the contingencies of his position which demands the extinction of the revolution and its consignment to the place in history all such atrocities should occupy—stern lessons of the political villainy that would sacrifice a nation for a mere selfish object. It is quite certain that the French people worried out with the vagaries and villainy of doctrinaires will either restore the Monarchy or the Imperial rule, probably the first, and in that case the *child of the miracle* will have proved himself an astute statesman. A reorganization of the army is being carried out, and measures taken to bring the naval administration within control.

A strange story of an alliance between Russia, France and Italy, against Prussia and Austria has been transmitted over the cable.

On Wednesday last the Archbishoppal Palace of Bourges, France, was destroyed by fire, together with the public library, all efforts to subdue the flames proving abortive. The Archbishop was absent at the time of the conflagration. The loss by the fire is immense, as both structures were magnificent specimens of the highest style of ancient architecture, and were unsurpassed in France. The interior was decorated in the costliest manner. In the library upwards of 25,000 volumes, including numerous rare and valuable works were consumed.

They have succeeded in at last finding a ministry to suit the Spanish people, and if a little patriotism could be infused, the affairs of that distracted country would assume a better aspect than they have done for the last two centuries.

It is reported that Prussia has set to work reorganizing her army, and that it is seriously intended to establish the purchase system or one closely analogous to it, as the best means of obtaining educated officers, the principle of *selection* having utterly failed. English doctrinaires may have hallooed to soon—their stupidity helped the Germans to the greatest war vessel of modern days, the *Kaiser Wilhelm*. Their greed and recklessness may give them a superior class of officers, while their own army lists are filled with the raff of ministerial nominations.

The minds of the Yankee nation are deeply exercised at the frauds perpetrated by the city Government of New York, as if their system could produce anything honest when its very foundations rest in fraud and false pretences. In these dull times a sensation is desirable, and this will last till the next election or atrocious murder.

In Canada no matters of public interest has disturbed the onward course of events—prosperity, public and private, appears as the order of the day.

The conference on Colonial questions has taken place at the Westminster Palace Hotel, and has been most interesting. The emigration question as propounded by the Rev. Styleman Herring, is the one of paramount importance to both this country and Great Britain, and must be made a subject of State policy in both.

“Quartz,” the London correspondent of the *Toronto Globe*, says that for the Rajah of Kolapore’s prize at Wimbledon, Captain Cotton, of this city, made the highest score—64. May we not exclaim with some reason—well done Ottawa!

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription up to Saturday, the 12th inst.

HENTLY—Lt. Hueston for Capt. Nesbitt, \$3.

WINNIPEG.—Jos. Palliser, Esq., \$2.

GALT, Ont.—Capt. J. F. B. Morice, \$2.

(PER AGENT.)

MONTEVAL—Lieut. Col. J. Smith, D.A.G., \$4; Lieut. Col. Thos. Bacon, \$2.

MAJOR Griffiths Wainwright, late of the Red River Expeditionary Force, and Captain J. T. B. Morice, Paymaster of 1st Battalion Red River Expeditionary Force are in town.

VOLUNTEER.—Major Murray was in Milton on Tuesday evening assisting in the formation of a volunteer company here. About forty men have joined the company, twenty-five of whom were sworn in and duly enrolled by the Major. We can perceive no good reason why a first class company should not be raised here, and we trust no efforts will be spared to accomplish so desirable an object. The battalion will be called out for the annual drill on the 15th September, but as yet it is not known where they will assemble.—*Canadian Champion*.

BREAKFAST.—ERRS’S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—“The singular success which Mr. Erss attained by his homeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Erss has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately favoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors’ bills.” Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 1lb., 1/2, and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES ERSS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London England.

THE SEA IS ENGLAND'S GLORY.

The sea is England's glory
The bounding wave her throne,
For ages bright in story,
The ocean is her own—
In war the first, the fearless,
Her banners led the brave—
In peace she reigns as peerless,
The empress of the wave.

The sea is England's splendour,
Her wealth the mighty main;
She is the world's defender,
The feeble to sustain;
Her gallant sons in story
Shine bravest of the brave;—
Oh! England's strength and glory
Are on the ocean wave!

Thou lovellest land of beauty—
There dwells domestic worth
Where loyalty and duty
Entwine each heart and hearth;
The rock is freedom's pillow,
The rampart of the brave,
Oh! long as rolls the billow
Shall England rule the wave!

REPORT ON THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION OF 1870.

BY S. J. DAWSON, CIVIL ENGINEER.

[CONTINUED.]

ADDENDA.

Document submitted in reference to the strictures published in England by an Officer of the Expeditionary Force.

A publication having appeared in England which not only gives a very erroneous view of the proceedings generally on the Red River Expedition of 1870, but in most of its statements and inferences in absolute contradiction with facts easily established, and many of which must have been well known to the writer, and this publication having obtained, through the medium of *Blackwood's Magazine*, a very wide circulation, it seems desirable that some of its most prominent mis-statements should be corrected. In referring to the strictures contained in that publication, it is not my intention to advert to the political aspect of the case, but merely to deal with certain facts with which I am personally conversant, and which it is desirable, in the interest of justice and truth, to place in juxtaposition with the statements made by the writer.

As regards the political and religious influences into which the writer has so largely entered, therefore, it may be enough to say that political and religious feeling, as applicable to and influencing each other, do sometimes run high and exceed the bounds of moderation in this country; and that the treatment of public men, through one or other of these exciting topics sometimes verges upon personality and abuse, and hence it may not have seemed improbable to "an officer of the Expeditionary Force" that his articles in *Blackwood* might become the text for that class of writers to whom no statement that damages a political opponent comes amiss, and thus afford the means of gratifying some feeling of personal hostility for real or supposed wrong. In this calculation, however, he seems to have failed most signally, for, notwithstanding the high disdain with which he affects to treat Canadian politics, he has himself become guilty, in a hitherto unknown degree, of the practice he condemns, and has succeeded in producing an article, so scandalous, that although several have published it entire, no Canadian journalist has yet, that I am aware of, been found so far lost to a sense of propriety and honor as, in his own writing, to avail himself of its calumnies.

The writer has entered somewhat vehemently into the corruption he asserts to be

prevalent in Canadian affairs, but he might, perhaps, with advantage, be reminded that corruption has many phases and conceals itself under many guises; a close observer of human nature, not labouring under a sense of unrewarded merit, might perhaps see the spirit of the corruptionist as strong in him who takes vengeance for favors refused, as in him who reciprocates or in some way pays for favors received.

At page 713 of the December number of *Blackwood*, it is stated that "it is almost beyond a doubt that had the priestly party in Canada succeeded through their mouth-pieces, Messrs. Cartier, Langevin & Co., in preventing an armed expedition being sent to Red River, &c."

Here it is distinctly stated (in the *un-English* and somewhat vulgar mode in which politicians are occasionally referred to on this side of the Atlantic), that "Messrs. Cartier, Langevin and Co." were the mouth-pieces of those who sought to prevent an armed expedition being sent out to Red River. If this means anything, it means that these two Ministers not only were against the expedition being sent, but actually *spoke against it*, were in fact the "mouth-pieces" of those who opposed it, and yet they were both influential members of the Cabinet, of whose policy it was a cardinal point that the expedition should be sent. A Cabinet Minister, the leader of the Government—as one of them indeed, during the illness of the Premier, was—being the spokesman, the "mouth-piece" of the Opposition, is something novel under the British system of constitutional Government, which, perhaps, the writer does not understand; but though there seems to have been one "officer of the expeditionary force" silly enough to write such nonsense, it can hardly be supposed that there are any of the ordinary readers of *Blackwood*, stupid enough to believe it, or ignorant enough not to know that it is impossible.

With regard to the assertion as to those two members of the Cabinet being in any way opposed to the expedition, I must state in direct contradiction of the writer in *Blackwood* that, whether to secure the success of conciliation, or to enforce submission, the sending of the armed force was sustained, and, in every way within the power of their respective Departments, provided for by the two Ministers so untruthfully arraigned, as resisting the policy of the Government of which they were leading members.

Another fiction is expressed as follows, (p. 714):—"Mr. Riel had previously been invited to send delegates to Ottawa to explain to the Government what the rebel demands really were." The writer of the foregoing could not but know well that no communication or invitation whatever was sent to Riel, but as soon as it was understood that there really was discontent in the country, culminating in open resistance to the proposed new order of things, some gentlemen were sent by the Government to invite the people, without any reference whatever to Riel, to represent their grievances. What influence Mr. Riel may have had in the appointment of the delegates, at a meeting at which the loyalists as well as the rebels attended, is beside the question, but that he individually was invited to send delegates, and so distinctly asserted in the "narrative" is simply unsupported by any written document or other evidence whatsoever.

At page 717 it is stated as follows:—"From the Lake of the Woods Fort Garry was about 100 miles in a straight line, by land, but there was only a road made for about 60 miles of that distance, the un-

made portion being laid out over most difficult swamps. If, therefore, the troops could not advance by that route, as was subsequently found to be the case, the only other way of reaching Manitoba was via the Winnipeg River, the navigation of which was known to be so difficult and dangerous that none but experienced guides ever attempted it. There were about 30 portages to be got over in the 160 miles thus added to the total length of the distance to be traversed."

It is here distinctly intimated that the expedition started with the view of passing overland from the Lake of the Woods, but that it was "subsequently found" that the troops could not advance by that route, but had, by taking the Winnipeg route, to add 160 miles extra of difficult and dangerous navigation to the distance to be traversed. The memorandum of the two routes I had submitted to the military authorities, before leaving Ottawa; (page 6 of the foregoing report) shows that instead of its being "subsequently found" that a part of the route I had laid out for the expedition had to be abandoned and another adopted, the latter was in fact determined upon from the first, as indicated by myself before leaving Ottawa. Those who deal in fanciful narratives should have long memories, and the "officer of the expeditionary force" should have thought of this, when he penned the following paragraph in the continuation of his "narrative" in the January number, page 71, with which I leave him on this point, to contradict himself.

"Previous to leaving Prince Arthur's Landing, Colonel Wolseley had sent a proclamation into the Red River settlement, informing the people of the objects of the expedition, and calling upon all loyal men to assist him in carrying them out. Copies of it were sent to the Protestant, Roman Catholic Bishops. Also to the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Garry, who were at the same time requested by letter to take measures for rushing on the road to the Lake of the Woods, already partially made. It was anticipated that this road would be completed in time for us to use it, even should there be no hostile lies."

This extract, at least, proves the reverse of the previous statement in respect of the non-completion of the road being a "subsequent" discovery.

(To be continued.)

THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

To the Editor of the Globe.

SIR.—With your correspondent "Another Lieut. Colonel," I rejoice to see *The Globe* take up the vexed question of our national defence, in the hope that through its powerful leverage public opinion may be aroused to its importance.

The statement that the ballot "is even now in legal force," is based upon the "ipedit" of the Minister of Militia. True, the Act provides for the "ballot," but only when the Volunteer Militia ceases to exist can it be exercised; and the force so embodied becomes the "Regular Militia." This implies the sweeping away the whole present organization, and constituting a new force, instead of utilizing the present material so far as it goes. What is desired is simply to place in the hands of the Militia authorities the power to raise and keep the battalions to their full nominal strength: if possible by voluntary enlistment, if not by ballot or draft. The knowledge that this power could be exercised would keep the ranks

full without the necessity of resorting to it for none can dispute the alacrity and eagerness with which our young men turn out when called upon, and it is chiefly the fault of the employers and parents that they do not, even under present circumstances, fill the ranks of our skeleton battalions.

Let it once be clearly understood, that a period of militia duty is imperative and unavoidable, and there will be no more shirking—especially if suitable inducements are held out to those who voluntarily come forward.

Again; you claim a fair trial for the present system on the ground that it fails solely because of its improper administration. This is not correct. The system has been tried thoroughly; so thoroughly that all volunteers having the interest of the force at heart are disgusted at its incompetency to fulfill the necessary conditions; and many have retired, disheartened by the continuous failure. That such failure was foreseen is proven by the amendments proposed by that excellent and thorough soldier, Colonel McDougall, and by the suggestions made to the Minister of Militia from the meeting of officers held in Hamilton; both amendments and suggestions being entirely ignored, although prompted on the one hand by careful and soldier-like consideration of the wants of the country, and on the other hand by long acquaintance and experience of the wants of the force.

The most dangerous error however is implied in the words "or that the occasion is urgent." This is the shoal water we must all seek to avoid. Soldiers cannot be made in a day; and something more is required of them than the capacity to put on uniform or carry a blanket.

What would have been the position of Prussia at this moment had she not in time of peace, and in the most absolute ostensible security from the perils of war, prepared that organization of citizen soldiery which has conquered the most warlike nation of the world, and which placed her politically at the summit of power?

What might have been our position in 1866, had not a few straggling companies laboriously and against many obstacles kept up their volunteer organization?

It is idle to say that a nation of freemen can soon be trained. That is granted. But the training must be had, and the organization perfected before they are fit to enter upon defensive warfare, or to handle a rifle in defence of their hearths and homes. Singly, such men may be energetic, self-reliant, and courageous—in bodies, without that discipline which can alone lead to united efforts, they are helpless and dependant. Such a mob caused the disaster of Bull Run; such a mob would our own brave countrymen form, were they this day called upon to turn out in defence of their country.

I agree that we need no great military force. We want no standing army to watch our frontier, if every man able to bear arms were trained to the use. We want but little drill and training to fit us for the defensive warfare in which we should be called upon to engage, but that training must be had before the necessity arises for its exercise. But we do want a perfect organization of a small "active force," complete in arms equipment, clothing, medical, commissariat and general staff, that it may be ready to take the field at short notice. We do not require a second line in the shape of a reserve force similarly organized, armed and equipped, who could stand between us and the foe till our farther organization was completed. We do want at the Headquarters of each

military district an arsenal containing arms and ammunition and supplies sufficient to enable our freemen to stand up in defence of their liberties. We do want a few men of approved skill and military experience to act as our leaders, with a staff education to carry out their orders efficiently. Having these nuclei, we might rest satisfied that the "ever increasing ranks of the reserve" would furnish the remainder of an army second to none in courage, devotion, and patriotism, and with the capacity to receive instruction, and the intelligence to submit to discipline that would shortly render them as formidable to their foes, as the helmeted Landwehr who have humbled proud France and astonished the world in the late war.

CENTURION.

July 24th, 1871.

THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

A correspondent signing himself "Centurion" continues in our column this morning the discussion, to which others have previously contributed, on the question of resorting to the ballot in order to maintain the militia at a certain numerical standard. Whilst "another Lieutenant-Colonel" drew dismal pictures of the falling away in spirit and the desire to serve their country of the present militia volunteers, "Centurion" declares "none can dispute the alacrity and readiness with which our young men turn out when called upon," the blame resting in his opinion mainly upon employers and parents for the causes which prevent many battalions at the present time mustering their full quota. "Centurion," if we understand him rightly, would keep the ballot as a reserve measure, holding out all proper inducements to volunteers to come forward, and then if the numbers fell short putting on the screw and compelling others to come in. Our theory on the other hand, is that enough men can be found on the volunteer principle and there is internal evidence in our correspondent's letter to make him a witness to the correctness of our opinion.

He speaks of the volunteers being disgusted and disheartened, of suggestions disregarded or ignored. This points to a general state of dissatisfaction in the ranks that it is most desirable should be enquired into and removed. But the men who are, if this be true, disaffected are volunteers, and we fail to see how a more earnest and enthusiastic spirit is likely to be excited by compelling people to serve against their will. It is the real causes of dissatisfaction amongst the men we want to get at. We can understand the officers, with a very laudable pride in their battalions showing their full strength, being anxious to possess the power to bring them up to a given point by any means the law will allow of. But it is not at all clear that the men would gain anything by the ballot. Certainly if there be grievances apart from a mere shortness of numbers, the ballot will do nothing to remove them. On the other hand, if numbers fall off, the fact itself is an index that something is wrong, and may very possibly lead to the application of a remedy. But if the ranks are kept full by compulsion although every soldier might be dissatisfied, a most useful criterion of a sound organization will be wanting.

Our correspondent's argument, founded on the Prussian army system, amounts to something more than a defence of the ballot. All hoaxed for in the first place was power to supplement any deficiency in the ranks of the volunteers. But his zeal or alarms carry him much further, and if he

means anything he endeavors to show that soldiering should be the whole universal duty, in turn of the whole male population. Our view on the other hand is that the less time and money that is spent in this way the better, after securing a small but well organized force as the nucleus of an army, and which would afford a rallying-point and foundation for whatever system of defence future exigencies might require. If we are to enter upon a general argument as to the benefit of possessing such an army as that of Prussia we should have to go further back than the late war to balance the evidence for or against it. Fortunately we are not in Prussia's position and labour with us is at present far too precious to allow our subtracting from the producing power of the country a certain period in every man's life for military drill.

If we are not mistaken it is something very much like a standing army that "Centurion" indicates as our primary necessity, the volunteers acting as a reserve. What with his small active force, complete in every necessary equipment, with its military arsenals and other appliances, we should soon be in for a very respectable addition either to our debt or taxation. And just as we increase these, do we, by adding to public burdens make Canada less attractive to those whose immigration to our shores, aided by increase from natural causes, will prove in the end the truest defence against all external dangers. Double or treble the present population, and no one will think of attacking us. The time is one for intelligent enquiry we admit, but not for costly experiments. If there are defects let us see whether they are not due to causes which departmental efficiency may remedy. A people so strong in fighting element as ours should not want compulsion to induce them to acquire enough military skill to make good soldiers in defensive warfare if it ever comes. We are not yet at all prepared to admit that there is any necessity for radical changes in our young military organization, still less that it would be wise or expedient to substitute pressed men for volunteers.—Globe.

HELGOLAND is an island in the North Sea, on the Coast of Holstien, about forty-six miles from the mouths of the Weser, Elbe and Eyder. It is only some nine miles in circumference having an area of five and a quarter square miles. Formerly it belonged to the Danes, but was taken from them in 1807 by Admiral Russell, and in 1814 was formerly ceded to Great Britain, to whom it has belonged ever since. It has a population of 2,300, of Frisian descent, and speaking the old Frisian dialect. The population are mostly occupied as pilots and in haddock and lobster fisheries, which yield an annual revenue of about £5,000 sterling. The island consists of rock rising about 200 feet above the level of the sea, on the top of which are a village and a light-house, the latter of great use in guiding ships amidst the surrounding rocks and shoals, and as a mark for directing vessels to the mouths of the nearest rivers. It is considered of some importance in a military point of view. During the last European war it was the centre of a large contraband trade, and, if the report which comes to us of Bismarck's demands is to be relied upon, was of value as a coaling station to the French navy during the late struggle between France and Prussia. It is at present a military and maritime station of Great Britain, by whom it is maintained at an annual cost of between £1,000 and £2,000 stg. per annum.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Colonel P. Robertson Ross, Adjutant Gen. of Militia for the Dominion, inspected the Halifax City Brigade on the North Common yesterday afternoon. The various corps assembled upon their private parades at the Drill Room at half-past 3 o'clock, and at 4 were formed up to Brigade by Colonel Laurie in the Drill Yard.

The officers commanding corps having handed their "parade states," to the Brigadier, Col. Laurie, and that officer having prepared his 'Brigade State,' for the information of the Inspecting Officer, the whole formed "fours right" and moved off by successive companies from the front of Battalions, in the following order, viz: "Halifax Field Battery," Capt. Graham, "1st Brigade Garrison Artillery," Lieut. Col. Mitchell, "63rd Rifles," Lieut. Col. McKinlay, "60th Infantry," Major Taylor, (Lt. Col. Bremner being absent on leave) "2nd Brigade Garrison Artillery," Lieut. Col. Belcher. After passing the City Gardens, the column marched on the Common, receiving the command "on the march front form companies and the whole moved forward till they arrived upon the north part of the common, where the Brigade Major had placed his points. When each battalion arrived at its own "markers" it was wheeled and halted in quarter column. The Brigade then stood in "line of quarter column at deploying intervals," fronting the west. The Brigadier gave the command "deploy into line," and each battalion immediately deployed to the left. The line was then placed at "open order," and stood ready to receive the Inspecting Officer. But they had not to wait, for almost immediately Colonel Ross arrived, attended by the various officers of the Militia Staff and Subaltern officer from each Corps as mounted orderlies. He was of course received by a general salute, the Colors being cast loose the line presenting arms, Col. Ross rode to the right for the purpose of riding the line and inspecting it. It is usual as the inspecting officer approaches a Battalion to call the men to "attention," and shoulder arms till he had passed; but Colonel Ross would have none of that. He made the men stand at the order as that is a less constrained position, and he could better judge what the men really were. Volunteers as a general thing are very apt to lounge when standing so, and if Col. Ross expected to see that in the Halifax Brigade he was disappointed, for they stood to their front in soldierly style, while he scanned them with a keenness and closeness which could not be deceived, in riding down the front between the line of officers and men, and returning between the ranks. Having finished the inspection, the ranks were closed and quarter columns formed on the right company of Battalions, when the work "fours right" was given and the Brigade moved to the right and was wheeled to the left into the 'saluting base' for the purpose of "marching past." They then went past in open column, officers saluting; were counter-marched and returned in quarter column; and were again counter-marched and repassed at the double.

Colonel Ross now took command of the Brigade for the purpose of testing their efficiency in field movements. The 1st Brigade Garrison Artillery, with a detachment of the Field Battery, were despatched to occupy Camp Hill. Having taken up their position there, and throwing out an out lying picquet to protect themselves, Col. Ross proceeded to dispose of the other troops for the

purpose of the attack. The 63rd were sent forward, one half in extended order, the remainder to support. The 66th advanced in column to support the 62nd, and 2nd Brigade Garrison Artillery were kept in reserve. The skirmishers crept cautiously forward, availing themselves readily of any cover that presented itself, and soon engaged the enemy's picquet. A keen fire was now commenced and kept up for a short time when the Picquet began to retire, but so slowly as to allow their column to prepare for action. The 63rd skirmishers having gained the brow of the hill, the support were ordered to extend and re-inforce, which they immediately did, dashing up the declivity in line with their comrades, as the enemy was being drawn up in line of battle to meet them, their picquet being withdrawn. Having pushed up within range, the 63rd laid down and kept up a steady fire until the 66th had deployed into line and been brought forward to action. The 66th having passed over the Rifles as they lay upon the ground now engaged the enemy who commenced a cannonade from a battery on his left flank which was soon replied to by a battery on the right. The 53rd were now closed, and marched to the rear, and the 2nd Brigade Artillery brought up to support the 66th. battle went on, and the 66th having exhausted all their ammunition, were directed to lay down, and the artillery now posted over them and immediately engaged the enemy while the 66th reformed column and joined the Rifles upon the common. The strife still raged for some time when the "bugle sang truce," and the Brigade re-formed upon the common. The Adjutant General then called the various commanding officers to the front, when he addressed them, stating that he was well pleased with the appearance their respective commands had made, and said he considered the Brigade second to none in the Dominion. He said that the Brigade movements were well done, and that he would like officers to devote some time to light infantry drill, as that was essential in a country such as ours. The Brigade then marched through the city to the drill room, when they were dismissed. The muster was very large for the short notice which was given, there being about twelve hundred officers and men on parade; in short the whole was a grand success, and must have been highly gratifying to Col. Laurie, the worthy Brigade Major of the district, who has done so much to make our local forces what they are. Colonel Ross is evidently the right man in the right place, for he is not only at home in his office at Ottawa as is proved to the world by his exhaustive reports and Orders which have drawn the attention of the highest circles in England, and called forth encomium from British journals who are usually very niggardly in their praise of anything colonial, but also in the field as was evidenced by the masterly manner he handled our volunteers yesterday. We think our Militia would be something very different if Col. Ross had a little more "rope," instead of [being hampered as he is by Sir George E. Cartier, whose only (military experience was in 1856) and a few more such like incapables who infest every office of the rotten McDonald Government. Lieutenant General Sir Hastings Doyle, K. C. M. G., and staff visited the Common during the afternoon and His Excellency expressed himself as being highly pleased with the appearance of the volunteers.—*Acadian Recorder*.

The *Acadian Recorder* will please to know that the Commander-in-chief of the Canadian Army, Colonel P. Robertson Ross, is charged

with the Military administration and discipline of the Force, and that the Hon. Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart., Minister of Militia and Defence, is its local constitutional head—that there is no interference on his part with the *Military duties* of the Adjutant General, but the House of Commons and the Constitutional law of the Dominion holds him accountable for the general civil administration of the Army, and therefore, as the *Recorder* puts it, there is *no rope* to allow the Adjutant General who is in no respect hampered by the Minister. It is very evident the *Recorder* does not know "who is who" amongst the Public men of the Dominion, or he would not class the most energetic, active and efficient head of the Militia Department we ever had in Canada under the category of incapables. Whatever our contemporary may think of Sir G. E. Cartier, it is certain that no man has written his name in bolder, broader, deeper, clever, or more enduring characters on the history and institutions of the British Empire in America than he has, and our talented contemporary should remember that unjust depreciation and abuse of great men are not conducive of public morality.—Ed. VOL. REV.

Journalism is making a rapid advance in Russia. Fifteen years ago there were only five newspapers in the Empire, leaving out the Baltic provinces. At the present time the periodical publications of Russia reach the number of three hundred.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for a Bridge," will be received at this office until Saturday, the 12th day of August next, at noon, for the construction of a Bridge across the River Ottawa, opposite the Village of Portage du Fort.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of the Ottawa River Works, where printed forms of Tender and other information can be obtained.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 28th July, 1871.

31-3in.

R. MALCOM,

181 KING Street East, Toronto, Manufacturer of Saddles, Harness, Horse Clothing, Collars, Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Satchels, &c. Military equipments in general. Government contracts undertaken, and promptly executed.
19-17.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

OTTAWA, August 11, 1871.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 11 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

DOMINION OF CANADA



PROCLAMATION. CANADA.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all whom these Presence shall come—

GREETING:

JOHN A. MACDONALD, Attorney General, Canada.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to us that certain persons within our Dominion of Canada, and without our License, are preparing or fitting out a naval or military expedition against the Dominions of His Majesty the King of Spain, to wit, against the Island of Cuba.

II. "If any person within the limits of Her Majesty's dominions, and without the license of Her Majesty,—

Prepares or fits out any naval or military expedition to proceed against the dominions of any friendly state, the following consequences shall ensue:

(1) Every person engaged in such preparation or fitting out, or assisting therein, or employed in any capacity in such expedition, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labor.

(2) All ships and their equipments, and all arms and munitions of war, used in or forming part of such expedition, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

12 "Any person who aids, abets, counsels, or procures the commission of any offence against this Act shall be liable to be tried and punished as a principal offender."

Now know ye, and we do by and with the advice of our Privy Council for Canada, hereby proclaim and strictly charge all our loving subjects to govern themselves accordingly, and to abstain from violating or contravening the heretofore recited provisions of "The Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870."

And whereas by the said Act it is further provided that if the Chief Executive authority is satisfied that there is a reasonable and probable cause for believing that a ship is about to be despatched contrary to the said Act, the Chief Executive authority shall have power to issue a warrant authorizing the seizure and search of such ship and her detention until she has been either condemned or released by process of law.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well Beloved, The Right Honourable JOHN, BARON LISGAR, of Lisgar and Ballisborough, in the County of Cavan, Ireland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and a Baronet, one of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor General of Canada, and Governor Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Prince Edward. At OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in our CITY OF OTTAWA, this First day of August, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in the Thirty-fifth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. C. AIKENS, Secretary of State.

GREAT SEAL.



N. MCEACHREN,

MILITARY TAILOR.

UNIFORMS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Made to Order on the Shortest Notice and in Strict Accordance with Existing Regulations.

EVERY NECESSARY TO AN OFFICER'S OUTFIT SUPPLIED.

LIST OF PRICES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

Also Cards for Self-Measurement.

YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

April 5th, 1871.

15-ly-af

THE PICTORIAL PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY MAGAZINE.

THE SCIENCE OF MAN, and his Improvement by all the means indicated by SCIENCE, is the object.

Phrenology—The Brain and its Functions; the Location and Natural Language of the Organs, with directions for cultivating and restraining them; and the relations subsisting between Mind and Body described.

Physiognomy—with all the "Signs of Character, and How to Read them," is a special feature.

Ethnology—or the Natural History of Man, Customs, Religions, and Modes of Life in different Tribes and Nations, will be given.

Physiology—The Organization, Structure and Functions of the Human Body; the Laws of Life and Health—what we should Eat and Drink, How we should be Clothed, and How to Exercise, Sleep and Live, in accordance with Hygienic Principles.

Portraits, Sketches, and Biographies—of the leading Men and Women of the World in all departments of life, are also special features.

Parents and Teachers.—As a guide in educating and training Children, this Magazine has no superior, as it points out the peculiarities of Character and Disposition, and renders government and classification not only possible but easy.

Much general and useful information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive as well as the best Pictorial Family Magazine ever published.

Established.—The Journal has reached its 52nd Volume. The form is Octavo. It has steadily increased in favor during the many years it has been published, and was never more popular than at present.

Terms.—Monthly, at \$3 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 50 cents. Clubs of ten or more, \$2 each, and an extra copy to Agent.

We are offering the most liberal premiums. Enclose 15 cents for a sample number, with new Pictorial Poster and Prospectus, and a complete List of Premiums.

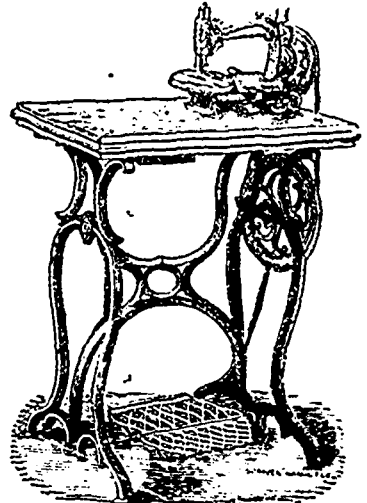
Address

S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 339 Broadway, New York.

E. H. ARMES'S NEW SHUTTLE OR LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, For Family Use and Light Manufacturing

PRICE \$28.

SIMPLE AND COMPACT



EFFICIENT AND DURABLE

PRICE \$28.

THE MOST SIMPLE MACHINE IN THE MARKET—ONLY ABOUT ONE-FOURTH the parts in its construction that is in other Machines, therefore only ONE-FOURTH as liable to get out of order. It is Durable in all its parts, and every motion positive. It has the under or four motion feed—The best in use, and will pass from the finest Muslin to the coarsest of work without change of either TENSION or STITCH. It makes the genuine SHUTTLE or LOCK-STITCH, alike on both sides, so famous for its Strength, Beauty, or Durability, and WILL NOT RIP. It runs rapidly and uses a Short, Straight Needle, which is easily adjusted into place and not near so liable to break. It is highly ornamented, equal to any of the high price Machines. It will

FRINGE, HEM, FELL, TUCK, CORD,

BIND, FRILL, GATHER, QUILT, BRAID or anything that any other Machine will do.

IT IS JUST THE MACHINE FOR

PRIVATE FAMILIES, MILLINERS, DRESS

MAKERS, TAILORS, and FARMERS.

There are many points of excellence about the machine, Superior to others, which we cannot explain here, but will be pleased to forward Circulars and Samples of work everywhere on application. DISCOUNT TO CLEGGYMEN.

MACHINES FULLY WARRANTED.

AGENT wanted in Ottawa, and in every other Town where we have not got one already established. Larger inducements than any other company.

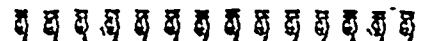
J. C. TODD,

General Agent,

No. 7 Rossin House Block, Toronto, Ont.

Ottawa, June 10, 1870.

21-1f.



TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to \$5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer. To such as are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of "The People's Literary Companion"—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Header, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. G. ALLEN & CO., BROCKTON, MASS.

THE GREAT
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH QUARTERLIES

AND

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

REPRINTED IN NEW YORK BY

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING
COMPANY.

QUARTERLY:

The Edinburgh Review, London Quar. Review
North British Review, Westminster Review.

MONTHLY:

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

These periodicals are the medium through which the greatest minds, not only of Great Britain and Ireland, but also of Continental Europe, are constantly brought into more or less intimate communication with the world of readers. History, Biography, Science, Philosophy, Art, Religion, the great political questions of the past and of to-day, are treated in their pages as the learned alone can treat them. No one who would keep pace with the times can afford to do without these periodicals.

Of all the monthlies *Blackwood* holds the foremost place.

TERMS.

For any one of the Reviews.....	\$1 00
For any two of the Reviews.....	7 00
For any three of the Reviews.....	10 00
For all four of the Reviews.....	12 00
For <i>Blackwood's Magazine</i>	4 00
For <i>Blackwood</i> and one Review.....	7 00
For <i>Blackwood</i> and any two of the Reviews.....	10 00
For <i>Blackwood</i> and three of the Reviews.....	13 00
For <i>Blackwood</i> and the four Reviews.....	15 00

Single Numbers of a Review, \$1. Single Numbers of *Blackwood*, 35 Cents. Postage two cents a number.

CLUBS.

A discount of TWENTY PER CENT. will be allowed to Clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of *Blackwood*, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and *Blackwood*, for \$48, and so on. For clubs of ten or more persons, a copy gratis to the getter-up of the club, in addition to the above discount.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1871 will be entitled to receive, one of the Reviews for 1870. New subscribers to all five may receive, any two of the Reviews for 1870.

Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers. No premiums can be given to Clubs.

Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
140 Fulton St., N. Y.

Postmasters and others disposed to canvass, liberally dealt with.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.

ALSO PUBLISH

THE FARMER'S GUIDE

To Scientific and Practical Agriculture.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S., Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven.

Two vols. Royal Octavo, 1,600 pages, and numerous engravings. Price, \$7; by mail, post paid

TO PRINTERS.

The Subscribers manufacture TYPE REVOLVING Double and Single Cylinder Printing Machines,

BED AND PLATTEN POWER PRESSES,
FOR
NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, AND CARD
PRINTING.

They would call attention of Publishers of Newspapers to their new

STOP CYLINDER

HAND NEWSPAPER PRESS,

Which is especially designed to supply Newspapers of moderate circulation with a plain but serviceable Printing Machine, and one capable of doing also Job Work of every description. It can be run easily by one man, at a speed of 800 impressions per hour, and by steam will give 1000 or 1200 per hour, without noise or jar.

The Press occupies a space of 5½ x 10 feet, and can be worked in a room 7 feet high. Weight, boxed, 1,606 lbs.

THE SINGLE LARGE CYLINDER

HAND PRINTING MACHINE,

OR

COUNTRY PRESS,

Is also a convenient and durable Printing Machine, capable of doing the entire work of an out-of-town office.

It is designed to run by hand, at a speed of 800 per hour.

Each machine is warranted, and will not fail to give entire satisfaction.

We manufacture almost EVERY ARTICLE REQUIRED FOR LETTERPRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC, OR COPPERPLATE PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ELECTROTYPING, and STEREOTYPING, and furnish outfits complete for each.

We would call attention to our Patent SECTIONAL STEREOTYPE BLOCKS, MECHANICAL QUOINS, PATENT LINED GALLEYS, NEW COMPOSITORS' STANDS, CABINETS of new designs, and of all sizes, STANDING GALLEYS, PATENT POCKET BODKINS, PRINTERS' KNIVES, &c., &c.

Blanketing and Type of our own importations, and made expressly for our Newspaper and Cylinder Printing Machines.

Estimates in Detail Furnished.

A new CATALOGUE, containing cuts and descriptions of many new machines, not before shown in their book, with directions for putting up, working, &c., and other useful information, is just completed, and can be had on application.

R. HOE & Co.,

New York, and Boston, Mass

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL of Current Events, Literature, Science, and Art, Agriculture and Mechanics, Fashion and Amusement.

Published every Saturday, at Montreal, Canada
By GEO. E. DESBARATS.

Subscription, in advance..... \$4.00 per an.,
(Including Postage.)

Single Numbers..... 10 cents.

CLUBS:

Every Club of five subscribers sending a remittance of \$20, will be entitled to Six Copies for one year.

Remittances by Post Office Order or Registered Letters at the risk of the Publisher.

Advertisements received, to a limited number at 15 cents per line, payable in advance.

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

MANUFACTURING Stationers and Bookbinders, importers of General Stationery, Artists Materials, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services. Corner Sparks and Elgin Streets OTTAWA

Always in stock—A supply of Riflemen's Registers and Score Books; also Military Account Books, Ruled, Printed and Bound to any pattern with despatch.

WANTED

AN Intelligent Boy, to learn the Printing Business. Apply this Office.
Volunteer Review Office,
Ottawa, March 6, 1871.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

For 1871.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR

THIS splendid weekly, greatly enlarged and improved, is one of the most useful and interesting journals ever published. Every number is beautifully printed on fine paper, and elegantly illustrated with original engravings, representing:

New Inventions; Novelties in Mechanics, Manufactures, Chemistry, Photography, Architecture, Agriculture, Engineering, Science and Art.

Farmers, Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, and people of all Professions or Trades will find

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

OF GREAT VALUE AND INTEREST.

Its practical suggestions will save hundreds of dollars to every Household, Workshop and Factory in the land, besides affording a continual source of valuable instruction. The Editors are assisted by many of the ablest American and European writers, and having access to all the leading scientific and mechanical journals of the world, the columns of the *Scientific American* are constantly enriched with the choicest information.

An OFFICIAL LIST of all the Patents Issued in Published Weekly.

The Yearly numbers of the *Scientific American* make two splendid volumes of nearly One Thousand pages, equivalent in size to Four Thousand ordinary Book pages.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.

TERMS: \$3 a Year; \$1.50 half year; Clubs of Ten Copies for one Year, at \$2.50 each, \$25.00.

With a splendid Premium to the person who forms the Club, consisting of a copy of the celebrated Steel Plate Engraving, "Men of Progress"

In connection with the publication of the *Scientific American*, the undersigned conduct the most extensive Agency in the world for PATENTS, procuring

The best way to obtain an answer to the question—*Can I obtain a Patent?* is to write to Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, N. Y., who have had twenty-five Years Experience in the business. No charge is made for opinion and advice. A pen-and-ink sketch, or full written description of the invention, should be sent.

For Instructions concerning American and European Patents—Caveats—Re-issues—Interferences—Rejected Cases—Hints on Selling Patents—Rules and Proceedings of the Patent Office—The New Patent Laws—Examinations—Extensions—Infringements, etc., etc. send for *INSTRUCTION BOOK*, which will be mailed free, on application. All business strictly confidential. Address,

MUNN & CO.,

Publishers of the *Scientific American*
47 Park Row, New York.

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, recently arrived from the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock, near London, England, is desirous to obtain a Situation as Armourer in a Volunteer Corps. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, December 24, 1870.

52-3m.

A POSITIVE REMEDY

MORTIMER'S

CHOLERA MIXTURE,

A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND—is a sure and safe remedy for Diarrhea and other Bowel Complaints.

At a season when the system is liable to prostration from these weakening disorders, this valuable remedy should be kept in every household. No one can afford to be without it. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

GEO. MORTIMER.

Chemist and Druggist,
Sussex Street

Ottawa, July 20th, 1868.