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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1875.

No. 15.

The Volunteer Review

is published EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR, Proprietor, to whom all Business Correspondences should be addressed.

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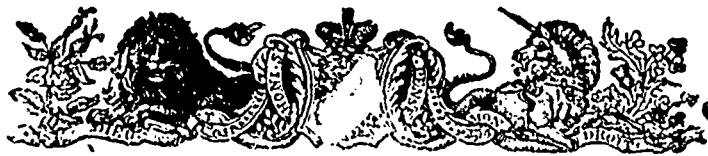
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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1875.

No. 15.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Parliament was prorogued on Thursday last.

Recent Newfoundland papers show a growing feeling in favor of Mr. Fleming's proposed railway across that Island. The "shortest route to Europe" is dependent on the completion of this road, and we may safely predict that at no very distant day the majority of Canadian and American voyagers to Europe will be going *via* Gaspé and St. John's Newfoundland.

All the cloth for the militia uniforms has arrived. Some three thousand suits have already been manufactured.

Considerable damage seems to be done in different parts of the country by the breaking up of the ice.

Arrangements have been made between the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railroad Companies for a return to the old rates charged by these companies and the Canada Southern prior to the 1st of January last, between Detroit and Buffalo.

We learn from Quebec that a Military Court of enquiry has been summoned there composed of Lieut. Colonels Lord Aylmer, of Sherbrook; Jackson, of Kingston; D'Orsonnens, of Montreal, and the Brigade Majors of the district, to enquire into a matter connected with a letter ordering the Beauce Volunteers out to drill.

The London *Times* is endeavouring to damage our credit in the English market, by cautioning capitalists lending money for Railway projects in Canada. It says—"No amount of argument can, we hope, lead sensible people in this country to invest their money into Railway projects in the Canadian Dominion, for not only is there no traffic for such Railways, but supposing there were, their owners are exposed to constant danger that the Dominion Parliament may grant subsidy for competitive Railways to run half a mile off. In this way the Canadian Southern has been built to ruin the proprietors of the Canada Great Western. If belief in the value of schemes such as we have criticized, is too profound amongst Canadians, as we are told, we say again, let them find money at home. Millions enough have been presented to the Dominion already by this country."

The Hon. Mr. Willis, of the New Brunswick Administration, has been urging for some time the Union of the Maritime Provinces, and, with a view to securing a vote on the question, offered a resolution, which was discussed at considerable length. Mr. Willis is not supported by the Government, of which he is a member, and although there appears to be several members, of the House who have admitted that at some fu-

ture date the matter may take practical shape, they were not yet prepared to accept the resolution presented, which was negatived by a vote of 11 to 25.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, held the other day, the action of Gov. Elden in exposing the enormous frauds committed by the officials, was very warmly endorsed. Among the remedies suggested are the proper disposition of the unproductive lateral canals, the securing of a uniform depth of seven feet in the Erie, and modifications in the present plan of administration. One of the resolutions passed was: "That, in the judgment of the Chamber, it is absolutely essential to the efficient management of the canals that this department of the State Government should be under the control of a single executive head, appointed by the Governor and Senate and removable at the pleasure of the Governor, with power to appoint and remove his subordinates, and who alone should be held responsible for the proper management of the canals. All experience goes to prove that this is the only safe method of securing efficiency, fidelity and economy in the administration of public affairs."

President Grant in an interview with Dr. J. P. Miles, General Secretary of the Association for the Reform and Codification of International Law, expressed hearty approval of the work of the Association and said it would be a great blessing to the world if the rank and file of the standing armies could be transferred to industrial pursuits, and he declared himself strongly in favour of the settlement of questions between nations by arbitration.

During the winter Nevada miners have purchased in San Francisco immense quantities of mining machinery—thousands and thousands of tons—and still orders for more machinery are being sent almost daily.

The Duchess of Edinburgh while out driving was caught in a shower and borrowed an umbrella at a cottage of an old woman, who refused to loan any but the "second best one," and next day the Duchess sent it home with her compliments, one sovereign and a pound of tea.

The French Government has sent instruction to its Consuls to summon for the last time French subjects living abroad, who are liable to military service, to have their names registered at their consulates.

Fourteen officers who abandoned the cause of Don Carlos have arrived at Biarritz. The Carlists tried to stop them from crossing the frontier. It is said that Gen. Elío has given in his adhesion to King Alfonso.

Cardinal Manning opened the Catholic College at Kensington on the 9th with an address, in the course of which he said he

regarded himself as intrusted with a commission of warfare, for he believed the Church was approaching a crisis the most fiery for three hundred years.

Advices from Calcutta in relation to difficulties between the Indian Government and the King of Burmah concerning boundaries and other matters, state that the King is making warlike preparations.

Germany's military forces, including those of Bavaria, comprise at this moment 31,830 officers, 1,329,600 men, 314,970 horses, 2,700 field and 820 siege pieces of cannon.

All the guns on the great ram *Thunderer* will be worked by machinery. If they keep on increasing the dimensions of iron clads the notion of men handling them at all will be comparable to ants running a windmill.

The *Times*' Berlin special says Herr Sigl, editor of the *Ultramontrano Vaterland*, of Munich, who was recently sentenced, in default of his appearance for trial, to imprisonment, for publishing an article insulting to Bismark, has been arrested by the Austrian authorities at Salesburg, on the application of the German Government. It is understood that he will be sent to Berlin, instead of Munich, where he was tried. The case is likely to attract attention.

It is reported that the Government intends to prosecute the German subscribers to the Carlist fund for fomenting rebellion against a friendly power.

The widow of the late Emperor of China died on the 27th March.

By the advice of his physicians, the Emperor William has abandoned his proposed journey to Italy, to visit King Victor Emmanuel. The Crown Prince and Princess will go instead.

The Emperor of Austria left Venice, on the 7th. Before his departure he conferred numerous decorations, and earnestly congratulated King Victor Emmanuel upon the consolidation of Italy.

The public prosecutors at Liège opened an investigation on April 7th, into the Duchesse's plot for the assassination of Prince Bismark. The action was taken in consequence of the German note to Belgium.

The Bishop of Breslau has refused to resign. Legal proceedings will be commenced immediately to enforce compliance with the decrees of the court.

In France a man has been condemned for a libel which he wrote with a sharp stick on the skin of a green pumpkin growing in the field.

The conflict between the Spanish Government and the University is becoming serious, and may cause the fall of the Ministry. Several more of the professors were exiled. The king's principal physician was offered the head position in the University, but refused to accept it.

Annual Report on the State of the Militia for 1874.

(Continued from Page 161.)

APPENDIX NO. 1.

MILITARY DISTRICT, NO. 3.

Deputy Adjutant-General's Office, Kingston, Dec. 10th, 1874.

Sir—I have the honor to forward, herewith, for submission to the Major General commanding, a tabular statement (From 106) of my inspections in Military District No. 3 after the annual drill for 1874 75, together with this Report of the state of the Active Militia therein under my command.

The force consists of the following corps:—

- 7 Troops of Cavalry.
- 2 Field Batteries..... } Artillery.
- 4 Garrison Batteries.. }
- 10 Battalions or 64..... } Infantry.
- Companies..... }

The total strength of these corps, as by law allowed, is:—

Corps.	Officers.	N.C. and Men.	Horses.	Guns.
Cavalry.....	32	385	417	8
Field Batteries.....	10	150	121	4
Garrison Batteries.....	12	163	50	4
Infantry.....	272	3,530	50	
Total.....	320	4,285	591	12

In accordance with General Order (14) 3rd June, 1874, the nominal strength of each troop or company of Garrison Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry, for the annual drill of 1874 75 was reduced to 2, exclusive of officers, and the total number entitled to drill under this order, was:—

Corps.	Officers.	N.C. and Men.	Horses.	Guns.
Cavalry 7 Troops.....	27	291	321	8
Field Batteries, 2 Batteries.....	10	150	121	4
Garrison Artillery 1 Batteries.....	12	163	50	4
Infantry, 10 Battalions.....	272	2,688	50	
Total.....	321	3,300	495	12

The numbers who have actually performed the drill, and have been mustered, inspected, and paid up to 1st December, 1874, are:—

Corps.	Officers.	N.C. and Men.	Horses.	Guns.
Cavalry 7 Troops.....	27	313	337	8
2 Field Batteries.....	12	132	97	
2 Garrison Batteries.....	6	76	37	
8 Infantry Battalions of 40 Com.....	159	1,833	37	
Total.....	199	2,351	468	10

The excess of cavalry strength was caused by the mounted band of the Northumberland and Durham squadron being specially allowed in addition to the squadron strength.

The following corps have not yet performed their drill, viz:—

- The Port Hope and Trenton Garrison Batteries.
- 14th Battalion, 1 company.
- 16th do 8 companies.
- 45th do 3 do
- 46th do 6 do

making a total of two Garrison Batteries of Artillery and eighteen Infantry companies who have failed to muster so far this year.

Two brigade camps was formed simultaneously at Kingston and Cobourg, on the 22nd June, 1874, for 12 days' drill, composed

of corps in the two Brigade Divisions respectively.

The staff recommended and allowed for these camps was:—

- 1 Commandant.....
- 1 Major of Brigade....
- 1 Supply Officer.....
- 1 Camp Qu'r. Master.. } For each camp.
- 1 Musketry Instructor
- 1 Provost Sergeant...
- 1 Brigade Clerk.....

The senior officer of Militia in each camp took command as Brigadier. The Artillery and Cavalry were under the senior officers of their respective arms. The staff was selected by the Deputy Adjutant General commanding the district, and submitted for approval to headquarters at Ottawa.

The Kingston camp was composed of the following corps:—

- Artillery.—The Kingston Field Battery.
- 3 Troops Cavalry.—The Frontenac Squadron; Napanee Troop.
- 5 Battalions Infantry.—14th Princess of Wales's Own Rifles; 15th Argyle Light Infantry; 47th Frontenac Battalion; 48th Lennox and Addington Battalion; 49th Hastings Battalion.

Total strength of camp was:—

Officers.....	113
Non-Com. Officers and Men.....	1,360
Horses.....	203
Guns.....	4

Lieut. Colonel A. Campbell of the 15th Battalion, "Argyle Light Infantry," from Belleville, being the senior officer in camp, commanded the whole. The immediate command of the cavalry was assumed by Lieut. Colonel John Duff, of the Frontenac Squadron.

Lieut. Colonel Campbell's Report, marked A., is attached.

The strength of the camp as given above was the actual number present at muster when the District Paymaster, in my presence, called the rolls of every troop and company there assembled, and each officer, man and horse was viewed by me personally on that occasion.

The Cobourg camp was composed of the following corps:—

- Artillery.—The Durham Field Battery.
- 3 Troops Cavalry.—The Northumberland and Durham Squadron; Peterborough Troop.
- 3 Battalions Infantry.—40th Northumberland Battalion; 45th West Durham Battalion; 51th Peterborough Battalion.

Total strength of this camp:—

Officers.....	77
Non-Com. Officers and Men.....	879
Horses.....	223
Guns.....	4

Lieut. Colonel W. Smith, of the 40th Battalion, from Cobourg, being the senior officer present, commanded as Brigadier.

In the absence of Lieut. Colonel D'Arcy Boulton, of the Northumberland and Durham Squadron, then on leave in England, who is the senior officer of the Active Militia in the Military District No. 3, the immediate command of the cavalry in this camp devolved upon Lieut. Col. Smart of the Port Hope Troop.

Lieut. Colonel Smith's Report, marked B., is attached.

The same precautions were taken at this camp, as at Kingston, to ascertain the actual number present entitled to pay.

The other corps in this District who have performed annual drill at their own headquarters are:—

- The Picton troop of Cavalry.
- The Napanee and Cobourg Batteries of Garrison Artillery.

The total number of these mustered was:—

Officers.....	9
Non-Com. Officers and Men.....	115
Horses.....	42
Guns.....	2

Making with the camps a grand total of:—

Officers.....	199
Non-Com. Officers and Men.....	2,354
Horses.....	468
Guns.....	10

that have so far completed the drill for 1874-75, and have been mustered and paid.

As Deputy Adjutant General in command of the District, I gave my personal superintendence to these two camps alternately, and issued a scale of parades and exercises to be observed daily during the period of encampments, together with other orders for the better government of the force.

At Kingston the cost of supplies, in proportion to the numbers, was less than at Cobourg.

Tenders were obtained by public advertisement for the supply of rations, fuel and forage, and those accepted were approved by the Minister of Militia and Defence.

The contractors fulfilled their obligations to the satisfaction of the troops assembled. The total amount recommended to be paid for the supplies at Kingston was \$3,745.91 1-6 and at Cobourg, \$3,473.18.

The cost of forage, per daily ration, at Kingston, was 40 cents; and at Cobourg, 48 cents.

The cost of men's rations (without fuel wood), at Kingston was 16½ cents; and at Cobourg, 21½ cents, per man, per diem.

The cost of fuel wood has not been taken into account in calculating the cost of daily rations, for the reason that a quantity of drift wood and old picketing was picked up in the vicinity of the camps which saved the men the labor of cutting up hardwood, and consequently the full allowance of cordwood was not drawn.

At Kingston 30 cords of wood were consumed at a cost of \$177, and at Cobourg 16 cords, costing \$96.

The total number of rations drawn during the camps was, at Kingston \$15,812, and at Cobourg \$10,385.

No complaints of any kind were made as to the quantity or quality of the supplies furnished.

Owing to the short period allowed for camp exercises, twelve days only, including the days of coming and going and Sundays, the target practice was necessarily limited to 15 rounds, per man. The practice was performed at three ranges, 200, 400 and 600 yards, at both camps, under the supervision of musketry instructors specially selected for that duty.

The returns of these officers will accompany this Report.

The cost of transport by wagon on the country roads, not traversed by railroads, amounted to \$338.04 for Kingston, and \$142 45 for Cobourg.

The remainder of the transport for both camps was by rail or steambus, as was furnished upon transport requisitions signed by me, and paid on demand by the Militia Department in Ottawa.

The 16th "Prince Edward" and the 46th "East Durham" Battalion, have not yet performed the annual drill for 1874 75.

The reason assigned by the 16th Battalion for neglecting to do so has not been made known to me.

The Lieut. Colonel commanding the 46th Battalions, reported that the last issue of clothing was worn out, and therefore the battalion could not appear in public. His application to be allowed to perform the drill at company headquarters was not approved.

These two battalions are amongst the best in the District.

The Garrison Batteries at Port Hope and Trenton have also failed as yet to put in their drill this year. No reason has been assigned.

The Commandant of the Schools of Gunnery at Kingston accompanied me on my inspection of the other two Garrison Batteries at Napanee and Cobourg. He examined them in garrison gun drill, and expressed approval of the manner in which the exercises were performed by the gun detachments, and in which his questions were answered; but they were recommended to attend the School of Gunnery in future, and obtain a more perfect and extended knowledge of artillery duties than their own limited means of instruction now enable them to attain.

The total amount of money distributed amongst the several corps for efficient bands of music was:

In the 6th Brigade Division.....	\$475
do 7th do	500

Total in the District

\$975
The amount granted in aid of the Rifle Associations was \$225, as follows:—

6th Brigade Division.....	\$75
7th do	75
Hastings Association	75

Total.....

\$225
The state of the arms and clothing reported upon in the tabular statement (from 106 a) refers to the equipment seen in the camps, and at the armouries of other corps only who performed drill and were inspected at their own headquarters, which is of course a portion only of arms and clothing in possession of the force.

In the month of October a report was forwarded to me of the loss by fire of the clothing of No. 2 Company, 15th Battalion "Argyle Light Infantry," at Belleville on the 3rd of that month. This clothing was kept by the Captain in his office in the market building for their better preservation, while the arms and accoutrements of the company in the armoury were uninjured.

The report of the captain as sent to me is enclosed herewith.

The instructions issued for the recall of all arms and clothing in possession of the men are being carried out by commanding officers of corps, but up to the present date the half yearly inspections by the Brigade Majors have not been completed, and I am therefore unable to make a more accurate report at present of the equipment generally.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. P. JARVIS, Lieut.-Col.

Deputy Adjutant General,

Military District, No. C.

The Deputy Adjutant General of Militia,
Ottawa.

[A]

THE CAMP, KINGSTON,

July, 3rd, 1874.

Sir:—I have the honor to report that the corps have performed their annual drill, in the camp just ended, for 1874 and 1875, under my command, as officer commanding the 7th Brigade Division, according to the District Orders dated June 17th, 1874.

The Camp was laid out and was conducted in strict accordance with the regulations and orders for drill, guards, targets practice, &c.

The brigade field movements were very creditably performed.

It affords me great pleasure to be able to

report most satisfactorily on the conduct of every officer present, and that I was most ably seconded by the officers in command of battalions.

The target practice was most ably conducted under the superintendence of Capt. Byrne, the Musketry Instructor.

The Supply Officer, Captain Gordon, was most attentive and diligent in the discharge of his onerous duties.

To the Brigade Major, Lieut. Col Phillips, I am indebted for much valuable aid and assistance in carrying out the various duties incident to the command intrusted to me.

The total actual strength of the force in camp is appended to this Report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED A. CAMERON, Lt.-Col.

Commanding Kingston Camp.

The Deputy Adj. General,

Commanding Military District No. 3,

Kingston.

[B]

Cobourg, July 22nd, 1874.

Sir,—As senior officer and Commandant at the brigade camp for the present year, recently formed at Cobourg under the authority of District Orders, dated June 17th, 1874, I have the honor to report that the camp composed of the corps with commanding officers was duly formed on the 22nd ultimo.

The ground, selected just outside the northern limits of the town, was well adapted to purposes of encampment, being convenient, cheerful and remarkably healthy; there being very few cases of sickness, and those of only the mildest type.

The drill and exercises were conducted, as nearly as possible, in accordance with the directions laid down in the District Orders, and general camp duties and routine were carried on with as much strictness as can be in the case of raw troops brought together for so brief a period.

Of the general conduct of officers and men I cannot speak in too high terms, and, considering the shortness of the time afforded for actual work (only nine days exclusive of Sunday and the Days of marching in and out), and the comparatively large number of the recruits in the ranks, the progress in drill was very satisfactory. Indeed the change made in the Field Battery (at field drill for the first time) was something remarkable.

In this connection I must say that the reduction in the number of men per troop and company for drill purposes I strongly approve of, and would wish to see the reduction carried still further, provided it could be accompanied with a corresponding increase in the number of drills and the greater consequent efficiency of the company and battalion staff.

The difficulty experienced in horsing volunteer batteries, a subject of general complaint amongst Artillery officers, was entirely absent in the case of the Durham Battery; indeed Captain Graham brought with him more than the regulation number of horses. With the battery there were some very fine teams, and in general its horses, and those of the cavalry in camp, were all that could be desired.

From the Brigade Staff I received every assistance, each of its members seemed the right man in the right place. The prompt and satisfactory issue of supplies by Captain Van Ingen could not have been better performed by any Control Officers in the regular service. Captain Johnston is a most painstaking and intelligent musketry instructor, and on this occasion

proved the value of the special training received by him some years ago; while Major McDermid discharged the duties of Camp Quartermaster in a way that showed him to be a reliable and trustworthy officer.

The relationship existing between the Brigade Major and myself forbids and reference to him, beyond the fact that the credit of any success arising from preliminary arrangements is altogether his.

To the officers commanding corps my thanks are due for the cheerful, ready, and soldier like support which on all occasions I received from them.

The supplies were of the best the season could afford. The meat, though thin, was always sweet and of good quality, and the bread, furnished by Shephard, of Port Hope, was excellent. Indeed, as regards the supplies, no complaint whatever was made.

The transport arrangements, both by the Grand Trunk and by the Cobourg and Peterborough roads were all that could be desired, securing, as they did, early arrivals and departures.

There was no casualty of moment to report. The weather during the whole period was very pleasant, and on marching out all ranks seemed well satisfied with the camp and every thing connected with it.

The payment of officers according to rank was appreciated, as was also the increase of ten cents a day in the pay of the rank and file.

With respect to the conveniences provided for the troops it may not be amiss to say that at the commencement of the camp a post office was established at the Brigade Office under the immediate charge of the Brigade Clerk, the transport branch of the service being performed by a mounted orderly, with mail bags kindly lent by Mr. Sykes the obliging Cobourg Postmaster. Postage stamps too were kept on sale, and everything done to secure prompt and satisfactory communication with home and friends.

The Montreal Telegraph Company, with characteristic enterprise and at no small expense, laid a wire in connection with the line on the Peterborough Railway, and established an office in one of our circular tents lent them for the purpose; this, I need hardly say, proved a great convenience to many.

I shall fail in my duty did I not mention the very great pleasure and profit afforded to all ranks in camp by the Cobourg Young Mens' Christian Association, who, at considerable cost to themselves, erected a building on the ground, and supplied, gratis to all, an abundance of reading and a liberal stock of writing materials, with all necessary facilities for correspondence; and I am happy to say that very many of the men availed themselves of this kindness, and also attended in large numbers the evening religious meetings held in the Association building. I would recommend that an appropriation to assist and encourage this object should annually be placed in the Militia estimates, and that steps should be taken to give such certainty and permanence to these rooms as would make them a part of our camping system.

I beg to close this imperfect report by recommending that the month of June be fixed for the drill period in this section of the Dominion. All interests considered, no other month of the year is as convenient for the employer and employed, and no other month afford as good practical results in respect to the comfort of the men and the economy of the time set aside for the training. I have said that this month should be fixed, that is, the members of the force should, months before, when and

where the drill is to take place, so that arrangements may be made early, and the doubt and uncertainty of the past few years removed.

Accompanying are the target practice returns and a summary of the field states at your inspection on the 2nd July.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
W. SMITH, Lt. Col. 40th Batt.,
Commanding Camp.

The Deputy Adjut. General,
Military District No. 3,
Kingston, Ontario.
(To be Continued.)

Fitz John Porter's Appeal.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 28, 1874

To His Excellency U. S. Grant President of the United States.

SIR: Respectfully, but very urgently, I renew my appeal to you to order a review of my case. I put it on the ground, solely, that public justice demands it. If I satisfy you of that, then surely, I shall not continue to appeal to you in vain. The feelings of a true man and a true soldier will impel you to do justice to a brother soldier who has been cruelly wronged.

If I do not make it plain that I have been wronged—so plain that no honest man can deny it—I desire not to be heard.

You could not indeed refuse to hear me, if I show only a strong probable case, because my sentence is a continuing sentence, on which an appeal always lies to the pardoning power for reasonable probable cause. It is not only a sentence of disgrace—so far as the just sentiment of the country does not utterly reject it—to me, and to my children after me, and to a name which has been honorable in American history, but it is strictly, in law, a continuing sentence, a sentence of official disqualification so long as I live. And there the appeal lies, for good sufficient cause; for manifest error—on new evidence, or rather proof of error and wrong.

The charge against me was scarcely possible to be true. It imputed to me a crime rare in the history of nations, a degree of turpitude of which human nature is not often capable.

In such case the proof of guilt must be the strictest. In my case, a number of the ablest lawyers in America—the first in professional reputation and weight of character—have examined the record, as they declare impartially and attentively, have weighed all the evidence, and have certified their clear confident opinion that the evidence before the court martial does not convict, but does acquit me.

I submit to you these opinions of Judge Benjamin R. Curtis, Mr. Daniel Lord, Mr. Sidney Bartlett, Judge Abbot, Judge Shipman, Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Reverdy Johnson. The last only had any professional interest in the case. The opinions are generously given, from that regard to truth and right only, which men of their eminent position to the administration of public justice, best know and feel to be, in the language of one of them "the only safe foundation of all human affairs." I ask particular attention to Mr. O'Connor's opinion: because he has made an exact analysis of the whole record. The testimony of these gentlemen, will, I believe, convince you, and convince the country, that I have a right at least, to a re-hearing and review of the record.

And I claim it also, on the ground of new evidence, not accessible to me at the trial; evidence the most conclusive, which refutes absolutely the principal matter of charge;

and puts a new and clear light on the whole case. I am entitled, being under continuing sentence, to have this evidence heard. It is a right, I am advised, never denied under any enlightened system of jurisprudence.

On these grounds, I make and renew this my urgent appeal to you, to appoint a board of officers—men of intelligence and character, whose reputation will be a pledge and security for an upright decision—to examine the record of my trial, with the new evidence, and to report to you all the facts, with their opinion, on which you may judge whether or not, on the ground of manifest error and unjust conviction, I ought to receive the Executive interposition, by a full pardon annulling the sentence, and to be nominated to the Senate for restoration to the Army, according to the statute for such case made and provided.

I beg to remind you, that you once said to me, that on such case as I now offer, I would be entitled to a hearing such as I now ask.

I learn that General Pope has applied to you not to allow me a hearing. His opposition to my appeal ought not to prejudice it. I was charged with treacherous disobedience of his orders, causing the defeat of his Army. If I was guilty or if he thought so, it was his imperative absolute duty to accuse me. If he was "the accuser," the court martial was illegal, and the proceedings and sentence are void. He testified to the court that he was not the accuser. The judge advocate entered on the record, for the prosecution, his own declaration to the same effect. General Pope does not therefore stand on the record, or in any way, in the relation to the case, which would authorize him to intervene in it, as a party to it, or having any interest in it. Even if he could intervene, he could not allege any wrong to him, or to the prosecution, is now hearing me. All the evidence and case for the prosecution, stand on the record. If the truth, or certainty, or conclusiveness of the new evidence can be impugned, the rehearing will be the proper occasion.

And now, Mr. President, passing from the points of law to the matters of fact, a very brief statement of them,—of facts, many of them within your knowledge, and all of recent history, and of which the proofs are now certain,—will make evident my right to a rehearing on every ground of moral justice, as clearly as on those principles of law, already presented, and on which this appeal relies.

The campaign of 1862, on the peninsula, resulted in one of the usual controversies, in the like cases, between minister at war, and general in the field. After the battles before Richmond, General McClellan charged his failure to capture Richmond, and all its momentous consequences, to the interference and mismanagement of the War Department. He wrote to Secretary Stanton "if I save this Army no thanks to you, or any one at Washington." When soon after, Pope lost the great battle at Manassas, Mr. Stanton, in turn, charged the fatal result on McClellan, in not getting the necessary supplies and reinforcements to Pope. He urged the immediate dismissal of McClellan from the military service. He carried into the cabinet, an order for it, written out by him, for the President to sign. But the Capitol and the Army were then in too great peril for that mode of vindicating Pope's campaign and the administration. Pope had telegraphed "can you save the Capitol, if this Army is destroyed?" Mr. Lincoln thought it necessary, instead of dismissing McClellan, to remove Pope, and restore McClellan to the command of the Army. Then

followed the campaign in Maryland, the victory at Antietam, the driving back of Lee's army into Virginia, and McClellan's final removal from the command in the field. He had written his Harrison Lauding letter, in which he so severely arraigned the administration for the conduct of the war. He was the apparent or presumptive candidate of the opposition for the Presidency. The aspect of the war had been changed. But Pope's defeat still distressed and excited the public mind. The administration still felt the great weight and burden of their responsibility in having proffered him to McClellan. Stanton's charge and remedy against McClellan had been disposed of by the necessity for him at the time, and his subsequent victorious campaign. But Pope looked for his defence, and the defence of the administration, in the same direction Mr. Stanton had looked. He said the troops sent from McClellan's Army of the Potomac "wouldn't fight." I commanded a corps of that Army in his battle. The severest fighting and heaviest loss of the battle fell upon these troops and especially upon my corps; they led in the attack; after the battle they held the post of honor and danger; to cover the retreat: which was successfully accomplished until his Army was brought within the defences of Washington. Pope did not see his case against me, until the War Department exhibited to him my telegrams warning the Government of his fatal incapacity. "Then"—he said "his eyes were opened." The general accusations against "McClellan's troops," were converted into specific charges against me, who had commanded the principle corps of his Army in Pope's campaign. These charges were, in substance, *verbe*, viz.:

1. That I did not on a previous occasion, of no consequence, march at once at night, as ordered, but waited two hours for light. I waited because all the generals under me, came to me and advised that the night was too dark to march; that owing to fatigue of the men and blocked condition of road we should not gain, but lose, by attempting it. There was no urgency. We arrived in time; and were not wanted. The march was judiciously ordered and executed. Of all this the proof is clear on the record. The charge was at law one of extreme technicality, and, just such as Courts martial are accustomed to find "frivolous and malicious."

2. The second charge is substantially, that I failed to attack the enemy, as ordered, the day before the battle; when if I had attacked, Stonewall Jackson's "army would have been captured," before Lee had come up; the victory won; the campaign ended; and of course Pope's disaster of next day averted. The facts are: I never received the order till four night, when it was too late to attack. My orders directed me to advance and take Jackson in flank and rear, and instructed me, as their basis, that no troops of the enemy lay between me and Jackson. Lee's army of 40,000 men, was between us I knew it, and Pope did not. To advance on Jackson was impossible. He was not before me. To attack Lee was not warranted by my orders. It would have been extreme folly. It would have sacrificed and destroyed my noble and gallant corps, in an isolated attack on the main body of the army strongly posted, which, next day, in the open field, gave Pope's whole army an overwhelming defeat. Nothing was less warranted by my orders. Nothing could have been more stupid or criminal, of my own motion. Yet it is the gist of the accusation against me. Pope and his staff officer who sign'd the charges against me, for him were positive, and swore that only light troops, and

some light batteries were between me and Jackson. Men of sanguine temper are able to believe what they strongly wish to believe. That Lee's army was there, is as certain as any fact in nature. The proof of it is now as certain as human testimony can make it; the evidence, if need be, of the confederate army. This is the new evidence—of the principal officers of that army—not accessible to me at the time; which I now offer; and which, surely, I have a right to have heard. It goes to all that is substantial in the case for the prosecution. That case was, that if I had done my duty, Pope could have captured Jackson's army, before Lee came up. The charge states it. The verdict finds it. The sentence is based on it. If ever a case was made out of absolute error in a verdict, the new evidence shows it in this case.

3. Another charge, was, in substance that I did not fight my corps with fidelity and energy in Pope's battle. The charge was not prosecuted before the court. It was too preposterous to put to proof. But it stands to show the animus, malice, and extreme injustice of the charges. My corps bore the brunt of the battle. I repeat that it did the hardest fighting, and suffered the heaviest loss out of all proportion, in killed and wounded. We were opposed, in the final order of the Confederate line, to Stonewall Jackson's corps. His official report of us is most emphatic. In such case the enemy's testimony is about the best. You, Mr. President, knew that man well. You know, that he knew as well as any soldier of the war, what hard fighting was; and that he was a sincere earnest man who never said what was not truth. He reports, in a manner unusual with him, "our resolute attacks the repeated fury of our assaults to drive him from his position." I was not permitted, on objection, to put in evidence, my conduct on that day: to oppose such conduct to the charge of gross misconduct the day before. Such was the equity, or technical wisdom of the prosecution, and the court.

Yet after all this, as here related, in sustaining his battle and in covering his retreat, Pope permitted the defence to be made for him at the expense of the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac. He did not put his name to the charges. But he permitted or procured his staff officer to do it. At the same time, and for the same purpose that staff officer issued a pamphlet to present the same argument. It asserted that the Army of the Potomac wouldn't fight; that commandants of Corps told Pope their men wouldn't fight; that Pope's battle was not a defeat; that he would have "captured or destroyed Lee's army" if he had not been removed by the "McClellan influence at Washington;" that he had fought seven independent battles and never sustained a disaster; that his movements were calculated with mathematical certainty, and always attended with success, that he was an unparalleled general; with nothing like him in this country; and scarcely elsewhere or in history.

This is the case, Mr. President, which I now present to you. I offer you the disinterested opinions on the law and the evidence, of the ablest lawyers. I ask the honest judgment of impartial military men on the whole case as I am now able to present it. I take no advantage of the nullity of the proceedings in law. I seek a decision on the merits. It matters not, that Pope did not prefer the charges, or prosecute them on the trial. He was the "accuser" in his official report. The accusation was made by his staff officer in his interest. He

was the "accuser" in the clear and emphatic sense of the law, whereby the trial is null and void. I ask not to have it set aside on that ground. I ask that it may be fairly and justly reviewed on the record and the new evidence. I do believe that the mode of making up the charges will have its moral weight with military men; that they will see in it a contrivance and subterfuge to evade the law; that soldiers experienced in the rules and discipline of war, will not fail to consider that if Pope believed the charges it was his duty to prefer them—if he would not, that they ought not have been entertained; that they stand half discredited, at the outset, by the mode and motives and interests in which they originated; and that a fair impartial review will show that they have no foundation in truth and justice.

In conclusion I will only suggest that President Lincoln approved the sentence with out examining that record, and I have the proof that he declared he was not satisfied of its justice and meant to order a review of it. Very respectfully, etc.,

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

An American Opinion on Canada's Defence.

The following article from the United States Army and Navy Journal will show our readers the estimation in which our Militia is held by our neighbours in comparison with their own defence in the Northern States:

"The report of Major General E. Selby Smyth, the new Commander-in-Chief of Canada, on the Canadian military position is one of the few intimations that reach us from time to time, to show us that our Canadian cousins are not so helpless as we imagine. As compared with those regions of the United States which would come in conflict with Canada in the event of trouble between the two nations, the northern country is in some respects better prepared for a contest than the rich and populous States that confront it on the south. With an active militia in fair training of 43,000 men, and a reserve militia, enrolled, and of which a large portion has already passed through three years' training, Canada will compare well with the States nearest to her, of which New York alone possesses a nominal force of 20,000 men, not half of which can be called trained. The border States to the west of New York have little or no militia at all, and the total force of all New England is not ten thousand men. The northern frontier would have to depend for defence, in case of invasion, on the handful of regulars able to be spared from service on the Plains, backed by some 20,000 men, who would have to be collected from a radius of about a thousand miles, to concentrate on the few vulnerable points of the Canadian frontier. In all this little force two regiments of cavalry able to do scout and picked duty could not be raised, for New York has but one, which is almost valueless, Massachusetts can only raise five companies, and no others exist available for service, except a few independent companies of New York State. In all this militia force, moreover, there are not six batteries of artillery fit to be called batteries, and here again the regulars would be the only dependence. General Smyth, a regular officer, has been sent to Canada expressly to undertake the reorganization of the Canadian forces, and his report, while not very flattering, still shows that but little re-

mains to be done to make a homogeneous and effective army out of the Canadian militia. The only trouble apparent to him is that common to all militias, apathy and carelessness of officers and men in the present time of peace. The withdrawal of the English regular forces from Canada, and the consequent failure of the stimulus of competition, has done the militia much harm; but the proposition to establish model corps of the more scientific arms of the service, in the militia itself is relied upon to furnish that stimulus anew, while the founding of a military college on the model of West Point may be now regarded as almost a certainty within a very few years, perhaps months. The pupils of this college will give their country one advantage over those of West Point, in that they are destined for service in the permanent military force of the whole nation, instead of being confined to the duties of a small mercenary force which always proves secondary in contests of any magnitude. The experiment of short terms and rapid rotation of the whole population through the training of soldiers, has proved successful in Prussia to a marvellous degree when directed by educated officers. The same system in Canada has been languishing for the lack of these very persons. The new regime of Canada proposes to supply this want and import the German principles in a modified degree on this continent. Of the success of this experiment we can only judge by the event. As it is, we are inclined to think that the time may yet come when we shall have to follow the same road, and train our whole population to defend themselves without the aid of mercenaries."

The *Times* Paris correspondent states that Prussia sent notes to other powers on the subject of the correspondence with Belgium and declared she would await the Duchesne investigation. The correspondent vouches for the trustworthiness of his information, but is probably incomplete as to the triviality of the German complaints, which do not seem to justify the subsequent significant expressions. The gravest feature of the note is that the complaints are directed against the Belgians generally, whose attitude is therein considered hostile towards Germany.

The London *Times*, reviewing the text of the German note to Belgium, says:—"Our expectations were justified that fuller knowledge of the tenor of the German note would remove the more serious constructions which have been made of it. Germany remonstrates with Belgium, and makes recommendations beyond the bounds of good taste, but puts forth nothing which we are able fairly to call a threat. It is the interest of every free nation to protest against a claim that expressions of sympathy with any cause in a foreign country belong to the order of international wrongs, which the State is bound to restrain. The circumstance that neither party to the dispute has appealed to the powers guaranteeing Belgium independence, is also one which diminishes the importance of the offence."

The Swedish ironworks at Motola have just finished the armour-plates for the Russian imperial frigate *Duke of Edinburgh*, which is to be launched at St. Petersburg this spring. The Russian Government stipulated in the contract that the resistance of the plates should be fifty per cent. greater than the best plates hitherto manufactured. The very best iron ore was used, and unusual care was bestowed in the fabrication of the plates. The experimental testing is said to have given most "brilliant results."

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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 13, 1875.

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

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

In reply to our correspondent, "Fixed Bayonets," whose letter appeared in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW of 23rd March, we have to state that the "drill book" for 1874, very properly left out reference to a matter which of necessity is a subject for the "Queen's Regulations," and not for tactical instruction—at section 3, paragraph 13, "Queen's Regulations and orders for the army 1873," our correspondent will find the following "non commissioned officers and soldiers are to be instructed to salute all officers whom they know to be such, whether dressed in uniform or not—a soldier if standing still when an officer passes will turn towards him, come to attention and salute; when a soldier addresses an officer he will salute and halt two paces from him; when walking soldiers will salute an officer as they pass him; when a soldier appears before an officer in a room he is to salute without removing his cap—a soldier without his cap or who is carrying anything that prevents him from saluting properly will, if standing still, come to 'attention' as the officer passes; if walking, will turn his head slightly towards the officer in passing him. When individual soldiers meet a column of troops on the march they are to salute the Commanding Officer and the colours in passing. Non-commissioned officers in command of parties whether armed or unarmed, are on all oc-

casions to pay the proper compliments when passing officers in uniform.

14. It is the duty of non-commissioned officers and soldiers at all times and in all situations to pay the proper compliments to officers of the Royal Navy, and Marines, Militia and Volunteers, to officers of the departments of the army having commissions and to officers of other regiments when dressed in their uniforms in the same manner as to the officers of their own corps.

15 Whenever any member of the Royal Family passes along the front of a camp to inspect it, the troops are to turn out, but not under arms, and fall-in in front of the tents."

In all matters of regulation and economy these orders govern;—the drill book is for tactical instruction alone, and the last issue is solely confined to that object.

Our correspondent's second query is not covered by company formation—he is a staff sergeant and therefore does not parade with a drawn sword.

The third query is answered by the rule at page 64 of drill book—the repetition has been avoided at page 101, and was not necessary at p. 116.

The fourth query is answered by paragraph 23 of section 1, "Queen's Regulations and orders for the Army," which says, "The Colours of Infantry are, as a rule, to be carried by the two junior Lieutenants."

The rank of Ensign has been abolished in the British Army, and sub-Lieutenants are not commissioned officers.

In answer to our correspondent's fifth query, the post of the Sergeant-Major is defined at page 111 of drill book for 1874, section 1, paragraph 8, "of formation of a battalion on parade in column." The Sergeant-Major will be one pace in rear of the colour party, at page 116, section 3, "a battalion in line taking open order," paragraph 1 . . . "The Sergeant-Major will cover the rear rank flank men and give the word steady; he will also dress the supernumerary rank from the right and give eyes front; he will then fall in his place, as shown by the diagram being in the centre of the supernumerary rank—which appears to be his position in all subsequent movements—whether colours are paraded or not.

The sixth query is answered by section 3, paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4, which state as follows:

"1. Her Majesty's forces are on all occasions to receive the Sovereign, and all members of the Royal Family with the highest honours, viz., with a Royal Salute, standards and colours lowered, officers saluting, men presenting arms and bands playing 'God Save the Queen'—The Guards mounted over the person of the Sovereign, and members of the Royal Family will pay no compliments except to Princes of the Blood Royal—in like manner guards mounted over Viceroy or Governors within their governments will pay no compliments to persons of inferior rank.

2. When troops pay the prescribed honours to the Sovereign the National Anthem is to be played through—when they pay those honours to other members of the Royal Family the first part only (six bars) will be played, at the salute of a Vice Roy and state ceremonials such as 'his opening and closing of the session of a Colonial Legislature when a special Royal Commissioner or the Governor, or Lieut. Governor of a Colony is acting on behalf of the Sovereign. The National Anthem will not be played in connection with salutes on any other occasion, and is only due to those personages who are entitled under those regulations to a Royal Salute.

3. Foreign crowned heads and members of foreign Royal families are to be received with the honours due to the Sovereign and members of the Royal Family respectively, but their own National Hymn is, when practicable, to be played.

4. A Field Marshal is to be received with the lowered regimental colours of all the forces except when any member of the Royal Family is present, and with the 'general salute' described in the next paragraph."

The answer to the seventh query is to be found in section 2, page 64 of drill book for 1874, paragraph 1 and 2—the whole is governed by the rule at head of six—"Bayonets will be fixed and arms shouldered before taking open order."

It is optional with Commanding Officers on the march to trail arms, but they must unfix bayonets, and the mode by which close order is taken is detailed in paragraph 2—it is by two paces instead of one.

The only apparent reason for the change in the command and formation of double company columns pointed out by our correspondent Q. F. seems to be the idea that the senior officer should command what we have always looked on as a very useless formation—and it not only has the defect he points out in administration, but will develop many more in practice. If those double companies are advisable, why not leave the unit alone and increase it to 100 effective rank and file? The new drill book for 1874 is so far an improvement on its predecessors that it is more concise and has less needless repetitions, although it has not altogether got rid of them.

We do not think the active militia of Canada is either "demoralized" or "disorganized" as long as it can produce members as active, intelligent and imbued with so many of the qualities of true soldiers as our correspondents.

We published in our issue of 23rd March, an article from *The Nation* on "Militia and Defence," and while we coincide with its practical sense of its deductions generally, we are sorry to see two of the leading hypotheses are founded on false premises, and that the writer has not touched the real causes of apathy in military affairs which at present characterises our people.

There is no record to show in the first place that political interference with the administration and management of the Canadian army has been pushed beyond its legitimate use, or is in any way accountable for the present state of affairs, beyond the general charge of totally neglecting the development of the militia organisation in accordance with the provisions of the Militia Law—and for this there was and is the practical excuse—that the commercial and financial classes who really govern the country are opposed to the expenditure necessary for such development, and we very much doubt the power of any Ministry to carry through parliament an estimate, even slightly increased beyond the present outlay for that purpose.

Our contemporary is quite right in deprecating any reduction in the numbers of the active force, 43,000 soldiers is a very small army for our Territory, needs and position—and any "improvements" required should not look to the reduction of that force, but to its increase.

In the second place it is not a fact that the force is either "disorganised or demoralised." We have only to refer our contemporary to the appendix to the "Report on the State of the Militia," for proof of this assertion and in disproof of the allegation. 33,000 men has responded to the call of duty in 1874 out of 43,000 all told, and we have no hesitation in saying that the British army could not muster more *effectives* out of the same number for any similar purpose, and we are quite certain it could not be done within the same time.

We quite agree with *The Nation* that there are officers in our active force thoroughly capable of discharging the duties connected therewith, whether administratively, tactically, or otherwise.

Our army is a national institution founded on the social condition of the people, and it must be developed according to the natural laws which govern such institutions or it cannot exist.

Its component parts are civilians as well as soldiers, and as civilians they must of necessity exercise no ordinary power in the state; but hitherto they do not seem to have in any way exercised that power, and if we are to judge of the force by its representatives in Parliament it is never very likely to give any government trouble or travel out to of the true record of their duty to the State. And this is a proof of the wisdom of the "Militia Bill," which did not aim at organising "Prætorian Guards," as the military Reformers in Great Britain have done, but defenders of the State—and so well is that law adapted to our social conditions that no political blandishments have been sufficient to disturb the relations between the volunteer and the citizen. We have been thoroughly acquainted with the force since its first inception, and we can find no record of the disorganization and insubordination so

graphically described by our contemporary, nor have we ever before heard of such.

The *New Brunswick Reporter* of 10th March on this same subject takes different ground, and in this case more in accordance with the interests of the country. Speaking for its own Province it says that the present law is generally all that can be desired—that no difficulty is encountered in turning out the requisite number of men, and that the system is capable of serving the requirements of the country. The experience of the other Provinces are the same, and if any difficulty is to be found in Quebec, it is due to that parsimony that will not recognise the fact that the wages of the soldier should be at least equal to the value of his services in the ordinary labour market.

* MILITARY criticism is at all times an ungenerous task, and it becomes more distasteful when it is necessary to bear heavily on those whom fortune has placed amongst the vanquished.

In another column will be found from the *U. S. Army and Navy Journal* of 6th March, a memorial or letter addressed to the President of the United States by FITZ JOHN PORTER, late Major General in the United States army, who appears to have been sacrificed because Major General Pope was not the equal of that great soldier, the late General Lee. In every civilized country in the world except England, the United States and Canada, the head of the war department politically and Legislatively is a soldier, and in most cases a tried one. FITZ JOHN PORTER pathetically points out how mere civilians like SWANTON could paralyse the efforts of the greatest strategists, and we know what happened in France when GAMBERTA dictated to D'AURELLE DE PALADINS and CHATZY. The case before our readers partakes largely of all the melancholy accessories of the late examples, but fortunately for the United States—they had a Chief Magistrate of singular judicial capacity, and the blunders of the Cabinet were corrected by the will of the President—the catastrophe which deprived him of life also deprived FITZ JOHN PORTER of justice; but it is to be hoped, he will, at last attain what has been so long denied.

THE *Globe* of March 12, has the following paragraph:

"The list of the veterans of 1812-13, which we give this morning, is an interesting and suggestive one. Old soldiers and pensioners are proverbially long lived, but we doubt if for the number of inhabitants and militia in Canada at the time mentioned, there could be produced a case of upwards of 500 persons, each of whom, 63 years ago, must have been at the very youngest about 20 years of age. Surely Canada must be a healthy place in spite of all that is said about the severity of her winters, and the scorching power of her summer suns."

* This article together with the one it refers to should have preceded the one in our last issue on the same subject, as it is a reply to Major General Porter's.

While we agree with our contemporary that the climate of Canada is most favourable to longevity, we must also point out that the physical conditions which fit men to be soldiers are also of a superior class, and the men of 1812-15 were pre-eminently distinguished in this respect.

The "peace at any price party" are always the grovellers of the earth, and are distinguished by nothing but blatant impudence.

We are well pleased to see the stand such a widely read and influential journal as the *Globe* has taken in our military affairs—it is the only journal in Canada that seems to think the subject worth attention, and it has handled those matters with rare skill and judgment in the interests of Canada.

THE *U. S. Army and Navy Journal* of 13th March, has a leading article on the late "Wimpffen" libel suit, which will be found in another column.

Our readers will remember we copied an article from *Broad Arrow* on the same case some time ago. The present article is remarkable for the tone our contemporary assumes in dealing with the cause of Prussian success in the late war.

We never permitted ourselves to be dazzled by the glare of victories won by superior numbers and a reckless disregard of human life—therefore we were always able to estimate Prussian success at just what it was worth.

Their military system is adapted to the genius of the people, and will not be available for other nationalities—even most of its details are only suited to the regions of civil and military despotisms.

We have at various times given our readers the history of the organization of the Prussian military system, and we can see nothing in it beyond a well developed organization—mechanically, scientifically, and industriously, the main or underlying feature of which is compulsory, universal, service—without any consideration of individual rights or commercial advantages—the state as a whole has to be considered without reference to the mass of the people.

In opposition to this the great mistake of the French was too much consideration for individual interests, which, as in WIMPFFEN'S case, were to be developed at the expense of the state and people, with the results which followed.

From the whole this practical lesson can be gleaned—"that the true principle is to develop the army as a primary institution of the state, subordinate to the welfare of the people, the preservation of their property, and the maintenance of law and order."

We have kept our readers pretty well posted on the *Torpedo* question—its latest development appears to be the building of powerful Steam Launches, in which it is to serve as armament, and modern theorists think it can be used in line of battle. Gér

many has got quite a fleet of those little serpents, and no doubt she is encouraged to place dependence on them, from the fact that through want of knowledge and other causes she managed to keep the magnificent French fleet at bay during the late war. We give below two articles, the first from the *U. S. Army and Navy Gazette*, the other from *Broad Arrow*, as the latest on this subject — but our own opinion that it will be found worthless unless under exceptional contingencies which no thorough seaman will allow to arise:

"A paper recently read by Commodore Parker, at the United States Naval Institute bears," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "indirectly strong testimony to the fact that the German leading idea on torpedo warfare, the use of low, light boats specially built to carry these engines, is more suited to the purpose than the fitting of large steamers of an ordinary type with torpedo outriggers, as has been proposed in this country as well as in America. The commodore discussed freely the experiments made last autumn by the fleet assembled on the Florida coast under Admiral Case, and declared that such vessels as the *Wabash*, *Franklin*, *Colorado*, and other old wooden frigates, 'looked warlike and formidable with their powerful batteries as artillery ships, but their booms rigged out for torpedoes were simply ridiculous.' As to the argument used to favour the practice in the official report, that these ships might surprise and destroy vessels of superior strength at anchor by this means, the commodore points out that men-of-war cannot be surprised by large bodies moving slowly, and that in any such warfare the advantage would lie with the defence, the vessel anchored being able to surround herself with a cordon of floating torpedoes, or of torpedo boats, certain to arrest any large assailant. 'The proper way,' he concludes, 'to attack vessels lying at anchor is with small boats fitted with torpedoes, as Cushing did the *Albatross*.' If in this rule for 'vessels lying at anchor' be read 'blockading fleets, and for 'small boats' small steamers, the commodore's view may be taken as exactly approving the construction of the experimental squadron now being built for German use in the Baltic and North Sea ports."

"On Saturday afternoon a number of literary and scientific gentlemen started from the Temple Pier, on board one of Messrs. Yarrow and Hedley's swift steam launches, to inspect a high speed steamboat built by that eminent firm, at Poplar, for the Argentine Republic. The *Standard* recalls that about four months ago the same firm drew public attention to another naval novelty in the shape of a steamer intended for inland navigation, the draught of which was only six inches, whilst it was capable of conveying a cargo of thirty tons. There were not a few then who doubted the possibility of such a performance; but we are assured that the little boat is now doing a thriving trade in the Brazilian rivers. About a mile below Greenwich, in that reach of the river where, some months ago, the *Independenzia* was so near coming to grief, Messrs. Yarrow and Hedley's guests came in sight of a small but suspicious-looking craft, long and slim, with a raking funnel amidships and a top heavy lowaprit, along which ran mysterious wires, protruding from her bows. This was the torpedo launch which the company had come to see: As the constructor very well observed, in showing his company over the

vessel, the importance of torpedoes as a means of defence was daily attracting more and more attention. Numerous systems had been tried—each, of course, suited to the conditions under which it was placed. The present invention, in which the torpedo is carried at the end of a pole projecting from the bow, is intended for sudden attack or for chasing the enemy. The torpedo pole, with the torpedo secured at the end, is lowered at will under the surface of the water when the boat is going into action, and the moment it comes into contact with the side of the enemy's ship the explosion takes place. Of course the intensity and consequent results of the explosion depend upon the composition of the torpedo and its size: but one important fact connected with it is that as the explosion occurs at the instant of actual contact with the 'skin' of the ship, the effect is far greater than if any intervening space of water existed. It is said to have been found that for usual charges, if the explosion takes place 10ft. below the surface of the water whilst the pole projects some 25ft. from the bows, no danger need be apprehended to the launch, if well-built and skilfully handled. In the present case the torpedo is exploded not by percussion but by electricity, and as the electric circuit is completed by contact with the enemy, the advantage of the percussion system is causing explosion at the exact moment is obtained, whilst at the same time the galvanic battery placed in the launch can be connected or disconnected at pleasure. In going into action the crew are protected from rifle shots by suitable sliding shields of steel. The present launch is 55ft. in length by 7ft. beam, and built throughout of Lowmoor iron and steel. She is partly decked, and propelled by a pair of high-pressure engines, indicating 60-horse power, and can attain such a speed as to accomplish a continuous run of seventy miles in five hours. Her builders state, too, that they are prepared to construct launches for torpedo service of 100 feet long with the extraordinary speed of twenty five miles an hour. At the close of the very elegant *dejeuner*, which was by no means the least enjoyable part of the day's delights, given in the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, Captain McEvoy, of the London Ordnance Works, from whose designs the torpedo gear has been constructed, explained that the torpedo itself was made of stout copper capable of containing 66lb. of dynamite gun cotton (equal to 300lb. of gunpowder) or other explosive. It was arranged to fire electrically, both by contact and at will. The front part of the torpedo was fitted with a contact circuit closer, two insulated wires, which passed through the charge in the torpedo, in connection with the battery in the boat. The electric platinum fuse was attached to the return wire in the centre of the torpedo charge: and an extra wire was attached to the return wire a little forward of the fuse. This wire was also connected with the battery, and had attached to it a hand circuit-closer for firing at will, both the contact and hand circuit-closers acting on the same fuse. The hand circuit-closer consists of a small ebonite cylinder with a spring, which only needs to be pressed down in order to effect an explosion, the result of which would be to blow a hole five feet square in a ship sheathed in one-inch iron.—*Broad Arrow*.

Broad Arrow of 13th March gives us the following paragraph:

"Admiral Popoff's speech on the Russian Navy is of remarkable interest, and is ex-

ceptionally remarkable. Its outspoken character is one of its chief merits, throwing as it does considerable light on Russian naval policy. Allowing for the very natural impulse, in reading such a speech, to "read between the lines," it is difficult to regard it in any other light than as a genuine exposition of the policy of Russia in naval matters. After recounting the historical incidents of the last quarter of a century, in which the Crimean war presents the strongest feature, he assumes that there is no possibility of concealing the fact that Russia is always open to be attacked by a combination of naval Powers; that as to attempt to guard against such a possibility, or to provide against it were it attempted, is futile, he comes to the conclusion that a defensive navy is all that Russia can afford to maintain, or can be justified in keeping up. From such a conclusion, to the *Popoffka*, is a very easy and natural step. These powerful vessels, which take their name from the gallant admiral whose opinions we are considering, are designed, as he says, simply for coast defence. They are circular iron-clads, and from their peculiar form and heavy construction have already attracted especial attention. The admiral's opinion is that "round vessels, with the same draught of water, the same thickness of armour, and the same weight of guns, have less displacement of water than vessels of the ordinary form," and that this fact of reduced displacement makes their construction economical. One great advantage in their construction is that their circular form gives them exceptional breadth, and enables them to carry heavier guns than ordinary turret ships. We have had these ironclads long under our notice, but have not thought fit to adopt them. Indeed they have, we believe, been condemned by the Admiralty, who determined on constructing the *Inflexible* instead. This remarkable vessel is being built to carry 80 ton guns, and thicker armour than any vessel afloat. But its construction is costly, and should the Russian *Popoffka* prove seaworthy and easily manageable, their reduced cost, as well as their light draught, will be strong arguments in their favour."

The vessels alluded to are circular, and therefore will present at once the full midship section which we believe would be about 80 feet to resistance of water—when in motion—as this is one half as much more as our largest ironclad. Now as the resistance which water offers to a body moving through it is as the square of the velocity of motion, all other dimensions being equal, it follows that in no case can the circular battery attain a velocity equal to more than one-half that acquired by our largest ironclad vessels, say the *Devastation* for instance, and as speed is an essential element in sea-going vessels of war, it follows that, although the *Popoffka* may be an efficient floating battery, it would be entirely useless as a war ship. Its value as a floating battery is doubtful; but with Russia as with other more civilised powers the value of a good *bogies* is well understood.

We understand that His Excellency the Governor General and family intend sailing for Europe on Saturday 24th inst., Dr. Grant we believe will accompany His Excellency as family physician.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

HALIFAX, April, 1875.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—Your correspondent "Fixed Bayonets," in a letter to your valued paper of 23rd March, would like to receive answers to several questions relating to Drill, as laid down in Field Exercise, 1874. With your permission, I will endeavour to furnish him with the requisite information, although if he had studied with more attention, the Field Exercise, 1874, and Queen's Regulations, 1873, he might have spared himself the trouble of asking. It must be understood that the former does not give all the information contained in the latter. Therefore, if Fixed Bayonets will turn to Sec. 3, paragraph 13, Queen's Regulations, he will find the answer to his first question. In his second question, while volunteering the information that a Serjeant-Major is not an officer, he asks when that individual draws his sword. The answer will be found in part VI, sec. 12, page 327, Field Exercise, 1874. In answer to his third question. The reason why arms are not shouldered in this case, is explained in the first paragraph contained in that section, so there is no omission either accidental or intentional. In his fourth question, he either forgets or does not know, that now there are no officers holding the rank of ensign, consequently the colours are carried by lieutenants. His fifth question as to the post of the Sergeant-Major. The colour party being in the centre of the line, the Sergeant-Major's place is in rear of the centre aligned with the supernumerary rank. So that when the regiment parades without colours, (as is often the case for drill) his post will be in rear of the right guide and marker of the left centre company. Likewise, in column of companies, or double companies, in rear of the fifth file from the directing flank, and in fours, at the head of the column. Fixed Bayonets shows his utter ignorance of the Queen's Regulations, when he asks his sixth question, as to whom the regimental colour is to be lowered. I will merely refer him to Sec. 3, paragraph 4, Queen's Regulations, 1873. In his remarks as to distance between ranks with trailed arms; it does not require a very great knowledge of arithmetic to settle that knotty question. When ordered to trail on the march, the rear rank will step short two paces, consequently the distance between ranks is increased eighteen inches, which will be regained on the word Halt. He says truly enough the ranks will be forty eight inches apart, but he seems to think the rear rank must move up that distance. I will ask him how that is to be done, unless the front rank is moved out of the way? By his idea the rear rank would thus occupy the place of the front rank. Let him refer to part I sec. 37, or part II, General Rules H. F. E. Hoping these answers will prove satisfactory to Fixed Bayonets.

I remain, yours truly,

TOMLSON.

The Wimpffen Libel Suit.

Now that the full details of the Wimpffen libel suit have come over, including a resume of the evidence, the importance of the result is easy to estimate. There is little doubt but that the decision of the court and especially the character of the testimony will prove ere long to be the best cards that have been dealt to the Bonaparte dynasty in the game of Empires since the disastrous hand on which they threw up that game at Sedan. We can all remember the cry of exultation from Germany, the wail of despair from France, after the fatal day which left the name of Napoleon covered with disaster and humiliating ridicule. The Sun of Austerlitz became a byword for contempt, and none was found to reverence the fallen monarch, whose Sphinx-like silence had filled Europe with awe, only a few short years before. And yet, amid the taunts and jeers of all his enemies, a few men were found, both in England and America, to respect the manly frankness with which the fallen emperor took upon himself the whole blame of the disaster at Sedan, and to own that it raised him above the mingled contempt and rage with which his enemies, and especially those most virulent of all, the French Red Republicans, regarded him. Of all enemies in the world, none have ever proved so thoroughly and unscrupulously malignant as these same "Reds" towards the whole dynasty of Bonaparte since Sedan. While the French in general have always been, and still are, proud of the memory of the First Napoleon, proud of his campaigns, the most masterly in Europe since the time of Frederick the Great, the Reds have occupied their time since 1871 mainly in trying to influence public opinion against the two Napoleons. Political pamphlet and speech, partisan history, and partisan pamphlet under the guise of novel, headed by the Alsatians Erckmann-Chatrain, and followed by shoals of imitators, have flooded the world with words, followed by more words to prove that the French republicans were giants in intellect and angels in purity, and that both the Napoleons were equally unscrupulous and contemptible thieves and charlatans, totally devoid of any mental energy, save in the direction of kleptomaniac. Especially on the devoted head of Napoleon III. were poured the vials of wrath for the surrender of Sedan, which they imputed solely to him. Public opinion in the United States was against him, and the opinion was common that General Wimpffen, who was in command at the time of the surrender, was sacrificed, by being brought in when it was too late, only to share in a disaster made inevitable by others.

Now at last the testimony has come out, where it cannot be cavilled at or objected to, as sworn evidence in a court of justice. Books on both sides have been written, but books are always unsatisfactory things, as they are necessarily one-sided. A trial in court, where both sides have their say, generally accomplishes the end sought for, the publication of the truth. In this case it is the more reliable, because brought out by the efforts of Wimpffen himself, the champion and martyr of the Reds, and in spite of all his efforts it has proved ruinous to his own reputation and a great mitigation to the responsibility of Napoleon III. for the Sedan disaster.

The testimony given by Generals Ducrot, Douay, Lebrun, Pejol, and Gallhet, all summoned by Wimpffen, and commanding under him at Sedan, and of other officers of lower grade, present at the surrender, was

unanimous. All confirmed the statements published some time since by General Ducrot, in a book answering one from Wimpffen, and it is a matter of remark that the book was soon forgotten and attracted little attention, tending to show the essential weakness of the book method of controversy, while to-day the world has generally made up its mind on the Wimpffen subject and rendered its verdict in accordance with that of the court. It appears that Wimpffen arrived at the front on the 30th of August, when MacMahon was still present, with an order making him second in command, that he kept that order in his pocket and did not report his arrival till next day, the 31st, still without presenting the order, as things looked serious and he wished to avoid any responsibility. That he remained at headquarters till next day, Sept 1st, when MacMahon was wounded at 6 a. m., and Ducrot assumed the command at 6:30 a. m. That Ducrot ordered a retreat, which began at 7 a. m. he seeing that Sedan was untenable and ultimate capture certain. That General Lebrun was sent to occupy the plateau of Illy, and that Ducrot had resolved to sacrifice the Twelfth Corps to save the Army, and secure a retreat. That Lebrun drove the Prussians with such vigor that he seemed to be gaining ground. That then, at 9 a. m., after two hours' fighting, Wimpffen, thinking a victory possible, relieved Ducrot, took command, stopped the retreat and the movement towards Illy, in spite of Ducrot's protests, and ordered all the troops to the front. "It is not a retreat we want, but a victory," he said, "We are going to drive the Germans into the Meuse." Ducrot's reply was simple: "Provided they do not drive us there. In an hour you will have no chance even for retreat." The Germans had then stopped firing. They were flanking. Wimpffen would not believe Ducrot. Till 1 p. m., he waited, imagining the battle was his own. At 1 p. m., the Germans had surrounded him, the battle reopened and all was lost. The rout ensued, and the Emperor took the responsibility of raising the white flag, after 15,000 men had been slaughtered. Then Wimpffen rushed to the Emperor and said he had lost the battle because his officers would not obey his orders. Then Ducrot spoke: "It was because they obeyed your orders too well. But for your presumption in stopping the retreat we should have saved most of the Army, and at least avoided a capitulation." Wimpffen then offered his resignation. The Emperor refused it. He had claimed the command hoping the fame of a victory, he must accept the responsibility of defeat.

The verdict of the jury that he was responsible for the surrender will be accepted as correct on the facts as attested by so many sworn witnesses. The responsibility of the previous movements has already been fully accepted by MacMahon, and the hasty judgment which piled everything on the shoulders of Napoleon III. bids fair to be reversed, at least for this crowning disaster. The more the history of the Franco-Prussian war is examined without passion or prejudice, the stronger becomes the conviction that a great deal of injustice has been done to the unfortunate French. In our blind admiration of success, we have been wont to undervalue the difficulties that beset them from the beginning of the war, and to attribute to a semi-supernatural skill on one side, and a fancied degeneracy on the other, events really due to the simple superiority of enormous numbers, exercised without serious blunders.—*Amy and Navy Journal.*

TO THE QUEEN.

O Loyal to the royal In thyself,
 And loyal to the land, as this to thee—
 Hear witness, that remembrance day,
 When, pale as yet, and fever worn, the Prince
 Who scarce had pluck'd his flickering life again
 From halfway down the shadow of the grave,
 Past with thee thro' thy people and their love,
 And London roll'd one tide of joy thro' all
 Her trebled millions, and loud leagues of man
 And welcome! witness, too, the silent cry,
 The prayer of many a race and creed and
 clime—
 Thunderless lightning striking under sea
 From sunset and sunrise or all thy realm,
 And that true North, whereof we lately heard
 A strain to shame us, "Keep you to yourselves;
 So loyal is too costly I friends your love
 Is but a burthen: loose the bond, an I go."
 Is this the tone of empire? here the faith
 That made us rulers? this, indeed her voice
 And meaning, whom the roar of Hougoumont
 Left mightiest of all peoples under heaven?
 What shock has fooled her sense, that she should
 Speak
 So feebly? wealthier—wealthier—hour by hour!
 The voice of Britain, or a sinking land,
 Some third rate isle has lost among her seas?
 There rang her voice, when the full city peal'd
 Thee and thy Prince! The loyal to their crown
 Are loyal to their own fair sons, who love
 Our ocean-empire with her boundless homes
 For ever broadening England, and her throne
 In our vast Orient, and one isle, one isle,
 That knows not her own greatness: if she
 knows
 And dreads it we are fall'n.—But thou my
 Queen,
 Not for itself, but thro' thy living love
 For one to whom I made it o'er his grave
 Sacred, accept this old imperfect tale.
 New-old, and shadowing Sense at war with
 Soul
 Rather than that gray king, whose name a
 ghost,
 Streams like a cloud, man-shaped, from moun-
 tain peak,
 And cleaves to calm and cromlech still; or him
 of Geoffrey's book or him of Malleor's one
 Touch'd by the adulterous snger of a time
 That hovered between war and wantoness,
 And crownings and dethronements; take with
 Thy pool's blessing; and his trust that Heaven
 Will blow the tempest in the distance back
 From thine an ours; for some are scared who
 mark,
 Or wisely or unwisely signs of storm,
 Waverings of every vane with every wind,
 And wordy tricklings to the transient hour,
 And fierce or careless looseness of the faith,
 And softness breeding scorn of simple life,
 Or cowardice, the child of lust for gold—
 Or labor, with a groan and not a voice,
 Or Art, with poisonous honey stolen from
 France
 And that which knows, but careful for itself,
 And that which knows not, ruling that which
 knows
 To its own harm; the goal of this great world
 Lies beyond sight: yea!—if our slowly-grown
 And crown'd Republic's crowning common
 sense,
 That saved her many times, not fall—their fears
 Are morning shadows hung on the shades
 That cast them, not those gloomier which forego
 The darkness of that battle in the West,
 Where all of high and wholly dies away,
 —Penny-on's unpublished epitogue to "The
 Idyls of the King."

THE GREAT DOMINION.

An address by Edward Jenkins, Esq., M. P.,
 Agent-General for Canada, to the Manches-
 ter Reform Club.

(Continued from page 163.)

Speaking to Manchester economists I ought to draw your attention to one point which, in discussing the fiscal policy of the confederation, appears frequently to be overlooked. It must be remembered that in Canada, being a new country, with all the latent resources of which I have to-night spoken, revenue is not only necessary for Government, but is also essential for development. Such a revenue it is averred can only, over so sparsely settled a country, be levied by indirect taxation. Hence it is important to note that the taxation of Canada is not for protection, but for revenue. Taxes are equally imposed on British and on foreign manufactures, and this was the policy which, after the adoption of free trade in this country, was dictated by Earl

Grey to the colonies. In December, 1846, he thus wrote to Lord Elgin:—

"The same relief from the burden of differential duties which has been granted to the British consumer, the 8th and 9th Vict., c. 94, has enabled their respective Legislatures, to be extended to the British Colonies, by empowering them to repeal the differential duties in favour of British produce imposed in these colonies by former Imperial Acts." "So far as [this] I can have no doubt that the Colonial Legislatures will gladly avail themselves of the power" thus conferred. The policy of protection, abandoned at the instance of Great Britain, is discarded by the opinion of the majority of the Canadian people. Undoubtedly there are both active and able agitators for protection actual or incidental, but in face of the position, of the necessities of the Government, and of the difficulties of raising a revenue in another way, it is idle for English Chambers of Commerce and eminent newspaper scribes to accuse the Canadian people either of hostility or indifference to the British connection. No doubt there are instances of incidental protection, and these probably the leaders and adherents the present Government of Canada will endeavour gradually to remove, because their policy is essentially a liberal policy, based upon a recognition of established principles of economy and of economic administration in the State, however imperfectly they may, in the present situation of affairs, be able to embody these principles in their policy. But, nevertheless, it is clear that the incidental protection I speak of is not sufficient to exclude British trade. In 1871 '72 the trade with Great Britain constituted \$37,500,000 or 47-17 per cent. of the whole trade of Canada, including the trade with other British provinces, the trade exceeded half the whole of the Canadian trade of the year. If you ask whether there is not in Canada a party of manufacturers who are in favour of protection. I am bound to admit that there is; but no one would think of comparing the mere streaks of protective policy in the Canadian political strata with the vast protective conglomerate of the other side of the border. Probably the rapid rush into these colonies of a population interested in selling agricultural products in the dearest market, and buying its requirements in the cheapest, it will be the best antidote to protective heresies the most fortunate circumstance for British trade. Happily, the severe views of one school of financial reformers and economic enthusiasts about the policy of emigration are being gradually discredited by the mere force of circumstance.

Another very marked result of confederation has been to develop the loyalty of the Canadians into a much more general, practical, and genuine feeling. While no British soldier occupies the Citadel of Quebec, or the garrisons of St. Johns, or Kingston, or Toronto, there is a Canadian militia which can be enrolled up to the number of 700,000 fighting men, which is animated by the military spirit, and inspired by a loyalty as deep and true as that of any Imperial soldier. Harsh and ungenerous as were the terms by which this policy was carried out under Lord Granville, and accompanied by words as unkind and unpolitic as the acts, we may perhaps be grateful that it has led to consequences no more disastrous than the development of an independent military power colloqued with Great Britain to the north of the great Republic. As for maritime ascendancy, Canada will be able to put upon the ocean as fine and as numerous a body of fighting sailors as the Republic

itself. But we may safely regard war with the United States as a bogey invented to frighten British politicians. The Canadians therefore at this moment are not exactly in the position which it was said they once occupied, of mere foster-children hanging upon the breasts of their mother country; but they are men capable of maintaining their position and of asserting their own rights, and it would be well for both the Government and people of Great Britain to recognize that fact. In this situation their loyalty to the Empire is all the more trustworthy as it is the more remarkable and magnanimous. I think I may safely say that there is growing up an opinion in Canada in favour of permanent union with the British Empire on very equitable terms. I could, were there time, allude to the remarkable utterances of Mr. Blake, one of the most distinguished of Canadian statesmen, who has distinctly and deliberately thrown himself into the forefront of the movement in favour of an Imperial Confederation. This, I know, is viewed by some persons, and very eminent persons, in Canada, as well as by a numerous and influential class of the community, as a chimera—so was reform, so was free trade, so was the abolition of the slave trade. But when it is considered that it must be either Imperial confederation or Imperial disintegration, it may be asked whether the man who considers that the probabilities of the permanency of an Empire based upon politic concessions and just recognitions of mutual rights and obligations is less visionary than one who entertains the prospects of a disassociation of the elements of an Empire so strong, so universal, so knit together by ties of kindred, of Government, of interest, and of national glory? It is true that there have recently been imputations freely cast upon the loyalty of the members of the existing Government in Canada, by a notorious pumpkin-squeezer in the Tory press. Their treatment of the question of Reciprocity and of the Pacific Railway has been pointed to as indicative of their desire to bring about annexation with the United States. It is not my business to defend or attack the policy of this or that Canadian Government, but upon a question of fact and of probability I may without impropriety make a statement. To my mind no more gross or wanton falsehood could be first of all asserted and then willfully maintained. There can only be one opinion on the part of anybody who has taken the trouble to look into the financial position of the Dominion at the time the present Government came into power, and at those engagements into which the previous Government had entered with British Columbia—viz, that to carry out those engagements in their integrity would have been a stupid and idle waste of the resources of the Dominion. It would more than have doubled the debt of Canada; it would have taxed her resources—resources better devoted to the development of population and wealth—to the utmost; it would have created a vast and costly Government patronage, and a constant financial derangement which must always have been perilous to good and economic and honest government. Great as must have been the mortification of Imperial and Canadian statesmen to find that a solemn compact entered into by a Government could not be carried out with justice to 3,500,000 people, whilst it involved an injustice to some few thousands on the distant shores of the Pacific.—I venture to say that no impartial Canadian politician or financier, and no sensible English critic, economist, or states

man, will look upon the conduct of the present Canadian Government in regard to this matter as dictated by anything but sound and necessary policy. As to the libel that their object was disloyal, the practical action of the Canadian Ministry, and especially of the Premier, who is the Minister of Public Works, in pushing forward communications by telegraph and by railway, and in opening the speediest route by water to the Rocky Mountains, proves that their desire is only to hasten that increase of population which will enable Canada to hold her own in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures with the rival Republic.

The Reciprocity Treaty I do not propose to discuss to-night, since it appears by a telegram that it is practically dead; but it is a very curious comment on charges of disloyalty and annexation that the proposals of the Government should have been viewed by the Protectionists of the United States with so much disfavour as to render it impossible to carry the Treaty!

Mr. Mackenzie, the Premier of Canada, has very frankly and clearly expressed his views of the future of Canada. In a speech to the Dominion Board of Trade at Ottawa, in February, 1874, he said:—

"I need not inform Mr. McLaren and the other American delegates present, for they must, I am sure, be all conscious of it, that it is an established fact that there are to be two nationalities on this Continent. . . .

. . . It will be our policy, our ambition, to open up the country and settle our vast territories, which, we hope, will attract a large share of the immigration that is at present flowing into the United States from the old settled countries of Europe. . . .

. . . Our friends from the Western States who are present may depend upon it that no effort will be wanting on our part which energy and money can secure, to have the highway of the St. Lawrence made all that our commercial men can desire, at a comparatively early day. And when that highway is completed, instead of their being any talk about our joining the nationality to the South, perhaps a slice of that nationality may wish to join us."

We have this evening been taking, as it were, a Pisgah view of this great land of promise. Spies have been sent out and have from time to time returned with stories of giant difficulties in the way of settlement, but the best evidences are the facts of progress which have to-night been laid before you. This review must have convinced you of the importance to us of this vast colony as a field for the population which our economy has as yet devised no scheme to enable us adequately and comfortably to support—as a field for the employment of our superabundant capital, which surveys the world from China to Peru in search of opportunities of gain—as a field for the best and noblest expansion of the British race, and wealth, and power. It is no extreme thing to say that the time may come when the Canadian people will take their share in bearing the burdens of Empire. When one looks over the continent of Europe and sees the uneasiness which is prevailing amongst the nations—the huge armaments and military levies which threaten to convert half the population into unproductive bandits, looking for opportunities of violence—we cannot but feel, amidst our anxieties for the future of England, that a time may come when we shall congratulate ourselves that, in facing vast international disturbances on this side of the water, we have at our back the assured loyalty and the infinite resources of our Great Canadian Empire.

Mr. Thomas Whithworth moved, and Mr. John Slagg, jun., seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Jenkins for his able lecture, which was carried amidst great applause.

Dr. John Watts, referring to the fact that during the cotton famine emigrants had been sent out to Canada who had afterwards crossed the border to the United States; asked, assuming the glorious description which Mr. Jenkins had given of the advantages of the Dominion of Canada how it was that these emigrants had found an inducement to go over to the United States? Remarking upon another point in the lecture, he said he had no reason to doubt the soundness of Canadian finance, and he did not believe that they did very often apply to speculators in London to do business for them, but he did remember having received from time to time prospectuses from a quarter which induced him to put them at once into the waste paper basket or the back of the fire relating to certain Canadian City Bonds.

Mr. James Angus said that it was natural that the persons to whom Dr. Watts had referred should go across from Canada to the United States, because they were cotton operatives. [Dr. Watts: Not all.] Well, most of them, and they went over to a country where cotton operatives were wanted. After expressing the gratification with which he had listened to the lecture, he referred to the tariff question. He did not believe there was a single Liberal in England who would ever ask Canada to charge her tariff one half per cent. for the benefit of England. But we had had some experience in legislation in this direction in England—more than the combined world together—and we had done more by our commercial legislation in improving the condition of our people in the last thirty years than ever was done in the world before by legislation. With all this experience—the benefit of which Canadians need not be ashamed to accept from England—it was very strange that men who know perfectly well the advantage of free trade, when they ran over to Canada like Mr. Goldwin Smith, advised the Canadians to adopt a protective tariff, because, as Mr. Goldwin Smith said, the province of Quebec was over-peopled, and it was necessary to encourage manufacturers in order to find some work for the surplus population. It was hardly conceivable, but it was the fact, that such men went over to Canada and talked this nonsense. To enrich a country by means of a protective tariff required more knowledge on the part of a Government than the best informed Government could be possessed of. The most ludicrous attempt at this which he knew was one little item in the Canadian tariff. Sewing cotton wound on wooden bobbins pays an *ad valorem* duty on entering Canada; but if the same thread is imported all ready to wind on bobbins, it is counted raw material, and pays no duty; so a clever Paisley manufacturer sends out a few throstles, employs a few boys, part of the Goldwin Smith's surplus population, pays £2,000 to £3,000 a year in wages, and escapes taxation to twenty times the wages paid. Whom did the Canadian Government enrich by this manipulation of the tariff? Not the consumers, who paid the same price for thread wound in the country as for that imported ready wound; not the Exchequer, which lost the duty; but spinners in Bolton, who supplied the yarn to Paisley, and the Paisley doublers, who were sharp enough to clear the tariff in the way described. This he thought the most ludicrous case he knew; but in the very idea of protective tariff absurdity like this, on a larger or smaller

scale, must be contained, otherwise the tariff is not protective. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Benjamin Armitage put a question with respect to the manufacturing prosperity of Canada, upon which Mr. Jenkins had not touched in his address. He cordially joined with Mr. Jenkins in desire that Canada should prosper in all its affairs—manufacturing as well as agricultural—but it was now prospering to a certain extent at our loss. During his own commercial life he had known a considerable trade with Canada, which had gradually become smaller, until now it was nearly nil. This was because Canada, under protection, had made considerable progress in manufacturing.

Mr. Jenkins in reply to the vote of thanks at considerable length, said that the subject of migration to the United States, to which Dr. Watts had alluded, had long been a sore one in Canada. Many of the emigrants were people of migratory and unsettled habits. Another explanation of the phenomenon had been given by Mr. Angus, and in addition it should be remembered that the labour markets of the United States—the population being so great—had a powerful attractive influence upon early settlers. The whole drift of his lecture had been to show that though there was not in Canada an immediate market for every class of labour, yet he could say that the advantages were preeminent for labourers who were ready for immediate employment or settlement upon land. With regard to the financial matter to which Dr. Watts had referred, it involved points of such delicacy that he did not think it would be right to go into them, but if Dr. Watts had invested in one or two of the loans which had been offered to him he would have received a reasonable return, and would certainly have got his money. As regarded the remarks made by Mr. Angus upon the tariff question, his own personal feeling ran pretty much in the same direction, but he had been adding the arguments of Canadian statesmen upon the subject. He thought it was somewhat significant that men like Mr. Goldwin Smith, well known free traders, after residence in Canada, should appear to see no present alternative but a tariff. He might say, however, that Quebec was not overcrowded, but doubtless there were difficulties there, arising from ecclesiastical, race, and other relations, which rendered the government of that region one of the most perplexing problems which Canadian statesmen had to solve.

The Italian government is about to try an experiment hitherto new in European armies, if the semi-civic force of Switzerland is excepted, and one that may possibly bring about a large change in tactics. The Vetterli "repeating" rifle, which is about to be supplied to certain Italian regiments, carries eleven reserve charges in a cylinder placed like a sort of false barrel under the real one. It may be used as an ordinary piece, without any reference to this stock of extra ammunition, which is then locked off; but, by moving a single bolt-piece, this trigger will discharge the whole twelve charges in rapid succession. The Swiss officers are said to be well satisfied with the practice made by the repeater; but their general view is that it is an arm especially suited for troops standing on the defensive. One battalion only of Bersaglieri at Turin is to receive it, and give it a fair trial. If it be approved of for such special troops, it is proposed later to supply all these rifle regiments, as well as the new Alpine companies of Chasseurs with it.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 9th April, 1875.

GENERAL ORDERS (4).

No. 1.

Chelsea Hospital Blank Forms.

A set of Blank Forms having been, in March last year, printed in Canada, purporting to date as follows, viz.:

54 Secretary's Office,
— Royal Hospital, Chelsea. S. W.

(Signed) "George Hutt."

Secretary.

and circulated throughout the Dominion for the purpose of being filled up with the name and service of any discharged soldiers who might make application on any subject for consideration of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital. It is hereby notified for the information of all concerned, that these Blank forms are irregular and unauthorized, and every person holding any such forms is requested at once to transmit them to the Deputy Adjutant General, Head Quarters, Ottawa, in order to prevent applications being made to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital on such forms, without the usual previous sanction being obtained.

No. 2.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

13th Battalion of Infantry.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Henry McLaren, M. S., vice John Bellhouse Young, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

*40th Northumberland Battalion of Infantry.**No. 4 Company, Brighton.*

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Sergeant George William Nix, vice Richard Nix, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 5 Company, Coldsprings.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Francis Sweetland Gifford, M. S., vice Gideon Page, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

52nd "Brome" Battalion of Light Infantry.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Calvin Colburn Perkins, V. B., to have the rank of Captain.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Ensign George King Wallace, M. S., Quarter Master, 62nd Battalion, from 31st March, 1875.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Lieutenant Robert Spurr, M. S., No. 5 Company, 69th Battalion, from 22nd March, 1875.

No. 3.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

SCHOOLS OF GUNNERY.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SECOND CLASS "SHORT COURSE" CERTIFICATES.

Gunner John Chestnut, Kingston Field Battery.

SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION,

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.

York	—Private John Richard McClosky, 71st Batt.
do	—Peter Andrew Lee Gentleman.
do	—George Samuel Fisher, Gentleman.
do	—Jared Boone, 71st Batt. Gentleman.
do	—Private James Emery Boone, 71st Batt.
do	—Private James Carson Pickard, 71st Batt.
do	—George Archibald Little, 71st Batt. Gentleman.
do	—Thomas Mabie, Gentleman.
Carleton.	—Arthur John Raymond, Gentleman.
2nd St. John.	—Ensign and Quar.-Mr. George King Wallace, 71st Batt.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Regimental Divisions. Names.

Annapolis.	—Lieutenant Caleb W. Shafner, 72nd Batt.
------------	--

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Regimental Divisions. Names.

Annapolis.	—Lieut. Robert Spurr, 69th Batt.
do	—Sergeant E. F. McNeil, 72nd Batt.
Halifax City.	—Ensign John McInnes, 63rd Batt.

Halifax City.

do	—Sergeant James Harvey, 63rd Batt.
do	—Sergeant J. G. Stenhouse, 63rd Batt.
do	—Private Arthur B. Mitchell, 63rd Batt.
do	—Private F. W. Jackson, 63rd Batt.
do	—Sergeant E. E. H. Langille, 66th Batt.
do	—Sergeant James Graham, 1st Halifax Brigade of G. A.
do	—Gunner John Fullard, 1st Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery.
do	—Gunner James McLeod, 1st Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery.
do	—Gunner Josephus Plenty, 1st Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery.
do	—Private G. S. Stanford, 66th Batt.

By Command of his Excellency the Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lieut.-Col.

Deputy Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

The Madrid Government has decided to send 15,000 soldiers to Cuba.

While the German army is being rapidly equipped with the Mauser rifle, a new breech-loading musket devised by a son of Herr von Dreyse, inventor of the needle-gun, is being tried in the government grounds at Spandau. The new Dreyse rifle is stated to be superior in some respects even to the much vaunted Mauser. Another and equally important invention is that of a new kind of prismatic powder adapted to the German heavy artillery. Its specific weight is somewhat greater than that of the ordinary prismatic powder (1.69 against 1.65) and its effect so tremendous that it makes the Prussian 28 centimetre gun a match for the English 11 inch cannon. The powder mills at Hamam and Hanau have been ordered to manufacture large quantities of the new article.

Captain B. Pim, M.P., in a paper read before the English Society of Arts, "On the Mercantile Marine of Great Britain," estimated the probable number of British seamen at 200,000 whilst the tonnage was equal to that of France, Holland, Germany, and the United States, and put the number of sailing ships at 22,000, and steamers 2,500, the former with a tonnage of 5,300,000, the latter 1,200,000 tons. In the sailing ships are employed 150,000, sailors, and in the steamers 50,000, and out of the whole 25,000 men known to be foreign sailors.

London, April 6.—The budget to be presented by Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to Parliament will give the following exhibit of finances for fiscal year ending March 31st, 1875: Total revenue from all source, £74,922,000; excess over estimates, £497,000; total expenditure, £74,325,000; less than estimate, £636,000; reduction of expenses and excess of receipts give the government a surplus of £1,133,000.

REVIEWS.

We have received the *Dominion Monthly* for April, the contents of which are as follows:—All Fool's Day; Loss and Gain; The Death of D'Assat (poetry); Lulu's Two Birth days; Prince Edward, Duke of Kent; Music in the Churches; Spitz; Not Bread Alone (continued); Rules for Keeping Goldfish; Lennie, the Goldfish; Two Sundays in a Child's Life; Physical Education; Cheapness, Comfort, and Luxury; Tom; Selected Recipes, &c., &c. The price of this monthly is only \$1.50 per annum, or 15 cts. per copy. John Dougall & Son, publishers, Montreal.

Sutton's Leisure Hour Miscellany, of which we have before taken occasion to speak with approbation, has now reached its eleventh and twelfth numbers, of the forty forming the series; and we feel that we are performing nothing more than a duty in again calling public attention to the excellence of publication embodying as much of novelty as of merit. To find so much thoroughly excellent matter, so unexceptionably printed, and so handsomely illustrated, at the very low price of 25 cents per number—is something for which the body of readers have cause to be grateful; and judging from what we understand of the rapid increase of circulation, we have no doubt that they are so. The *Miscellany*, as we may before have remarked, does not pretend to be entirely original in its contents and make up, but to blend the very best of original matter, in every number, with the cream of foreign periodicals, adapted to American needs and tastes whenever any revision is necessary; and beyond a question, in many regards, a publication thus allowed to have the skimming and picking of two continents, holds an advantage over those periodicals of which the principal boast is that what they publish has never before been put in type. Not as already said, that the *Miscellany* yields to any other in the quality of its original matter, as it certainly does not in pictures, typography or material. For the past five numbers, now, we have noticed the running of an original story in it, called "Safe-Unsafe; or, The Man From California," written especially for it by a well known American writer, which strikes us as being full of droll character sketching, as well as incident and merriment, and quite equal to any other novel now in course of publication. That those who pick up the adventures of Fred Gwiler, the mischievous, and the equally mischievous Penny Worrall, will not be likely to do otherwise than follow them to the end, we are safe in assuming. Plenty of other and shorter stories, interesting facts, miscellanies, household recipes, and good reading generally, join with the fine pictures of these numbers in making up a mass of most enjoyable and equally valuable reading, which should be even more widely circulated than it has yet found time to become in its few months of publication. Sold only by subscription, at 25 cents a number—complete in 40 numbers. The Aldine Company, Publishers, 55 Maiden Lane, New York.

Seven years is the time counted for the construction of the tunnel between England and France.

The Prince Imperial says that if he joins any regiment in the British service he will enter the artillery.

Archbishop Manning is the eighth Englishman who has been advanced to the rank of Cardinal since the Reformation.

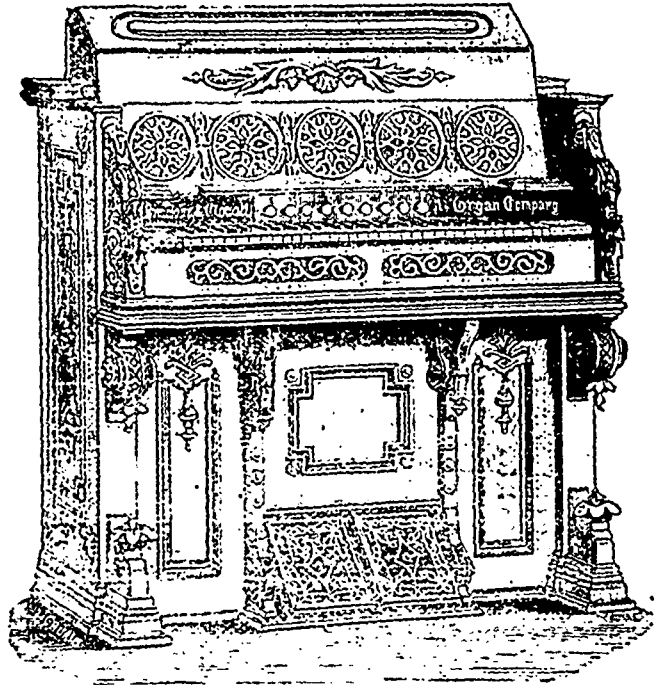
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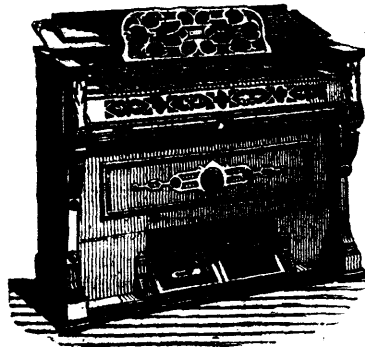
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