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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VIII.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1874.

No. 17.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Hon. the Minister of Militia presented to the House of Commons on the 22nd, the Annual Report of the Acting Adjutant General, Lt. Col. W. POWELL, on the state of the Militia, from which we learn that the number of officers and men who put in their annual drill, was 19,983. We have no room for remarks this week on this elaborate and cleverly got up report, but will, as is our wont, publish it in full for the information of our readers and the Force generally.

In the meantime we direct attention to the following remarks of the Premier and others in reference to the Militia.

MILITIA EXPENDITURE.

With regard to militia expenditure—

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE stated that the expenditure was slightly increased by the decision of the Government to place at the head of the militia a Major General of the British Army. It was considered necessary to have a military school of a similar character to that at West Point, though not so extensive or so pretentious as that establishment, or the military Academies in England, France or Germany. He had hoped to have introduced the measure for the establishment of this school before the militia items in the estimates were reached. The sum asked for the military colleges was only \$40,000, and they hoped to avoid increasing the expenditure by utilising the existing military stations. He stated that it was intended to qualify students for other Government services than military. It was proposed to make a survey of the works at Quebec, Kingston, and other points, which had been handed over by the Imperial authorities for the purpose of ascertaining the best means to be adopted to keep them in repair. It was proposed to decrease the force, pay them better, and make them more efficient. Such corps as had been irregular in their drill would be disbanded, and it was thereby hoped to obtain a better, although a smaller force.

In answer to Sir John A. Macdonald,

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE stated that the Major General would assume the duties of the Adjutant General, and would have the assistance of the present Deputy Adjutant Generals.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD thought a great mistake would be made if they gave the Deputy Adjutant General the command of the office work and the Major General charge

of the field work. He thought that such an officer would be in the way, and if pretentious in the charge given to him, it would prevent the Imperial Government from sending out the best men at their disposal. He cordially approved of the establishment of a military college, as it would tend to increase the efficiency of the officers. If the late war in the States proved anything, it proved that victory sided with the army commanded by the bravest and the most scientific officers. He contended that no volunteer officers had come to the front or made their mark except those who had been educated at West Point. The Northern and Southern armies were led by men who had been trained in their youth as soldiers; therefore, he cordially approved of the scheme of the right hon gentleman for a school of this kind, for however brave the men might be, they were of little value unless they had skilled officers to lead them. The slight training their officers had was only enough to mislead them, and when they came into command they generally knew very little.

Hon. Mr. H. CAMERON said, in reference to the duties of the Major-General, that his right hon friend from Kingston looked upon that officer as the head of the Militia Department. He did not understand that he was to act as commander of the militia.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said there would be a Deputy Adjutant-General in each military district, but no Adjutant-General. The Government would probably have to consider the whole organization of the force that was essential, but they did not feel justified after the few months, he might say few weeks of office, in commencing such a radical change in the staff, which they might not, perhaps, be able to justify or defend to the country. The rank of the new commandant would not materially change the duties involved upon his predecessor. That would, however, depend somewhat on what they found necessary. In making the new arrangement in the office formerly held by the Adjutant-General he was desirous of maintaining the same cordial relations with the Imperial army as ever. In the case of a war, of course, their army would be commanded by the Imperial officer. He was glad his right hon friend had approved of the scheme for the Military School, as he had never felt clearer as to the necessity of a public institute than for that.

Mr. WALKER did not think there would be any confusion such as the honorable member for Kingston suggested from the clashing of Major General with the officers sent out from England in case of war. It was the custom in cases of equal rank for the senior

officer to take the command. He was glad indeed, as a member of the force, to see the Government endeavoring to secure greater efficiency in the service.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD reiterated his statement that this appointment would be prejudicial to the interests of the service, for that officer could only be superseded by a superior officer, which circumstance might deprive them of the services of some of Her Majesty's finest officers.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said the same objection might be made against the Commander in chief in England. The correction rested with the Executive.

Mr. MACKENZIE (Montreal) approved of the plan. He could not see that any confusion would arise between the officers.

The following militia items were adopted. Services of military branches district staff, \$55,000, salaries of Brigade Majors, \$28,500, allowances for drill instruction, \$40,000; military college, including three ordinary schools under district staff, \$10,000, ammunition, \$40,000, clothing, \$25,000, military stores, \$25,000, public armouries, including the pay of storekeepers and caretakers, storemen, and the rent, fuel and light of public armouries, \$52,000, drill pay, and all the incidental expenses connected with the drill and training of the militia, \$375,000; contingencies and general service not otherwise provided for, including assistance to Rifle Associations, and bands of efficient corps, \$63,000, targets, revolve, \$3,000, drill sheds and rifle ranges, \$10,000; extraordinary gunboats, \$5,000, maintenance of fortifications and buildings connected with military grounds, \$50,000; for improved firearms, snider rifles and Henry Martini rifles, \$40,000, ordnances and equipment of field batteries of artillery, \$20,000; pay maintenance and equipment of A and B Batteries of Garrison Artillery, and School of Gunnery, including salaries and all allowances of the Inspector of Artillery, and warlike stores, and the Commandant of A Battery at Kingston, and the Commandant of B Battery, and Inspector of Artillery, &c., for the Province of Quebec, \$100,000, total, \$953,500. Pay and maintenance of Dominion forces in Manitoba, viz., 243 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men including the expense of providing barracks, accommodation and contingencies, \$175,000; mounted police, Manitoba, \$185,000; total \$1,313,500.

The committee rose, reported, and asked leave to sit again.

The House of Commons has voted the grant of £25,000 to Sir Garnet Wolseley recommended in the special message of the Queen.

THE LESSONS OF THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

A lecture delivered by Captain Home, R. E., to Volunteer officers, and reprinted by permission from the collection of lectures published by Messrs. Mitchell.

Such, then were the military arrangements of the two great States, Prussia and France.

In one, the position of every man was carefully determined and fixed, and he was trained during peace for the position he had to occupy during war. There was an able, well-trained body of officers who commanded all troops. Reserve men were not commanded by different officers from line troops, neither were Landwehr men; all had learned their business and duty together, thus the whole manhood of the nation was carefully arranged and bound together with the chains of an iron discipline. There were traditions of steady, calm work; there were traditions of great things done, glorious victories achieved, not so much by genius, but by patient care and painstaking. This was the genius of the nation; and, gentlemen, traditions have great influence over nations, as well as over regiments, battalions, and individuals.

In France there was a brave, well-drilled, warlike Army, and there was a vast number, nearly 600,000 irregular troops of all kinds, over whom the State had some control but they were untrained, unofficered, not even formed in battalions or companies. There were traditions, too, on the French side. Traditions of rapid marches, marvellous combinations, made with lightning speed, and of battles fought under the inspiration of the greatest military genius the world has ever known. Such traditions are dangerous, they trust all on the genius of the individual, not on the patient endurance of the many. It is a painful thing, and a thing we often see in the world when great things are expected from some person, that he spends his energy in trying to reach the standard of what others expect, not what he is really capable of. Meeting check after check, he at length falls back disgusted, and does not even try to reach that point which is within his grasp. Without the genius of a Napoleon to direct them, the French strove to act, as all the world thought and expected they would act.

Such, gentlemen, is an imperfect sketch of the military arrangements of these two countries. On the one side was a great body of perfectly trained men, on the other a mass of trained, partly trained, and untrained soldiers.

Such, I repeat, was the state of affairs when war broke out suddenly, for, it was declared but fifteen days after a proposal to reduce the nominal contingent from 100,000 to 90,000 men was, for economical motives, passed in the French Assembly.

Very quietly, very gently, with all the power of great, stored up force, the Prussian Army swelled up from a peace to a war-footing, it rose so gradually, the operations connected with the mobilization were made with such care, such completeness, that twenty days after war was declared, when the wave broke on the French shores, the perfection of all the arrangements seemed marvellous.

The French Army with a feverish excitement, an eager haste, was flung down at Strasburg and Metz. Regiments went off without calling in their men on furlough, or their reserves, and far below their proper strength. Looking at the French transport returns, I find that the strength of every

regiment was largely below its proper footing. The war strength of a French regiment was 70 officers, 2,890 men, 39 horses, and 14 carriages. The strongest regiment that moved to Metz was 5 officers; 1,290 men, 28 horses, and 3 carriages below this strength. The reserve men who should have helped to fill up these gaps, wandered about the country without officers, without control, and assembled at some of the railway stations in such large bodies, that troops had to be called on to rescue the property of civilians from their grasp. No arrangements had been made for getting these men into the ranks, and after doing much injury, causing great confusion and trouble, they gradually subsided and melted away.

The Mobile, who numbered nearly 400,000 men, were called out, and each regular regiment left a depot battalion, consisting of two companies from each of the battalions composing it, to train and organize the Mobile. But it is impossible to organize as troops, men who have neither officers, arms, nor clothes.

I need not do more than recall to your mind how McMahon was defeated at Woreth, Froissard, at Spicheren, and Bazaine shut up in Metz on the 18th August.

A pressing necessity arose, if possible, to relieve Bazaine, and the whole of the depot battalions left behind, were put together as regiments de marche, and hurried from Chalons to Sedan. The Mobiles, who accompanied this disorganized force, from the fact of their being untrained, tended greatly to retard its progress. You all know how this Army fell at Sedan, and how, in the middle of September, Paris was blockaded. To Paris, Vinoy's corps, the only body in France that possessed any shape or form, and numbered about 30,000, fell back. To Paris all the officers and non commissioned officers all over the country were ordered. To Paris large numbers, 100,000, of the best Mobiles were sent. And in Paris where the chief stores, arsenals, War Office employes, and officials of all kinds.

There were plenty of men in France, and plenty of courage, the men were ready, willing, anxious to fight. But the regular Army had disappeared, there were only 4 regiments of infantry, 1 regiment of cavalry, and 1 battery of artillery. And from these, and hundreds of thousands of men, an Army was to be constructed at once.

Just think what this means. The men were untrained, there was no one to train them, admirals and post captains were in command of divisions and brigades, subalterns and sergeants commanded battalions and regiments, privates in the regular army commanded companies; to know the manual and platoon was to be an officer at once. Such was the army sent forth to combat the veteran hosts of Germany with no doubtful result, for recent wars have shown that neither courage, devotion, nor skill in the use of arms will compensate for want of professional knowledge.

The Mobiles levied in different parts of France were very different in character; those from the great towns were unusually shrewd, sharp witted men, two clever by half, who imagined they knew everything, and all the rest of the world were ignorant. The Mobiles from the provinces, more dense but more docile, and better under control, had the elements of good soldiers. And, gentlemen, all Frenchmen are brave. One thing that shines bright through all the misfortunes of France, is the personal gallantry of her sons.

The peculiar temper and tone of the Mobiles from the great towns in France, is well

exemplified by the following extract from one of the most interesting and touching little books I have ever read, and one which, I think every one who desires to have an idea of what really breaks down an irregular army, should read. The book is edited by Dr. Vaughan of the Temple, and is called "Eight Months on Duty."

The writer, who is a son of one of the old French nobles, giving an account of his battalion of Mobile at Chalons, says:—

"We soon attained some proficiency in the art of marching, and also in the execution of the first simple manoeuvres, and we had learned also, how to handle a rifle. Parisians are not slow in learning; as to discipline, we prided ourselves on ignoring the word altogether, we gave it clearly to be understood, that we were not soldiers, but the Mobile National Guard, we expected to be treated with respect, to be commanded with politeness, consequently the most complete antagonism existed between the officers in command and the citizens they were trying to convert into soldiers; on the other hand, there were some officers who seemed to regard it as their chief duty to exercise the men in humility and patience, those virtues so eminently Parisian! and to accustom them to receive the harshest reprimand in silence; some well-bred young men there were amongst the captains and lieutenants, who treated their subordinates with exquisite urbanity, abstaining from the infliction of all punishments, and exhibiting on all occasions that modesty which the characteristic of intelligent inexperience—these officers were popular, but scarcely escaped the reproach of incapacity, which is so often the reward of an absence of all pretension.

"On one of the first days of August, Marshal Canrobert came to review the battalions which had just arrived; there had been some disturbances, and he uttered a few severe words; instantly his voice was drowned by tumultuous cries and shouts, he saw that he had got out of his element and he hastily withdrew.

"It cannot be said that any of these men, to whatever class they belonged, were wanting in physical courage, but the greater number of them showed a profound horror of anything approaching enthusiasm, devotion or greatness of soul. Our chief desire was not to be heroes, but to pass for sagacious and clever politicians, was universally condemned, and reason alone was in the ascendant. Logic was appealed to in discussions on all subjects."

Such is a sketch of the irregular troops that accompanied and hampered MacMahon, as he moved on his march to Sedan; such were the troops that were surprised at Beaumont, and surrendered at Sedan. The only chance the rash expedition of MacMahon had of success, was speed; his army marched about six miles a day on an average.

But if we look at the irregular troops that fought on the Loire, and who composed Chanzy's Army, we find more discipline, more devotion, an earnest desire to do their duty, and an endurance of cold, hunger, and misery of all kinds, that made one regret deeply that so much endurance and fortitude should have achieved such small results.

We read the history, in the same little book I referred to, of the 30th Regiment de Mortain, which was 4,000 strong. It was formed on the 25th August, but five officers had ever served before or had uniform, they were more than a month without arms and then got muzzle-loaders, they were two

months without getting clothes of any kind, some never got uniform trousers at all, many never got knapsacks, and made the campaign fighting while carrying small carpet bags. The hardships these men endured, and the tude they displayed, well deserved a better fate. The following gives an idea of what these brave men endured: "We had hoped that after so frightful a day, we might have found tolerable quarters (they had marched 27 miles) in the little town of Sillé, but when we were three miles off, we saw the road in front illumined by a yellow smoke glare, and soon the whole horizon seemed on fire, we knew what that meant, we were to encamp or rather to bivouac in those fields, which were a foot deep with snows. As we drew near, the light became more distinct, and our last hopes vanished. At last came our turn, we piled arms, our muskets sinking deep in the snows; the promise of rations had been a deception, the men had neither meat, no bread, nor fuel; cries of anger and woe were heard in the adjoining fields, we were as near despair as men could be, but our duty was plain, it was for us to set an example. I called my brave sergeants, whose unflinching good humour had done so much to keep up the spirits of the others, and we set to work to clear away the snow. The quartermaster went and unfastened one of the large hurdles which enclosed the fields in Anjou and Maine, and dragged it into the camp. After many efforts, we got a few half-dry sticks to blaze, and we were soon seated on the larger pieces of wood around the fire; few amongst us could sleep. We passed the night in as much cheerful conversation as we could; it was the only way to avoid being overwhelmed with sadness, for the moment the sound of our voices ceased, we heard on every side the wailing of the weary and the deep hollow coughs of the sick, broken every now and then by wild imprecations of despair.

"The want of food and drink had deprived all of the power of rallying."

Yet these men were fighting not on a foreign soil, far from their resources, but on their own ground in their own country, fighting for their homes and the families. We read a prescription of the death of the Duke de Luynes, the largest territorial proprietor in France, and his brother, Paul de Chevreuse both simple Volunteers, rifle in hand. All that fair country which was drenched with the best blood of France; in the contest on the Loire, had belonged to their ancestors and was theirs still for the most part. The forest of Marchénoir had been their father's favourite hunting resort, and like the knights of old they fell, one never to rise again, fighting with their own men on their own land. Unlike the Volunteers of Paris, these Volunteers of the Loire, were anxious, desirous of knowing their duty and doing it, and gallantly and manfully they do it, but how can an army be improvised? How leaven 300,000 men with four regular regiments, one regiment of cavalry, and one battery of artillery? There is not a greater warning in all history of the impotence of gallantry and devotion, combined with ignorance, when opposed to knowledge and organization.

While the attempt was thus being made to place large armies of untrained men in the field, bodies of irregular troops, termed Franc-Tireurs, were employed largely in France; these bodies did much real service. They harassed the Prussian advance, kept the enemies' cavalry from advancing, and when employed in fortified places did much good work. It would seem as if irregular troops were better fitted for irregular fight

ing than for the steady action of large armies where the want of knowledge of details, their absolute incapacity for manœuvring, and the fact of their being quite incapable of taking advantage of the successes they achieve, render their exertions almost nugatory. It has generally followed in war that these bands do more good when scattered and acting independently than when massed. The history of the Peninsular War shows the same phase of war, but such bands can never make any sensible alteration in the final result. They simply brought great suffering on the inhabitants who were punished by the Prussians if a band of Franc-Tireurs did any damage; thus the villages were burnt, and the chief inhabitants shot, if it was found with a band of Franc-Tireurs had been harboured in any way—the consequence was, that the country people were opposed to them.

The siege of Belfort is a good example of the value of such bodies. These bodies defended the villages round that fortress, converting each into a strong post, and compelling the Germans to attack each village almost as if it were a fortification. Wanting ammunition, they cast their own shells, and made their own cartridges, and kept Belfort in French hands until the close of the war.

A German writer, speaking of the effect of these Franc-Tireurs, on the German cavalry in the later stages of the war, tells us:—

"In the tiresome campaign on the Loire, the cavalry divisions lay for weeks in front of the enemy, so as to ensure some rest to the infantry, much exhausted by the numerous sanguinary fights. The cavalry patrols, worked in broken ground, with a steadiness and determination for which the French so often expressed their admiration, as notwithstanding their vanity, they still retained a spark of justice. And how much was our cavalry harassed by the bands of Franc-Tireurs, fully organized after October, and carrying on a dangerous guerilla warfare in the country about the Loire, and to the north of it, how many heavy, unmerited losses did it endure, yet it wearied not. It was, however, often quite necessary to attach infantry to it, to old small posts or to enable it to cross certain tracts of country.

They further destroyed the railways and telegraphs in rear of the Germans, blowing up tunnels and bridges. But the Germans checked this by an exercise of power hardly in accordance with the laws of war; they invariably burned the adjacent villages, and shot the chief inhabitants, thus compelling the unfortunate French people to protect their lines of communication. As an example of this we may instance the bridge near Nancy, the Franc-Tireurs destroyed it; the Germans burnt the adjacent village, shot the chief inhabitants, levied 100,000*l.* on the Province of Lorraine, and compelled the people of Nancy to repair the bridge, the Prussian Perfect issuing the following notice:—

Nancy, 23rd January, 1871, 4 p.m.

"The Perfect of the Marthe sends the Maire of Nancy the following order.—

"If to-morrow, the 23th January, at 12 noon, 500 workmen from the workshops of the town are not at the railway station, the foremen first, and a certain number of the workmen next, will be shot."

These were no empty threats, and the action of the Franc-Tireurs was really confined and hampered far more by their own countrymen than by the Germans. Their being this great difference between the guerillas

of Spain during the Peninsular War, and these Franc-Tireurs, that the former operated in a thinly-peopled, poor, mountainous country, the latter, in a fertile, rich populous country; in the former case, the people had little or nothing to lose; in the latter, much.

I have been, perhaps, tedious in describing the real state of the French Army at this time, but I have done so because I am desirous of combating two statements that I have often heard made, as being deducible from the war.

One of these statements is—

"That, because the French Mobiles were unsuccessful, therefore our Militia and Volunteers are useless, and not to be relied on."

Now, I think if you consider what I have told you, you will see that, far from this being the case, the ill success of the Mobile is really an encouragement to our Militia and Volunteer officers.

I am quite prepared to admit that, when two armies meet, other things being equal, the worst trained men must yield; it is as absurd to expect untrained men to stand up before regular trained warlike troops, as it would be to expect one of us to stand up to a professional prize fighter. But, if you look at the Mobiles of France, and compare them with our Volunteers and Militia, you will find that the latter are infinitely superior to the former as a fighting body. They have been in existence for many years, they are organized, officered, and trained. Their cadres contain, not only many regular officers, but many very many other men who have a large amount of military knowledge. They have been accustomed to act together; to act with regular troops, more or less; and have confidence in themselves. To say that, because the French Mobiles were beaten by the Germans, therefore our auxiliary forces are useless is, I think, a sad error, based on the entire misconception of the case. Our Militia and Volunteers are, as fighting bodies, immeasurably superior to the French Mobile. They have received a far greater amount of training, although their training and organization falls short of what would be required to meet veteran troops.

Therefore, the first conclusion which, I think, we can fairly draw from the recent war is, that our auxiliary forces should not be depreciated, but that, looking to what the Mobile did accomplish, and the far more efficient state of the auxiliary forces, we may fairly conclude that they would prove most valuable troops.

Another statement I often hear made is that, in case of war, our Militia and Volunteers would have the support of the regular Army, and would not be compelled to meet a hostile force alone, or almost alone. Now this statement is one which, I think, the recent war entirely disproves. At the beginning of July, 1870, there was a motion in the French Assembly, somewhat similar to a motion we often hear in England, to reduce the Army by 10,000 men. The Foreign Minister was appealed to, and said France was at profound peace, and need anticipate no war. The Finance Minister said the country would benefit by reduced taxation, and so the Army was reduced on the 1st of July, 1870, by 10,000 men, and yet on the 15th of October, 100 days afterwards, the regular Army of France was only four regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and six guns.

(To be continued.)

Two members of the Manitoba Mounted Police, on duty at Toronto, were fined ten dollars each for going to take a drink.

•DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 24th April, 1874.

GENERAL ORDERS (9).

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

2nd Regiment of Cavalry.

No. 2 Troop, Oakridges.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant James McConnell, G.S., vice John Buchanan Baldwin, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be Coronet, provisionally:

Troop-Sergeant-Major Alfred Graham, vice William Morton, left limits.

Ottawa Field Battery of Artillery.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally.

Braddish Billings, gentleman, vice Stewart promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:

Sergeant Benjamin Savage, vice Edward S. Skead, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

No. 2 Battery Ottawa.

To be Captain:

1st Lieutenant Allan Poyntz Patrick, G.S., from No. 3 Battery, vice W. H. Cotton, transferred.

The resignation of 2nd Lieutenant Francis M. Cotton is hereby accepted.

2nd Battalion "The Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto.

Captain and Brevet Major James Bennett, is hereby permitted to retire retaining his Brevet rank, and the resignation of Lieut. Arthur Fulton Wood is hereby accepted.

To be Captains:

Lieutenant Daniel Hugh Allan, M.S., vice Malcolm Morrison, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Lieutenant Lawrence Buchan, M.S., vice William James Sheo Holwell who is permitted to retire with the rank of Lieutenant

7th Battalion, "The London Light Infantry."

No. 1 Company.

To be Ensign:

John George Davey, Gentleman, M.S., vice Hunt, transferred to No. 2 Company.

No. 2 Company.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Ensign Charles B. Hauss, from No. 1 Company, vice T. Peel transferred to No. 7 Company.

16th "Prince Edward" Battalion of Infantry.

Quarter master Donald Ross, having by length of service the Relative Rank of Captain, to have the Honorary Rank of Captain.

21st "Ontario" Battalion of Infantry

To be Major:

Captain and Brevet Major Michael O'Donovan, V. B., from No. 1 Company, vice Warren promoted.

No. 1 Company Whitty.

To be Captain:

Ensign George B. Gordon, M.S., vice O'Donovan promoted.

To be Lieutenant:

Augustus T. Fothergill, Gentleman, M.S., vice William G. Dow who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be Ensign:

Quarter master sergeant John A. McGillivray, M.S., vice Gordon promoted.

MEMO—Adverting to No. 1 of General Orders (1) 2nd January 1874, read "vice James Wallace who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank," instead of "vice James Wallace absent without leave."

35th Battalion "The Simcoe Foresters."

No. 1 Company, Barrie.

Lieutenant Jacob Green is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Captain Edward Dawson, M.S., No. 9 Company, 36th Battalion, from 23rd March 1874. Lieutenant William Douglass C. Adams, M.S., No. 3 Company, 59th Battalion, from 13th March 1874.

Lieutenant Alexander Kerr, M.S., No. 4 Company, 27th Battalion, from 23rd March 1874.

2nd Lieutenant Edward George Green, G. S., Toronto Battery of G. A., from 26th February 1871.

Ensign David C. McIntosh, M.S., No. 10 Company, 35th Battalion, from 23rd March 1874.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George Dowker is hereby permitted to retire retaining his Brevet rank.

Quebec Provisional Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

Adverting to No. 1 of G. O. (8) 10th April

1874, 1st Lieutenant and Pay Master William Wild Welch is permitted to retire retaining rank of 1st Lieutenant, instead of being "removed from list of officers of the Active Militia."

61st "Montmagny and l'Isle" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, St. Jean Port Joli.

Ensign C. H. Fournier having left limits his name is hereby removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

To be Lieutenant:

Sergeant Joseph Burke, M.S., vice H. Vaillancourt left limits.

65th "Battalion" or "Mount Royal Rifles" To be Paymaster:

Alexandre Desève, junior, Esquire, vice Captain Alphonse Cinq-Mars who is hereby permitted to retire retaining his rank.

70th "Champlain" Battalion of Infantry, No. 1 Company, Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Ernest Trudel, M.S., vice E.N. Lacourcière who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign George Massicotte, M. S., vice Trudel promoted.

To be Ensigns:

Sergeant Wilbrod L'Heureux, M. S., vice Missicotte promoted.

Joliette Provisional Battalion of Infantry

To be Surgeon:

Antoine M. Rivard, Esquire, vice F. X. Patoelle left limits.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Captain Marshall Rolfe, M.S., No. 6 Company, 63rd Battalion, from 16th March 1874.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

6th Battalion "Carleton Light Infantry" No. 8 Company, Brighton.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Robert Vinco, M.S., vice J. F. Richardson whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign:

Simon McLeod, Gentleman, M.S., vice E. Vince promoted.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

1st Lieutenant William Arthur King, Art. Cert., No. 10 Battery N. B. Brigade of G. A. from 31st March 1874.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

1st "Halifax" Brigade of Garrison Artillery

To be Paymaster:

Quarter Master Charles Aylwin Creighton

vice William J. Coleman, junior, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

2nd Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery
No. 5-Battery, Purcell's Cove.

To be Lieutenant, from 24th March 1874 :
 Gunner John A. Boak, M. S., vice W. A. Purcell, promoted

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally :
 Gunner Edward Stairs, vice Smithers to be signed.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Late "Victoria Rifle Volunteer Corps."
 Lieutenant John Herbert Turner, is placed on the retired list retaining rank.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE.
2nd Brigade of Garrison Artillery, Toronto.
 To be Captains:
 Adoniram Judson Henderson, Esquire, G S., vice McLean.
 William Corfior, Esquire, (provisionally) vice Charles E. Bodwell.

George Smellie Spence, Esquire, (provisionally) vice John Simson, left limits.
 David Preston, Esquire, (provisionally) vice George Marks left limits.

To be 1st Lieutenants, provisionally :
 Joseph O'Brine, Gentleman, vice James Barker.
 Thomas Williams, Gentleman, vice James Wright left limits.

To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally :
 Charles Wright, Gentleman, vice William Skimmon.
 Philip John Slatter, Gentleman, vice James Steel left limits.
 Dalhousie Landel, Gentleman, vice Joseph L. Gabbat, left limits.
 James Duncan McDonald, Gentleman, vice John H. Hunt, left limits.
 Patrick McKeown, Gentleman, vice Wm. Aird.

1st Battalion of Rifles Montreal.

This Battalion is reduced to six companies one company (No. 5 at Sherbrook) having become non-effective.

2nd Battalion of Rifles Montreal

This battalion is reduced to eight Companies, one company (No. 8 at Belleville) having become non-effective.

3rd Battalion Rifles Brantfort.

This Battalion is increased to nine Companies.
 Ensign and Adjutant Arthur White, formerly Sergeant Major, H. M's., 17th Regiment, to have the rank of Lieutenant.

No. 2.
CERTIFICATES.
SCHOOLS OF GUNNERY.
 Certificates received from Commandants of Schools of Gunnery.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS "SHORT COURSE" CERTIFICATES.
Regimental Divisions. Names.
 City of Kingston.—Lieut. James Peters, 62nd Batt.
 City of Toronto.—2nd Lieutenant Edward George Green, Toronto Battery of Garrison Artillery.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

ERRATUM, In No. 2 of G. O. (7) 27th March last, under the heading "Schools of Gunnery" read "FIRST CLASS, SHORT COURSE CERTIFICATES" instead of "SECOND CLASS."

SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION,
 Certificates received from Commandant of Schools of Military Instruction.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.
Regimental Divisions. Names.
 Frontenac —Robt. Howton, 47th Batt
 do —Private James McGrath, 47th Batt.
 Lennox —Capt. Robert Patterson, 48th Batt.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.
Regimental Divisions. Names.
 Brant, S.R. —Sergeant Arthur W Dickie, 38th Battalion.
 Carleton —Sam'l Potter, Gentleman
 Cornwall. —Lieut. W. Douglass C Adams, 59th Battalion.
 Frontenac. —Private Alexander Sharp, 47th Battalion.
 do —Wm. Chesnut, Gen'man.
 do —Wm. A. Hamilton, do
 do —Francis Graham, do
 do —John D Baxter, do
 do —Michael Walker, do
 do —Wm. Draper, do
 Kingston, City of —Thomas Trendall do
 do do —F. Geo. Sharp, do
 do do —Michael Driscoll. do
 do do —Denis Murphy. do
 do do —Joseph Bollard, do
 do do —Wm. J. Moore, do
 do do —Elijgh Veale, do
 do do —Wm. McGurn, do
 do do —Henry Harrold do
 do do —James Stacey, do
 do do —J. G. Stratton, do
 do do —Wm. Loan, do
 Lambton. —Lieut. Alexander Kerr, 27th Battalion.
 do —Sergeant Robert Hume, 27th Battalion.
 do Jas D. Fisher, Gentleman

Regimental Divisions Names.
 Lennox —Samuel Ross, do
 do —Robert Campion, do
 Oxford, N.R. —Archibald McLaren, do
 Peel. —Captain Edward Dawson, 36th Battalion.
 Perth, N.R. —John McLaren, Gen'l man
 Prince-Edward. —Neil McLean, do
 Simcoe, N.R. —Ensign David C. McIntosh, 35th Battalion.
 Toronto, O.R. —Sergt. Henry M. Blight, 2nd Queens Own Rifles
 do do —Jas. Collins, Gentleman.
 do do —Wm. McSpadden, do
 York, N.R. —James Cherry, do

Erratum in No. 2 of General Orders (7), 27th March last, under the heading of Province of Ontario, Second Class Certificates Regimental Division of "E.R. Elgin," read "Robert Kaines" instead of "Robert Haines."

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.
Regimental Divisions. Names.
 Argenteuil. —Sergeant Isaac Jekill 11th.
 Quebec Centro. —Frederick A. McCord, Gentleman.
 Rouvillo —Charles C. Rolland, Gentleman.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.
Regimental Divisions. Names.
 Berthier. —Sergeant Jenn B. Emond Berthier Independent Company.
 Bonaventure. —Gavin F. Hamilton, Gentleman.
 Compton. —Corporal Frederick G. Stacey, 58th Battalion
 do —Private John Ramage, 58th.
 Gaspe. —John Carter, Gentleman.
 do —Charles G. Davies, do
 Laprairie. —Medars Sorel, do
 do —Rodolphe Brossard, do
 Missisquoi, —Claud B. Jameson, do
 Montreal East —Wm. M. Anderson, do
 do —Henri Lamoureux, do
 do —Guillaume LeBel, do
 do —Charles Duchesnay, do
 do —George Barcelo, do
 Montreal West. —James Coyne, do
 do —Cleophas Guidon, do
 do —Adolf Shilejko, do
 Quebec Centre. —John Boy Andrews, Gentleman
 do —Richard Proctor, Gentleman.
 Quebec West —Pierre David Bilodeau, Gentleman.
 Sherbrooke. —Captain Marshal Rolfe, of the 53rd Battalion.

(For Continuation see Page 204.)

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The Volunteer Review,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1874.

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

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

The following from the United States *Army and Navy Journal* shows that the military authorities of that country are apt to be led astray by theorists as well as the scientists of other nationalities, and, that in most of these so called ordnance experiments mechanical knowledge or precedent have very little to do with the conclusion arrived at.

Laminated iron armor has been from the first inception of the system of armor-clad vessels, or the application of iron as a defence against shot, ruled out of the question altogether, for want of homogeneity on which the power of resistance to impact depends. Our contemporary says:—

"A contemporary mildly takes exception to our remark that the Nut Island laminated 15 inch target was "pasteboard," compared with the English *solid* 15 inch target. We intended to make the comparison strong, and any one familiar with armor plate experiments is aware that in shot-resisting power the *solid* English target is incomparably superior to the 15 inch laminated structure used at Nut Island. It was the popular ignorance of the great distinction between solid and laminated plating, which to give an entirely false colouring to the Nut Island experiments; and it was our duty to call attention to so vital a point. How vital this distinction is, may be found in the long list of European ordnance experiments. Already a long time ago, at Finspong a 9 inch ogival pointed shot fired at 200 yards range, with a comparatively light charge, had gone clean through a 12 inch laminated target of the best iron, carrying with it large quantities of langleage.

"The data now on record respecting the resistance of armor are so voluminous, and detailed so minutely that any competent artilleryman or engineer having the elements given respecting any gun, its projectile, powder, and the character of the armor against which it is intended to act, can predict with accuracy, amply sufficient for all practical purpose, the result of firing the given gun against the given armor, thus dispensing with the cost of experimenting. Europe during the past fifteen years has expended millions upon these ordnance vs. armor experiments, and published them to the world. It is, therefore, simply waste of money for the country to supply Mr. Wiard with funds to pay for desultory target practice: the more so as the experiments are not to be made for any other purpose than to prove that he ought to be awarded a profitable contract. Experiments—if such they may be called—instituted for such a purpose as this, always, according to the experimenters, demonstrate exactly the result he intended.

"We are surprised to find that Colonel Benet, the acting Chief of Army Ordnance, recommends a further "liberal appropriation" for Mr. Wiard's experiments, on the ground that "the money already appropriated may not be lost to the United States." What has the \$40,000 already spent accomplished to justify further expenditure? For our own part we cannot see that the money has been better than wasted. Colonel Benet surely must be aware that the results at Nut Island—even if they had not been worthless so far as adding anything to our knowledge of the resistance of armor and, the power of guns is concerned—which was due to any "invention" of Mr. Wiard's, and if he succeeds in his scheme, a good smooth-bore will be spoiled, and a very unsafe as well as a very indifferent rifle will be made. Any one may, without his permission, rifle a 15 inch, 12 inch, 10 inch, or any other smooth bore, and fire ogival pointed shot from it with similar results."

The gallant Captain of H.M.S. *Niobe* is in luck. The United States *Army and Navy Journal* of the 4th April, says:—

"The Board of Management of the Army and Navy Club propose to tender to Captain Sir Lambton Loraine, R.N., late Commander of H.B.M. ship *Niobe*, a reception at the Club House in Twenty Seventh St., during his passage through New York on his way from his station in the West Indies to England. To Captain Loraine we are indebted for one of those graceful acts of international courtesy

which appeals to the sentiment of good fellowship between England and America far more powerfully than argument can, and convinces us that, however we differ as between ourselves, as towards others we are one. It was Captain Loraine who, it will be remembered, interfered to stop the execution of the surviving passengers and crew of the *Virginian*. We can promise him as hearty a reception as ever British tar received, not only because of this, but because of those personal qualities which have made him so popular among his comrades of the British navy."

The same authority gives us the following respecting the International Rifle Match about to come off:

"The international rifle match between a representative Irish and American "teams" promises to be a most lively and exciting contest. The Amateur Rifle Club of New York, who have accepted the challenge of the Irishmen, are exerting themselves to organize a team which will do no discredit to the traditions of American skill with the rifle. We commend their address, which we insert this week, to the attention of crack shots everywhere. Already they are beginning to receive proffers of assistance in making up their team from riflemen in various parts of the country. We have no doubt they will be able to select a team which will give the Irishmen all they want to do to beat it. The very first movement toward the organization of the National Rifle Association was, we may say in passing, followed by propositions from abroad for international matches. The Englishmen are anxious to try issues with American riflemen, for whose prowess they have great respect, and we hope an opportunity will be given them."

The power of artillery is exemplified by the following:

"A series of interesting data has been worked out, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, in regard to the penetrating power of various natures of guns when opposed to iron-clad vessels of various thicknesses of armor, ranging from 4½ inches to 15 inches, with backing of timber and inner skin of iron. The power of penetration of the Palliser projectile attains a higher ratio in proportion to its diameter in the larger classes of Woolwich guns than in the 7, 8, and 9 inch ones. Thus a rough rule with those three latter natures was that Palliser projectiles fired from them with their respective charges at 200 yards range would perforate iron plates of a thickness one inch greater than their diameter—viz., 8 inch, 9 inch, and 10 inch armor severally. But an examination of the tables at present under consideration shows that this rule hardly holds good with regard to the 9 inch gun, for with a battering charge of 60 lbs., its Palliser projectile of 250 lbs. weight very nearly perforated plates 11 inches thick at a distance of 200 yards. And, as we ascend, the scale the increasing ratio of power is very observable. The shot of 400 lbs. weight from the 10 inch gun of 18 tons perforated armor 12 inches thick at the same distance; that from the 11 inch gun of 25 tons went through 12 inch armor, and the whole of its backing at a range of 500 yards, very nearly penetrating 14 inches of armor at 200 yards; whilst the 7½ lb. shot from the 12 inch 35 ton gun, or "Woolwich Infant," went through 14 inches of armor and its backing of timber and inner skin up to 500 yards, easily penetrating 16 inches of iron plates at 200 yards. The energy of the last mentioned projectile is estimated at 7,812 tons in order to penetrate the armor under such circumstances. Hence

we may reasonably conclude that the proposed 50 ton gun would destroy the heaviest armor that it would be possible to place upon an ironclad, and the question of the utility of any armor becomes an important one.

MONSTER artillery appears to have reached its culminating point when a gun throwing 1,000lb. shot was produced. It appears, however, possible to exceed even that tremendous weight of projectile, and the question which arises is of what possible advantage will it be to do so. If accurate precision in range and the power of vision had increased in proportion to the calibre of the gun and the weight of projectile, then this fearful weight of metal would be valuable as it would prevent the approach of any hostile machine within its absolute range—no structure ever yet raised by man being capable of resisting the impact of its projectile. As, however, the deviation is not an exactly known quantity, and as the eye of the artilleryman aided by the most powerful telescope cannot make the largest ironclad floating battery an available mark at three miles range, and as the case is exactly reversed the monster gun and its crew affording a safe and stationary object to the gunners on board the ironclad, there does not appear to be any great advantage gained by the increase in size, but on the contrary, considerable danger; inasmuch as it is not easy for a gunner to hit a moving object while the moving object will hit the stationary target to a certainty. Any expert in artillery will know how easily the *Devastation* for instance with twenty-five ton guns could pound such a monster to pieces with comparative little risk to herself, while every one of her shots would be sure to inflict damage on her opponent or its surroundings. Beyond the power of piercing the heaviest armor afloat, which may be taken at fifteen inches of iron, monster artillery is of no use; it never can be used in siege operations and as a garrison gun it will be more ornamental than useful. Our German friends are increasing their stock of these monsters on the principle of the celebrated regiment of Potsdam Grenadiers because they are too large to be useful; that they are likely to be inefficient is acknowledged by their originators and it would seem that their whole excellence is that they will pierce the thickest armor if they chance to hit it at a favorable range, to keep outside of which will be the tactics adopted by their assailants. Altogether it reminds us of the Irish duelist whose killing distance was twelve paces but who got killed by being put up at fifteen.

"The *Ostsee Zeitung* says that the German Ministry of War has ordered of the firm of Krupp a 37 centimetre coil gun, which will be made of the block of cast steel, weighing 52,500 kilogrammes, which attracted so much notice at the Vienna Exhibition. This new gun will be of the same calibre as the Krupp 1000-pounder at the last Paris Exhibition, but it will be very much stronger

than that gun, and will bear more than double the charge of powder. Hitherto the heaviest gun in the German navy was 24-centimetre gun built for the *Konig Wilhelm*; none of the other ships have guns of greater calibre than 21-centimetres. The new frigates *Preussen*, *Grosser Kurfurst*, and *Friedrich der Grosse* are, however, to be provided with 26 centimetre guns, and the two frigates now being built in London probably with 28 centimetre guns. The latter (with the exception of the 1000-pounder above-mentioned which is now at Kiel) are heaviest guns used in the defence of the German coasts. The *Ostsee Zeitung* points out that these guns, though useful in close combat, would be totally incapable of protecting a seaport against the bombardment by such ships as the Russian *Peter the Great* or the English *Fury* and *Devastation*, as they are unable to pierce a plate of from twelve to fourteen inches at a distance of from 1000 to 1500 metres. The new 37 centimetre gun, on the other hand, can pierce 15 inch plate at a distance of 2000 metres."

We commend to our readers a careful perusal of the concluding portion of a lecture entitled "The Lessons of the Franco-Prussian War" by Captain Howe, R.E., which we republish in this issue, for the lesson it contains relative to the peculiar plan the auxiliary forces of the Crown holds in the British military system, which latter there is strong grounds for believing is not in a much better state of organization than that unlucky French army cursed with the double misfortunes of inefficiency and indiscipline facing with undaunted courage, a well appointed foe in front and assailed by rascally traitors in rear.

Notwithstanding the fact that all the misfortunes of that army has been made to point a moral and adorn a tale, it has as yet appeared to bring no warning or incentive to action to the people most intimately concerned in being always in a state of preparation, inasmuch as they have most to lose. For ourselves while we may profit by the blunders there is no reason why we should copy the vicious system inaugurated in England to prevent a similar catastrophe.

We reprint two articles from *Broad Arrow* of 14th March, one on the "Expediency of Short Service," in which that fallacy is recommended as a panacea for the evils afflicting the British Army. The other is styled "The Black Book of the Admiralty," and is valuable as to pointing to the origin of one naval law as well as our municipal institutes.

"It is asserted that the slowness of our steam vessels of war is mainly due to the size of their spars and riggings. A very simple way of proving or disproving this statement, or of ascertaining how much speed is lost through the vessels being heavily sparred, would be, as one of our correspondents suggests, to order several of the vessels to develop their greatest speed with all their spars taut, and under different conditions of wind and wave—and then to test their speed

under like circumstances, with the yards and spars sent down on deck, and the ships stripped to their lower masts.

"In the opinion of our correspondent, all the steam engines now on board our ships will have to be consigned to the scrap heap, before any great speed can be obtained from the acknowledged fine hulls of our ships of war. We agree with the correspondent that the slow speed of our vessels is due to inefficient steam machinery, and not to heavy spars and rigging."

The above paragraph taken from the *Army and Navy Journal* does not hit the true secret of the cause of slow speed, it is the result of defective engine power and faulty construction in the vessels themselves, the lines are faultless, but the hulls are wretchedly built and therefore cannot be driven through the water without serious danger. Recent experiments should tell our contemporary that the United States Navy as a general rule is not constructed as it ought to have been, they are merely contractors' hulls.

A correspondent of the "Father of Lies" (the *N. Y. Herald*) furnishes that veracious sheet with the following story, which, although of course a pure invention, is good in its way.

It is a pity that the effect of clever "get-ups" by Americans is so frequently marred by some blunder in names or titles. It is to be supposed that every one knows the family names of the Argylo peerage to be Campbell, but that is of no consequence to an American, who puts it down Gordon, probably by reason of some association in his own mind, on some such principle of reasoning as that which leads the same ingenious folk to almost invariably write Normandy for Normanby. For, says the smart American, who think his common school smattering of education all-sufficient, "Every body knows that Normandy is a Province of France, but whoever heard of such a name as 'Normanby'? those Britishishers don't know what they are writing!"

However, here is the story:—

"Here is a good story which has not yet found its way into print, but for the truth of which I can vouch. Lord George Gordon, a young man of four and twenty, wishing to marry a certain young lady, went quite recently to ask the permission of his father, the duke of Argylo. The duke, a pompous little man, replied in effect: "My son, since our house has been honored by being united to the royal family I have thought it right to delegate a decision on all such matters to your elder brother, the Marquis of Lorne. Go, therefore, and consult him. The Marquis of Lorne on being applied to said, "My dear brother, in a case of importance like this I should think it right to ask the decision of the Queen, the head of the royal family into which I have married." The Queen, on the matter being laid before her, declared that since her terrible bereavement she had been in the habit of taking no steps without consulting the Duke of Saxo-Cobourg, the brother of her deceased husband. To the Duke, then, the case was referred and from him a letter was received

telling his dear sister-in-law that recent political events had induced him to do nothing, even as to giving advice, without the express concurrence of the Emperor William, before whom he had laid the matter. The Emperor William wrote a long letter, declaring that though he was surrounded by counsellors there was one only who had on all occasions proved himself correct, loyal and faithful and without whose advice he (the Emperor) would give no decision. Therefore he had referred the matter to his faithful minister, Prince Bismarck.

"And it is narrated that when Prince Bismarck was made acquainted with the subject he roared out, "Gott in Himmel, what a fuss about nothing? Let the boy marry whom he pleases so long as she is young and pretty."—*London Letter to N. Y. Herald.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

MITRAILLE.

(LETTER No. 10.)

The removal from the list of the Forty-fifth Battalion, which is notified in last week's Gazette furnishes an apt commentary to some remarks which occur in my letter in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW of 24th March, on the "numerical state of the Militia," tho' I wrote in entire ignorance that such a step was in contemplation. It is not the first time that results which I have foreshadowed have become "faits accomplis."

It is possible that Sir Garnet Wolseley's absurd and mischievous after-dinner speech at Montreal, after his return from Fort Garry, may have influenced the late Government to the insane step of reducing the Force in Manitoba, in the summer of 1871, to two companies of forty men each. An act for which they deserved hanging individually and collectively, not "to put too fine a point upon it." I remember predicting a Fenian Raid as the consequence, and sure enough it came, involving the totally unnecessary expense of a re-inforcement of 200 men, at a period of the year which exposed them to the most trying hardships. It used to be said by the opposite party that Sir John promoted Fenian Raids as an indirect means of giving popularity to the Militia; and, how ever malicious or absurd such an idea may have been, the criminal folly of such an act under the circumstances, might have been held to go far to justify the extraordinary imputation.

Propos of Manitoba, some of the patriots who reflects such honor both on the Province they have left and on that whose welfare they so eminently advance by their adoption of it as a home, have been pleased, in resolutions adopted at a public meeting concerning Riel, to talk about "considering their position among the nations," in the event of that scoundrel being permitted to take his seat for Provencher.

These patriots are presumably, of the

same class—probably, some of them, individually identical with—those whose astute foresight formerly proved unequal to devising any happier means of securing justice than to inspire the minds of soldiers in the execution of their duty. However in this instance they only succeed in making themselves ridiculous.

That the murderer in question, whose atrocity, if any credence be accorded to the letters of John Bruce, would do credit to any other "sansculotte," should receive the sympathy and protection of French members, is a disgrace to the French community, if we are to regard it as a loyal body. If not, such a course of action is consistent and intelligible. But all the expedient shuffling of politicians and ministers, all the rant and craft of priests, all the cowardice and truckling of Governors, all the combined action of fools, rogues and old women, ought not to make Ontario men lose their heads. Their remedy, pointed out to them three years ago as plainly as now, is in the future. A future not distant, but not to be anticipated by crude and violent counsels. It will be their own fault, if by and bye, they do not find themselves in a position effectually to put a stop to the inconvenience of a legislature whose debates are conducted in two languages, and to the extension of the anomaly further west.

The *Canadian Monthly* furnishes me with a quotation from Bernadin de St. Pierre, which, unaided, would scarcely have occurred to me. "Dieu n'opère qu'avec nombre, temps, poids et mesure." Ontario men will ultimately predominate by numbers in the North West. Let them bide their time till their legitimate weight preponderates. Then they can measure their strength, not in violence, but constitutionally by the right of a majority. There is no doubt of the ultimate result of competition between two races such as are represented (and one even in a deteriorated form) in Manitoba.

Lieut. Colonel Jarvis' friends will have been glad to see that the Government have sent for him, as understood, with a view to utilize his knowledge and experience in the proposed establishment of a military College. I think it is not invidious to any other officer of the Canadian Staff, to say that none equal Col. Jarvis in experience of a very varied kind, and with reference to the particular object in view his experience has been special.

Various personal little pleasantries appear to have been bandied about in Parliament by Manitoba Representatives in the course of recent discussions. They must be specially amusing and edifying to those whose sense of propriety was astonished, at the same time that their sense of the ludicrous was exquisitely tickled, at the character of the incongruous (and in great part, disreputable) mob, whom the creation of the new province ushered

into political life and prominence, and from which the genial Governor Archibald gathered around him—or perhaps, in some instances had forced upon him—the notable Tories who constituted his Senate and his Cabinet.

The Press, although afraid to come forth boldly in opposition to the platitudes and false assumptions of the disciples of the temperance craze, cannot help giving vent to quiet sneers at the doings of the female fakirs and santons of the States. I suppose some people of more or less manly (or womanly) minds are however beginning to be ashamed of the cowardice of silence. At all events the wife of Péro Hyacinthe has been writing sensibly on the subject, though she does not get much farther than that ladies should reform their cookery, which is assumed to be of too stimulant a character, and consequently provocative of thirst. Were we once to give way to the morbid apprehensions likely to ensue from the weakness of giving attention to the dismal fancies of valetudinary empirics, our lives would not be worth holding from the anxiety we should experience about every mouthful of food we took, and "care killed a cat" notwithstanding its nine lives. I confess I have some compassion for people whose stomachs, or hearts, or both, are too weak to permit them to enjoy the good which God gives us, but I hope they will ere long find it expedient to leave those who are more robust, to their own devices.

The fact is there is an infinity of cant, humbug, and hypocrisy about this total abstinence rubbish. Every one knows how far Mr. Dunkin's Bill was the offspring of his convictions. We daily meet men who will advocate it, and carry their brandy flasks with them wherever they go. I met one two days ago, a gentleman in the employ of a great company which has latterly become virtuous, and am indebted to him for a glass of very good brandy and water.

Amongst all this timidity and hypocrisy it is very satisfactory to find a man whose signature is sure to attract immediate attention to what he writes throwing it all behind him, and publicly and boldly adding the weight of his testimony to that of many eminent medical men, that stimulants are not hurtful, but absolutely beneficial in many cases and circumstances, of course in strict moderation. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher deserves the thanks of all sensible and moderate men.

I am reminded of an anecdote of the late lamented and respected Bishop of Toronto which I will venture to repeat, however it may scandalize those who would better appreciate the Pecksniffian style of things.

"Let us be merry," said Mr. Pecksniff, and here he took a captain's biscuit.

There was a great clerical feed, and amongst the guests an estimable Doctor of Divinity who abjured the juice of the grape—the

terrible "wino cup," out of which, in pictures of the singular style of art which is answerable for the adornment of Temperance Lodges, and the abodes of the good children of that persuasion, may be seen to curl an extraordinary and very moretricious specimen of the serpent tribe, not as yet classed by naturalists. "Pleasure of a glass of wine Dr. —," said the whole souled and sound minded prelate. "Excuse me, my Lord," said the D.D., "I never take wine." "No!" said the Bishop, "I am sorry. However, its your loss, not mine. Good health!"

Among — any speculations and opinions of various sections of the Press relative to the causes of Mr. Gladstone's singularly rapid and complete fall in popular estimation, scarcely sufficient prominence is, I think, given to what, at all events, should have been the chief, viz: the utter failure of his administration to uphold the honor and prestige of England. Let us hope that, in the minds of Englishmen in the future, this lâcheté will be the foremost count in the indictment of history against him.

FRANC TIBBURN.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR—I am glad that the attention of some of your "Readers" has been directed to a subject in which every one should be interested, viz., the gift by the Imperial Government about the year 1855 of the Ordnance Lands, and the more recent gift of all the military property in the Dominion, except one wharf and store in Quebec.

If the Ordnance Lands have been properly administered, the value today must be immense; consisting as it did, of lands all over the country; and as the present Government appear willing not only to carry out pledges made by their predecessors, but honestly to put the militia matters on a truer basis; I feel sure if any Hon. Member will make a motion in Parliament, asking for the papers and a full statement of the account, the Minister will gladly have it prepared.

As regards the Military property in Quebec, the cost to the Imperial Government of fortifications, and purchase of land in the city and suburbs with buildings, &c., cannot have been less than \$20,000,000 so great indeed were the constant demands upon the Imperial Treasury, that one gallant member asked the Government of the day whether Quebec was being built and paved with solid Gold.

In Montreal too the donated property is of considerable value, "Logan's Farm" alone—only purchased a few years ago, could be sold today for \$3000,000; besides in every city in Canada when Old England quartered her soldiers, lands had been purchased and barracks &c., built.

If this country grumbles at the expense she is put to in Militia Matters there are plenty of cute Yankees over the lines, who will be glad to do the thing by contract, taking the assets and I believe footing the bill.

IMPERIAL OFFICER,

THE PERIL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Let us honestly admit, the truth, and manfully apply the remedy. The peril in our American life is dishonesty. This produces the lack of confidence, which is the root of panics. Slavery involved us in the flames of civil war. Better it should have burned us to ashes than we should survive to perish hereafter in corruption. The urn is less offensive than the putrescence of the grave. Our very existence is at stake. American life presents an anomalous spectacle. We are socially pure and commercially depraved. Men who are upright in their neighbourhood and admirable in their homes, will habitually, and knowingly, and systematically, do wrong in their business, Nay even churches, to draw crowds, and rent pews, and raise revenues, will resort, not only to sensationism, in choir and pulpit, but make earth blush and heaven weep over tricks which are degrading, demoralizing, and insulting to all manliness and religion. Nor is the malady confined only to men in distinguished position. It affects all classes of our Republic. The tainted streams on the summit percolate the entire mountain. Of all the sins of humanity, bribery is perhaps the meanest. Most other crimes are possible to a single transgressor. Here there must be two parties to the guilt—the man who gives and the man who takes. Both are debased. There may be daring in robbery and courage in murder. The peculiarity of bribery is its cowardice. It sneaks, it cringes, it hides, it winds, it twists, it wriggles, it skulks. It is not a lion roaring and rushing on its prey, but a serpent, lurking in the grass to infuse its poison before crushing with its coils. A man who abuses his office, warps his judgment, and twists his conscience for a bribe, sells his soul by his act, and ever after lives expecting a higher bidder for himself; and he is, like nitroglycerine, dangerous to his purchaser. Now it is a painful and mortifying fact that nearly everything in our country has, in some way, directly or indirectly, been controlled by bribes. Mechanics, overseers, builders, contractors, architects, have been bribed. Clerks, merchants, bankers, have been bribed. Constables, policemen, collectors, inspectors, weighers, measurers, gaugers, postmasters, have been bribed. Lawyers, doctors, chemists, analysts, surgeons, witnesses, have been bribed. Judges, juries, legislators, governors, have been bribed. We have sometimes feared that it would be difficult to place a stone, or a timber, or a lock, or a screw, or a nail in your house that has not somewhere on its passage felt the stain of a bribe. It is doubtful whether the food which supports our lives, or the coffins which will convey us to our grave, can wholly escape contamination. The consequence is disturbed faith in each other, and sometimes a distrust of our country and humanity, with a fear like a shadow, that on all modern European and American societies is but the old doom of ancient Babylon and Rome. Our faith alone saves from despair. That is sufficient, but not here to be discussed. Certain is it that panics and the other evils we have named are but eruptions of disease on the surface of the body politic. Our nation from our civil war has been preparing for our recent commercial disasters. The timbers of the edifice of our public credit had been scarcely decaying long before the weakened structure was threatened with its crash. Many underlying sands must be washed away to make the mountain fall.—U. S. International Review.

DISCIPLINE IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

Some remarks lately published by a Russian officer who was much among the Germans during the latter part of the war in Franco go to show that there was a striking advance made in discipline and interior economy in the Prussian army from the standard of 1866. That being the first great campaign made by it since Waterloo, it was the fashion to assume that any sort of dress would do for the field, and the men were left very much to their own devices as to how far they should care for their personal appearances, provided only that the arms and accoutrements were kept in serviceable order. Thus it is notorious that a large part of the 1st division of the guards got rid of their helmets as an encumbrance before the battle of Konniggratz, and marched into Berlin in triumph at the close of the war without them. All this was completely reformed in 1870. The short former experience in Bohemia had convinced the heads of the army that the system of small punishments for petty irregularities then attempted was inapplicable to war, and that officers should, instead of it, be taught to rely for the necessary discipline on the plan of keeping their men constantly occupied and in all respects well in hand. Hence at every long halt during the late war there came into use detailed inspections, musketry practice, and even squad drill by subdivisions. Whenever detachments were brought in from outpost duty it was the almost invariable custom to give them fair time to polish up, and then to make a close inspection of their arms, dress, and kits, including in the mounted corps all that belonged to the horses or guns or carriages. As soon as the armistice was concluded, a royal order directed that the regular drill and inspection hours should at once be reverted to, one-third being utilised specially by the superior officer for inspections of their respective commands. The infantry are thoroughly worked according to the drill book, the cavalry, artillery, and engineers being each exercised separately at the proper manoeuvres or practice of their special service. The stores were verified and deficiencies noted, the gun carriage repaired, and the men's clothing repaired. It happened that this armistice coincided fortunately with the date when the clothing—which is renewed for nine months of war instead of the two years of peace—was due to the troops. But it was no doubt owing to the previous care of the authorities, as well as to this circumstance, that many of the troops first sent off to Germany, almost as soon as peace was signed, returned to their homes with scarcely a stain upon them to show the terrible work they had gone through. As to the discipline, this critic declares it has been excellent, though severe in its dealings with the country people whenever franc-tireurs were in the neighbourhood, when a system of taking hostages from among the residents was in regular use.

An influential meeting of Clyde and Forth ship-owners and representatives from ship-owners at Liverpool, Quebec, &c., was held at Greenock the other day, at which it was agreed to form a protective society, to be called the Clyde and Forth Timber Carrying Association, the objects being to protect owners of vessels engaged in the American timber trade against hurried and ill-considered legislation, to improve the present form of charter party, the rate of freight, &c. A committee was appointed to report on the subject,

CONSECRATED.

Among the far grey mountains,
There lies a lonely grave;
In rain and sunshine ever,
Unkept the grasses wave.

'Twas there the shepherds buried
The little shepherd lad,
With rude hands fond and tender
With voices hush'd and sad.

No sound was heard of organ,
No note of funeral psalm,
But only sobs of brother hearts
To bless the mountain calm.

No priestly voice has hallowed
The shepherd's place of rest,
No priestly hands have blessed it,
And yet—it has been blessed.

For there the little shepherd's flock
Beats thankfully to God;
And grateful songs the sweet birds sing
Above his grassy sod.

THE EXPEDIENCY OF SHORT SERVICE.

A certain degree of boldness is required in order at present to advocate, in certain military circles, the expediency of short service. When one ventures to hint at such a thing old soldiers are apt to wax indignant, and indicate that those who hold such views are incapable of dealing with the great Army question of the day—how to obtain recruits. Nevertheless, the stubborn fact remains that, as was recently stated in these columns,* “without a combination of short service and discharge to a long reserve, it will be clearly impossible for us to place in the field, at a short notice, the few hundred thousand men which we must in the future be able to command.” So many crude ideas are, however, prevalent on this subject, that it may not be amiss to glance briefly, in a general way, at the whole question of military service, and endeavour to show from fundamental principles the truth of the proposition implied in our title—a proposition which is to some a stumbling-block and to others foolishness.

In the first place, then, before dealing with a question which affects the method of obtaining recruits for our Army, it may be well to decide whether England requires a large Army or not; and by a large Army we mean one which bears some proportion to the fighting strength of the nation. Now certain persons are at present disposed to answer this question in the negative, and they and those who sympathise with them may perhaps feel inclined to cite a recent utterance of Count Von Moltke's in support of their views. “A powerful Germany in the centre of Europe,” said the Field Marshal the other day to the German Reichstag, “is the best guarantee for the peace of Europe. If, however, we are to blind others over to keep the peace, we must have a strong Army ready for war”—to wit, my friends, 401,000 men, besides our Landwehr and Landsturm! Well, then, it may be argued, if Germany is going to constitute herself the guardian of the peace of Europe, what need is there for us in England to trouble our heads about the matter? More power to her! the more the better! Let us sit down and smoke the calumet of peace, and proceed to beat our swords into plough shares and our spears into pruning hooks, and learn war no more. Now, strange though it may appear, we believe that there is in certain quarters a vague feeling of this kind—a feeling which finds expression in those statements we sometimes hear to the effect that of course we must not nowadays

think of maintaining troops sufficient to cope with the vast hosts of the Continent; that all we require is a small Army, sufficient to enforce the efforts of our apostles of commerce and civilization among those nations of the earth who still sit in darkness and are but imperfectly acquainted with the blessings of rum and missionaries. But a moment's reflection will show that to leave to Germany—or any other power—the entire task of maintaining the peace of Europe, is at once practically to make her sole international arbiter, and therefore to concede that the principle of international arbitration irrespective of individual national power for which Count Von Moltke himself believes the world is not yet ripe. Surely, then, if determined in an outspoken manner, not to put too fine a point upon it, the German Field Marshal would say unto us this proverb,—“What is sauce for the goose is like wise sauce for the gander—*Mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur*—you, too, in England must have a standing Army proportionate to international contingencies, if you desire to maintain your place among the Great Powers of Europe.”

From these considerations, it will appear that our Army at present is neither one thing nor the other. It is either too large or too small—too large if we are to abandon all idea of its ever being employed in European warfare; too small if we are to contemplate the possibility of a collision with any of the great Continental Powers—and that the possibility of such a collision at some future epoch is still taken into consideration by the nation it is impossible to deny. Well, then, how are we to get a large army—one numbering a respectable fraction of a million, for it is unnecessary at present to particularise to a few score thousand? There are only three ways of doing it—(1) We must go into the labour market, and hire as many men as we want and pay what is necessary in order to get them; (2) We must adopt compulsory military service; (3) We must introduce short service and large reserves. Now, the first plan is obviously out of the question. It is impossible to say off hand the figure by which our present Army Estimates would have to be multiplied in order to provide the necessary funds, but the amount of money required would evidently be a sum which the nation would not stand. As to compulsory military service, it would be well if statesmen could realize the truth that the country is disposed to receive that doctrine in a modified form. The duty of every man to carry arms in defence of the State has been one unfortunately too much ignored in recent times, when we have heard more of the rights of man and woman kind than of their duties—more of the conflicting claims of capital and labor than of those obligations which bind both alike to the maintenance and furtherance of the common weal: but there are, fortunately, at present signs of returning wisdom, and compulsory service, at least in the form of a Militia ballot, is not only possible, but would be welcome to many. However, until this reaction in public opinion is boldly taken advantage of, there is but one alternative left in the question now before us, and that is short service and large reserves—a system which, it may be observed, when coupled with compulsory service, as in the case of Germany, develops the fighting strength of a nation to the utmost possible amount. As we in England have chosen hitherto to pass annually an Act of Parliament suspending that compulsory service in the Militia which is thus only a dead

letter, the only course left is to make what we can out of voluntary enlistment, short service, and long reserves. That short service is at present unpopular, we do not attempt to deny: that recruits do not as yet come in so fast under it as under the old long service system, we are quite willing to believe: but what we maintain is wanted, is simply—to use the words of Dr. Leith Adams in his recent lecture at the Royal United Service Institution—that the bargain made by the State with a man for “six years' active service, followed by a return to civil life, should be made on better terms.” Short service, in a word, must be commended to the feelings of the nation in such a manner as to attract a constant and plentiful supply of recruits, and in trying to effect this end competition with the labour market must not be shirked. This is the great army problem of the day. How is it to be done, which of the many schemes proposed for the purpose is the best, we cannot now afford space to discuss. We simply leave the question for the present, in the hope that we have done something towards vindicating the expediency of short service.

BLACK BOOK OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Somewhat more than a year ago, our readers will recollect, we called attention to the first volume of a work bearing the above title, edited by Sir Travers Twiss, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, and we pointed out the great historical value of this collection of ancient manuscripts, and the admirable manner in which the editor had contrived to invest what, at first sight, appears to be a number of dry old Norman, French and mediæval Latin records, with a considerable degree of popular interest. It will be remembered that the first volume contained the whole of what is believed to be the long lost “Black Book of the Admiralty,” and, in addition, an appendix comprising several ordinances, bearing more or less directly upon the subject of the administration of the Admiralty and the jurisdiction of admirals in times of war and peace. The second volume of the “Black Book” has recently appeared, under the same editorship, and contains a second part of the appendix to the first volume. Before, however, discussing at any length the contents of this further appendix, it may be convenient to recall briefly the history and content of the “Black Book” itself.

Although the original Black Book of the Admiralty is known to have been lost, or rather to have disappeared from the registry of the Admiralty Court, since at the latest, the year 1803, there are ample accounts of its contents and its various collections of manuscripts, enough copies of different portions of it to enable the editor to construct what is no doubt a complete text of the missing volume. The one MS., however, which serves as a test of the completeness of the work accomplished by Sir Travers Twiss is contained in the Lansdowne collection in the British Museum, and belonged formerly to Mr. Powles, sometime Speaker of the House of Commons and Master of the Rolls. It comprises the text of the first portion of the black Book and an accurate account of the entire contents of the remainder, the text of which is supplied by various other MSS. The great value of the Black Book of the Admiralty consists in the fact that it is the earliest record of English and international maritime law, the ordinances of which it sets forth bearing internal

* “The Recruiting Question.” *Brook Arrow*, Feb. 14, 1874.

evidence of the period embraced between the middle and end of the fourteenth century. There appear to have been ten distinct divisions of the Black Book, according to the Lansdowne MS., to which we have referred. 1. Certain ordinances relating to the office of Lord High Admiral, written in French; 2. Certain instructions for the guidance of the Lord Admiral in time of war, also in French; 3. Certain rules or orders about Admiralty matters, written in English; and to those rules are added, the Laws of Oleron, or the Judgments of the Sea, written in French; 4. The Inquisition of Queenborough; 5. The procedure of the Admiralty Court, a treatise in Latin; 6. Articles in Latin upon the office of the Admiralty; 7. Documents relating to the Admiralty of John Holland, Duke of Exeter, in Latin; 8. Statutes and ordinances to be kept in time of war, written in English; 9. A treatise in French on the Wager of Battle; and, 10. A Latin treatise on duelling. The documents which the editor appended in his first volume to the Black Book included certain papers relating to the Admiralty of Sir Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter; an ordinance of Philippe de Valois for the expedition against England: an ordinance of Charles V. on the jurisdiction of the admiral; articles upon the rights and privileges of the Admirals of France, and ordinances of war of the time of Richard II. and Henry V.

In the introduction to the second part of his appendix to the Black Book, that is, as we have said, the second volume of the series bearing the title of "The Black Book of the Admiralty," Sir Travers Twiss gives us a very valuable and learned sketch of the rise of the English boroughs, and their method of administering justice in ancient times; a subject, which he points out has been, to a very great extent, neglected by the early English law-writers, who dwell at much greater length upon the development of the system of the hundred and shire. As early as the reign of King Edgar, it appears that a distinction was recognized by law between the two systems, a *buhr gemote*, or a court leet of the borough, being mentioned side by side with the shire gemote. It seems beyond doubt that many of the boroughs, and especially those upon the seacoast, were places of considerable strength and importance at this period; and the editor refers, in a note, to the laws of King Edgar in corroboration of this fact, from which it would appear that they were in some cases more populous than the hundreds. It is provided in these laws, "Let witnesses be appointed to every *buhr* and to every hundred. To every *buhr* let there be chosen xxxiii. as witnesses; to small *buhrs* and hundreds, xii., unless ye desire more." The *Saxon Chronicle* also speaks of boroughs which were able to attack and destroy the fleets of their Danish invaders. These remarks, in the introductory chapter, upon the growth of the English boroughs are prefatory to a very interesting document entitled "Le domesday de Gippewicz," or, as the English version gives it, "The Doms Day of Gipeswiche" (Ipswich). There is much in this curious record of very great historical importance, not only as regards the customs of the individual town of Ipswich, but also in relation to many of our national institutions, particularly to the history and constitution of the jury. "One remarkable fact," says the editor, "is apparent from the Domesday, that public spirit as regards the administration of justice was much stronger in those days than at the present time, and that justice was

then administered more promptly than at present, although perhaps in somewhat coarser scales. Thus, as regards civil suits, the great court of the borough sat once a fortnight on Thursdays, when pleas brought by writ of the king, and other great pleas, were heard before the bailiffs with the assistance of a jury; a court for petty pleas sat twice a week; a court for pleas where strangers were concerned sat from day to day; a court during fairs and markets sat from hour to hour; and a court for maritime causes sat from tide to tide. The administration of the criminal law was equally well cared for. Cutpurses and petty thieves, who robbed strangers, were dealt with summarily in the great court of the borough at its fortnightly sessions." In another part of the introductory chapter to this volume we learn that in the time of Edward the Confessor, according to the Great Domesday Book of William the Conqueror, there were five hundred and thirty eight burgesses in the town of Ipswich paying custom to the king. As it was from these burgesses that the bailiffs, coroners, and jurymen were chosen, it follows that the sacrifice of their time, which all this machinery for facilitating the course of justice must have demanded, stands out in every remarkable contrast to the few hours a year, or, perhaps, once in three or four years, which the average English ratepayer gives grudgingly in the present day when the sheriff summons him to serve upon the grand or petty jury. There could not in those days have been many Fichborne trials, either civil or criminal, but we are inclined to think that the plaintiff and defendant were probably oftener satisfied, and, perhaps, even justice was not less often done, though in a rough and ready manner, by jurors of Ipswich, in the time of Edward the Confessor, who most likely heard the principles on both sides, and any witnesses they might happen to have, without being obfuscated by the confusing harangues of wrangling barristers, than in these days of special pleading, affidavits, cross-examinations, horsehair wigs, stuff gowns, silk gowns and coifs. At any rate, whatever the article the burgesses, merchants, and strangers at Ipswich got, they got it when they wanted it, and had not to pay an enormous price for it in fees and stamps.

Besides this "Domesday of Ipswich" the editor has furnished us with a copy of the British Museum MS. entitled, "The Customs of Oleron and the Judgments of the Sea," and another essentially different, though bearing a somewhat similar title, "The Good Usages and the Good Customs and the Good Judgments of the Commune of Oleron." The two last documents in this second appendix to the Black Book are "The Constitutions of the Commune of Royau," and "The Roll of Olayron." To each of these documents, except the last, there is prefixed a table of contents, and the volume is concluded by a carefully prepared alphabetical index. We must reserve to a future occasion the consideration of those documents relating to the Communes of Oleron and Royau, and we are not venturing too much in promising that they will be read with interest by all who are concerned in maritime affairs.

In the "Domesday of Ipswich" there is little that is of special interest to our readers, but there is much that every student of the origin and history of our local and national institutions will find of service in his researches. Amongst other curious items there are regulations for the conduct of different trades in the town of Ipswich,

and we cannot but feel in these days of paternal Government a certain degree of sympathy with the unfortunate tradesmen who were "harassed and worried" by the rage for legislation which seem to have prevailed at that period. Merchants, poulterers, fish-sellers, butchers, baxters, and trades of every kind came in, then as now, for their share of admonition, and it would almost seem that a man was never safe from the pillory or fines. It was perhaps reasonable and just enough to stand a man in the pillory for selling bad meat, but it would be thought rather exacting in these days to seize all the carcases in a butcher's shop because he had bought them without their skins. The object, however, of this law is explained in the Domesday itself, to be to prevent people from making inroads on the country folks and carrying away their cattle, or at any rate, to give the person who had been robbed an opportunity of indentifying the stolen carcases. We find mention made of the herring fisheries on the east coast, between the feasts of St. Michael and St. Clement, and a trade in oysters and other shellfish is also spoken of, as being in the hands of the poor men of the town at this time. The trade in oysters and mussels was expressly reserved to those men who brought them to the town in boats, and no townsman was allowed to meddle with them under a penalty of forty pence.

We need hardly say of the volume before us that it exhibits throughout the same painstaking research and profound acquaintance with the subject, as well as the same keen critical ability which we remarked in the first volume and of which Sir Travers Twiss's name is a guarantee.

A FITTING PRESENT TO THE HIGHLANDERS.—Yesterday afternoon the Gatling gun won by the "team" of the Seventy-ninth Regiment Highlanders at the meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmore, L. I., Oct. 29, 1873, was formally presented to the regiment by the inventor of the gun, Dr. R. J. Gatling. At 5 o'clock the regiment under command of Maj. Joseph Laing, in front of the City Hall, Companies B. D. E. and G. being "in kilt." After Mayor Havemeyer and Gen. M. Ganot Dunn, accompanied by Dr. Gatling and Aldermen Morris, Billings, Gilon, and Van Schaick, had reviewed the regiment, the gun, drawn by two horses and four diminutive Shetland ponies, was drawn to the front. Dr. Gatling said, "In the name of the Gatling Gun Company I present this gun to the Seventy-ninth Regiment Highlanders. I am sure the gun is placed in worthy hands." The guard of honor consisted of ex-Col. John Moore, who commanded the regiment all through the war, and the successful "team," Capt. Joseph Ross, Capt. W. C. Clark, Sergt. Cameron, Sergt. Molloy, Privates Robertson, Edington, Keiler, Dake, Ralson, Stephenson, Pyle, and Moore.—*N. Y. Sun*, April 12th.

A new west end Club has just been started, in London, for gentlemen who, owing to the length of time now required to obtain admission into a leading one, are without any abiding place. It is called the "Wanderers," and already has attracted a great many Army and Navy officers. It is intended to complement the Naval and Military element, with explorers, scientific travellers, and the like.

Some members of Sir Garnet Wolseley's staff speak in high terms of the valor of the Ashantees, and think that if they had been well armed the war might have ended differently.

(Continued from Page, 197)

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Carleton.	—Sergeant John E. Currier, 67th Battalion.
Gloucester.	—Burb S. Read, Gentleman
Kings.	—William Burnett Wiggins, Gentleman.
York.	—Easign Christopher, Johnson, 71st Batt.
do	—Geo. S. Miller, Gentleman
do	—George Fred. Brannen, Gentleman.
do	—Wm. John McIntosh, Gentleman.
do	—Wm. Henry Calder, jr., Gentleman.
do	—Louis Bonj. Perley, Gen- tleman.
do	—David Reid, Gentleman.
do	—Edward A. Smith Gen- tleman.
do	John McCarty, Gentleman.
do	John McCaffrey, do
do	Duncan M. Clark, do
do	—Wm. J. B. Hawse, do
do	—Wm. Vincent Segee, Gentleman.
do	—Daniel Cagney, Gentle- man.
do	—Charles Henry Moss, Gentleman.
do	—James Daniel Perkins, Gentleman
do	—Samuel Macky, Gentle- man.
do	—Thomas Fred. McGee, Gentleman.
do	—William James Stafford, Gentleman.
do	—Albert Coro, Gentleman.
do	—John Henry Linforth, Gentleman.
do	—John Clark McDermid, Gentleman.
do	—Malcolm Alex. Ross, Gen- tleman.
do	—William Henry Bolyea, Gentleman.
do	—Christopher A. Broderick Gentleman.
do	—Michael Dugan, Gentle- man.
do	—Titus David Rees, Gen- tleman.

ARTILLERY CERTIFICATE.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATE.

1st Lieutenant William Arthur King, No. 10th Battery N.B. Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

By Command of his Excellency the
Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Acting Adj. General of Militia.
Canada.

NEW WARSHIPS AND BATTERIES.

Two returns, moved for by Mr. Laird, M. P. for Birkenhead, last session, have just been issued by the Admiralty—one showing the number "of vessels not armour-plated building, or ordered to be built, during the year 1873," and the other enumerating all "iron plated ships and batteries" building, or ordered to be built, in the same year. From this latter return, dated 2nd August 1873, it appears that there were then 11 iron plated ships of war in course of construction. Of these, the Fury, the Devastation, the Thunderer, the Rupert, the Cyclops, Hecate, Hydra, and the Gorgon are to carry 4 guns, the Superb 12 guns, the Temerario 8 guns, and the Triumph 14 guns. The Cyclops, Hecate, Hydra, and Gorgon launched in 1871, were wholly armour clad, and the others partially plated. The Devastation had been completed in April 1873, the Triumph in March, 1873, and the Rupert was finished in August last year. The completion of the Thunderer was delayed pending the trials of the Devastation. With the exception of the Superb, Temerario, and Triumph, which are broad side ships, the whole of these vessels were fitted with Cole's turrets. Two other ships, the Inflexible and the Shannon, to be partially armour clad, had been determined upon, but had not been ordered. There were no floating batteries building or ordered. The return of unarmoured ships includes 56 vessels, some of which carry over 20 guns, but the majority are small gunboats of four guns, and many have only one gun. To this latter class belong the Ant, Cuckoo, Lyons, and Weasel, built at Mr. Laird's works, Birkenhead. The same firm are building a small paddle steamer the length of which, between the perpendiculars, is 128 feet, and the extreme breadth 24 feet. Up to December 31, 1873, three more unarmoured vessels had been ordered—the Magicienne, 14 guns, to be built by Messrs Doxford & sons, Sunderland, and the Arab and Lily, of three guns each, to be built by Messrs Napier, Glasgow.

Says the London Army and Navy Gazette: The Duc d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville, having sent 30,000 francs and a collection of technical works to the new French Military Club, Prince Napoleon, the Princes Achille and Joachim Murat, and Colonel Buonaparte have followed suit. If the Legitimist and the Republican pretenders send similar offerings so much the better for the club, which is being started under the auspices of General Admiral, Military Commandant of Paris.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

ESTEEMED FRIEND:

Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that, by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give

\$1,000 00

for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a sample, free, to any sufferer addressing me.

Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases and oblige.

Faithfully yours,

DR. T. F. BURT,

17-25

69 William Street, New York.

FITS CURED FREE!!

Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address Dr. Price, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express,

FREE!

Dr. Price is a regular physician, and has made the treatment of

FITS OR EPILEPSY

a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.

Do not fail to send to him for trial bottle; it costs nothing, and he

WILL CURE YOU,

no matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.

Circulars and testimonials sent with

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Collections personally attended to; also everything appertaining to the duties of a thorough Accountant of Twenty Years experience. All transactions prompt and business-like



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 6th of March, 1874.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen as to the description of articles contemplated by the terms "Fish-hooks, nets and seine lines and twines, used in Schedule C to the Act 31 Victoria Chapter 41," and it is expedient that the meaning of the same should be defined and declared.

His Excellency, on the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 4 Section of the Act 31st Victoria Chapter 6, has been pleased to Order and declare, and it is hereby Ordered and declared that the following words in Schedule C to the Act first above mentioned, viz.: "Fish-hooks, nets and seines, lines and twines" shall from and after the passing of this Order be taken to mean Fish-hooks, fishing nets, and seines and fishing lines and twines, and no other—and that the Collector of Customs at any Port at which such goods shall be imported, be and he is hereby authorized before passing to a free entry of such articles to require the importer thereof to make oath to the fact that such nets, seines, lines and twines are so imported for fishing purposes only.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
C. P. C.

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